

St. Helens. On the 18th of May, 1980, Mt. St. Helens exploded with the force of a 24-megaton atomic bomb, scorching 230 square miles of picturesque Northwest landscape and triggered the largest known landslide in history, traveling at nearly 200 mph to bury Spirit Lake and the Toutle River. Tragically, fifty-seven men and women lost their lives, over 200 homes and 180 miles of road were destroyed and caused \$3 billion in damages.

Since that horrific day, the great people of Washington state began the long road to recovery. Today, I would like to recognize the astounding efforts of thousands of volunteers and donations from countless companies that have succeeded in making Mt. St. Helens a place where trees are growing at record speeds and animals are beginning to thrive in their new home.

Mt. St. Helens is now a place where tens of thousands of visitors flock every year from around the globe to witness both the violent and healing powers of nature. Local residents devastated by the eruption have transformed their communities and now look to Mt. St. Helens to attract visitors and contribute to the local economy.

There is still, however, an enormous amount of work to be done to help Mt. St. Helens and the surrounding areas continue on this path to recovery. The local communities' dedication to rebuilding infrastructure and ecosystems, the creation of a renowned research facility, and the construction of a world-class tourist attraction have demonstrated the highest degree of responsiveness and resourcefulness.

I would also like to take this opportunity to commend the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Forest Service for their achievements and commitment in bringing Mt. St. Helens back to life.

As a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Chairman of the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, and a member of the Mt. St. Helens Institute Advisory Board, I am deeply committed to helping Mt. St. Helens make the best possible recovery and to finding federal dollars to keep Mt. St. Helens accessible and enjoyable for all visitors and to assist the surrounding communities in finding solutions to their many challenges.

I am confident that in the next twenty years the people of the Northwest will make even greater strides in reviving the beauty of Mt. St. Helens, making Washington state an even greater place to live. ●

REFLECTIONS ON THE BOZEMAN DRUG COURT

● Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the innovative work of the Drug Treatment Court in Gallatin County, Montana.

Recently I worked for a day at the Drug Court, where I witnessed the process of evaluating drug court cases and determining who was following the rules—and who was not.

I must say, Mr. President, I was very impressed and inspired by the whole process—Judge Olson, his staff, the prosecutors, defense attorneys, parole and probation officer, counselors. And, most important of all, the people who have voluntarily decided to turn their lives around. This pilot project in Bozeman, Montana should be replicated around the state and nation.

In the morning, I sat in on the briefing, where judges and all the parties involved in sanctioning defendants discussed—with compassion and sometimes frustration—their attempts to help these people get off and stay off of drugs and alcohol.

Their discussions centered not on punishment, but on finding commonsense ways to help these people addicted to drugs and alcohol find ways to improve their lives and be positive contributors to their communities.

And, sitting later in court, I saw the genuine and sincere attempts of the defendants to correct their lives and stay out of jail.

Judge Olson was remarkable. He mixed just the right amount of compassion with tough love to help the defendants.

He counseled them, warned them, cajoled them, and told them he personally would help them find jobs so they could stay “clean.” His work is to be highly commended and copied throughout Montana.

The defendants also showed that they can beat drugs and alcohol. One middle-aged man told me later that the Treatment Court was the best thing that ever happened in his life. He had become clean for the first time in 30 years. He owed his life to the Treatment Court. Now he is trying to find ways to help other people.

The Treatment Court is a success story waiting to be copied. It is a way to keep people out of jail, off the streets and in a job.

Yes, some people slip up and don't abide by the rules. When they do, Judge Olson cracks down on them. But when they succeed, Judge Olson praises them, and shakes their hand.

His personal involvement in the lives of these people shows that justice does know compassion, that courts can be places where people headed for jail can make a detour—and be given a chance to redirect their lives. Mr. President, I want to say that I was inspired by what I saw last Friday in Treatment Court in Bozeman. And I want to help to find funding for the Bozeman Treatment Court, as well as funding for similar courts throughout Montana.

Such an investment in people—in helping them become positive citizens in their communities rather than bur-

dens—will save us money—and lives—in the long run.

And I will also work hard to help the Treatment Court find funds to help defendants locate affordable housing, get a good education and good jobs. What struck me, Mr. President, was that many of the defendants suffered from a lack of education. My work day in Treatment Court reminded of the importance and power of education, as well as the importance of creating good-paying jobs.

Along with families, they are the building blocks of a strong and health society, and help keep people off drugs and alcohol.

Count me a supporter of this successful program.

The treatment court idea embodies steps crucial to curbing the influence of drugs on our society.

Nationally, such treatment courts are a relatively new idea. The first drug courts were created in Florida in 1989, under the supervision of Janet Reno.

She and others realized that the solution to the rising number of drug related cases was not to increase the capacity of the criminal justice system—but to reduce the number of drug users.

The Gallatin Treatment Court is only seven months old. And while its first participants have yet to graduate, based on my experience I believe most will succeed.

Roger Curtiss, who works with the Drug Court and heads the non-profit Alcohol and Drug Services program of Gallatin County, told me how he overcame his own drug addiction problems after being placed in a similar program.

I also learned what a dedicated and talented staff Roger has supporting him in his efforts to reduce the scourge of drugs.

I remain committed to fighting illegal drug use in Montana. While I believe that treatment courts such as Gallatin County's will play an increasing role in the fight against drugs, other steps must be taken.

In January I invited drug czar Barry McCaffrey to Montana for a conference. He spoke to dozens of Montanans about the challenge posed by methamphetamine and other drugs.

One experience sticks out in particular. At the town hall meeting we had a man named Wayne approach the microphone to address the group. He fidgeted as he told his story about being addicted to meth for nearly 20 years. He said, “People don't understand the affect of this drug. It tears the brains up. It rips the family apart. It has a hold that never lets go.”

Mr. President, Wayne is not alone. Across Montana and rural America, meth and other drugs are tearing families—and communities—apart.

In January the DEA reported that eighth graders in rural America are 83

percent more likely to use crack cocaine than their urban counterparts. And they are 104 percent more likely to use meth.

The bottom line is that drugs destroy lives and communities.

The solution to the ongoing fight against drugs will be found only through constant innovation of the type demonstrated by Gallatin County's Treatment Court and similar programs across the nation.

To that end I have introduced legislation to make Montana part of the Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area.

The bill would allow Montana to embark on an intensive, statewide media campaign and hire additional personnel for methamphetamine prosecution.

And because WHAT you know depends so much on WHO you know, the measure would establish a state-wide criminal intelligence network, allowing law-enforcement officials in all 56 counties to share information on criminal activity.

Mr. President, if I learned one thing from my meetings with the General McCaffrey and last Friday's visit to the treatment court, it is that there are many committed individuals fighting the drug problem.

The trick is to get them all together working to the same end: treatment, prevention and law enforcement must all coordinate their efforts to fight the scourge of drugs.

We in Congress must do the same. At the end of last session the Senate passed legislation to fight meth, by beefing up law enforcement and treatment resources throughout the nation.

Both S. 486—sponsored by Senator ASHCROFT—and an amendment to the Bankruptcy Bill—sponsored by Senator HATCH—passed the Senate.

Unfortunately, both bills have languished in the House of Representatives. Neither has been acted upon, and the legislative days for the 106th Congress are numbered. I urge my colleagues in the House to act now to strengthen resources in the fight against illegal drugs, meth in particular.

Finally, I want to again recognize the efforts of the Bozeman Drug Court and thank them for allowing me to witness their innovative and inspiring work first-hand.

Drug Court is an alternative, but it's not easy. For many it is just as difficult as serving time.

In fact, I witnessed one individual who, after continually breaking the rules, was kicked out of drug court. Now he faces five years of jail time.

But with our jails bursting at the seams and the drug problem mushrooming in rural areas, I believe the Drug Court is an effective tool in fighting the drug problem we face.

Thank you, Mr. President.●

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF WLNS-TV IN LANSING, MICHIGAN

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize WLNS-TV in Lansing, Michigan, a station which will celebrate its 50th Anniversary on May 18, 2000. For fifty years, Channel 6 has provided Lansing residents with a wonderful mix of local and national news, community events and information, and an assortment of entertaining and insightful programming.

On May 1, 1950, WJIM-TV, Channel 6, signed on the air in Lansing, Michigan. The station was founded by Mr. Harold Gross, and for the next forty-four years he owned WJIM-TV. In 1984, Bakke Communications bought WJIM-TV, and changed the call letters to WLNS-TV. In 1986, the station's current owners, Young Broadcasting of Lansing, Inc., purchased WLNS-TV.

Serving the Lansing community has always been, and remains, the first and foremost priority of WLNS-TV. Channel 6 covers 24 hours of local news per week. It broadcasts Town Hall meetings on important community issues; political debates; major high school and college sporting events; severe weather and school closing information; and regular announcements highlighting important activities for hundreds of non-profit organizations in the community.

As a C.B.S. affiliate, WLNS-TV is able to keep Lansing residents abreast of local as well as national and global events. In addition, Channel 6 offers C.B.S. entertainment programs and national sporting events. For instance, when the Michigan State University Men's Basketball Team won the N.C.A.A. Championship this past season, Lansing viewers turned to WLNS-TV not only to watch the games, but also to get local updates on their favorite team and its players.

Mr. President, Channel 6 has been home to many prominent Lansing personalities over the years, including Martha Dixon, hostess of the cooking show "The Copper Kettle"; Len Stuttman, host of "The Many Worlds of Len Stuttman"; Bill Dansby, news anchor and news director in the 1960's; Howard Lancour, host of the children's show "Alley Cat and the Mayor," and a news anchor in the 1970's; and Jane Aldrich and Sheri Jones, current news anchors who have 25 years of combined tenure at WLNS-TV.

Mr. President, I applaud the many people whose efforts over the years have made this birthday possible. I think it is safe to say that the long term success of WLNS-TV is representative of how much Channel 6, and its many employees, mean to the Lansing community. On behalf of the entire United States Senate, I would like to wish WLNS-TV in Lansing, Michigan, a happy 50th Anniversary.●

TRIBUTE TO MARVIN STONE

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President. U.S. News and World Report, in speaking of the death of Marvin Stone, spoke of one man's "superior contribution".

Marvin Stone contributed more than should be expected of someone who had had a dozen life times and far more than anyone could have expected in a span of seventy-six years.

Marvin Stone, born in Burlington, VT, served in the Pacific in World War II and then went on to become one of the most respected journalists in America.

My wife, Marcelle, and I have been privileged to know Marvin and his wonderful wife, Terry. I think with fondness not only of times together with them, Marvin's sister, Marilyn Greenfield, and the many friends in Burlington, but also evenings with those far reaching conversations at their home in the Washington area.

Marvin took the time to call me when I was a brand new Senator, even though he probably was at first curious about the oddity of a Democrat from Vermont. We became close friends and throughout two decades I called upon him for advice and insight. I knew the advice would come, never tinged with partisanship but underlined with a great sense of history and his overwhelming integrity.

I can only imagine the void this leaves in the life of Terry, his wife of fifty years, of Jamie and Stacey and Torren and all his family. He also leaves a great void in our country. Marvin's legacy, though, is also one of example, and those, especially in the field of journalism, who follow that example, can also seek the respect and the honor that he earned.

I ask that the US News World Report article be printed in the RECORD as well as the obituary in the Washington Post.

[From the U.S. News & World Report, May 15, 2000]

ONE MAN'S "SUPERIOR CONTRIBUTION"

Journalist Marvin L. Stone, who died of cancer last week at 76, played a transforming role a generation ago as the editor of U.S. News & World Report.

In his decade of leadership, from 1976 to 1985, Stone was responsible for U.S. News' editorial shift toward the center from the more conservative views held by its founder, David Lawrence. Stone expanded the magazine's coverage beyond its traditional emphasis on politics and business to include social, cultural, and educational issues. He introduced four-color photography and changed the character of the editorial staff by recruiting younger journalists, women, and minority reporters. "Ours is a magazine devoted to a singular ideal: to report, clarify, interpret, and project the news—to put people and events in perspective as objectively as humanly possible," Stone once told a national convention of Sigma Delta Chi, the journalism society, "Put another way: to provide information people can rely on, find useful, can act upon."

Born and raised in Vermont, Stone served in World War II as an attack boat officer in