

Job Corps students go on to full-time employment, enlistment in the military, or further education at the college level.

The return on the financial investment in the Job Corps brings impressive results. A 1983 study showed that the Job Corps yields a 46-percent return to society on every dollar invested in it. The average cost per Job Corps student is \$15,426 over a 7.5 month period—the average length of stay—This translates into \$67 per student per day. The cost-benefit ratio of the Job Corps is dramatic when you compare this expenditure to the yearly per student cost at a public university—\$17,246—or the average cost to incarcerate a juvenile for 1 year—\$38,000—or the cost per cadet for 1 year at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point—\$62,250—.

The young people who perished were students at the Harpers Ferry Job Corps site in West Virginia. It is one of 110 centers nationwide, including Puerto Rico, where approximately 60,000 young people are turning their lives around. A residential center, the Harpers Ferry Job Corps Center, provides basic education and the chance to earn a high school equivalency degree, training in life skills, as well as medical services and vocational counseling. The 210 students enrolled there are preparing to enter the construction trades, and business, clerical, and health occupations.

The loss of the admirable young Harpers Ferry Job Corps members and the brave MARC train crew cannot be replaced. However, we can celebrate their hopes, dreams, and successes through the Job Corps.

CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT TEENAGE PREGNANCY

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to call to your attention a bipartisan effort to prevent teenage pregnancy. The National Campaign to Prevent Teenage Pregnancy proposes to garner support from State and local governments, as well as the media to encourage activities that would "reduce teenage pregnancy by supporting values and stimulating actions that are consistent with a pregnancy free adolescence."

The ever-increasing number of teenage mothers poses economic and moral dilemmas for the Nation. Out-of-wedlock births to American teenagers rose 150 percent between 1970 and 1990. Of these pregnancies 82 percent were unintended. This rise in unintended pregnancies has the potential to negatively impact the economic future of the United States. It is therefore imperative that we work together to decrease the number of teenage pregnancies before they reach epidemic proportions.

As it stands, nearly half of teen mothers are on AFDC within 5 years of the birth of their first child. It has been estimated that 53 percent of AFDC benefits go to families that began as a result of a teenage pregnancy. The effect on the children born to these young girls is devastating. Eighty percent of these children live in poverty, as opposed to 8 percent of children born to women over the age of 20.

The National Campaign to Prevent Teenage Pregnancy proposes to use national and community based organizations—including religious organizations—to encourage concerted efforts to educate ourselves on teenage pregnancy. By involving State and local organizations, we ensure that each community develops a program that reflects its particular set of values.

The success of this initiative would not only lighten the burden on the Federal Government, but also allow for a brighter future for millions of our Nation's youth.

RICHARD C. LEE ON HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY MARCH 14, 1996

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker: On March 12, 1996 the Honorable Richard C. Lee celebrated his 80th birthday. Today he is being honored by Albertus Magnus College. It is with tremendous pleasure that I rise today to salute this incredible individual, who means so much to me and has contributed so much to the city of New Haven.

Dick's dedication to the city of New Haven is illustrated by a lifetime of public service. His career began as a reporter and later a wire editor for the New Haven Journal Courier. He later became editor of the Yale News Digest and director of the Yale University News Bureau. Dick then went on to a career as a public servant. After twice running and losing, he became New Haven's youngest mayor in 1953. He served for 6 years, longer than any mayor since.

There was an historic dimension to Dick Lee's administration. During his tenure as mayor, he was deeply involved with and dedicated to issues of urban renewal. He initiated an economic revitalization plan, marking a turning point in New Haven's history. He was particularly interested in the human side of urban redevelopment. He incorporated community outreach into the public school system, and added staff to the public schools to facilitate relationships between faculty members and students, and developed job training programs. He also served as president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Dick's success in New Haven and solid reputation led to his becoming the principal adviser on urban affairs during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, where he led the way for similar programs throughout the country.

After retiring as mayor, Dick continued to serve his community by serving as executive director of the United Way of Greater New Haven from 1975 to 1980. Dick's later achievements include an appointment to the Committee on Judicial Review in 1976 and chairing the State Library Board from 1984 till 1986. In 1987 he was appointed to the Judicial Review Council. He later joined Union Trust as the chairman's representative in New Haven.

On a personal and political level, the DeLauro and Lee families have been close for years. I witnessed firsthand his knowledge, insight, and caring for the New Haven community. My mother, Luisa DeLauro, served on the Board of Aldermen under Dick's administra-

tion. I fondly remember Dick's relationship with my father, Ted DeLauro. They were great friends and worked together on numerous projects for the betterment of the New Haven community. Throughout my life, Dick has been both a mentor and a friend to me.

On September 13, 1987, Dick was inducted into the Knights of St. Gregory, a papal honor for "exemplary conduct as a citizen living up to his full measure of influence and creativity in the community." It is exactly this commitment to community that distinguishes the life of Richard Lee and it is with great pleasure that I commend him for a lifetime of achievement and service to our community. I join his wife Ellen, his children, Sally, David, and Tara, and his many friends and family members in wishing Dick's a very happy 80 birthday.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JON CHRISTENSEN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, due to the untimely death of my father, Harlan Christensen, I was not present yesterday for four rollcall votes:

Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: On rollcall vote No. 56, "yea;" rollcall vote No. 57, "yea;" rollcall vote No. 58, "yea;" and rollcall vote No. 59, "yea."

TRIBUTE TO TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE ON ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. GLEN BROWDER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. BROWDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the House to the Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine and its 50 years of service to the State of Alabama and to the United States of America.

A 12-month observance of the school's founding in 1945 will culminate this weekend with a special celebration in Alabama on Sunday, March 17.

Tuskegee Institute, which was renamed Tuskegee University in 1984, is one of the outstanding educational institutions in the Third Congressional District of Alabama, which I have the privilege to represent.

Tuskegee's school of veterinary medicine was the first in the southeastern region of the United States that would give African-Americans an opportunity to obtain an education in veterinary medicine. In this capacity, the Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine fulfilled an urgent health manpower need during the 1940's and 1950's by educating African-Americans who provided significant service to the rapidly growing livestock industry in the southeast.

Even after the legal desegregation of the United States in 1964, the school continued to serve as a national resource for training of minority veterinarians. It has the distinction of having educated over 72 percent of all African-American veterinarians educated in the

United States since 1945. In the last 5 years, 10 percent of all Hispanic-American veterinarians educated in the United States and 59 percent of all African-American veterinarians have come from the Tuskegee school.

The Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine, which continues to be the only school of veterinary medicine on the campus of a historically black college/university, is also the most racially, culturally, ethnically, and geographically diverse school of veterinary medicine in North America.

The Tuskegee school was accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association before its first class of five students were awarded the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine in 1945. It has maintained that accreditation every year since then.

Since its founding, The Tuskegee University School of Medicine has graduated 1,376 men and women. Most of them still maintain productive careers in various specialties and subspecialties in clinical and non-clinical practices in 43 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and 17 foreign countries.

Ten years ago, on May 14, 1986, the school established an International Center of Tropical Animal Health. It was the first center of its kind in the United States to offer the combination of education, research, and consultation services to Third World countries.

Graduates of the Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine have contributed significantly to the betterment of their State and Nation. For 50 years, they not only have ministered to the medical and surgical needs of the pets and livestock of Alabamians, but they served on the frontlines of the war against disease, malnutrition, and animal and human suffering. They have worked to safeguard human and animal health and the environment through their knowledge of medicine and surgery, veterinary public health, food safety, epidemiology, and the human-animal interdependent relationship.

Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine truly is a national resource for veterinary medical education and a leader in minority veterinary medical education. And for this, we salute the Tuskegee University School of Veterinary Medicine and congratulate it on 50 years of service.

HONORING SERGIO ZILLI

HON. RICHARD W. POMBO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate my uncle, Mr. Sergio Zilli, on the celebration of his 60th birthday. Uncle Serge has been an invaluable source of advice to me, in particular since I was sworn in to Congress.

Serge is a happily married family man. He and Carol have raised three wonderful children. He has a successful business career, and his outgoing nature has won him hundreds of friends through California.

His adventures in politics, however, have produced mixed results. Serge had a promising beginning when he was elected student body president at Jefferson Grammar School in Tracy, CA, and he has always been active in civic affairs.

In the early 1970's, he made a run for the congressional seat held by a former member of this body, the Honorable John J McFall. Serge made a mighty effort, but the incumbent held on.

Nearly 20 years later, with Serge's support, I was elected to essentially the same seat. Thank you for your support, Uncle Serge, and best wishes on your 60th birthday.

BASIC RIGHTS SWEEP ASIDE IN RUSH TO FIGHT TERRORISM

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, when I was elected to Congress in the fall of 1994, I was extremely honored to represent the people of the 16th District of California, and I was also deeply honored to succeed one of the great legislators in the history of this body, Congressman Don Edwards. As the longtime chairman of the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, Mr. Edwards is widely respected as one of the foremost protectors of our Constitution and civil liberties.

He recently published an analysis of the House antiterrorism bill in our hometown newspaper, the San Jose Mercury News, and I wanted to share his expert insight with my colleagues and his former colleagues.

[From the San Jose Mercury News, Mar. 8, 1996]

BASIC RIGHTS SWEEP ASIDE IN RUSH TO FIGHT TERRORISM

(By Don Edwards)

Once again, in the name of a worthy objective, Congress is considering legislation that aims straight at the heart of the Constitution. The concern is fighting terrorism. The proposed solution, however, is a comprehensive death penalty and anti-terrorism bill that would do nothing to strengthen the nation's defenses against terrorism. What it would do is undermine fundamental rights enshrined in our Constitution. The right to confront your accusers is one of those basic rights. Our very concept of due process assumes that a person cannot be punished by the government on the basis of secret evidence. As the great Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter observed, "Fairness can rarely be obtained by secret, one-sided determination of facts."

Yet the pending legislation would allow the government to deport legal aliens, including long-term residents, through Star Chamber proceedings where the evidence is made known to a judge, but is kept from the accused and his or her lawyer. Imagine defending yourself against this charge: "We are going to deport you because we think you are a terrorist but we won't tell you why."

Another provision in the bill would give Cabinet officials the power to label a foreign group "terrorist" and make it a crime for American citizens to support the lawful, peaceful activities of that group. It should be—and already is—a crime to support violent activity, but Americans have always been free to support political and humanitarian activities of foreign groups, from the African National Congress to the Nicaraguan Contras.

Another step backward in the pending terrorism bill is the repeal of a modest provision I sponsored to keep the FBI from inves-

tigating political activities of domestic groups. Some will remember the FBI's worthless investigations in the 1980s of U.S. citizens opposed to our foreign policy in Central America. In the name of fighting international terrorism, the FBI monitored peaceful demonstrations against U.S. military aid to El Salvador, spied on groups housed in churches, and interviewed travelers to Nicaragua. After the FBI finally admitted that the whole exercise was a waste of resources, I added a small provision to the 1994 crime bill saying that the FBI could not open an investigation of "support for terrorism" solely on the basis of political activities protected under the First Amendment. Repealing my amendment would send precisely the wrong message to the FBI, encouraging the Bureau to investigate U.S.-based groups that express lawful political views in a violent struggle abroad.

A terrorism bill already passed by the Senate contains all of these provisions plus others that would allow FBI agents to obtain private records without a court order, permit the use of illegally seized wiretap evidence, and expand federal jurisdiction over state crimes.

Worse yet, the terrorism bill has become a legislative Christmas tree, on which an assortment of amendments are being hung. Most distressingly, an amendment has been added that would gut the historical right of habeas corpus, under which federal courts have insisted that the U.S. Constitution be followed in state court proceedings.

Groups from across the political spectrum—from the ACLU to the National Rifle Association—oppose the bill. Worried Congressional leaders have offered what they call a compromise bill, but they have left untouched the most odious provisions dealing with secret evidence, criminal penalties for support of political and humanitarian activities, and habeas corpus.

It's not as if the United States has been defenseless against terrorism. To the contrary, the current legal authorities have proven quite sufficient. In two successful prosecutions in New York, the Justice Department won convictions for the World Trade Center bombing and for a planned series of attacks against the United Nations, tunnels and other landmarks. The FBI promptly arrested suspects in the Oklahoma City bombing. In December, federal agents arrested two men for attempting to bomb an IRS building in Nevada, and FBI agents reached across the Pacific to arrest a man in the Philippines plotting attacks on U.S. aircraft.

The success of law enforcement in responding to terrorism without this legislation should be evidence enough that there is no need for new government powers. Nonetheless, the legislative process grinds on, as both parties fear political fallout for appearing to do nothing about terrorism. Congress should take note of the near total absence of public support for this legislation. It is time for Congress to show restraint and reject this latest legislative assault on the Constitution.

FEDERAL AGENCY ANTI-LOBBYING ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 13, 1996

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today with 51 of my distinguished colleagues, the Federal Agency Anti-Lobbying Act. I am also pleased that Senator STEVENS