

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND SPACE

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Tuesday, June 29, 1999, at 2:30 P.M. on NOAA, U.S. Fire Administration, and Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program reauthorization.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO RABBI MOSHE SHERER

• Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is a privilege to join in this tribute to Rabbi Moshe Sherer. To all of us who knew him and worked with him, Rabbi Sherer was a great friend, a great leader, and a great champion of democracy and freedom.

Rabbi Sherer was an inspiration to all of us, especially in his work on immigration and religious freedom. He worked skillfully and tirelessly to free prisoners of conscience in the former Soviet Union, to reunite divided families, and to protect freedom of religion across the globe.

Even in the darkest hours of communism, Rabbi Sherer was an eloquent advocate for the right of the oppressed to leave the Soviet Union. He had an enduring belief that the freedom to emigrate to escape persecution is one of the most basic and fundamental human rights.

As the President of Agudath Israel of America for over three decades, Rabbi Sherer was instrumental in developing that organization into a powerful force for justice in our nation and across the world. He inspired us all with his generous spirit of tolerance, his extraordinary knowledge and understanding, and his deep commitment to human rights and religious freedom.

We are fortunate to have worked with Rabbi Sherer, and we mourn his loss. His brilliant legacy will continue to be an inspiration for future generations. We miss his leadership and we miss his friendship. •

JUVENILE CRIME IN AMERICA

• Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I rise today to express my support for the recent passage by the Senate of S. 254, the "Violent and Repeat Offender Accountability and Rehabilitation Act of 1999."

One of the most complex issues facing our society is how communities confront the troubling trends in violent crime committed by young people. In particular, the recent tragedy in Littleton, Colorado underscores that all elements of our society, including parents, faith-based organizations, local officials, educators, students, and law enforcement officials should be encouraged to work together to develop innovative and effective solutions to

reducing and preventing violent acts committed by our nation's youth.

In 1997, young people under the age of eighteen represented 17 percent of all violent arrests; 50 percent of all arson arrests; 37 percent of burglary arrests; and 14 percent of murder arrests. Overall in 1997, law enforcement agencies made approximately 2.8 million arrests of persons under the age of eighteen. These sobering statistics indicate the need to combat youth violence in America to ensure that the young offenders of today do not become the career criminals of tomorrow.

For these reasons, I am pleased to have voted for passage of S. 254, the "Violent and Repeat Juvenile Offender Accountability and Rehabilitation Act." I believe that many of the provisions within this legislation will hold violent juvenile offenders accountable for their actions and also integrate many young offenders back into their communities. We should all recognize that federal legislation is not a "silver bullet" solution to the problem of youth violence, and that our response to this epidemic is only one aspect of nationwide efforts to reduce and prevent violent juvenile crime.

Among its most significant provisions, this bipartisan legislation will provide assistance to Minnesota and other states to help develop local programs that hold young criminal offenders accountable for their actions, including such reforms as drug testing offenders upon arrest; implementing graduated sanction programs for repeat offenders; and building detention facilities for juvenile offenders. Equally important, states will also be empowered to prevent juvenile delinquency through initiatives such as one-on-one mentoring programs aimed toward at-risk juveniles and providing treatment for juveniles who suffer from substance abuse.

Mr. President, this measure also addresses an area of increasing concern to communities in my home state of Minnesota—gang violence. Today, there are more than 12,000 gang members in Minnesota, the nation's tenth-highest level of gang participation.

Throughout Minnesota, many communities have developed programs to stop the spread of gang activity, including the "South Metro Gang and Youth Violence Project" sponsored by Carver, Dakota and Scott counties. Among its achievements, this project has developed a computerized database to identify gang members, established a telephone hotline for graffiti removal, and formed the "South Metro Gang Task Force," through which law enforcement agencies meet monthly to share information regarding gang activity in their jurisdictions. Through education, training and other community initiatives, this program has begun to tackle the threat of gang and youth violence.

In my view, the federal government can supplement local anti-gang initiatives by vigorously enforcing federal laws designed to combat interstate gang crime. The anti-gang provisions

within S. 254 will also help to deter gang involvement by imposing stiff penalties on anyone who recruits a minor to become a member of a criminal street gang, or who uses a minor to distribute illegal drugs or participate in crimes of violence—common activities of gangs. By imposing enhanced penalties on those who wear body armor during crimes and prohibiting violent felons from owning body armor, we will also help to protect the lives of law enforcement officers who put their lives on the line each day protecting our communities from the threat of gang violence.

As someone who has always supported the important role of local communities in developing anti-crime strategies, I am pleased that the Senate modified this legislation to encourage the active role of State Advisory Groups (SAGs) as part of the juvenile justice system. I am hopeful that the conference report to this legislation will preserve the same level of responsibility for SAGs as provided under current law.

In my home state, the Minnesota Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) is composed of twenty-two individuals appointed by the Governor, including local prosecutors, students, police chiefs, judges, and state agency personnel, representative of communities throughout Minnesota. In 1998, JJAC awarded more than \$1 million in federal funds to community-based organizations, schools, Indian reservations, and local law enforcement agencies to help develop effective and innovative juvenile offender programs. Statewide, more than 40,000 youth and their families were served by local programs identified and evaluated by JJAC last year. I ask that a list of the Minnesota Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee membership and a letter to me from the JJAC Vice-Chair be included as part of the RECORD following my remarks.

Mr. President, over the last several months, I have given careful thought to the aspects of our society that may contribute to incidents of juvenile crime, including the influence of the entertainment industry upon young people. My concerns are underscored by a recent e-mail I received from Andrew Backenstross, a young Minnesotan and Boy Scout who is working on his Citizenship in the Nation merit badge in the community of White Bear Lake.

Andrew wrote, "All my teachers say that school should be a safe place to go and study. But Colorado and other places show us how exposed we are and that it could happen to us. Public schools need to be able to discipline or remove anyone who is not a threat or will not meet standards. Metal detectors, searches and police walking the halls is not the answer. That was not needed when my Dad went to school. People thought differently. We have to ask, what has changed? Maybe we are being conditioned for violence."

"My parents have taught me about standards, acceptable behavior and respect for myself and others. Maybe more help could be given to parents to be parents. Maybe if they didn't have to give so much of their income away in taxes they could afford to stay home and be parents."

In response to the concerns expressed by young people such as Andrew, and thousands of parents, I am pleased that the Senate bill encourages the entertainment industry to voluntarily establish guidelines to reduce violence in motion pictures, television programming, video games, and music lyrics. The bill also encourages Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to provide filtering software to consumers that could block juvenile access to unsuitable material. These provisions will provide parents with the tools needed to reduce their children's exposure to the culture of violence.

Mr. President, there were several amendments offered to this legislation that would impose additional restrictions upon lawful Americans, without contributing to a reduction in juvenile crime. Throughout the debate over these proposals, I urged the Senate to promote greater enforcement of our existing firearms laws before passing new gun control measures that would infringe upon the constitutional rights of law-abiding citizens. I am very concerned that prosecutions of those who violate federal firearms laws have been far less zealous than what the American people deserve and expect.

According to the Executive Office of the United States Attorney, there were only eight prosecutions in 1998 of those who violated the federal prohibition on possessing a firearm in a school zone. From 1996 through 1998, there was only one prosecution of felons who have been denied the purchase of firearms after being subjected to a background check. These statistics underscore the reality that passing new, expansive gun control laws will not prevent violent crime or the illegal use of firearms.

As an alternative to far-reaching gun control proposals, I supported an amendment that encouraged the enforcement of existing gun laws, the rights of law-abiding citizens, and keeping firearms from children and criminals. This proposal provided \$50 million to hire additional federal prosecutors to prosecute those who violate our gun laws; a prospective ban on juveniles convicted of violent offenses from ever owning a firearm; and enhanced penalties for juveniles who illegally bring a gun or ammunition to school with the intent of possessing or using the firearm to commit a violent crime.

Additionally, this proposal requires all firearms transactions at gun shows to be subject to the National Instant Check System (NICS) without subjecting law-abiding purchasers to unnecessary fees or record-keeping requirements. Importantly, this provision preserves legitimate business

transactions at gun shows while also addressing the public safety concerns of millions of Americans. In my view, this proposal was more reasonable than a more-restrictive proposal by Senator LAUTENBERG that was later passed by the Senate.

Mr. President, I believe the Senate passage of this bill is an important contribution to the national response to youth violence. The 106th Congress should seize the opportunity to pass meaningful and balanced legislation that will encourage local solutions to the complex problem of juvenile crime.●

RETIREMENT OF SISTER JANE FRANCIS BRADY

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Sister Jane Francis Brady, who is retiring after 30 years at St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center in Paterson, New Jersey. For 27 of those years, Sister Jane served as the hospital's President and Chief Executive Officer. This not only is a well-deserved public tribute, but also a very personal tribute. Paterson is my hometown, and St. Joseph's Hospital has been an institution both literally and figuratively for generations of Paterson families, including my own. To thousands of people in New Jersey and the region, she is "Sister Jane" and the hospital is "St. Joe's." They are a union that has put quality and hope into so many lives.

For many people in the Paterson area, Sister Jane has been the soul, the spirit and the face of healthcare. I have been privileged to work with her on a number of projects that have expanded St. Joe's to meet the continually growing needs of the surrounding community. Under Sister Jane's stewardship, St. Joseph's Hospital has become a focus of wellness care and training—the source for preventive, primary and emergency health services, and for more general education and counseling.

Sister Jane's curriculum vitae is stellar. She has held the highest advisory positions on healthcare, serving as Vice-Chair of the New Jersey Commission on Legal and Ethical Problems in the Delivery of Health Care; on New Jersey's Health Care Administration Board; on the SEEDCO Board of Trustees of New York; on the Leadership Task Force on Health Policy Reform of the Catholic Health Association of the United States; and on the Board of Trustees of the Catholic Health Association of the U.S.

She has been recognized for her contributions by numerous organizations, receiving, among others, the Paterson Community Service Award; the Citation of Merit from the NJ Association of Nonprofit Homes for the Aging; the Paterson Community Support Fund Humanitarian Award; "Woman of the Year" awards from the American Legion, the Paterson Boys and Girls Club, the NJ State Organization of Cystic Fibrosis, the American Cancer Society,

and Passaic County Community College; the Felician College Founders Day Award; the Paterson Historic Preservation Commission's Heritage Award; and the Palestinian Heritage Foundation Humanitarian Award.

Sister Jane's retirement presents a huge challenge. We have the legacy of her intellect and passion; we have the solid foundation of her three decades of guidance; we have her enduring vision; but we will need an extraordinary talent to fill the void she leaves.

The best tribute we can give, the tribute we owe to Sister Jane, is the promise and commitment to find the best way to give the best healthcare to the most people. That was what she did. That was her gift of faith and strength.●

SESQUICENTENNIAL OF McDONALD COUNTY

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, this weekend will be doubly special for the residents of McDonald County in my home state of Missouri. On March 3, 1849, McDonald county was established by the State Legislature and named after Revolutionary War hero Alexander McDonald. Not only will this weekend mark the 223rd anniversary of the founding of our country, but it is also the formal celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of McDonald County.

McDonald County has a distinguished history, including a gold rush in the last century. McDonald County was also the site for the filming of a 1938 movie about Jesse James starring Tyrone Power, Randolph Scott, and Henry Fonda. More recently, every Christmas the Post Office in the city of Noel receives thousands of cards to receive the stamp of "The Christmas City." McDonald County is also a major economic force in the state of Missouri, ranking first in agricultural sales, due to their \$50 million poultry industry.

I join the citizens of McDonald County in celebrating this milestone in their history. I take great pride in recognizing this historic event and wish McDonald County prosperity in the next 150 years that is even greater than the last. Mr. President, I ask that my colleagues in the Senate join me in recognizing the sesquicentennial of McDonald County.●

PHYSICIAN-ASSISTED SUICIDE

● Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today I have informed the minority leader that I will object to any unanimous consent request to proceed to S. 1272 or any legislation containing provisions that would override Oregon's physician assisted suicide law. I have notified the bill's sponsor and the committee chairman and ranking member to which it was referred.●