

can come to Mexico, Missouri and help me keep the deer away from my tree orchards. Maybe we can plant some walnut trees.

Lowell Mohler's career climbed heights he surely never expected, but has never lost sight of where he came from, or the conventions and needs of the ordinary women and men who live the life that makes this country great. His work made rural America better; he left his mark and he did it his way, the Farm Bureau way. He is and will be remembered as a great American example.

JoAnn, thank you on behalf of everyone for sharing Lowell with us. We return him to you with immense gratitude, and wish you both well as you enter this new chapter of your lives.●

#### STUDENT-SPONSOR PARTNERSHIP

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, Adlai E. Stevenson remarked of Eleanor Roosevelt that "She would rather light candles than curse the darkness." The same can be said of my dear friend, Peter M. Flanigan. I rise to call to the Senate's attention the Student-Sponsor Partnership, a program for troubled students that Mr. Flanigan started in 1986. Private donors help pay the tuition for New York City high school students whose backgrounds include poverty, poor grades, and discipline problems so that they may attend Catholic schools.

In 1984 Mr. Flanigan promised a class of sixth-graders that if they finished high school he would pay for their college education. It soon became clear that even this was insufficient incentive for many of the participants to complete high school, and Mr. Flanigan realized that a different approach was needed. He learned that Catholic schools had higher graduation rates, and so concluded that he would help students attend such schools by subsidizing their tuition. Mr. Flanigan also realized the importance of providing each student with a mentor to provide encouragement and counsel.

This program works; 75 percent of the participants graduate in 4 years, and 90 percent eventually go on to college. These are remarkable statistics for a group made up of troubled students. I congratulate Peter Flanigan for all his concern and efforts, and I ask unanimous consent that an article in the September 12 New York Times on the Student-Sponsor Partnership Program be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 12, 1996]

PRIVATE PROGRAM FOR TROUBLED STUDENTS  
ECHOES CATHOLIC SCHOOL PLAN

(By Mirta Ojito)

Two years ago, Sean Kendall Winn was the kind of student who is at the heart of the plan advocated this week by Mayor Rudolph

W. Giuliani to send some public school students to Roman Catholic schools.

A Bronx student who would get into fights and end up suspended, Sean was accepted by a Catholic school in his first year of high school. Almost all expenses were paid by private donors.

"My life," Sean said yesterday, "is much nicer now."

Sean, now a 16-year-old junior at All Hallows High School with an 85 average, is a beneficiary of a 10-year-old private program, Student-Sponsor Partnership, which was created by Peter M. Flanigan, an investment banker.

The partnership, which has helped 825 students enrolled in 18 Catholic schools to graduate since 1986, bears striking similarities to a proposal recently made by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York and, since Sunday, backed by the Mayor.

Under the Archdiocese's plan, Catholic schools would educate 1,000 of the city school system's worst students, providing both secular and religious instruction. Their tuition would be paid by private businesses.

After some board members cited Constitutional concerns about having school employees acting as admissions counselors for Roman Catholic schools, Schools Chancellor Rudy Crew said yesterday that the Board of Education would not compile lists of eligible students for the program advocated by Mr. Giuliani.

But the Chancellor's spokeswoman said that guidance counselors would continue to advise students to seek scholarships to private schools, and would release school records for students applying for scholarships. The public schools have been giving that help to Student-Sponsor Partnership for 10 years.

"We hope that what we are doing could serve as a blueprint for what the Mayor is proposing," said Mayree Clark, the chairwoman of the partnership's board, who is the director of global research at Morgan Stanley.

Ms. Clark said 75 percent of the program's students graduate in four years and 90 percent go on to college. Omar Antigua, a 20-year-old junior at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, is one of them.

"They opened up so many doors for me, I couldn't even begin to count them," said Mr. Antigua, the third child of an unemployed immigrant who reared three boys by herself in a tough Bronx neighborhood. "Where I come from, I'm a rarity."

Mary Grace Eapen, the partnership's executive director, said the program works to make students feel special. "They want discipline, they want order," she said. "They want to have someone in their lives who expects great things from them, and we do."

Applicants learn of the program through their eighth-grade guidance counselors or community leaders, Ms. Eapen said. Once a student decides to apply, school counselors or teachers supply test scores, a list of the student's weaknesses and strengths and an analysis of why the student would probably not succeed were he or she to continue in the public school system.

"Counselors are very vigilant at spotting the kids that could benefit the most from our help," Ms. Eapen said. "They want what's best for their kids and they know we provide it."

Of the thousands of students who apply every year, several hundred are accepted. This year, 345 new students entered the program.

Although the partnership program is similar to the one advocated by the Mayor, it differs in two ways.

First, its eligibility requirements are broader: It considers poverty, poor grades and disciplinary problems as qualifications for entry, not simply whether a student has been identified as one of the school system's worst. Second, it provides mentors to guide students in addition to paying their tuitions.

The partnership has 1,030 students and but is short 150 mentors.

Sponsors pay at least \$850 in tuition a year for four years. The rest of a student's tuition, which could be as high as \$3,800 is paid by parents, who contribute \$30 a month, and money raised from foundations and private businesses.

The idea for the partnership came about when Mr. Flanigan realized that it took more than the promise of a bright future to make students finish their education, Ms. Eapen said. More than a decade ago, he promised a class of sixth graders that if they finished high school, he would pay for their college education. Despite the incentive, many students dropped out of school.

The schools, he concluded, were failing the students. About the same time, Mr. Flanigan learned that Roman Catholic schools were more successful in keeping students in the classroom, so he shifted his focus and decided to encourage public school students to attend those private schools. To further increase the students' chances of success, he paired students with mentors.

The partnership tries to match sponsors with students based on shared interests or experiences, sometimes a difficult goal because most of the students are black or Latino while 88 percent of the sponsors are non-Hispanic whites.

But most of the time, despite cultural and economic differences, a bond is forged. It happened to Sean and his sponsor, James Jurney, a 26-year-old who went to boarding school, lives at Central Park West and works at Morgan Stanley. Their bond is theater. Sean wants to be an actor; Mr. Jurney is interested in television and films.

"We go to the theater," Mr. Jurney said, "we talk. He tells me about his girlfriends. I'm his big brother. He's a good kid."●

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO KELLY SERVICES

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise to congratulate Kelly Services on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. Founded on October 7, 1946, in Detroit, MI, by William Russell Kelly, Kelly Services blazed a trail in the office staffing industry. Built on a strong reputation of caring for its customers and employees, Kelly has grown into a Fortune 500 company. Today, Kelly provides the services of more than 675,000 employees annually to 200,000 customers. With more than 1,300 offices around the world Kelly is a major player in the office staffing industry.

Recognizing the changing needs of our economy, Kelly has branched out into legal services, full as well as partial office staffing, assisted living, and