

notes that the newspaper "misstated federal guidelines for prosecuting [drug] seizures." The article claimed—and those claims were repeated in the Senate amendment—that no prosecutions were made for the possession of less than 125 pounds of marijuana. The Times now acknowledges that several prosecutions have occurred in cases involving smaller quantities.

The correction states that examples used in the original article "contained incomplete or inaccurate information." Because this information was the basis of Senate amendment, it too should be considered incomplete and inaccurate.

I thank the Chair for the opportunity to correct the RECORD.

I ask that the correction be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

TIMES ARTICLE MISSTATED GUIDELINES ON
BORDER DRUG CASES

A Times article disclosing the release of hundreds of Mexicans detained at the border on suspicion of drug smuggling misstated federal guidelines for prosecuting seizures.

The May 12 article—which touched off partisan political fighting over the Clinton administration's drug policy—inaccurately described a program under which federal authorities since 1994 have sent more than 1,000 drug suspects back to Mexico.

The guidelines state that prosecutors may decide not to press charges if five criteria are met. The suspect must be a first-time offender and a Mexican national and be caught with less than 125 pounds of marijuana. There also must be insufficient evidence of criminal intent, and the suspect must have little or no information about organized smuggling. Those suspects who meet all five criteria could be sent back to Mexico, and their green cards or border crossing cards confiscated.

The article, which was based on interviews with federal officials, did not list all five criteria and incorrectly implied that marijuana cases involving less than 125 pounds were not prosecuted. When The Times later obtained a copy of the internal guidelines, they were reported, as were statistics showing that the U.S. attorney's office in San Diego and the local district attorney have prosecuted hundreds of cases involving less than 125 pounds of marijuana.

In discussing the weight guidelines, the article erroneously indicated that it applies to U.S. citizens, as well as Mexican nationals, and a number of cases involving U.S. citizens were cited to make various points.

The examples illustrating lack of prosecution contained incomplete or inaccurate information, because some records pertaining to those cases could not be found or were not publicly available. The U.S. attorney's office, citing privacy concerns, had declined to reveal specific reasons for rejecting prosecution.

In one misreported case, a U.S. citizen with arrests in January and February was charged in both instances, and prosecutors say he will be charged in a third case pending a competency hearing. A U.S. citizen with a prior smuggling conviction was charged following an arrest in March with 68 pounds of marijuana. In another case, in which charges were dismissed against a woman defendant in a 158-pound cocaine seizure, the article should have added that her codefendant said the woman had no knowledge of the drugs. He was subsequently sentenced to prison.

In all, federal officials say, four of the eight cases in the article resulted in felony charges. Of the other four, the district attorney in San Diego rejected one case for insufficient evidence, the U.S. attorney rejected two on the same grounds and the investigation continues in the other.

"We prosecute all border drug cases in which we believe charges are warranted and can be proved beyond all reasonable doubt," said U.S. Atty. Alan D. Bersin.●

TRIBUTE TO WAYNE R. GRUPE

● Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Wayne R. Grupe, who is retiring from the Naval Facilities Engineering Command in Alexandria, VA, after 36 years of selfless public service to the Department of the Navy and the Nation.

Mr. Grupe began his Federal civil service as a civil engineer in 1960 with the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Throughout his career, Mr. Grupe has steadfastly and diligently applied his talents and efforts toward progressively more demanding challenges and service to the U.S. Navy. Rising through a multitude of critical management positions in the course of his distinguished career, he has advanced to become the program officer at the Naval Facilities Engineering Command with responsibility for policy and oversight of Navy and DOD programs in excess of \$7 billion annually.

Among his contemporaries, Mr. Grupe is considered to be the pre-eminent resource manager not only in terms of seniority but also professional reputation and exhibited accomplishments. He has served in his current critical management position since 1971, a period characterized by burgeoning world-wide facilities construction and fleet base operating support requirements. His numerous professional accomplishments and achievements and his exceptional contributions to the effectiveness of his Command will be enduring for many years to come.

Mr. Grupe is a dedicated mentor and role model who has inspired and enabled many others to achieve similar accomplishments in their Federal civil service career. It is with a certain amount of regret that I wish a fond farewell to such an able and respected civil servant. His selfless service and interest in the people he so ably served will long be remembered.

I join his family, many friends and colleagues in congratulating him on his well earned retirement and wish him future "Fair Winds and Following Seas."●

STAND FOR CHILDREN

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I wanted to take a few moments today to speak about a wonderful and inspiring event, which took place on The Mall in Washington this past Saturday.

Mr. President on June 1, 200,000 Americans from across the country; blacks and whites, Jews and Gentiles, rich and poor, male and female, lib-

erals and conservatives came together to stand up for the rights of our nation's most vulnerable citizens—America's children.

I applaud the efforts of all those who came to Washington to make a principled stand for the rights of children. But as the Hartford Courant noted, "the world's most prosperous democracy shouldn't require a rally to focus on deprivation of its young."

Children don't vote. They don't have a political action committee. Instead, they must rely on the benevolence of adults to assure that they have the tools and opportunities to succeed.

Unfortunately, it seems we as adults are failing to hold up our part of the bargain.

Consider the enormous adversities facing our youngest Americans. One in five children in this country is mired in poverty. Every day, 2,600 American children are born into a life of poverty. And children remain this Nation's poorest group of Americans.

Every day, 15 kids are homicide victims. Every 90 minutes, a gunshot ends the life of one of America's children. When our nightly newscasts and newspapers focus on the most heinous violent crimes committed in our Nation it is children who seem to often be the perpetrators.

Additionally, more than 8,400 of America's young people are victims of abuse or neglect. Another 12 million lack health insurance, and child care workers toil at the bottom of U.S. wage scales.

The evidence is clear that children in our Nation face innumerable difficulties. But, events of the past weekend demonstrate that there exists in our Nation a groundswell of support for a political agenda that protects children.

Two hundred thousand Americans came to The Mall in Washington because they believe that everything we do in Congress should help, not hinder, the growth and development of children.

They came to Washington because they believe that America should never shirk its commitment to providing health care for children.

They came to Washington because they believe that children have a right to play in streets and on playgrounds free from the scourge of guns and drugs.

They came to Washington because in a time when education is essential to succeeding in the global economy of the 21st century, they believe that every child must have the opportunity of a good education.

These are not, and should not, be partisan issues. And, it's with great dismay that I see some on the right attacking the intentions and goals of the organizers of Stand for Children.

They claim that the event was simply an excuse to increase the size of Government. I couldn't disagree more. As Marian Wright Edelman, head of the Children's Defense Fund and organizer of the march said, "We do not stand

here advocating big government. We stand here advocating just government."

I certainly agree that government is not the answer to all of the problems of America's children.

It can't steady the hand of an abusive parent. But, it can help to protect the child.

Government can't teach a child a skill. But, it can provide educational opportunity through Head Start, good public schools, or student loans.

It can't save a child's life. But it can take murderous assault weapons off the street and throw criminals in prison.

Government can't put food on the table. But government can help provide child care, raise the minimum wage or provide economic opportunities so that parents, on their own, can focus their energies on making a better future for their children.

Only in our Nation's communities, neighborhoods and homes can we truly create an environment conducive to the good of our children.

But these cost-effective, common sense measures invest in our children's future and they should enjoy bipartisan support.

I've long supported child care initiatives in Congress, such as the 1990 Child Care and Development Block Grant and the Family and Medical Leave Act. And each time, Members from both sides of the aisle have joined in co-sponsoring and supporting these measures.

Because, children's issues are not partisan issues. They are American issues and they affect each and every one of us.

Stand for Children is a clear demonstration that we need to go beyond the rhetoric of protecting our children's future to concrete and unequivocal action.

I urge my colleagues to heed the call of the 200,000 Americans who came to Washington this past Saturday and make a similar stand for children here in Congress.●

CONGRATULATING JAMES B. GOLDEN

● Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today so that I might call special attention to Mr. James B. Golden, Jr. of Philadelphia, PA, most recently sworn in as the new chief of police for Saginaw, MI. Prior to assuming this new position in Michigan, Mr. Golden served as the executive officer of the Philadelphia Police Department.

Mr. President, I would like to take the time to salute Mr. Golden for his quarter century of service to both the Philadelphia Police Department and to the residents of our city.

I would like to call attention to this distinguished record of service by asking that a proclamation honoring Mr. Golden be printed in the RECORD.

The proclamation follows:

PROCLAMATION

To honor James B. Golden, Jr. on his distinguished record of service to the City of

Philadelphia and on his appointment as Chief of Police of Saginaw, Michigan.

Whereas James B. Golden, Jr. served as Executive Officer of the Philadelphia Police Department, overseeing the Human Resources, Strategic Planning, Supplemental Police Services, and Management Review Bureaus for the Department;

Whereas James B. Golden, Jr., as Executive Officer of the Philadelphia Police Department, had management oversight responsibilities over 8,000 sworn and civilian personnel as well as command over an annual budget of \$325 million;

Whereas prior to his appointment as Executive Officer, James B. Golden, Jr. held the position of captain and served as Administrative Officer to Former Police Commissioner Willie L. Williams;

Whereas James B. Golden, Jr. was appointed to the Office of the First Deputy Police Commissioner, responsible for implementing the recommendations of the Philadelphia Police Study Task Force, thereby bringing about a complete change in the focus and strategy of the Philadelphia Police Department;

Whereas James B. Golden, Jr. earned a Bachelor of Science Degree in Management from the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science, is a graduate of the 179th Session of the FBI National Academy, and has completed executive development programs at Temple and Harvard Universities;

Whereas James B. Golden, Jr. has risen from the rank of police officer in the 23rd Police District of Philadelphia to the rank of Police Chief with the Saginaw, Michigan Police Department; *Now therefore*, The Senate congratulates James B. Golden, Jr. on his distinguished service to the City of Philadelphia, on his many achievements and honors in the field of law enforcement, and wishes him a successful tenure as the Chief of Police for Saginaw, Michigan.

Again Mr. President, this appointment is an honor to both Mr. Golden and to the people of Saginaw, MI. At this time I would like to extend my best wishes to Mr. Golden as he embarks upon his new role as Chief of Police for Saginaw, MI.●

NORMAL TRADE STATUS

● Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, Senators ROTH, MOYNIHAN, and CHAFEE and I will soon introduce a bill to solve a small but serious problem that has plagued our trade policy for years—the fact that most favored nation or MFN status does not mean what it says.

Let me offer an analogy that may illuminate the difficulties this creates. In Greek myth, the gods punish King Sisyphus of Corinth, for various sins and repeated attempts to cheat death, by making him push a heavy stone up a hill for eternity. Each time he gets to the top, it rolls back down and he has to start again.

Our experience with MFN tariff status is somewhat similar. Each year, we have to convince the public that MFN status does not really mean "most favored nation" status, but simply the same tariff rate that applies to most countries.

This year is a good example. We will soon debate the President's decision to renew MFN status for China. We will soon, I hope, pass bills to grant Bulgaria and Cambodia permanent MFN

status. And we may also take up a bill to grant permanent MFN status to Romania.

Obviously, logic tells us that these countries cannot all be America's favorite country at one time. And sound diplomatic practice would avoid ranking any single country as our favorite. Yet we can excuse the millions of Americans who do not follow the arcana of trade laws and agreements if they conclude that, somehow, Congress is attempting to anoint Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, and Romania as our favorite country all in the very same year.

The truth is, of course, that we are attempting no such thing. MFN is the normal tariff status we in the United States apply to most of our trading partners. Under the Uruguay Round, it is a tariff level averaging around 4.5 percent. Often, in fact, tariffs fall well below this MFN rate because of free trade agreements and special arrangements with developing countries. So MFN is not even the best available tariff rate. It has nothing to do with favoritism.

Yet to this day, many people oppose MFN status for China because they believe it is a kind of special favor. The term is simply misleading and wrong. And it is extremely frustrating to explain it each year, only to have to start explaining it again a few months later. It is a longstanding, needless complication in our trade policy.

This year, we could push the metaphorical MFN stone up the hill once again and hope that, this time, it stays at the top. But unlike Sisyphus, we have another choice. We can just push the stone into a lake and get rid of the problem for good.

That is what our bill will do. It will delete the term "most favored nation status" from our trade laws, and replace it with "normal trade relations."

That will not change our tariff and trade policies in any way. But it will bring our terminology in line with reality. Thus, it will make our policies more comprehensive to the public and avoid needless arguments. It is good common sense, and I hope it will get the Senate's support.●

CONGRATULATIONS TO WEST WARWICK HIGH SCHOOL

● Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I would like to pay tribute to a group of students from West Warwick High School, West Warwick, RI. These 18 young men and women deserve a note of recognition for their outstanding performance in the 1996 "We the People. The Citizen and the Constitution" national finals.

From April 27-29, here in Washington, DC, the team from West Warwick competed against 49 other classes from throughout the Nation. They demonstrated a remarkable understanding of the fundamental ideals and values of American constitutional democracy. The "We the People" competition is the most extensive of its kind. Developed to help students understand the