

America. House Republicans have accomplished more to combat crime in 40 days than the Democrats have in the last 40 years. We are committed to keeping our promises.

Republicans promised to strike at the heart of violent crime. We are working to pass our back-to-basic crime bill which provides the tools necessary to fight crime and keep criminals behind bars.

The Republican crime package handcuffs criminals and releases resources to combat crime. We are replacing the revolving door with a trap door and making our streets safe for law abiding citizens.

American taxpayers will no longer pay for a criminal justice system that fails to put and keep criminals behind bars. Today we will work to deport criminal aliens and free up scarce prison space. In addition, I look forward to giving local law enforcement the flexibility they need to use their resources most effectively.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are waiting for action. Violent crime will no longer be tolerated. We must act now to give the police the tools necessary to catch criminals and the space they need to keep them where they belong—behind bars.

#### LULAC NATIONAL WEEK

### HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, February 13, 1995*

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to the League of United Latin American Citizens as they celebrate the week of the 12th through the 18th of February, 1995, as LULAC National Week.

LULAC, the oldest and largest Hispanic volunteer organization in the country, is an American success story. More than 110,000 members in 45 States have reaped the benefits of this exemplary organization since 1929.

This week honors the LULAC experience. From its roots in promoting civil rights to its activities in providing equal access to educational opportunities for all Hispanic-Americans, LULAC is committed to the promise of Hispanics in America.

This week we observe and honor the benefits of LULAC which include economic development, housing, education, employment, civil rights, and business development. My congressional district includes many LULAC chapters all striving to address the many complex issues impacting Hispanics at all levels.

Mr. Speaker, as LULAC celebrates its legacy this week, the organization is seen as an integral part of the American mosaic. Since 1929, LULAC has endured with honor and a proven record of success. Its proud supporters include the public and private sectors and other volunteer organizations. Today, its proudest supporters, the members themselves, look to the future for more of the same. LULAC has earned the support and respect of the Nation.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JACK METCALF

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, February 13, 1995*

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, due to prior travel commitments I missed the final vote on H.R. 668. If I had been present, I would have voted "yes."

#### READ A BOOK OR GO TO JAIL

### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, February 13, 1995*

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in the February 5 issue of Parade Magazine there is an excellent article by Michael Ryan about the sort of program we all describe as something we would to see, but are rarely able to point to in fact.

The program in question is one which seeks to keep repeat criminals from committing further crimes, by a program which involves repeat offenders in an extensive reading program.

Of course no program is perfect, and in 4 years this program has seen 19 percent of the participants rearrested. But as the article points out, the statistical expectation is that, absent this program, a far higher percentage of these participants would have been arrested again—one study showed that 45 percent would be the expected figure.

The moving force in this program is Prof. Robert Waxler of the University of Massachusetts Dartmouth. I have myself benefited in my job from the enthusiasm and knowledge that Professor Waxler brings to the task of educating young people, because he is an active and creative member of the southeastern Massachusetts community. But I ask that this article be reprinted here not because of my admiration for Professor Waxler but because it is an interesting example of how creative work on the local level can help us improve our efforts to reduce the crime which is a continuing social problem.

Professor Waxler, and Judge Robert Kane, who has used his judicial position to launch this program, deserve a great deal of credit. And I am glad that Parade Magazine highlighted their work, and I hope that other areas will profit by their example. To further that prospect, I submit this article from Parade magazine to be reprinted here.

[From Parade Magazine, Feb. 5, 1995]

THESE REPEAT OFFENDERS HAD A CHOICE:

READ A BOOK—OR GO TO JAIL

(By Michael Ryan)

Every university has students like Don Ross: bright individuals whose imaginations have caught fire with learning.

"Yesterday, everybody at my job was talking about Deliverance." Ross told me one afternoon at the University of Massachusetts campus at Dartmouth, Mass., near Cape Cod. He recently had read James Dickey's novel, a riveting tale of survival. "I started talking about how the characters related to each other, and everybody looked at me and went, 'Whoa.' They were talking about the movie, which was on TV."

Ross, 27, tells this joke on himself with good humor, as amused with his newfound

interest in literature as anyone else. The interest has unusual roots. In January 1992, a judge in nearby New Bedford offered him a choice: Go to school and read books—or go to jail.

"This was an experiment," said District Court Judge Robert Kane, 47. "I had no confidence that it would work, but I had sufficient despair in the way we had always done things." "We were seeing this same faces over and over," added Wayne St. Pierre, 39, the probation officer who helps screen candidates for the program. Don Ross is one of just 100 repeat offenders who have entered the program. (His last offense involved the illegal use of uninsured automobiles.)

In the four years that the literature seminar has been in operation, 19 percent of its participants have been rearrested. A recent study by professors at the University of Indiana and UMass Dartmouth found that 45 percent of a similar group (matched by age, race, income, neighborhood and offense) had returned to crime. In other words, the convicts in the program were less than half as likely to commit new crimes as those not in the program.

"I have always believed in the transformative power of stories," Prof. Robert Waxler, 50, told me. "They allow us to hold up a mirror to ourselves." A professor of English at UMass Dartmouth, he thought this power might help in rehabilitating criminals. One day, he brought up the idea with Judge Kane, his tennis partner. "He was very receptive to the idea," Waxler recalled.

Waxler volunteered to lead a 12-week literature seminar. His only stipulation that the convicts be fairly serious offenders. "The average participant has 16 prior offenses," said St. Pierre.

The group first reads a simple short story. Then, every other week for three months, they read novels of increasing complexity and meet for two-hour discussions. Only about half of the participants have completed high school or earned GED's, but Waxler gives them serious reading, such as Jack London's *Sea Wolf* and Russell Banks' *Affliction*.

St. Pierre thinks that the challenge is part of the success. "I come from an athletic background," he said. "I know that when you have a tough coach who pushes you beyond what you think you can do, the rewards are much greater. That's what happens here."

"When I first designed this, I looked for materials that would address issues of identity, of violence, of the individual's relationship to society," Waxler explained. "Often, that pushes everybody to an understanding of where they fall in relation to that character."

"I related to Wolf Larsen in *Sea Wolf*," said Manuel Amaral, 35, a former drug addict and small-time dealer. The Larsen character is a brutal ship's captain who meets a grisly end. "I was like him," said Amaral. "Reading about it opened my mind." Amaral is now drug-free and a student at Bristol Community College in Fall River, Mass.

The reading program has benefited more than the defendants. Along with Waxler and some of his colleagues, St. Pierre attends every session and does all of the reading. Judge Kane also attends but begins with the third session to avoid intimidating students.

"One night, we were reading Norman Mailer's *An American Dream*," the judge recalled. "There's a scene between a judge and a prostitute, and the people in the course started talking about the misuse of judicial power. I realized that it was important that I hear that. It has made me more expansive."

Mark MacMullen, 40, also was a drug abuser. Now he is a full-time student at

UMass Dartmouth and has regained visitation rights to his two children. "I learned that Wayne St. Pierre is more than my probation officer—he's a human being," he said, "and Judge Kane is a human being, and they cared about me. That's made me care about me and start making the right choices."

The program has strict rules. While studying, participants are on probation and live at home. Anyone who misses class or skips readings can be sent to prison. Program graduates remain on probation and must attend a one-day career workshop. They must then make a career choice or plans that will increase employment opportunities, such as obtaining a GED or going to college. If they don't, they can be sent to prison.

The UMass Dartmouth program accepts only male offenders. There are now similar programs, for men and women, in the state—and more judges are studying it. "They should try it," Judge Kane said, "The things that are said here are more interesting than the conversation in the judges' lobby."

Don Ross—the fan of Deliverance, the book—said the course taught him to accept responsibility for the first time. "The day I came before Judge Kane was the turning point. That transformation has been gradual, week after week, book after book."

"This has taught me," he said, "to use my mind."

CONGREGATION EMANU-EL:  
CELEBRATING 150 YEARS

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, February 13, 1995*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to one of the most outstanding religious institutions in the United States, Congregation Emanu-El, which will soon be celebrating the 150th anniversary of its founding. This remarkable temple, which is located on Fifth Avenue at East 65th Street in the heart of my district, has tended to the spiritual needs of its congregants as well as the social and philanthropic needs of the greater community for a century and a half.

I want to first congratulate Dr. Ronald B. Sobel, who has served as the temple's senior rabbi since 1973. Rabbi Soebl is a world-renowned scholar and spiritual leader who deserves enormous credit for helping to make Emanu-El into one of the largest and most respected synagogues in the world.

In fact, Temple Emanu-El is physically the largest synagogue in the world and boasts the largest membership of any reform temple. But its origins were indeed quite humble. In 1845, a handful of German immigrants pooled \$30 and rented a small room on the Lower East Side, thus becoming the first reform Jewish congregation in the city. As the congregation grew, its members found new locations, first a former Methodist church and then a former Baptist church. In 1868, Emanu-El congregants raised over half a million dollars and built a new facility on Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street. Finally, in 1925, construction began on the Temple's final and current home. In 1930, this magnificent structure was dedicated.

The history of Temple Emanu-El is the history of New York, the Nation, and indeed the entire World. Early in this century, the temple founded a committee to assist victims of the Russian massacres. Seven members of the

congregation were killed serving in World War I and 22 were killed during the Second World War. During this war, the temple established a recreational canteen which ultimately served 1.3 million American men and women in uniform. In recent years, the temple instituted programs to address the pressing needs of New York City. The Sunday lunch program—developed in 1983—provides 140 homeless citizens with a hot lunch each week. In 1988, the temple opened a homeless shelter which has become one of our city's most successful facilities of its kind.

Over the years, the leaders of Congregation Emanu-El has read like a "Who's Who" of American civic leadership. Emanu-El members have included Adolph Ochs, publisher of the New York Times; Oscar S. Straus, the first Jewish Cabinet Member, who served as President Theodore Roosevelt's Secretary of Commerce and Labor; and Irving Lehman, who served as chief justice of the New York State Court of Appeals. More recently, Emanu-El president Maxwell Rabb served as U.S. Ambassador to Italy.

Mr. Speaker, for 150 years, Congregation Emanu-El has served as a beacon of community spirit and religious commitment. It is an honor to represent this institution in the U.S. Congress, and I sincerely hope that my colleagues will join me in congratulating Temple Emanu-El on this auspicious occasion.

AMERICORPS' SUCCESSFUL INVOLVEMENT IN A COMMUNITY POLICING PROGRAM IN THE 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

**HON. CARDISS COLLINS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, February 13, 1995*

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the success of a partnership between AmeriCorps and community policing efforts in Illinois' Seventh Congressional District. It is a pleasure to be able to address the House today on the positive impact that the Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety [CANS] and Bethel New Life Inc.'s Take Back the Streets Program is having on Chicago's West Side. By recognizing the accomplishments of this Take Back the Streets Program, I hope to increase awareness and support for successful partnerships such as the one forged between AmeriCorps and community policing programs in my district.

Bethel New Life Inc., a community-based development corporation which was founded in 1979, is a member and partner organization of CANS. CANS has sponsored 21 AmeriCorps-VISTA volunteers who have helped organize community policing programs and who have played an essential role in the recent take back the streets campaign.

To implement this campaign, Bethel chose a drug-ridden 6-square-block area which included a public elementary school, 3 churches, and a city park, as the target area for its 40-day campaign. The key to Bethel's plan of cleaning up the target area or neighborhood safety zone was to organize high-visibility activities that encouraged residents to come out onto the street.

These community activities, which included anti-drug marches, job fairs, drug education and treatment workshops, all night prayer vigils, family nights, and cleanup efforts, took place at all hours of the day and night. The community leaders and residents worked together to take their streets back from drug dealers. In addition to the planned activities, the program included two ongoing events. They were setting up lemonade stands and organizing outdoor prayer services on corners where drugs were sold.

The community leaders and the residents found that their efforts paid off. The drug dealers were pushed out of the area, the cleanup effort greatly improved the aesthetic appeal of the neighborhood, and it was once again safe for children to play on the streets.

In addition to these short-term victories, there were significant long-term effects. One of the greatest accomplishments of this program was that the fear that residents had about getting involved in efforts to fight crime were reduced. An estimated 800 residents got involved with the program because they could see their efforts were paying off. Their community looked and felt safer.

The success of Bethel's program was a direct result of AmeriCorps involvement in the program. CANS' AmeriCorps-VISTA volunteer Charles Jackson, the community leader that was assigned to Bethel New Life Inc., was essential in developing block clubs, increasing interest in community policing, and developing local leaders. The positive effect that the AmeriCorp-VISTA volunteer had on the community will last long after his leadership is gone.

The involvement of AmeriCorps made a significant difference in the overall effectiveness of the program. Without AmeriCorps volunteers, it will likely be difficult for community policing efforts in other neighborhoods to experience this degree of success.

I commend CANS, Bethel New Life, Inc., and AmeriCorps for their hard work and success at helping constituents in my district feel safer and more confident about their right to live in a drug-free neighborhood. As we review Federal programs in the weeks ahead, I hope that this success will be remembered by my colleagues who are quick to mislabel AmeriCorps and community policing efforts as ineffective and wasteful boondoggles and invite them to visit my district to find out what a positive impact these programs have had on hundreds of Americans.

STATEMENT ON MISSED VOTES

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, February 13, 1995*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, February 10, 1995, I missed six recorded votes because of a bad case of the flu. Rather than infect the rest of the House, I stayed home.

If I had been present, I would have voted as follows:

On rollcall No. 112, the amendment by Mr. WATTS, to strike the automatic stay provisions relating to relief lawsuits brought by inmates, "aye."