

or \$8 billion over in Bosnia, we have to get our priorities straight. Unfortunately, we have a very biased media in this country that does not allow a lot of this stuff to get out.

We can say it on the floor of the U.S. Senate and we know that we have the facts. But by the time it gets reported, it shifts through the beltway media and people do not realize that risk is out there.

So I will just say, Mr. President, since we are dealing with the DOD authorization bill today, I would like to serve warning we are going to have a resolution, well in advance, so our allies will know that when June 30, 1998, comes, we are going to be out of Bosnia. I think it is better to go ahead and serve notice early rather than to wait to the last minute.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. BOND pertaining to the introduction of S. 938 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who seeks recognition?

Mr. FAIRCLOTH addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina is recognized.

EDUCATION TAX CREDIT

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I rise to speak on education, particularly vocational education.

This past January, I introduced, with Senator CRAIG, S. 50, which provides a \$1,500 tax credit for students at vocational and technical schools and community colleges. S. 50, today, has the support of 11 other Members, including the majority leader.

Recently, the tax credit for vocational training found a place in Senator ROTH's budget reconciliation package.

The provision provides a 75-percent tax credit for up to \$2,000 in expenses at a community college. Now, for the average student spending around \$1,500 in annual tuition and books, that amounts to a \$1,125 tax credit. I would like to thank Senator ROTH for his support of vocational training in the budget package.

Under the House budget package, a student would only receive a 50-percent credit for up to \$3,000. That amounts to \$1,500 for a 4-year student. But for community college students, who are generally of a lower income and are holding jobs while they are in school, it

would only amount to \$750 or less. I think it is fortunate that the Senate recognizes this and is going to allow a 75-percent tax credit for up to \$2,000.

I believe that we should give every adult American the opportunity to obtain the training needed to find employment. In fact, we are demanding that they work, so it is incumbent upon us to give them the opportunity to be trained to work. Most any job that a person would look at today requires some training, and the community college is the place to do it. This tax credit will enable the students to go.

A tax credit for community college students will encourage workers in all age brackets to pursue an education beyond high school without incurring the expensive cost of attending a 4-year college. By improving the training and skills of our workers, we will create a better job climate and a better manufacturing and technological society.

As State commerce secretary for North Carolina, I was able to bring more than 500,000 jobs into the State, and practically all of them required additional training or retraining. By strengthening the community college system and offering custom training for workers in a specific skill for the last 8 years, North Carolina has been among the top three States in new plant locations. We have been able to develop a film industry that brings \$2.5 billion a year to my State. The answer to economic growth is to be able to train people, and the community college system is the only entity I have ever seen that could really train them and put them on the job.

As we begin to see the impact of the changes made to welfare in the last Congress, more and more people are going to be taken off welfare and they must work, and we must train them if they are going to work.

Many people who go to the community colleges are going back for retraining. They are not studying to get an entirely new degree. People are expected to keep up with new technology, and industry is demanding that they do. The tax credit will allow these individuals to receive training so they can quickly return to the work force.

Again, I want to thank Senator ROTH for his support, as well as the 11 Senators that have helped me to bring this bill to this point. I certainly hope we will retain the 75-percent credit as the package moves through the process and through the conference.

I thank the Chair.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUTH

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I would like to point out a remarkable program that exists in America today—a program that infuses our young people with a sense of purpose, values, principles, and the capacity to get things done.

This program, called the Leadership Training Institute for Youth, is doing

its good work at Southwest Baptist University in Bolivar, MO, this week.

Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to this organization and its dedicated staffers and participants. It is Missouri's distinct honor to host such an excellent opportunity for our young people.

The Leadership Training Institute for Youth is a model initiative that, with the help of Scripture and sound guidance, teaches young people the tenets of good leadership and good citizenship.

Of course, the core training for tomorrow's leaders begins at home, and this organization and its committed staffers build on the lessons that parents teach.

The Leadership Training Institute for Youth provides young people across the country with opportunity, inspiration, and advantage in our culture. It calls future leaders to their highest and best in the name of a higher power. It offers direction in what is too often a rudderless world.

The institute demonstrates through lessons and example the value of priorities such as love for God, family, and country. It motivates youth to esteem virtues of honor, morality, compassion, faithfulness, integrity, discipline, and respect for the sanctity of life.

Therefore, I rise today to express my sincere appreciation to the Leadership Training Institute for Youth. Without such entities, our children might be left to the mercies of today's malls, movies, and televisions.

Our national heritage and our country's future are too important to be left to today's suspect environments that typically attract our young people.

The Leadership Training Institute for Youth is a commitment to our young people—a commitment to the future leaders of this great Nation. We need more programs like it.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, June 18, 1997, the Federal debt stood at \$5,332,271,639,188.30. (Five trillion, three hundred thirty-two billion, two hundred seventy-one million, six hundred thirty-nine thousand, one hundred eighty-eight dollars and thirty cents)

One year ago, June 18, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,118,201,000,000. (Five trillion, one hundred eighteen billion, two hundred one million)

Five years ago, June 18, 1992, the Federal debt stood at \$3,932,881,000,000. (Three trillion, nine hundred thirty-two billion, eight hundred eighty-one million)

Ten years ago, June 18, 1987, the Federal debt stood at \$2,293,249,000,000. (Two trillion, two hundred ninety-three billion, four hundred forty-nine million)

Fifteen years ago, June 18, 1982, the Federal debt stood at \$1,069,337,000,000

(One trillion, sixty-nine billion, three hundred thirty-seven million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$4 trillion—\$4,262,934,639,188.30 (Four trillion, two hundred sixty-two billion, nine hundred thirty-four million, six hundred thirty-nine thousand, one hundred eighty-eight dollars and thirty cents) during the past 15 years.

DRUG FREE COMMUNITIES ACT OF 1997

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that the Senate yesterday passed H.R. 956, the Drug Free Communities Act of 1997. I have long been a supporter of substance abuse prevention programs, particularly for our youth, and was a cosponsor of the Senate's companion bill, S. 536.

I am glad to see that my Republican colleagues have taken a second look at these types of prevention programs since the debate over the 1994 crime law. It clearly was time to stop debating the usefulness of prevention programs and instead make sure we authorized and funded such programs as the Drug Free Communities Act.

Community-based prevention programs have proven to be an effective way to combat the problem of youth drug abuse. Throughout the country there are groups, large and small, public and private, whose mission is to reduce drug use among our young people. Many of these groups form coalitions, pool their resources, and work together to reach that goal. Groups such as D.A.R.E., MADD, the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, and Vermont's unique Kids N' Kops Program, serve communities every day with programs that involve entire communities and educate our youth in innovative ways so that they are secure in their decision not to use drugs. Those groups need to be supported and that is the purpose of H.R. 956.

Many Americans are concerned about the problem of juvenile crime and delinquency, and drug abuse is a contributing factor. According to a recent report from the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the number of juvenile delinquency cases for drug offenses has increased significantly. In 1994, 61 percent of all delinquency cases were for drug offenses compared to 43 percent in 1985. Unfortunately, the proportion of drug offenses is higher in Vermont than the national average. Similarly disturbing are trends in the overall juvenile crime rate. While the juvenile violent crime rate dipped nationally in 1995, it rose in Vermont that same year. In addition, the number of juvenile violent crime arrests is 67 percent higher than in 1986.

That is why at the beginning of this year, I along with a number of my Democratic colleagues, introduced S. 15, the Youth Violence, Crime and Drug Abuse Control Act of 1997. This bill includes a number of initiatives to prevent juvenile crime and drug abuse, in-

cluding providing funding for comprehensive drug education and prevention for all elementary and high school students, creating safe havens where children are protected from drugs, gangs, and crime. We must ensure that prevention programs and funding are included in S. 10, the Republican juvenile crime bill currently being considered in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

The Drug Free Communities Act of 1997 creates a 5-year, \$143.5 million grant program to be run by Gen. Barry McCaffrey and the Office of National Drug Control Policy [ONCDP]. The purpose of the grant program is simple: to provide matching grants to community coalitions, particularly those dedicated to reducing drug abuse by young people. Established partnerships in local communities with positive track records can apply for grants of up to \$100,000 per community. No new funding is required; it will come from re-directing money already in the \$16 billion Federal antidrug budget.

In Vermont, these resources will be put to good use. With the movement of gangs into Vermont and the rise in youth drug use, more resources are needed to serve our children. I am proud of the work that many of community groups are doing in Vermont. The Orleans County Prevention Partnership [OCCP] in Newport, VT, has spent the last 6 years fighting youth crime and drug use. OCCP was formed based on the premise that communities already possess a wealth of knowledge and talent to deal with these problems, but need resources to coordinate and harness community talents to the fullest. Over the years, this partnership has grown from the original 17 members to the current 117 members, including all segments of Orleans County from church groups to law enforcement to schools. This commitment has led to great results: The OCCP reports that, in Orleans County, liquor consumption among middle schoolers is down 15 percent, as are DWI arrests of teens and arrests for drug crimes in all age groups. The Prevention Coalition based in Brattleboro is also doing terrific work in drug prevention efforts in the southern part of the State. These coalitions know as well as anyone about the benefits of targeted prevention programs and that community partnerships are an effective way to approach this problem. The passage of H.R. 956 will provide them another tool in this battle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who seeks recognition?

Mr. KENNEDY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I would like to be able to proceed for the time that was allotted to me, 15 minutes.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that morning business be extended for that period of time.

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

observes that morning business was to end at 1 o'clock. The Senator from Massachusetts has asked unanimous consent to extend that time.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

OUR GOAL IS TO SAVE MEDICARE, NOT DESTROY IT

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, the Finance Committee yesterday reported a bill that will tragically undermine Medicare as we know it. I'm sure that some will tell the American people that these changes are needed to preserve Medicare for future generations. I say, hogwash. The assault on Medicare that began in the last Congress is continuing with full force, and Congress should reject it this year, just as we rejected it last year.

There is no justification—none whatever—for Congress to rush forward with ill-considered changes in Medicare under the thinly veiled pretext of balancing the Federal budget. None of these basic changes in Medicare were part of the budget agreement. It is the height of hypocrisy for these who voted against including the Hatch-Kennedy children's health plan in the agreement last month to make this assault on Medicare part of the agreement this month.

In the last Congress, the assault on Medicare came in two steps. The first step was to make deep cuts in Medicare—\$270 billion over 7 years, three times the amount necessary to restore the solvency of Medicare. The second step was to inflict enough damage to Medicare that it would wither away over time.

This year, the amount of cuts in Medicare is lower—\$115 billion over 5 years—and was locked-in by the budget agreement. But the budget agreement was not strong enough to prevent the second part of the anti-Medicare strategy.

Medicare is still one of the most successful social programs ever enacted. It has brought health care and health security to tens of millions of senior citizens. We can deal with the financial problems of Medicare, but we must do it the right way, not the wrong way. Our goal is to save Medicare, not destroy it.

The proposal coming to the floor next week will raise the age of eligibility for Medicare from 65 to 67. If this increase passes, we will be breaking a compact made with millions of working Americans. Despite what supporters of this proposal claim, Medicare is not the same as Social Security on the age of eligibility.

A delay in eligibility for Social Security may result in delayed benefits or lower benefits, but people can still retire when they choose. By contrast, a delay in eligibility for Medicare will throw millions of seniors into the ranks of the uninsured. Unless we are willing to enact simultaneous insurance reforms to guarantee access to affordable and comprehensive coverage