joke—usually some sort of Jewish folk tale. Ask who hired him, and he will tell you he taught at Columbia, and he recalls telling his boss, Henry Luce, that there were four reasons: “June, July, August and September.”

Recounting his family history, Bell remembers a grandmother’s remark when told at the end of World War I that because of a border change, the family now lived in Poland, rather than Russia. “Thank God! I was getting so tired of those Russian winters!”

Bell was my teacher and friend nearly 30 years ago at Harvard. In those days, he taught a seminar on the history of avant-garde movements. One of the assignments was to think up a name for a polemical avant-garde journal.

So I ask Bell to take his own test, what name would he give a journal if he was to start one today? He replies instantly: “THINK.”

As much as anyone in American life, he can lay claim to that one.

NATIONAL DRUG COURT WEEK

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, as I did around this time last year, I want to reemphasize the importance of the Drug Court movement which is taking place next week. Since the Senate will be in recess at that time, I take this opportunity today to applaud our nation’s drug courts and the people who have made them the successes they are today.

Next week, the National Association of Drug Court Professionals will sponsor a training conference, suitably titled “Celebrating Ten Years of Drug Courts: Honoring the Past, Looking to the Future,” which will be held in Miami Beach, Florida. This year approximately 3,000 professionals from across the country, including judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, law enforcement officers, corrections personnel, rehabilitation and treatment providers, researchers and community leaders will be attending the conference. These Drug Court professionals’ dedication has had a significant positive impact on the communities they serve.

The two and a half day conference will coincide with National Drug Court Week, June 1st through 7th, 1999. All across America, state and local governments have been recognizing drug courts and their dedicated professionals with resolutions, ceremonies and celebrations.

The Drug Court growth rate has been accelerating over the past several years. While the first Drug Court was established in 1989, there are currently over 600 Drug Courts that are either operating or being established. This surge in growth is a product of success.

Drug Courts are revolutionizing the criminal justice system. The strategy behind Drug Courts departs from traditional criminal justice practice by placing non-violent drug abusing offenders into intensive court supervised drug treatment programs instead of prison. Some Drug Courts target first time offenders, while others concentrate on habitual offenders. They all aim to reduce drug abuse and crime by employing a number of tools including comprehensive judicial monitoring, drug testing and supervision, treatment and rehabilitative services, and sanctions and incentives for drug offenders.

Statistics show us that Drug Courts work. It has been well documented that both drug use and associated criminal behavior are substantially reduced among those offenders participating in the Drug Courts. More than 70 percent of drug court clients have successfully completed the program or remain as active participants.

Drug Courts are also clearly cost-effective and help convert many drug-using offenders into productive members of society. Traditional incarceration has vindicated its critics on drug offenders. The costs are too high and the rehabilitation rate is minimal. Our Drug Courts are proving to be an effective alternative to traditional rehabilitation methods and are making strides forward in our fight against both drugs and crime.

In 1997, General McCaffrey and I had the opportunity to visit the Denver Drug Court. Through this experience I was able to meet with Denver’s Drug Court professionals and observe their judicial procedures and other program activities first hand. I was impressed with the Denver Drug Court professionals and procedures, and believe they will yield many successes.

Today, as the chairman of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Subcommittee, which funds the Office of National Drug Control Policy, I feel it is fitting to recognize the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and its contributions our nation’s Drug Courts are making toward reducing drug use and crime in our communities in time for National Drug Court Week.

Thank you Mr. President.

TRIBUTE TO TIOGUE SCHOOL: 1999 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BLUE RIBBON SCHOOL

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the achievement of Tiogue School, Tiogue, Rhode Island, which was recently honored as a U.S. Department of Education Blue Ribbon School. This is the second time in 3 years that a school from Coventry has earned this honor.

It is a highly regarded distinction to be named a Blue Ribbon School. Through an intensive selection process beginning at the state level and continuing through a federal Review Panel of 100 top educators, 266 of the very best schools in the Nation were identified as deserving of this special recognition. These schools are particularly effective in meeting local, state, and national goals. However, this honor signifies not just who is best, but what works in educating today’s children.

Now, more than ever, it is important that we make every effort to reach out to students, that we truly engage and challenge them, and that we make their education come alive. That is what Tiogue School is doing. Tiogue is a kindergarten through sixth grade school, which proudly says that it is a school “where everybody is somebody” and where children come first. These are more than just catch-phrases for Tiogue, which seeks to reach out to every student in the community and engages teachers, parents, and business and community leaders in the important job of education.

Teams of teachers work to develop appropriate but rigorous standards for all students. The results are impressive. Tiogue students have exceeded the norms on state assessments in each of the past five years. But Tiogue’s teachers also work to develop a curriculum that extends far beyond what the assessments measure. Each year, the school focuses on a particular issue, subject, or theme. As a preface to the Summer Olympics, students studied world cultures with a focus on the diverse background of the student population. During another year, students studied the arts and worked to develop their skills as artists, writers, musicians, and dancers. This year, Tiogue is taking their education to another level with an exploration of outer space.

Mr. President, Tiogue School is dedicated to the highest standards. It is a school committed to a process of continuous improvement with a focus on high student achievement. Most importantly, Tiogue recognizes the value of the larger community and seeks its support and involvement. This school and community are making a huge difference in the lives of its students.

Mr. President, the Blue Ribbon School initiative shows us the very best we can do for students and the techniques that can be replicated in other schools to help all students succeed. I am proud to say that in Rhode Island we can look to a school like Tiogue School. Under the leadership of its principal, Denise Richtarik, its capable faculty, and dedicated teachers, Tiogue School will continue to be a shining example for years to come.

93RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS OF AMERICA

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the national Federated Boys Clubs, known today as the Boys and Girls Club of America. Although the Boys Clubs were not organized nationally until 1906, origins of the club can be traced as far back as the mid-1800s. As early as 1833, a Club-like facility was established in New York City that was organized to meet the needs of children. For nearly 150 years, the Boys Clubs have been committed to the development of young people by offering a safe place for children and youth in the toughest neighborhoods in the United States.

The Boys Clubs of America is a national nonprofit organization dedicated to the development of America’s young people through a focus on education and employment, healthy development, and character development. The Boys Clubs of America serves nearly 4.5 million young people in nearly 14,000 locations annually.

In recognition of the 93rd anniversary of the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, I am privileged to recognize and pay tribute to the Boys Clubs. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Boys Clubs upon reaching this milestone in their rich history. As we celebrate their contributions to our nation’s youth, I am committed to working with Congress to ensure that these important organizations continue to receive the support they need to continue their important work.

The Boys Clubs of America is a national organization of local entities and representatives. The Boys Clubs of America is dedicated to providing young people with opportunities and experiences that will enable them to reach their full potential.

I am proud to recognize the Boys Clubs of America and to pay tribute to their commitment to the development of America’s young people. I thank you, Mr. President.
York City for the purpose of lodging newsboys. However, the first Boys Club, as we know it today, wasn’t established until 1860. The Dashaway Club in Hartford, Connecticut is recognized as the first known Boys Club, which provided afterschool activities for children from disadvantaged homes.

Soon the idea of a shelter for youth to spend their time during non-school hours caught on. These clubs offered a safe place for children to congregate and stay out of trouble. Rapidly, Boys Clubs sprouted up across the country. In the early years, the clubs were concentrated mostly in New England. By 1906, 53 separate Boys Clubs were in existence. It was decided that these clubs should somehow work collectively. On May 13, 1906, a group of businessmen and Boys Clubs representatives met to discuss the idea of a national federation. Thus, the Boys Clubs of America was born.

Although the clubs continue to operate autonomously, the national organization provides staff recruitment and training, program research, facility construction, fundraising, and marketing. In addition, the national club addresses legislative and public policy issues affecting young people. In 1956, the Boys Club celebrated its 50th anniversary and received a U.S. Congressional Charter. As more and more clubs were formed, the organization grew and began serving girls as well as boys. In 1990, the name was officially changed to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. Today, there are over 2,200 clubs operating nationwide, serving over three million children. Minnesota is proud to be home to 21 Boys and Girls Clubs, serving 33,456 children.

The Boys and Girls Clubs provide hope, inspiration, and the opportunity for children to realize their full potential as citizens. These clubs provide guidance, support, and leadership, while encouraging youth to abstain from drugs and alcohol, strive for scholastic achievement, become involved in community service, develop personal talents such as music or art, and explore career opportunities. Dedicated volunteers have helped the Boys and Girls Clubs of America become a success.

Mr. President, on the 93rd anniversary of its founding, I applaud the hard work and dedication of the men, women and youth who have contributed to the success of the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. Through their persistence and encouragement, youth across the country have benefited greatly.

TRIBUTE TO 1998 AIR FORCE ACADEMY FOOTBALL TEAM

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of the 1998 United States Air Force Academy Football Team. The 1998 “Falcons” may go down in history as one of the greatest football teams in Academy history. Their 12-1 record included victories in the Western Athletic Conference Championship, a bowl victory over the University of Washington, and the Commander-in-Chief’s Trophy, which is the most prized possession of the three service academies.

This team of over-achieving young men was led by their Head Football Coach Fisher DeBerry, and his assistant coaches Richard Bell, Todd Bynum, Dee Dowis, Dick Enga, Larry Fedora, Jimmy Hawkins, Jeff Hayes, Cal McCombs, Tom Miller, Bob Noblit, Jappy Oliver, Chuck Peterson, and Sammy Steinmark. They are recognized as one of the finest coaching staffs in the country.

On offense, the team was lead by seniors Mike Barron, Joe Cashman, Spanky Gilliam, Ryan Hill, Frank Mindrup, Blane Morgan, James Nete, Dylan Newman, Matt Paroda, Brian Phillips, Barry Roche, Jermal Singleton, Matt Waszak, and Eric Woodring.

The defense was lead by seniors Tim Curry, Bryce Fisher, Billy Free, Jeff Haugh, Jason Sanderson, Mike Tyler, and Charlton Warren.

Special team seniors Jason Kirkland and Alex Wright took care of the punting and place kicking duties.

The most impressive thing about these outstanding young men is that following their graduation from the Academy they will all be moving on to serve our country as 2nd Lieutenants in the United States Air Force. They are true student athletes who play the game for the enjoyment of the sport. These young men are tremendous role models for the youth of our country, and our nation can take pride in their accomplishments.

I commend the Superintendent of the Air Force Academy, Lt. General Tad Oelstrom, and Athletic Director Randy Spetman for their leadership in developing an outstanding group of young men. They clearly possess the “right stuff.”

A TRIBUTE TO TWO GREAT NAVAL HEROES

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the wartime heroism and distinguished military service of Commander David H. McClintock and Captain Bladen D. Claggert, retired officers of the United States Navy. Few men have exhibited the degree of bravery shown by these two men during the Second World War. While fighting for the U.S. Navy, these men took part in the greatest naval battle of all time, Leyte Gulf. At this time, the most substantial attack of the Pacific War, severely limited the Japanese fleet at Leyte Gulf and eventually led to a Japanese retreat from the area.

In October of 1944, Commander David H. McClintock of the U.S.S. Darter discovered the Japanese main fleet and sank the battleship Atago. Captain Bladen D. Claggert of the U.S.S. Dace was also involved in the battle engaging and sinking the Japanese heavy cruiser Takao. Captain Bladen D. Claggert, who will be present at a ground-breaking ceremony May 29th, 1999, to establish an exhibit to the Marquette Maritime Museum commemorating their most heroic deeds.

TRIBUTE TO IDA KLAUS

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, just days ago Ida Klaus, properly described as a “labor law pioneer,” died at the age of 94. I had the great privilege of working with her in the Kennedy Administration in 1961 when she advised us on the development of Executive Order 10988, “Employee-Mangement Cooperation in the Federal Service,” a defining event in the history of federal employment. She was a brilliant person, warm and concerned for others in a way that made possible her great achievements.

Mr. President, I ask that her obituary from The New York Times of May 20, 1999 be printed in the RECORD. The obituary follows:

IDA KLAUS, 94, LABOR LAWYER FOR U.S. AND NEW YORK, DIES

By Nick Ravo

Ida Klaus, a labor law pioneer who became a high-ranking New York City official in the 1950’s and who wrote the law that gave city employees the right to bargain collectively, died on Monday at her home in Manhattan.

Ms. Klaus was a lifelong labor advocate whose sympathy for the working classes was instilled in her by her mother. As a young child growing up in the poor section of Brooklyn, she helped give free food from the family grocery to striking factory workers.

She organized her first union while still in her teens. She was one of three college women working as a waitress in the summer