

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CAROL STRICKLAND: 1999 KANSAS  
TEACHER OF THE YEAR

• Mr. BROWBACK. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize an outstanding educator from Kansas. Carol Strickland was selected as the Kansas Teacher of the Year for 1999. It is hard to overestimate the importance of caring and dedicated teachers such as Carol. Teachers invest their time, talent and knowledge into our nation's students, thereby shaping the minds of our future leaders.

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge Carol's extraordinary work in education. I congratulate Carol and wish her continued success.●

IN RECOGNITION OF LITTLE  
CAESARS ENTERPRISES

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 40th birthday of Little Caesars Enterprises, an extraordinary company headquartered in my home state of Michigan and my hometown of Detroit.

It is not possible to talk about Little Caesars without recognizing the efforts of the founders of the company, Mike and Marian Ilitch. Mike and Marian are not only fine examples of entrepreneurship. They exemplify the American Dream itself. These two first-generation Americans, both of Macedonian descent, opened their first Little Caesars restaurant in Garden City, Michigan on May 8, 1959. After only three years, they sold their first Little Caesars franchise. The company became an international enterprise in 1969, with the opening of its first restaurant in Canada. By 1987, Little Caesars restaurants could be found in all 50 states. Today, Little Caesars' markets include the U.S., Canada, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, South Korea, Honduras, Dominican Republic, Turkey, the Philippines, Ecuador, Aruba and Egypt.

The Ilitch family and the employees of Little Caesars have demonstrated a deep commitment to the City of Detroit. Several years ago, many people characterized the decision to move Little Caesars' headquarters to downtown Detroit was "an act of faith." Today, other companies are following in Little Caesars footsteps and the City of Detroit's business climate is truly on the rebound. Throughout the years, Little Caesars has sponsored youth sports, especially hockey, and given generously to charitable causes. One of the most notable charitable endeavors supported by Little Caesars is the Little Caesars Love Kitchen Foundation, a mobile pizza restaurant which has fed more than 1.2 million people since it was created in 1985. The Love Kitchen Foundation has been recognized by Presidents Clinton, Bush and Reagan for its service to those in need.

Many people credit the success of Little Caesars to its "buy one, get one free" concept. Others say its the creative, witty advertising. But anyone who knows Mike and Marian Ilitch knows that Little Caesars is truly a labor of love, and that they are at the heart of their company's success. And if the Ilitches are the heart and soul of Little Caesars, the hundreds of thousands of men and women who have worked for the company or who have owned a Little Caesars franchise have been its backbone. Those employees have helped to make Little Caesars the dynamic, successful enterprise it is today.

Mr. President, I know my colleagues join me in offering congratulations and best wishes for continuing success to Mike and Marian Ilitch, their family, and the entire Little Caesars organization as they celebrate the company's 40th birthday.●

IN RECOGNITION OF PENNSYLVANIA'S  
TOP TWO YOUTH VOLUNTEERS

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Pennsylvania's top two youth volunteers for the 1999 Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program, a nationwide program that honors young people for outstanding acts of volunteerism. Jessica Miley, a junior at McDowell High School in Erie and Dustin Good, a seventh-grade student at Pottstown Intermediate School were named State Honorees, an honor conferred on only one high school student and one middle-level student in each state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Jessica is being honored for her extraordinary efforts to save the lives of at-risk youth. Certified by the Erie County Department of Health as a Prevention Educator to teach students in local high schools and middle schools about preventing HIV and AIDS, she designs her own programs around topics such as abstinence, sexual risks, peer pressure, self-esteem and the dangers of drugs and alcohol. Jessica spends 12 to 15 hours a week on her efforts during the school year and 40 hours a week during the summer.

Dustin is being recognized for his role in "Project Reach-Out," a group comprised of students who want to make a difference in their community. As part of this effort, Dustin spent many hours promoting the group's activities to his student body, recruiting volunteers, attending planning meetings and working on special events. Among these events was a prom for residents of a local nursing home, as well as an "adoption" of a needy family in the community. Through fundraising efforts, the group provided the family with food, clothes and toys.

It is vital that we, as individual communities, encourage and support the

kind of selfless contributions that these young people have demonstrated. People of all ages need to think more about how, as individual citizens, we can work together at the local level to ensure the health and vitality of our towns and neighborhoods. Young volunteers like Jessica and Dustin are inspiring examples to all of us and are among our brightest hopes for a better tomorrow.

The Prudential Spirit of Community Awards program was created in 1995 by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, in partnership with the National Association of Secondary School Principals, to impress upon all youth volunteers that their contributions are critical and to inspire other young people to follow their example. In only four years, the program has become the nation's largest youth recognition effort based solely on community service, with more than 50,000 youth participating.

I commend Jessica Miley and Dustin Good for the leadership they have demonstrated in seeking to make their communities better places to live. I would also like to salute the following eight young people in Pennsylvania who were named Distinguished Finalists in the program; Eric Ford, Havertown; Drew Harris, Dresher; Tiffanie Hawkins, Newtown; Anne Heller, New Holland; Kari Knight, Sugarloaf; Tabitha Kulish, Lancaster; Jennifer Michelstein, Kingston; and Lisa Podgurski, Washington.

These youth have exhibited a level of commitment and accomplishment that is truly extraordinary, and they deserve our sincere admiration and respect. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending these fine young people who have demonstrated that young Americans can, and do, play important roles in their communities and that America's community spirit continues to hold tremendous promise for the future.●

BOB WOOD—THINKER AND DOER  
FOR URBAN AMERICA

• Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, one of America's greatest leaders for our cities and metropolitan areas over the past half century has been Robert C. Wood.

All of us who know Bob Wood have enormous respect for his ability, his leadership, and his brilliant service to the country. He was an outstanding Under Secretary and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for President Lyndon Johnson in the 1960's, and he pioneered the development of many of the nation's most important programs to enhance the vitality of our cities and improve the quality of life in metropolitan areas across the country.

In Massachusetts, we have special respect and affection for Bob Wood because of all that he has done for our

state, especially for his service as a past chairman of the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority and as a past Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools, and also for his brilliant academic leadership both at M.I.T. and the University of Massachusetts.

In an excellent column by Martin F. Nolan in yesterday's Boston Globe, Bob Wood reflected on his remarkable career of service to Massachusetts and the nation. I believe the column will be of interest to all of us in Congress who know and admire Bob, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows.

[From the Boston Globe, May 5, 1999]

A THINKER AND A DOER ON AMERICA'S CITIES  
(By Martin F. Nolan)

When he first put his ideas into practice, America was asking, "Can cities be saved?" That question today would sound preposterous during reflections on a 50-year career in public service from an eyrie high above Boston Harbor, where piers once rotted and urban dreams died.

"Cities were written off too soon," says Bob Wood. "Their commonality with suburbs is increasing, and people are realizing that a strategy against sprawl is not a direct assault on local governments."

Battling sprawl is nothing new for Wood. When President Lyndon Johnson created task forces on housing and urban policy in 1964, "Charlie Haar and I flew down every Saturday morning at 7:30. He headed the president's task force on environment, and I was chairman of the task force on urban problems, so we became very good friends during those weekends. He became assistant secretary of metropolitan development and I became the first undersecretary of housing and urban development." Wood later became HUD secretary.

In the Great Society's efforts to save American cities, Cambridge played a major role. Haar taught at Harvard Law School, and Wood was the first chairman of the political science department at MIT.

"Sprawl was recognized in the '60s legislation," he recalls. "The idea of metropolitan development was to go hand in hand with urban renewal and what we were doing with the Model Cities program. It was explicit, but given Vietnam and the budget, we couldn't fund it and do well. We only did pieces of it."

"Vietnam took so much energy, time, money, and political capital," Wood remembers. Next week, when Lady Bird Johnson will be hostess at a Texas reunion of LBJ's Cabinet, Wood will not be eager to greet former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara "and the rest of 'the best and the brightest.'" Wood sees similarities between Vietnam then and Yugoslavia today: "It's underdeclared, slowly escalating, with an assumption of falling dominoes."

Wood does not praise President Clinton or Vice President Gore for tackling sprawl, crediting economic forces with highlighting the problem: "The Clinton administration had no real interest in tough decisions on urban issues or any other. Clinton took his polls from Dick Morris. But the country grew faster than predicted, and the cost of suburban development in housing, schools, and land became increasingly high. In the '80s, the recession had killed building development. In the '90s, with prosperity, people are building mansions in the suburbs. Over-

whelmingly, political power is in the suburbs."

In 1958, long before he moved from Lincoln to the Boston waterfront, Wood popularized "Suburbia" with a book by that title in which he wrote that "transportation is the central reality of the metropolitan community." After his tensure at HUD he got a chance to put his ideas into action locally.

"When I can back from working for LBJ and got declared a war criminal by students at MIT, Governor Frank Sargent thought it would be a good idea for me to be chairman of the MBTA. It seemed a natural," he says.

One of his proudest achievements is "the basic transformation of Somerville. Because of the Red Line extension, we got Davis Square as we know it. That's why Tufts is blossoming and why Somerville is where grad students from Harvard and elsewhere settle. That's what transit can do. It happened in Quincy, too."

Wood has also been Boston school superintendent and president of the University of Massachusetts. A graduate of Princeton with degrees from Harvard, he was also director of Joint Center for Urban Studies at Harvard and MIT.

In 1949, this veteran of the 76th Army Infantry Division in World War II became associate director of Florida's Legislative Reference Bureau. He got to know and like politicians, which is why Robert Coldwell Wood, at 75, is unsurpassed as a thinker and a doer. ●

#### THE LITTLETON TRAGEDY

● Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, all Americans are struggling with the meaning of the brutal murders in Littleton, CO, and the question of what we should do about school violence generally. As we tackle these issues, we need to take advantage of the best thinking and writing about them.

The Columbus Dispatch had a very good editorial on April 22, which points out in a very clear way what the specific challenges are—and most especially the need for adults to provide understanding and discipline to young people. The best way to stop violence is to promote the alternative—an effective culture of life and respect.

I ask that this editorial be printed in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

[From the Columbus Dispatch, Apr. 22, 1999]  
SCHOOL KILLINGS ADULTS MUST SEE  
THEMSELVES AS SOLUTION

A gunman looked under a desk in the library and said "Peek-a-boo," then fired. . . . Anyone who cried or moaned was shot again. One girl begged for her life, but a gunshot ended her cries. . . . The shooter turned his attention to a black student, saying, "I hate niggers."—AP report out of Littleton, Colo.

Black trench coats. Hitler's birthday. Gothic Web sites. Guns and homemade bombs. Hatred.

Can any sense be made of the pieces emerging from the bloody halls of Columbine High School? Can the overwhelming why be answered?

The issues seem so broad and numerous that a bewildered nation expresses its inability to comprehend it, one of the deadliest school massacres in U.S. history.

Counselors propound; experts proclaim. The news media shifts focus from gun con-

trol to dress codes, violent movies to police in schools, materialism to racism.

Before a coherent thought forms, the lens shifts again.

Police who searched Harris' home said they found bomb-making material. Students said the group was fascinated with World War II and the Nazis and noted that Tuesday was Adolf Hitler's birthday.

But the real question is not why. Deep down, though we may not articulate it very well, we really do know why.

We may not know the exact circumstances that led juniors Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold to gun down their classmates, but we do know that the past three years have produced a series of school killings: Two dead in Pearl, Miss., three in West Paducah, Ky., five in Jonesboro, Ark., two in Springfield, Ore. And from this, we know that it will happen again. We know why.

We have produced a generation of children given too much freedom, too little direction; too much money, too little love.

The segment of society least capable of handling empowerment has been empowered within the rule of law but beyond common sense.

A litigious population demands that schools maintain discipline and instill values but sues teachers and administrators who dare tread upon a student's rights, be it searching a locker or insisting on proper attire.

Teenagers demand and are granted their own "space." Bedrooms become inviolable domains where the wild frontier of the Net can be browsed at will and every type of perversion checked out. If the child's character is far enough cracked, bombs can be made or guns can be stashed.

The so-called Trench Coat Mafia had boasted of its gun collection. Its members wore black everyday. They even wore black trench coats in class. When did parents and school officials descend to such levels of indifference? And "nobody thought" these kids were capable of killing in cold blood.

"They were laughing after they shot. It was like they were having the time of their life."

"The question is not why but, "What do we do?"

Like recovering alcoholics, we first have to admit that we—all of us—have a problem. Not just our neighbors, not just Paducah and now Littleton, not just big cities or rural towns.

The good folks who have to live in crime-ridden neighborhoods used to rally around the cry, "Take back our streets!" Now, it's time to take back our children. Even the most dysfunctional families have aunts, uncles and cousins who can help.

Churches, mosques, synagogues, libraries and numerous civic- and social-service networks offer havens that too few people see as important enough to spend their time and money on. Much easier to give the kids some money and drop them and their cell phones off at the mall.

"Finally I started figuring out these guys shot to kill for no reason. . . . When he looked at me, the guy's eyes were just dead."

We are killing our children by insisting that they don't have to be children if they don't want to. We talk values to them but fail, on the whole, to live those values. We lead by example, often unaware that our example is pathetically shallow and certainly poor competition for the pervasive voice of the youth culture where simply buying khakis holds the promise of sex.

Littleton is an affluent suburb. This is an affluent nation. We have time and money to