

Wisconsin

Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee.
Lutheran Office for Public Policy in Wisconsin.

Wyoming

St. Mark's Episcopal Church Food Closet.
Wyoming Children's Action.
The Benedictine Sisters of Perpetual Adoration, Dayton.

RACISM AGAINST AMERICAN INDIANS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I am compelled to raise a recent, shocking example of racism in South Dakota.

An Indian woman residing on the Rosebud Sioux Reservation in South Dakota came across an "advertisement" in the local newspaper that bore the heading "State of South Dakota, Game Fish and Parks Department". She sent me a copy of the ad along with her letter.

The "ad," which resembles a run-of-the-mill hunting and fishing season announcement, was located in the editorial section of the newspaper. The "ad" went on to outline the rules for "Indian Hunting Season" in the State of South Dakota, including a limit on the number of Indians a "hunter" was allowed to kill and the approved methods for killing them.

I cannot express to you the anger and deep disappointment I felt when I read this ad because for those who think anti-Indian sentiment and feelings is a "relic of the past," I urge them to read this product of a twisted and hateful mind.

At the turn of the millennium in the greatest nation on Earth, there are pockets of hate that continue to thrive. After my tenure in Congress, I know full well the limits of government. I know we can pass no law forcing people to respect each other or forcing them to be tolerant. But this ad goes beyond mere hurtful words and actually advocates murder, and I condemn it in the strongest possible terms.

As chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, an enrolled member of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Montana, and as an American, I am embarrassed and outraged at the same time. This is shameful.

Indian children are most affected by this kind of bile. They hear these hate-filled expressions in school, in public places like shopping malls and grocery stores, and they start to believe they are worthless, and they eventually stop trying to become or achieve anything. Many commit suicide. This is ongoing.

In a few days, the Nation will honor the contributions of generations of Native Americans by dedicating the month of November, 1999, as "American Indian Heritage Month".

Native people have fought and died for this country in every war from the Revolutionary War to WWII to Vietnam to the ongoing missions around the world.

Yet, as this ad shows, Indians are still targeted by these expressions of hate.

I condemn this and every instance of discrimination and hatred against any American—red, black, white or yellow—and call on my colleagues to do the same.

I ask unanimous consent to have a copy of the newspaper ad printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Sicangu Sun Times, Oct. 15, 1999]

CAUTION: RACIST MATERIAL

State of South Dakota

Game, Fish and Parks Department, Pierre, SD, (605) 224-0000

PROCLAMATION

RE: Indian Hunting Season hunting fees: Free to first 7,683 hunters/\$1.00 thereon.

Dear South Dakota Hunters: The 1999 Big Game hunting season in the State of South Dakota has been canceled due to shortages of Deer, Turkey, Elk and Antelope. However, this does not mean there will be no hunting. In the place of the big game animals this year we will have open season on the Sioux Reservations. This will entail the hunting of Americans Worthless Siouinis Pyutus, commonly known as "Worthless Red Bastards," "Dog Eaters," "Gut Eaters," "Prairie Niggers" and "F--- Indians." This year from 1999-2000 will be an open season, as the f--- Indians must be thinned out every two to three years.

It will be unlawful to: Hunt in a party of more than 150 persons. Use more than 35 bloodthirsty, rabid hunting dogs. Shoot in a public tavern (Bullet may ricochet and hit civilized white people). Shoot an Indian sleeping on the sidewalk.

Trapping regulations: Traps may not be set within 15 feet of a liquor store. Traps may not be baited with Muscatel, Lysol, rubbing alcohol or food stamps. All traps must have at least 120 lb. spring strength and have a jaw spread of at least 5'3".

Other rules and regulations: Shooting length-wise in a welfare line is prohibited. It will be unlawful to possess a road-kill Indian, however, special road-kill permits shall be issued to people with semi-tractor trailers and one-ton pickup trucks. With such a permit you may bait the highway with Muscatel, Lysol, rubbing alcohol or food stamps.

How to know when an Indian is in your area: Disposable diapers litter the street. Large lines in front of the welfare office and for free cheese. Trails of empty wine bottles leading from the city parks to all city alleys. Empty books of food stamps thrown all over. Car-loads of Indian children waiting outside liquor stores.

Remember Limit is ten (10) per day. Possession of limit: Forty (40). Good Hunting!

Editor's Note: The flyer above is similar to one found in other states. In the last couple of years, they began cropping up in South Dakota and Nebraska. Varying versions can also be found on the Internet. Such sentiments have helped fuel tension between Indians and whites in the last year, say Indian leaders. State government officials have denied that the flyers originated in any of their departments.

DRUG COURT REAUTHORIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, Congress created drug courts 5 years ago in the 1994 crime law as a cost-effective, innovative way to deal with nonviolent offenders in need of drug treatment.

Though authorization for this program was repealed just two years later, we wisely continued to fund this program. I am pleased to join with Senator SPECTER today to cosponsor the "Drug Court Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 1999."

In just 5 years, drug courts have taken off. There are 412 drug courts currently operating in all 50 States plus the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and two Federal districts. An additional 280 courts are being planned.

Let me tell you why I am such an advocate for these courts. Drug courts are as much about fighting crime as they are about reducing dependence on illegal drugs.

Our Nation has about 3.2 million offenders on probation today. They stay on probation for about 2 years. Throughout those 2 years, they are subject to little, if any, supervision.

For example, almost 300,000 of these probationers had absolutely no contact with their probation officer in the past month—not in person, not over the phone, not even through the mail—none!

Drug Courts fill this "supervision gap" with regular drug testing, with the offender actually coming before a judge twice a week, and actually seeing a probation officer or treatment professional three times a week.

Nearly 100,000 people have entered drug court programs and the results have been impressive. About 70 percent of the drug court program participants have either stayed in the program or completed it successfully. That is more than twice the retention rate of most traditional treatment programs.

The other 30 percent of the participants went to jail. And I think that should be heralded as a success of the drug court program as well. Without drug courts, this 30 percent would have been unsupervised, not monitored, and unless they happened to be unlucky enough to use drugs or commit a crime near a police officer, they would still be on the streets abusing drugs and committing crimes. Drug courts provide the oversight to make sure that does not happen.

The Specter-Biden reauthorization bill calls for fully funding drug courts at the level the Attorney General and I called for in the 1994 crime law—\$200 million. Drug courts are effective and cost effective. Let's spend our money wisely and invest in what works.

There are a number of jurisdictions that want to open or expand their drug courts but are unable to do so because of lack of treatment capacity. We always talk about devolving power to State and local government. Let's put our money where our mouth is and give these jurisdictions the funds they need. The Specter-Biden reauthorization act includes \$75 million a year to expand local treatment capacity so that no community that wants to start or expand a drug court is precluded from doing so due to lack of treatment slots.

Make no mistake, participating in the drug court program is not a walk in the park. If you use drugs while in the program, you go to jail. Period.

Rather than just churning people through the revolving door of the criminal justice system, drug courts help these folks to get their acts together so they won't be back. When they graduate from drug court programs they are clean and sober and more prepared to participate in society. In order to graduate, they are required to finish high school or obtain a GED, hold down a job, and keep up with financial obligations including drug court fees and child support payments. They are also required to have a sponsor who will keep them on track.

This program works. And that is not just my opinion. Columbia University's National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse found that these courts are effective at taking offenders with little previous treatment history and keeping them in treatment; that they provide closer supervision than other community programs to which the offenders could be assigned; that they reduce crime; and that they are cost-effective.

According to the Department of Justice, drug courts save at least \$5,000 per offender each year in prison costs alone. That says nothing of the cost savings associated with future crime prevention. Just as important, scarce prison beds are freed up for violent criminals.

I have saved what may be the most important statistic for last. Two-thirds of drug court participants are parents of young children. After getting sober through the coerced treatment mandated by the court, many of these individuals are able to be real parents again. More than 500 drug-free babies have been born to female drug court participants, a sizable victory for society and the budget alike.

Let me close by saying I hope the Senate takes up this legislation as soon as possible so we can reauthorize this important, effective program.

PAYNE STEWART TRIBUTE

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, Monday was a tragic day for golf fans across the country, and especially for folks in my home town of Springfield, MO—the town where pro golfer Payne Stewart was born and raised. Today, we mourn the loss of Payne, who lost his life Monday in a plane crash. I rise to express my sympathy to Payne's family and loved ones, and to the families of the other individuals who lost their lives Monday: Robert Fraley, Van Ardan, Michael King, and Stephanie Bellegarrigue.

I would also like to take a moment to remember Payne Stewart, a man whose personality, talents, and faith are an inspiration to us.

From his early years, Payne distinguished himself as not only a golfer, but as an all-around athlete. One of my

staff members from Springfield remembers tagging along as a six year-old little sister with her father, her brother, Payne, and his father on a road trip to Kansas City, where the boys competed in the state's annual Pass, Punt, and Kick contest. She also recalls the countless hours her brother was gone during the summers, playing golf—often times with Payne.

In high school, Payne excelled as an athlete in football, basketball, and of course, golf, at Greenwood High School, where he graduated in 1975. Payne then attended Southern Methodist University, where he won the Southwestern Conference Golf Championship and was named an All-American.

Payne turned professional in 1981 and embarked upon what would be a highly successful career.

Payne's flare for style and individualism soon made him one of the most recognizable golfers on the PGA tour, with his now-trademark knickers, long colorful socks, and coordinating hat.

But Payne's attire on the golf course was not the only thing that distinguished him among his colleagues. Overall, Payne won 11 PGA Tour titles, including three major championships: the PGA in 1989, the U.S. Open in 1991, and the U.S. Open again in June of this year. He was on five Ryder Cup teams and won three consecutive Skins Games. He was inducted into the Missouri Sports Hall of Fame earlier this year.

In what is now known as his final U.S. Open appearance, Stewart finished his last U.S. Open round by sinking the longest winning putt ever to win the most heralded American tournament. While Stewart always will be remembered for this clutch putt to win the 1999 U.S. Open, what he did one month later during the Ryder Cup competition speaks to his character. After a miraculous final day comeback by the American team, Stewart's opponent, Colin Montgomerie, faced a ten foot putt to win the individual match on the final hole. Although the American team already had assured itself a victory, a tie with Europe's top player would have been a tremendous individual feat for Stewart. Instead of making Montgomerie attempt the putt, Stewart told his opponent to "pick it up," conceding the putt and ensuring his own defeat. Stewart's justification for his action was that Montgomerie had been heckled all day by the American fans and he did not want to put his opponent through that if he missed.

Payne Stewart, who became a world-famous golfer, continued to be a hometown boy from the Ozarks after his success. Although Orlando had become his official home, Payne still liked to come back home to Springfield to spend time with family and friends. Those close to him say that when he came home, Payne didn't act like a celebrity, but rather more like "everyday people."

There are many words that have been used to describe Payne Stewart. Fun-

loving and generous. Highly competitive. Yet Payne was also very much of a family man.

Payne was always close to his father, Bill. The father and son tandem shared the unique distinction of winning dual amateur championships, the Missouri Amateur and the Missouri Senior Amateur in 1979. After his father had died of cancer in 1985, Payne donated his entire \$108,000 in winnings from the 1987 Bay Hill Classic to a Florida hospital. Mr. President, I, too, had a father who had a major impact on my life, and I was touched by the reflections I heard Payne share about his father.

Payne was also recently described by the Springfield News-Leader as the "consummate family man who was as thrilled with picking up daughter Chelsea [13] and son Aaron [10] from school, or shuttling them back and forth to ball games, activities, etc., as he was picking up a first-place check." Friends say that Payne believed that family time with his children and his wife Tracey was the most important thing in his life, even if it meant canceling a tournament appearance.

In the last year or so, Payne Stewart characterized himself as an increasingly religious man. He said that watching his children grow up further strengthened his faith. Payne also attributed his success to his faith. In fact, he publicly credited this faith with giving him the strength to sink the winning 15-foot putt at this year's U.S. Open this June. A close friend, reflecting Monday on Payne's death, said, "Later on, coming to know the Lord, he was attributing his success, his talents and his blessing—he attributed it all and gave glory to Jesus Christ."

Mr. President, while it is painful to see someone in the prime of his career have his life cut short by tragedy, it is also encouraging to remember someone whose life has inspired us—through both his talents as a golf champion and through his commitment to faith and family. Today we remember Payne Stewart—a local hero from the Ozarks—a champion and a competitor, and we convey our thoughts and prayers to his family and loved ones during this time of grief. I also want to express condolences to the families and friends of those who perished with Payne, Robert Fraley, Van Ardan, Michael King, and Stephanie Bellegarrigue.

NEW YORK YANKEES WINNING THE WORLD SERIES

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the New York Yankees on the occasion of their victory in Major League Baseball's World Series last night. In front of 56,752 fans, the Yankees defeated the Atlanta Braves 4-1 and clinched a series sweep in this best of seven series. Fittingly, "The Team of the Millennium" has staked its claim as the best franchise in the 1990's.