

practical programs effectively without creating duplicate programs. It is important that we tie together all publicly funded existing youth development programs and build on their success. This bill complements other existing programs, like the Work Force Investment Program, in helping young people become productive members of society. Investing in youth in ways like that will pay enormous dividends for communities and our country. I urge all Members of Congress to join in supporting this important legislation.

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I am very pleased to once again join Senator JEFFORDS as a cosponsor of the Younger Americans Act. The Senator from Vermont has done yeoman's work on this legislation, which seeks to offer the same kind of comprehensive and coordinated support to America's young people that the landmark 1965 Older Americans Act provides to our nation's seniors. By creating an Office of National Youth Policy in the White House, by authorizing over \$5 billion over the next five years to help local community organizations provide needed services and supports to their youth, the Younger Americans Act forges a national youth policy which prioritizes the needs of our young people and helps to provide them with the critical resources they need to achieve their full potential and become contributing members of their communities.

The recently released 2001 KIDS COUNT Data Book, a State-by-State report on the conditions facing America's children, found that the well-being of our youth improved over the past decade on seven of ten key KIDS COUNT measures. The national rate of teen deaths by accident, homicide and suicide fell by a substantial 24 percent. The number of teens ages 16–19 who dropped out of high school declined from 10 percent in 1990 to 9 percent in 1998. And there has been a steady decline in the rate of teenage births, which fell by a significant 19 percent between 1990 and 1998.

On the other hand, the 2001 KIDS COUNT Data Book also reports that more than 16 million children have parents who, despite being employed full time, struggle from paycheck to paycheck. In addition, the report finds that the number of single parent households in this country is on the rise. In 1998, 27 percent of families with children were headed by a single parent, up from 24 percent in 1990—and every State but three experienced an increase.

According to the 2000 Census, there was a 14 percent increase in the number of children in America in the last decade—the largest increase in the number of children living in this country since the decade of the 1950s. This significant increase in the under-18 population will undoubtedly mean new challenges and new demands on “our already struggling public education, child care, and family support sys-

tems,” as Douglas Nelson, president of the Annie E. Casey Foundation which publishes the KIDS COUNT report, points out. The Younger Americans Act will help this nation meet these new demands by providing a framework which fosters the positive development of all our nation's youth. This is a strategy in marked contrast to previous government policies which respond to youngsters only after they have gotten into trouble. It is a significant fact that more than 200 young people took part in drafting the original legislation. As some of my colleagues have pointed out, these youngsters were telling us that it is time to redirect our focus on what is right with our young people, not what is wrong.

The Younger Americans Act will support community-based efforts that provide young people access to five core resources: ongoing relationships with caring adults; safe places with structured activities; services that promote healthy lifestyles; opportunities to acquire marketable skills; and opportunities for community service and civic participation. Such a positive support system ideally comes from strong families, but communities and government can play a part. The successful Head Start and 21st Century Community Learning Centers programs have provided support systems for parents of America's younger children. The Younger Americans Act will provide support structure for our adolescents during the vulnerable years between ages 10 and 19. It stresses the pivotal role of the family and emphasizes the critical importance of parental involvement.

James Agee once said: “As in every child who is born, under no matter what circumstances and of no matter what parents, the potentiality of the human race is born again.” The Younger Americans Act recognizes and affirms that an investment in our children is an investment in America's future.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 47—RECOGNIZING THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE FOR ITS WORK TO BRING ABOUT UNDERSTANDING OF INDIVIDUALS AND DIFFERENT CULTURES, FOR ITS FOCUS ON PROTECTING THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF ITS PARTICIPANTS, FOR ITS RULES OF TOLERANCE AGAINST DISCRIMINATORY ACTS, AND FOR ITS GOAL OF PROMOTING WORLD PEACE THROUGH SPORTS

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. STEVENS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. BREAUX) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. CON. RES. 47

Whereas the United States has been actively engaged as a member of the International Olympic Committee (in this resolution referred to as the “IOC”), which was formed in 1894 to implement the goals of modern Olympism;

Whereas the Olympic Charter for the IOC contains fundamental principles of modern Olympism, including—

(1) “Olympism is a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in a balanced whole the qualities of body, will and mind. Blending sport with culture and education, Olympism seeks to create a way of life based on the joy found in effort, the educational value of good example and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles”;

(2) “The goal of Olympism is to place everywhere sport at the service of the harmonious development of man, with a view to encouraging the establishment of a peaceful society concerned with the preservation of human dignity.”;

(3) “The goal of the Olympic Movement is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practised without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding with a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play”;

(4) “The activity of the Olympic movement . . . reaches its peak with the bringing together of athletes of the world at the great sports festival, the Olympic Games”;

Whereas the IOC has adopted a Code of Ethics that recognizes the dignity of the individual as one of its primary guarantees;

Whereas to safeguard the dignity of participants, the IOC's rules require non-discrimination on “the basis of race, sex ethnic origin, religion, philosophical or political opinion, marital status or other grounds”;

Whereas the IOC's Code of Ethics specifically prohibits any “practice constituting any form of physical or mental injury” and “all forms of harassment against participants, be it physical, mental, professional or sexual”;

Whereas an integral part of the IOC's Olympic Charter, Code of Ethics, and rules requires the following of strict guidelines in selecting a host city for an Olympic Games;

Whereas included in the IOC's rules are comprehensive and precise selection criteria and methods by which to assess a candidate's application;

Whereas the IOC's Evaluations Commission evaluates and compares, among the candidates, 11 different areas of site analysis, including government support and public opinion, critical infrastructure availability, finance, security, and experience;

Whereas the IOC has made environmental conservation the third pillar of Olympism, with the other pillars being sport and culture;

Whereas the IOC requires host cities to conduct an environmental impact statement, consult with environmental organizations, and implement an environmental action plan for the Olympic Games;

Whereas a primary goal of the IOC is world peace and understanding, and, in pursuit of the goal, the IOC strives to maintain a separation of sports from international politics;

Whereas the IOC's Olympic Charter, Code of Ethics, and rules consistently address the IOC's quest to separate politics and sports;

Whereas Rule 9 of the IOC's Olympic Charter states that “the Olympic Games are competitions between athletes in individual or team events and not between countries”;

Whereas new members of the IOC take an oath upon membership that avers in part “to comply with the Code of Ethics, to keep myself free from any political or commercial influence”;

Whereas the IOC's Code of Ethics states that "the Olympic parties shall neither give nor accept instructions to vote or intervene in a given manner with the organs of the IOC";

Whereas the IOC is involved in humanitarian affairs through its involvement with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, International Labour Organization, and the International Committee of the Red Cross; and

Whereas following the issuance of the Report of the Special Bid Oversight Commission, the "Mitchell Commission", both the United States Olympic Committee and the IOC ratified a number of reforms regarding the selection of Olympic Games host cities: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes the IOC for the Committee's—

(A) work to bring about understanding of individuals and different cultures;

(B) focus on protecting the civil rights of its participants;

(C) rules of intolerance against discriminatory acts; and

(D) goal of promoting world peace through sports;

(2) encourages members of the IOC from the United States to abide by all rules of the IOC when considering and voting for host cities for future Olympic Games;

(3) recognizes that any government action designating a preference or displeasure with any Olympic Games candidate host city is inconsistent with the IOC's Olympic Charter, Code of Ethics, and rules; and

(4) endorses the concept of the Olympic Games being a competition between athletes in individual or team events and not between countries.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to submit a resolution in support of the Olympic Games, and in particular, in support of Olympic athletes.

The United States has a proud Olympic Games history. Thousands of Americans have represented our country at the Summer and Winter Games.

Numerous U.S. cities have hosted the Games. And cities all across our country hope to host the Olympic Games in the future just as Salt Lake City will host the Winter Games next year.

Let me share with my colleagues the story of one Olympian from my home state. Her name is Megan Quann.

Late last year, following the Sydney Summer Games, more than 1,000 people crowded the streets of Puyallup, Washington to see and to celebrate Megan Quann.

At the time, Megan was a 16-year-old junior at Emerald Ridge High School. She had just returned from Australia where she shocked the world by winning two Olympic Gold Medals in the swimming competition.

Megan's hometown was ecstatic. October 29 was officially declared "Megan Quann" day in Puyallup. She was honored through town in a parade that was led by local Cub Scouts, Brownies, and swimmers from a local club.

On that day, Megan's community erupted in pride in the accomplishments of a young athlete, a neighbor and a classmate.

It was a great day for Puyallup and for Washington state. Unfortunately, I

was not there. But, like most of my constituents, I followed Megan at the Olympics, and I cheered as she set a new American record in one of her events.

And like all Americans, I was so proud of her as she stood on the medal stand—awestruck in her achievement—as the national anthem of our country played in the background.

Mr. President, I don't think any of us ever tire of seeing an American athlete being recognized as an Olympic champion.

We can't help but be moved when we see one of our own standing there—often with tears in their eyes—and the American flag on display for the whole world to see.

The Olympic Games can be an enormously patriotic experience for the athletes and all of us who watch the competitions. But the Olympics aren't just about patriotism. They are also about bringing different people together to share in competition.

Many Americans know the story of the Lithuanian basketball team which was embraced by the world following the collapse of the Soviet Union.

And, of course, the Jamaican bobsled team is famous for its efforts to compete in the Winter Games.

Time and again, we have seen Olympic athletes support each other in competition. They give their support freely, without consideration for nationality, religion, politics, or sex.

That devotion to sport is at the heart of the Olympic Movement worldwide and that celebration of sport is one reason why more than a thousand of my constituents came out to celebrate Megan Quann's achievements at the Sydney Olympic Games.

I have come to the floor to introduce a resolution which will hopefully ensure that another athlete like Megan can dedicate her life to the Olympic dream without the fear of seeing that dream die at the hands of political interference from the U.S. or elsewhere.

In working on this issue, I have reached out to Olympians. I am proud that in my own State, there are more than 180 Olympians, including 46 who competed at the Sydney Summer Games.

Nationwide, there are some 8,000 living Olympians. I appreciate the willingness of Washington's Olympians to review this resolution and to share their input.

And I appreciate the many other Olympians who have shared their views on the issues now before the United States Congress.

It is abundantly clear to me that U.S. Olympians do not want the Congress to mix politics with sport.

Most Olympians do not want the Congress to introduce or consider any legislation regarding the Olympic Games.

I agree with them. I too wish the Congress would not inject itself into the Olympic Movement.

Unfortunately, U.S. politicians have once again decided to mix politics with

the Olympics. We only need to look back a short 20 years to see the painful and costly results of politicizing the Olympics.

In 1980, a generation of young Olympians did not get to participate in the Moscow Games due to the U.S. boycott.

More than 5,000 athletes—including more than 1,000 Americans—did not get to participate in the 1980 Moscow Summer Olympic Games.

Approximately 25 athletes from Washington state were barred from the 1980 Moscow Summer Games.

We have received strong support from this group of very special athletes, and I want to mention a few today.

I particularly want to thank Caroline Holmes. Caroline was a 1968 Olympic Gymnast. She is now the Chapter President of the Washington State Olympic Alumni Association. She is a champion for Olympic athletes, and I very much appreciate her assistance.

Jan Harville was a 1980 Olympian. She was on the rowing team. Today, she's the women's crew coach at the University of Washington. She's still very active with her fellow 1980 Olympians.

Paul Enquist from Seattle was also a rower on the 1980 team. Paul was able to compete and win a gold medal in the 1984 Los Angeles Games.

Matt Dryke was a skeet shooter on the 1980 team. Matt also went on to compete in later Olympic Games. In 1984, he won a Gold Medal.

Wendy Boglioli and Camille Wright were two swimmers on the 1980 team. Wendy ended her Olympic career when the U.S. boycotted Moscow.

Here's what Wendy had to say when asked about once again mixing politics with the Olympic Games:

It would be wrong for the Congress to interfere in the Olympic site selection process. I was there in 1980.

I was one of 50 athletes invited to meet at the White House with President Carter regarding the Moscow Olympics.

I am still upset that athletes had no voice in the 1980 decision. Mixing politics with the Olympics will only hurt future athletes.

The 1980 Olympic Boycott was difficult for this country. Athletes sued the United States Olympic Community.

The Government threatened the U.S. Olympic Committee, and the President pressured other world leaders to join the U.S. led boycott.

Lost in the political squabble were U.S. athletes and for some, a lifetime of commitment and preparation.

The Soviets, as we know, boycotted the 1984 Los Angeles Games. And again, the athletes were the victims. Consider this fact: In the 1980 Moscow Games, the East German team won the women's 4 by 100 relay race with a time of 41.60 seconds.

At the 1984 Los Angeles Games, the US team won the same relay race with a time of 41.65 seconds. The U.S. and East German teams were within five one-hundredths of a second.

Knowing all of this, I wish these two great Olympic champion relay teams

could have competed against one another in Olympic competition. It is a sad part of our history that politicians kept this great race from happening in the Olympics.

With the benefit of history, we know that the Olympic boycotts were futile and ineffective attempts to settle cold war disputes.

I believe we should do absolutely all that we can to ensure this never happens again.

No one can foretell the future and what actions might be called for to protect our country's national interest, but we should never again lose sight of the interests of our athletes.

Unfortunately, Members of Congress are politicizing the Olympic Games. My resolution has one primary objective—to separate politics from sport and particularly from the Olympic Games. Simply put, I believe politics has no place in the dreams of future Olympians.

I want to thank Senator TED STEVENS for joining me in this effort. Senator STEVENS has a long history of involvement with the Olympic Movement.

I am not aware of another elected official in this country who has done more for U.S. athletes than Senator STEVENS. And I thank the Senator for once again standing up for the interests of U.S. athletes.

The Murray/Stevens resolution on the Olympics has a number of key provisions and clauses. However, I want to focus on three sections which represent the real intent of our bill.

First, our resolution encourages members of the International Olympic Committee to abide by all rules of the IOC when considering and voting for host cities for future Olympic Games.

Members of the IOC take an oath which requires individual members to keep free from political influence.

Our resolution calls upon the four members of the International Olympic Committee from the United States to reject all political influences on their work as members of the IOC, including their votes on host cities for future Olympic Games.

Second, our resolution recognizes that any government action designating a preference or displeasure with any Olympic Games host city is inconsistent with the IOC's Charter, Code of Ethics and rules.

Essentially, this provision says the IOC should not acknowledge or consider any political interference in the host city selection process for future Olympic Games.

And finally, our resolution says the Olympic Games are about the athletes, that we do endorse the concept that the Olympic Games are a competition between athletes in individual and team events and not between countries.

We believe the Olympic Games are best left to the athletes. It is that simple.

I encourage my colleagues to consider this issue carefully in the days

ahead. And I invite all Senators to join me in seeking to reject political interference in the Olympic Movement.

I yield the floor.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 792. Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, and Mr. ALLARD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, to extend programs and activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 793. Mr. REID (for Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. LEAHY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 487, to amend chapter 1 of title 17, United States Code, relating to the exemption of certain performances or displays for educational uses from copyright infringement provisions, to provide that the making of copies or phonorecords of such performances or displays is not an infringement under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

SA 794. Mr. REID (for Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. LEAHY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 487, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 792. Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Oregon and Mr. ALLARD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1, to extend programs and activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, which was ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. —. **RECIPIENTS OF FEDERAL PELL GRANTS WHO ARE PURSUING PROGRAMS OF STUDY IN MATHEMATICS OR SCIENCE (INCLUDING COMPUTER SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING).**

Section 401(b)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070a(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C)(i) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A) and subject to clause (ii), in the case of a student who is eligible under this part and who is pursuing a degree with a major or minor in, or a certificate or program of study relating to, mathematics or science (including computer science or engineering), the amount of the Federal Pell Grant shall be 150 percent of the amount specified in clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A), for the academic year involved, less an amount equal to the amount determined to be the expected family contribution with respect to that student for that year.

“(ii) No student who received a Federal Pell Grant for academic year 2000-2001 prior to the date of enactment of the Better Education for Students and Teachers Act shall receive a subsequent Federal Pell Grant in an amount that is less than the amount of the student's Federal Pell Grant for academic year 2000-2001, due to the requirements of clause (i).”.

SA 793. Mr. REID (for Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. LEAHY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 487, to amend chapter 1 of title 17, United States Code, relating to the exemption of certain performances or displays for educational uses from copyright infringement provisions, to provide that the making of copies or phonorecords of such performances or displays is not an infringement under certain cir-

cumstances, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 9, lines 14 and 15, strike “, in the ordinary course of their operations,” and insert “reasonably”.

SA 794. Mr. REID (for Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. LEAHY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 487, to amend chapter 1 of title 17, United States Code, relating to the exemption of certain performances or displays for educational uses from copyright infringement provisions, to provide that the making of copies or phonorecords of such performances or displays is not an infringement under certain circumstances, and for other purposes; as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to amend chapter 1 of title 17, United States Code, relating to the exemption of certain performances or displays for educational uses from copyright infringement provisions, to provide that the making of copies or phonorecords of such performances or displays is not an infringement under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.”.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Thursday, June 14, 2001, at 9:30 a.m., in room SD-106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on potential problems in the gasoline markets this summer.

Those wishing to submit written statements should address them to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact Shirley Neff at (202) 224-4103.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEAPOWER

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Seapower of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 7, 2001, at 2:00 p.m., in open session to receive testimony regarding Navy and Marine Corps equipment for 21st century operational requirements, in review of the defense authorization request for fiscal year 2002 and the Future Years Defense Program.

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

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro