

time publicly this week, giving their ranges and also providing details on an older Chinese nuclear-tipped missile.

Iran's Shahab-3 missile will have a range of about 800 miles and a second version, the Shahab-4, will be able to hit targets as far as 1,240 miles away, according to Senate testimony by Air Force Lt. Gen. Lester Lyles, director of the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization.

It was the first time the Pentagon has confirmed the existence of the Shahab missiles, which were disclosed last year by The Washington Times.

U.S. intelligence officials have said the missiles could be deployed within two years and that both Russia and China provided materials and technology.

"The development of long-range ballistic missiles is part of Iran's effort to become a major regional military power and Iran could field a [medium-range ballistic missile] system in the first half of the next decade," a Pentagon official said.

The chart made public Tuesday identified the Iranian and Chinese missiles as potential targets for U.S. regional missile defense systems under development. It was part of Gen. Lyles' testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The chart also listed the range of China's CSS-2 nuclear missile, which has a range of about 1,860 miles and is the only intermediate-range missile ever exported. Saudi Arabia purchased about 40 of the missiles. China has deployed about 40 CSS-2s for more than 25 years.

According to an Air Force intelligence report obtained by The Times last year, the CSS-2 is being replaced by China's new and more capable CSS-5. About 40 CSS-5s, with a range of about 1,333 miles, have been deployed, and a more accurate version, is awaiting deployment.

The chart showed two Scud missiles with ranges of between 62 and 186 miles, China's M-9 missile with a 372-mile range, and the North Korean Nodong, with a 620-mile range.

Meanwhile, Pentagon officials yesterday disclosed new details of global missile deployments and developments that will be made public in a report due out next week.

The officials, who declined to be named, revealed that Russia and China are developing new short-range missiles called the SSX-26 and CSSX-7, respectively. Both will have ranges greater than 185 miles. Egypt also has a new 425-mile-range missile called Vector, they said.

Pakistan and India also have new missiles and are in the process of building longer-range systems, the officials said. Pakistan's will have a 700-mile range and India is working on a longer-range version of the Agni missile with a 1,250-mile range.

The new missiles could be used in regional conflicts, armed with nuclear, chemical or biological warheads, or against U.S. troops abroad. There is also the danger that they might be transferred to rogue nations.

According to the Pentagon, more than 19 developing nations currently possess short-range ballistic missiles and six others have acquired or are building longer-range missiles with ranges greater than 600 miles.

North Korea has three longer-range missiles dubbed Nodong and Taepodong 1 and 2. They have ranges of between 600 miles and 3,700 miles—enough to hit Alaska.

The longer-range missiles of China, Saudi Arabia, North Korea, India, Pakistan and Iran "are strategic systems and most will be armed with nonconventional warheads," one official said.

Missile states of concern include Afghanistan, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Libya, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia, Slovakia, Syria,

Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Vietnam and Yemen.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN PERKINS

Mr. COCHRAN. Madam President, at the end of this month, my long-time good friend, John Perkins, will retire from service as a member of my personal staff. He has served as press secretary in my office since August 1979.

Our friendship dates from the 1940s when we were students in elementary school at Byram Consolidated School near Jackson, MS. We also were members of the same Boy Scout troop.

John got his first newspaper job when we were in high school. My father was our principal, and he and our football coach were asked to recommend a stringer for the Jackson, MS, papers to report scores and highlights of our football games. The person they recommended was John Perkins. The year was 1953, and John was in the ninth grade.

From that beginning, he went on to serve on the student newspaper staff at Millsaps College where he graduated with a major in history in 1961. After college, he served in the U.S. Army Reserves, and then became a docket and reading clerk in the Mississippi State Senate.

He attended graduate school in journalism at the University of Mississippi and worked in press relations for the Charles Sullivan campaign for Governor, in our State, in 1963.

He then held a series of newspaper jobs covering a range of subjects from sports to local governments at the Jackson Daily News and the Meridian Star before being named managing editor of the Daily Corinthian in 1965. The next year John returned to the Meridian Star as managing editor and political writer.

He was elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives for a 4-year term in 1967 and was an active member of the coalition that successfully worked for passage of Governor John Bell Williams' highway program in the House.

When David Bowen was elected to Congress in 1972, he recruited John Perkins to come to Washington as his press secretary. As a member of our State's delegation in the House, I had the opportunity to observe the work of all the press secretaries from Mississippi. And soon after I became a Member of the Senate, I invited John to join my staff.

I have enjoyed very much working with him for these 18½ years. Our State and Nation have been well-served by the diligence, dedication and commitment to excellence of John Perkins. He has put forth his best efforts to reflect credit on me, our State, and the U.S. Senate, and he has succeeded.

He will be missed by us all, but we intend to stay in close touch and continue the close friendship that began 50 years ago.

Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DEWINE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. DEWINE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for the next 8 minutes as in morning business.

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

#### ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVERS ON OUR ROADS

Mr. DEWINE. Madam President, I rise today to discuss a major threat to the life and health of countless Americans. I am referring to the alcohol-impaired drivers on our roads.

Madam President, as part of the Senate's action on the highway bill, we passed an extremely valuable measure that would save many of these precious lives. Through the amendment offered by myself and my colleague from New Jersey, who is on the floor now, we said that if a person's blood contains .08 percent alcohol or higher, that person is not fit to drive.

This Lautenberg-DeWine amendment, passed this body by a very wide margin. I rise this afternoon because there is a rising tide of disinformation being spread about this .08 legislation. This misinformation campaign is funded in large part by the alcoholic beverage industry.

I strongly believe that as we move this measure forward through the legislative process, we all must be guided by the facts. The facts are simple: All widely accepted studies indicate that the blood alcohol standard should be set at .08 BAC. "BAC," of course, stands for "blood alcohol content." At .08 BAC, individuals simply should not be driving a car.

The risk of being in a crash rises gradually with each increase in the blood alcohol content level of an individual. But when a driver reaches or exceeds the .08 blood alcohol content level, the risk rises very rapidly.

At .08 a driver's vision, balance, reaction time, hearing, judgment, and self-control are seriously impaired. Moreover, at .08, critical driving tasks—concentrated attention, speed control, braking, steering, gear changing and lane tracking—are also all negatively affected.

The alcohol industry, in arguing against the .08 standard, claims that "only" 7 percent of fatal crashes involve drivers with blood alcohol content levels between .08 and .09. Well, let us look at what that really means. If we take their own statistics, if we use the 1995 figures, that means that approximately 1,200 Americans died because of alcohol, drivers impaired at the levels of .08 and .09—1,200 lives were lost.

Madam President, that obviously is too many. Changing the blood alcohol

standard to .08 could have saved these lives.

Let me talk now about the tragic consequences of .08 alcohol driving for some real Americans.

State trooper Steven Blue of Toledo, OH, arrested a young woman who was driving at a blood alcohol level of .15. She was convicted and spent the mandatory 3 days under Ohio law in jail. Madam President, 8 months later the same officer arrested the same person again. This time she was driving with a blood alcohol content level of .085. The officer wanted to charge her with impaired driving, driving under the influence, but her defense attorney argued that because the per se standard in Ohio is .10, the charge should be knocked down to reckless operation.

Now, of course, Madam President, in Ohio, as in most States, if you are below .10 but still seriously impaired, you can be charged with driving under the influence. In fact, the Ohio law reads, as most States do, "appreciably impaired." So even if you test at .10, technically you can be charged with this offense, but as a practical matter, the standard is .10, pure and simple.

In this case, regrettably, the prosecutor felt compelled to reduce the charges. If these charges had not been reduced, if they had gone ahead with the original charge of driving under the influence, the young woman would have spent 10 days in jail, and maybe, just maybe, that would have turned her life around and at least warned her off from further alcohol-impaired driving.

But that did not happen. She then moved to San Diego, and 2 years later Trooper Blue got a call from a law firm asking him for his testimony about his earlier arrests of the same young woman. You see, she had taken up drunk driving again. Driving the wrong way down a one-way street, she killed two people.

Madam President, the State trooper, Steven Blue, has to deal with the real-life consequences of .08 alcohol driving. So did I when I was a local county prosecutor in Greene County, OH, dealing with mangled bodies and devastated relatives of people who died much too soon.

But you don't have to be a State trooper or county prosecutor to understand a simple fact: .08 drivers kill people. No amount of propaganda can obscure that fact. That is why in this morning's Washington Post an editorial calls our .08 measure "a most reasonable and effective measure to curb deadly drunk driving." The Washington Post is not alone in praising this bill. The Austin American-Statesmen from Austin, TX, the Baltimore Sun, Omaha World Herald, Toledo Blade, New York Newsday, and many, many other papers have all endorsed this legislation.

Madam President, this measure will save lives. That is why I will continue to fight for its enactment all the way through this legislative process.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. AL-LARD). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent we continue in morning business, as has just been requested by the Senator from Ohio.

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

Mr. LAUTENBERG. I want to say a couple of words about the dialog that Senator DEWINE and I have had, working together, about the reduction of the blood alcohol content to .08. I listened very carefully to the information he just gave regarding repetitive assaults on excessive alcohol in this one case even, at the fairly reduced level of .085. It kind of forecast a tale that would have an unfortunate outcome.

I think it is important, as we consider legislation on ISTEPA that carries this prohibition of driving over .08 blood alcohol content, we ought to review the case and see what it is we are discussing because I, too, in the State of New Jersey and around the country, have been subjected to criticism from the restaurant associations, the Alcoholic Beverage Association, and others who say, "What do you want to do, take away social drinking and friendliness?"

We have only one mission, and I share this with the distinguished Senator from Ohio on this particular issue. That is to protect the lives of between 500 to 700 people a year, it is predicted, and also to send out notice that drinking and driving is an unacceptable condition in America. Mr. President, .08 certainly is a level which, I think it is fair to say, has conclusively been established as the beginning of significant impairment behind the wheel, including slowness in adjusting to different speeds, braking, turning.

It happens enough. We lose 17,000 people a year, Mr. President, to traffic accidents that involve alcohol. Over 40,000 to 41,000 people are killed each and every year. I use a reference fairly frequently that, in the worst year of Vietnam—when this country was, if not in virtual mourning, certainly in virtual internal turmoil about what was happening there—in its worst year, we lost about 17,000-plus people in Vietnam, and every year we lose 17,000-plus people on our highways and it doesn't get the same kind of public reaction as it did when we were engaged in combat in a cause that our people served but one that had us challenging the policy decision that got us there in the first place. There can't be any challenge here. It is such an easy thing.

I was the author of the uniform drinking age bill that raised the age to 21 across the country. We had had modest alcohol requirements in legislation offering incentives for States to get

this thing done—reduce, make sure you had your road checks, and make sure you were cautioning people about driving while under the influence of alcohol, driving while intoxicated. It never quite did the trick.

But we found out when we raised the drinking age to 21, and we said those States that don't do it will be subjected to penalties by virtue of a loss of the highway or infrastructure funding that they may get, we had a devil of a time. It took a long time to persuade some places, like Washington, DC, which was making the callous calculation about whether or not revenues derived from tavern receipts, restaurant receipts, would be more than that which they would lose if they failed to raise the drinking age to 21. They finally agreed, and we had the unanimous support of all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

I am pleased to report that it is estimated that over 15,000 lives are saved as a result of a minimum drinking age of 21. Imagine, 15,000 families that don't have to mourn, 15,000 families that don't even want to contemplate what it might be like to have an empty place at the table.

We both have heard from the Frazier family in Maryland that lost a 9-year-old daughter. Her name was Ashley Frazier. When you see her parents and her sister talk about the emptiness that surrounds that household, about the place at the table where the mother sits occasionally because they want to be reminded that Ashley was a significant part of their everyday lives—they set the table for four, and only three of them are there for dinner. I have watched Mrs. Frazier compelled to tell her story through tears because she doesn't want another family to have to go through that experience. Her daughter was killed at 8 o'clock in the morning by a woman who was just over .08, who drove up on the sidewalk as Ashley and her mother were waiting for the schoolbus to pick her up. She describes in the most horrifying language how she felt when she heard the impact and realized what happened to her daughter.

So, Mr. President, this is a pursuit that we are going to continue to engage in, the Senator from Ohio and I and many others who supported us when we had the vote on the issue here, because it is the right thing to do.

The one thing that I can't believe is that the Licensed Beverage Association wants to stand up and challenge whether or not .08 is really an impairment. Mind you, it takes, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Education, over four beers, four drinks, four highballs—over four—4½, to be precise—for a 170-pound person on an empty stomach to reach the .08 level. Now, that sounds like fairly heavy drinking. A woman of roughly 135 pounds would have to take 3½ drinks for her to get to .08 in 1 hour on an empty stomach.

That is pretty significant drinking. And so we say to the Restaurant Association, Why? "Well, it could ruin our business and throw all of these people out of work." Well, Mr. President, I can tell you this—we heard the same appeal or the same challenge in 1984 when the drinking age was raised to 21, and the Restaurant and the Licensed Beverage Association said, "You are going to ruin business in this country."

I don't know whether anybody has noticed an absence of restaurants or hospitality spots in our society since 1984, but I can tell you that I haven't. I don't think anyone else has. Just read the list of the better restaurants and of the new concoctions, mixed drinks. They are not going to lose any business with this either. And if they do, so what? If they save somebody's child from dying because someone was too drunk to drive, then that is a price that ought to be paid. I, frankly, think that if they are serious about this and they remind their bartenders and servers and people are reminded through campaigns that when you get to .08, you can't go behind that wheel—not without risking serious punishment, perhaps loss of a license and something even worse if it is repeated.

And so, Mr. President, so many times we go through the legislative process here and we forget, at times, the impact that it has on a family or on an individual. It becomes too much a calculation of other things than the right thing. We ought to do this. I am hoping that as ISTEA moves along, we will not only have .08 in there but we will have it with the measures that we have introduced and said, at the end of 3 years, if you haven't reduced your blood alcohol level acceptance to .08, you lose 5 percent, and if it goes for another year, you lose 10 percent. But at the end of 6 years, you still state A, B, or C, and you still have the opportunity to reclaim those funds that you would have lost, because we are giving it that much latitude. The program begins 3 years out and goes until 6 years without permanent loss of funding.

So I commend the Senator from Ohio for his interest and his attention to the details. As a prosecutor, we heard him say, he saw too much of the mayhem that is produced from someone getting behind the wheel who is unfit to drive. I look forward to working with him on this issue and other issues in which we share a common interest.

I yield the floor.

Mr. DEWINE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. DEWINE. I ask unanimous consent to proceed as in morning business for the next 15 minutes.

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

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I congratulate my colleague from New Jersey for an excellent statement and for his long-time dedication to this very important issue. The point he makes

he makes very well. We are dealing with real people here. Sometimes when we come to the Senate floor, we don't know the consequences of our actions. But this is a case when we came here and the Senate passed, by a very, very substantial margin, this amendment and put it into the ISTEA bill. We knew what the consequences were. As I said at the time, before the vote, this is one of the few times when you can come to the Senate floor and know that if you cast a yes vote as a Member of the U.S. Senate, that yes vote is going to save lives. You will never know whose life will be saved, but you can be assured that hundreds and hundreds of people will live because of that law that is getting ready to be passed that you were voting on. The majority of the Members of the Senate, by a big margin, did in fact agree with that.

I would like to, as I did a moment ago, focus on individuals and on real stories. I did that a moment ago when I talked about the woman who had been convicted of DUI in the State of Ohio and tested at a high level. The same highway patrol officer arrested her again a few months later. This time, she tested "only" .08. Under Ohio law, the prosecutor did not feel they could go forward with the DUI, so she was ultimately charged with reckless operation. Then, of course, the tragic end to that story, as I related a moment ago, is that it wasn't too long after that when she showed up in San Diego, and this time deaths occurred as a result of her drinking and driving, and the family had to suffer that horrible, horrible tragedy.

Let me tell another story, and this is true. This happened a couple of weeks ago. Just a couple of weeks ago in Ohio, on March 1, in Montgomery County, OH, a Dodge Ram pickup truck collided with the rear of a stopped Honda Prelude. The Dodge Ram rode up right on top of the Honda and turned over on its side. The Honda was pushed forward into traffic, where it hit a sheriff's cruiser that was stopped in traffic. The sheriff's cruiser was pushed forward, and it hit a Chevrolet C10 van.

How can one car hit another car—a stopped car—so fast that it rides up on top of it and tips over? The answer is simple: The driver of the Dodge Ram was impaired, in this case, with a blood alcohol level of .76.

Mr. President, the risk of being in a crash rises gradually with each increase in the blood alcohol level. When a driver reaches or exceeds a .08 blood alcohol level, the risks rise very, very rapidly. They take off at about that point. At .08 a driver's vision, his or her balance, reaction time, hearing, judgment, self-control, are all seriously impaired; critical driving tasks, like concentrated attention, speed control, braking, steering, gear changing, and lane tracking, are also negatively affected.

That is why the driver of this Dodge Ram piled on top of a stopped car and

caused a four-car pileup that led to the summoning of emergency medics. Just another example, another unnecessary casualty, of a blood alcohol limit that is simply too high.

Let me relate to the Members of the Senate several other true stories. We talked in the last several days to another highway patrolman in Ohio, Barry Call of Gallipolis, OH. He has been a highway patrolman for 6 years and has seen about a dozen cases where the driver was clearly impaired but could not be charged because they tested "only" between .07 and .09 on the breathalyzer.

Trooper Barry Call, in one case, saw a car pulling left of center a couple of times and pulled over the driver. The driver was clearly impaired, and she should not have been behind the wheel of a car. Her breathalyzer test showed a blood alcohol level of .084.

Another example: Trooper Richard Donley of Wilmington, OH, has seen fatalities in cases where drunk driving was a factor and the blood alcohol level was .06, .07, or .08. Sadly, says Trooper Donley, the courts, as a matter of practice, generally will throw out any DUI charge under .10, because the reality is that when you set your level, whether it be .08 or .10, or, as it was many years ago, .15, while the law says that if you hit that level and you test that, under most State laws it is a per se violation in and of itself. That level, at the same time, also really sets the standard. So anything below that, even if the officer observes very erratic driving, even if the person fails the sobriety test—what they call "field test" out on the road—the reality is that those cases are very difficult to win if the driver does not test over that limit. And so that limit really becomes the standard of the State.

As my colleague from New Jersey pointed out so very well, when we say .08, what we have to understand is that an average male, a male of 165 pounds, would have to consume over four beers in an hour on an empty stomach. I think most of us know from our own experience that if we have four beers in an hour on an empty stomach, we absolutely have no business being behind the wheel of an automobile. We know that—absolutely.

Another way of looking at it is to ask a question: If you were at a party—maybe some people were at your house—and you observed a friend of yours have four beers in an hour on an empty stomach, and didn't eat anything, would you put your 5-year-old daughter in the car and let him take her out to get an ice cream cone or something? We all know what the answer to that would be. It would be a very foolish and reckless person that would do that. No one would do that. No one in their right mind would do that.

So we know from our own experience that that person who tested .08 simply should not be behind the wheel of a car. What the Senate did, and what I hope

the Congress will do, is set this very minimum national standard so that wherever you drive—if you live in Cincinnati, for example, you might be in Kentucky one minute and in Indiana the next minute. We all move around from State to State. If you live in this area, you might be in Washington, DC, and then Virginia, and then Maryland. We move around. There will be some minimum standard so a driver and passengers can be assured that it will be illegal for a driver who is coming at them or who is on the other side of the road to test over .08, no matter where they are, on what road, anyplace in these great 50 States.

Let me give some more personal testimonies or examples. We have talked to Ken Betz, whom I have known for a number of years in many capacities. He is now the director of the Coroner's Office in Montgomery County, OH. Of the 36 alcohol-related driving fatalities his office has seen in just the past year, seven of these involved drivers who had a blood alcohol content of .08 or less. I will repeat that. In Montgomery County, OH, there were 36 alcohol-related driving fatalities in the last year. Of those 36, seven of them involved drivers who had a blood alcohol content of .08 or less.

One driver lost control of his car late at night and was killed. His blood alcohol level was .06. Another driver was killed when he ran into the back end of a stopped construction truck. His blood alcohol level was under .06. Another person was driving a motorcycle and turned left into an oncoming Ford Mustang. He wasn't wearing a helmet. He was killed. His blood alcohol content was .07. Another driver went off the right side of the road, down into a culvert. He and a passenger were both killed. His blood alcohol level was .07.

These are actual cases from Montgomery OH, in the last year.

Another driver lost control and struck several steel poles before plowing into a stopped car. He was killed. His blood alcohol level was .08.

Mr. President, people who drive at a .08 blood alcohol level are clearly impaired. There is absolutely no doubt about it. The risk of being in a crash rises gradually with each increase in the blood alcohol level, beginning at .01. But when a driver reaches or exceeds the .08 blood alcohol level, the risk rises very, very rapidly. At .08, a driver's vision, balance, reaction time, hearing, judgment, and self-control are all seriously impaired.

It is interesting, Mr. President, as this debate continues, and as we read some of the information that is put out by the alcohol industry. They can't really seriously cite or argue that anyone who tests .08 is not appreciably impaired in their reaction time, in their concentration, in their judgment. No one can say that. We all know that for a fact. Moreover, at .08, critical driving tasks like concentrated attention, speed control, braking, steering, gear changing, and lane tracking are all affected.

The Senate overwhelmingly passed our legislation. I hope the whole Congress will pass it. It would help America crack down on these impaired drivers and make our roads safer for our children and for our families. That is why I will continue to fight for this lifesaving measure throughout the legislative process.

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, March 27, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,547,110,706,640.96 (Five trillion, five hundred forty-seven billion, one hundred ten million, seven hundred six thousand, six hundred forty dollars and ninety-six cents).

One year ago, March 27, 1997, the federal debt stood at \$5,378,489,000,000 (Five trillion, three hundred seventy-eight billion, four hundred eighty-nine million).

Twenty-five years ago, March 27, 1973, the federal debt stood at \$458,073,000,000 (Four hundred fifty-eight billion, seventy-three million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,089,037,706,640.96 (Five trillion, eighty-nine billion, thirty-seven million, seven hundred six thousand, six hundred forty dollars and ninety-six cents) during the past 25 years.

#### MISSOURI HOME SCHOOLERS

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Missouri home schoolers who will observe Missouri Home Education Week, May 3-May 9, 1998. As a parent and former educator, it is a privilege for me to participate in celebrating this event.

As a nation we promote education as a key to success. A good education is associated with responsible, intelligent, and productive citizenship. To maintain greatness as a nation, we must strive for excellence as individuals. And the standard of excellence is largely set by our nation's leaders—especially those in the home. Training in the home that guides children in setting the highest standards for their lives is essential to the continuity of morality in our culture. I am encouraged by all parents and students who take on the task of education in the home.

There is no bigger responsibility than being a parent. It is my desire that parents be role models to their children. Teachers have always had a place as role models in our society. Each of us can probably remember a teacher who pushed us to achieve more and to reach higher. We are thankful for the leadership of those who promote education and serve as role models. So for home schooling parents, may you find inspiration in performing the dual role of parent and teacher, and may you be doubly rewarded for your efforts.

In Missouri, home schooling has had great success. I look forward to the

continued contributions that Missouri home schoolers will have in education and to the positive impact home schooled children will have in Missouri's communities and across the United States.

#### HONORING DR. DAVID B. HENSON, THE SEVENTEENTH PRESIDENT OF LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the new Lincoln University President, Dr. David B. Henson. On April 4, 1998, Dr. Henson will gather with friends, family, colleagues, faculty, and students to be inaugurated as the seventeenth President of Lincoln University which opened its doors on September 17, 1866, in Jefferson City, Missouri as the Lincoln Institute.

Dr. Henson has a twenty-five year history of service to higher education. The list of educational institutions he has served is a prestigious one. At Howard University College of Medicine, Dr. Henson served as the Acting Chairperson in the Department of Biochemistry, the Assistant Dean of Student Affairs, and an Associate Professor of Biochemistry. At Yale College, he was the Dean of Student Affairs and the Associate Dean. Dr. Henson's work in the fields of science is commendable. He was a Lecturer in Molecular Biophysics and Biochemistry and a Fellow in Timothy Dwight College at Yale University, a Professor of Chemistry at Alabama A&M, and a Provost and Professor of Chemistry at the Broward Campus of Florida Atlantic University. Furthermore, at the University of Colorado at Boulder, Dr. Henson held the position of Associate Vice Chancellor of Academic Services and Student Support Services. Dr. Henson also served as Vice President of Student Services at Purdue University.

President Henson is actively involved in state and local community services. He is an honorary member of Purdue Iron Key Society; a member of the Executive 21 Continuous Quality Improvement Steering Committee; a steward at St. John's AME Church in Huntsville; on the National Committee on International Science and Education; on the Education Committee, U.S. Space & Rocket Center; and on the Board of Huntsville Boy's and Girl's Clubs of America.

Dr. Henson contributes his services to Missouri organizations as well. He currently is the Treasurer of the Council on Public Higher Education of Missouri; on the Board of Directors with the Jefferson Chamber of Commerce; on the Board of Governors at Capital Region Medical Center; a member of the Steering Committee for the River Rendezvous; an active member of the Rotary Club of Jefferson City; and a member of the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Central Missouri Celebration Planning Committee.

To his credit, Dr. Henson has received the African Americans Who Make a Difference Award, the Howard