

around in is incomprehensible. The rationale for this system is likely summed up by Larry Meachum, commissioner of correction in the State of Connecticut: "We must attempt to modify criminal behavior and hopefully not return a more damaged human being to society than we received."

Mr. President, I reject this liberal social rehabilitation philosophy. I introduced legislation yesterday, the Prison Work Act of 1995, which has a different message: prisons should be places of work and organized education, not resort hotels, counseling centers, or social laboratories. It ensures that time spent in prison is not good time, but rather devoted to hard work and education. This is a far more constructive approach to rehabilitation.

Specifically, the Prison Work Act repeals the social program requirements of the 1994 crime bill and instead makes the receipt of State prison construction grant money conditional on States requiring all inmates to perform at least 48 hours of work per week, and engage in at least 16 hours of organized educational activities per week. States may not provide to any prisoner failing to meet the work and education requirement any extra privileges, including the egregious items listed above.

The critics of this legislation are likely to portend that it is too costly or too unworkable. However, as prison reform expert and noted author John DiIulio has pointed out, one-half of every taxdollar spent on prisons goes not to the basics of security, but to amenities and services for prisoners. However, these extra perks would be severely restricted under my legislation. No one failing to meet the work and organized study requirements would have access to them, and since the inmates would be occupied for 11 hours per day fulfilling the work and study requirement, the opportunity for these costly privileges would be reduced. Moreover, to reduce operation costs even further, prison labor could be used to replace labor that is currently contracted out. Thus, these programs could easily be implemented.

The other charge will likely be that the Federal Government should not micromanage State prison efforts. However, this bill does not micromanage at all. Rather, States have been micromanaged by the Federal courts which have mandated that States provide prisoners with every possible amenity imaginable. For example, Federal Judge William Wayne Justice of the Eastern District Court required scores of changes in the Texas prison system, designed to improve the living conditions of Texas prisoners. These changes increased Texas's prison operating expenses tenfold, from \$91 million in 1980 to \$1.84 billion in 1994—even though the prison population only doubled.

This legislation will empower State and local prison officials to operate their systems in a cost-efficient man-

ner, and will give them the much needed protection from the overreaching Federal courts. More importantly, it will put the justice back in our criminal justice system and ensure that criminals are not treated better than the victims.●

#### THE FIFTH ANNUAL DAY OF THE AFRICAN CHILD

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to observe the fifth annual Day of the African Child, a day this year which will focus international attention on Africa's potential amidst critical challenges.

The Day of the African Child was declared in 1991 to commemorate the massacre of South African schoolchildren in the black township of Soweto 19 years ago. These elementary and high school children were shot and killed simply for protesting the deplorable system of apartheid education. On this anniversary, we have the opportunity to celebrate the achievements of countries like South Africa, and reflect on the challenges ahead for the African child—indeed, the next generation of Africa.

There have been considerable strides made in Africa over the last 30 years. In partnership with the international community, the mortality rate of children under 5 has decreased by half since 1960. The average life expectancy in the subcontinent is now 54 years, 13 years longer than it was in 1960. Two-thirds of African countries have immunized 75 percent of all children under 5, and UNICEF reports that the governments of Africa expanded the provision of safe water to over 120 million more people during the 1980's. Primary school enrollment has risen dramatically since the 1970's for both boys and girls, with 69 percent of African girls enrolled in primary school now.

Yet, hardships continue for many African children. Life expectancy in Africa is still 20 years behind that of developed states. Basic health care is not accessible to half of all Africans. Children in Africa continue to die at 10 times the rate of children in industrialized nations.

But today, in addition to hunger and disease, war is also ravaging the minds and bodies of Africa's children. It is no coincidence that the countries with the first, second, and third highest rates of child mortality—Mozambique, Afghanistan, and Angola—are those that have been embroiled in the bloodiest of civil wars. Ethiopia, Somalia, and Liberia are close behind.

The armed conflicts throughout Africa have taken their toll on the children. Last year in Rwanda, for instance, almost 100,000 children reportedly were killed in just a few months. In Sudan, according to a 1992 report by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, one criterion for conscription was "the presence of two molar teeth": as a result, almost 12,500 boys from the ages of 9 to 16 years were enlisted.

Last year in Liberia, I raised the issue of child soldiers with members of the Transitional Government, and was told that this is truly a problem which is rotting the country. UNICEF estimates that thousands of children are participating in Liberia's civil war—either to avenge murders of their family members or to make some hard-found money—and that factions abuse their young soldiers with alcohol, drugs, and gunpowder.

Mr. President, while we recognize the progress made in Africa thus far, we must not forget these daunting challenges ahead. As we debate the role of the United States in Africa, we must do so with an eye to the future, and with an appreciation for what international partnership can achieve.●

#### DAY OF THE AFRICAN CHILD

● Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the fifth annual Day of the African Child. As chairman of the African Affairs Subcommittee, I have long been concerned about Africa's children.

Earlier this year, the world community lost one of its foremost champions for the cause of children, Mr. James Grant. As head of UNICEF, Jim Grant worked tirelessly to improve the lives of children all around the world, particularly in Africa. His dedication, energy, and moral leadership will be sorely missed. On this day of African children, we mourn his loss but also celebrate his contributions.

Since I first chaired the subcommittee in 1980, there has been real and significant progress in improving the lives of children of Africa. Through the commitment of African governments, private voluntary groups, and international organizations like UNICEF, access to education has increased notably. The under-5 mortality rates are now half what they were in 1960. Malnutrition, while still affecting some 30 percent of African children, is less pronounced than many had feared entering the 1980's.

But much remains to be done. I am particularly concerned about the devastating effect of civil conflict on children. While political factions and armed groups fight for power, it is often the most vulnerable and voiceless—Africa's children—who are most affected. Entire generations have lost opportunities for basic education. Many have lost parents and siblings. From Sudan to Angola, Rwanda to Liberia, the brutality of war has scarred millions of innocent children.

Mr. President, the Day of the African Child, June 15, commemorates the 1976 uprising and massacre of the children of Soweto, South Africa. Their struggle to bring down the inhumane apartheid system vividly symbolizes the difficult plight of children in Africa. Their struggle, however, also represents the possibilities and hope for Africa as President Nelson Mandela finishes his

first year as leader of a democratic, nonracial South Africa.

Today we celebrate the progress that has been made in bettering the lives of African children. But today also stands as a challenge to all of us to continue efforts to improve education and basic health care for all the children of Africa. Their future is the hope for the entire African Continent. ●

#### COMMEMORATING THE DAY OF THE AFRICAN CHILD

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, today marks the 19th anniversary of the Soweto massacre where more than 100 black South African students—children—were killed while protesting against the tyranny of South African apartheid. These children are martyrs to the cause of freedom and justice. Their sacrifices, along with those of many others, contributed to a far brighter future in South Africa than could have been foreseen at that time. And so, June 16 has been designated by the Organization of African Unity as the "Day of the African Child." On this day, we not only mark the past, but we should also commit ourselves to creating a brighter future for the children of Africa.

Our commemoration of the children of Soweto should be solemn, as we reflect on the loss of far too many African children to conflict and war, to disease, to famine, and to the neglect of a world that often cares more about amassing material wealth than about ensuring the health and well-being of all of its children. An African child deserves no less than any other child born anywhere else in the world. They deserve to be cared for, to be protected, to have adequate food, shelter, and health care, to have safe drinking water, to be educated, and to live in a peaceful world. Yet, a child born in sub-Saharan Africa has a life expectancy 20 years shorter than a child born in an industrialized country. An African child is 8 times less likely to survive infancy and 10 times less likely to survive beyond 5 years old than a child in an industrialized country. The mother of an African child is 29 times more likely to die in childbirth than the mother of a child in the industrialized country. As many as 30 percent of African children suffer from malnutrition. Only 45 percent of Africans have access to safe drinking water.

Thanks to U.S. assistance, there has been progress in reducing the under-5 mortality rate, increasing child immunizations and increasing life expectancy over the last 30 years. But clearly, there is much work to be done. As we commemorate the Day of the African Child let us also recognize the very positive affect that our foreign assistance has on improving the prospects for Africa's children to have healthy, productive lives—to have no less than what we would want for our own children.

The theme of this year's observance is "Children in Armed Conflict." War has a devastating affect on children. Prior to 1945, most of the victims of war were soldiers. In the 160 wars and conflicts since 1945, 80 percent of the dead and wounded have been civilians—most of them women and children. The effect of armed conflict on African women and children has been particularly devastating. Ninety-two percent of the war-related deaths in Africa are women and children. In the Sudanese war, children die at 14 times the rate of government and guerrilla soldiers combined. Most often, in conflict zones children die as a result of the dispersal that leads to malnutrition and disease. Child mortality rates are highest in those countries that are ravaged by armed conflicts. As we observe the Day of the African Child let us also commit ourselves to playing whatever positive role we can through diplomacy, support for U.N. peacekeeping operations, or whatever measures appropriate to help resolve those conflicts that still remain on the African Continent. There has been great progress in ending conflicts on the African Continent over the last decade. Much more has to be done.

I join today with the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Children's Fund and all those who care about the health and well-being of all the world's children in recognizing June 16 as the Day of the African Child. I salute the U.S. Committee for UNICEF for its hard work in organizing today's celebration. Let us resolve to do all that we can to provide hope for Africa's children that they may have the kind of future that each of us wants for our own children.

Mr. President, on the topic of aid to Africa, I would like to share with my colleagues a letter I received from a young lady, Miss Julie Haronik, from Moline, IL. Julie is 13 years old and she wrote to me asking that we maintain the Development Fund for Africa.

I have received many letters supporting foreign aid to Africa over the last month. Julie's letter demonstrated how a child can sometimes be wiser, more caring, and more compassionate than many adults far older than herself. Among Julie's reasons for supporting aid to Africa, she says that, "If you cut off aid some projects in Africa that have been started recently may fall apart without aid [before] they can sustain themselves." In the last paragraph of Julie's letter she writes:

You may wonder why a thirteen year old would be concerned about Africa. One reason is that I want society to be on equal terms with all people when I am an adult. Another reason is that if America ever needed an African resource I would hope Africa would help us in our time of need. I also hope for world peace which can be achieved only through kindness, recognizing fellow humans, and helping those in need.

I am so proud of this young lady both for her world outlook and compassion for others, and for her willingness to write and participate in public debate

on the political issues of the day. Mr. President, I ask that the full text of the letter be printed in the RECORD.

The letter follows:

MOLINE, IL.

Senator PAUL SIMON,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR SIMON: Although you may not realize it Africa has come a long way, with outside aid. If you cut off aid some projects in Africa that have been started recently may fall part without aid until they can sustain themselves. Africa still has a way to go, but it is a place of hope. Please don't cut off aid to the Development Fund for Africa!

The United States of America has a duty to itself and the rest of the world. That duty is to help all people whether they can repay debts or not. One tenth of one percent of the budget is not very much money to give to those in need. Africa doesn't just take aid from people it has been its own resources, which are scarce. The government's duty is to make sure Africa does not lose all aid, but develop enough not to need it.

You may wonder why a thirteen year old would be concerned about Africa. One reason is that I want society to be on equal terms with all people when I am an adult. Another reason is that if America ever needed African resources I would hope Africa would help us in our time of need. I also hope for world peace which can be achieved only through kindness, recognizing fellow humans, and helping those in need. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

JULIE HARONIK. ●

#### CIVIC EDUCATION GATHERING IN PRAGUE

● Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, during the first few days of June, one of the largest international gatherings of educators and representatives of the public and private sectors supporting civic education met in Prague, Czechoslovakia. Four hundred and twenty-five representatives from 52 nations participated.

Entitled CIVITAS@PRAGUE.1995, the conference was sponsored by 36 civic education organizations from North America, Western and Eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union.

A declaration was adopted by CIVITAS participants that asserts the essential importance of civic education for developing the support required for the establishment and maintenance of stable democratic institutions. Constitutional democracies must ultimately rely upon citizens and leaders possessing a reasoned commitment to those fundamental values and principles which enable them to flourish. Stable democracies, in turn, are vital for economic development, national security, and for overcoming destructive religious and ethnic conflicts. The declaration also argues that civic education should have a more prominent place in the programs of all governments and international organizations.

American participation in the project was organized by a steering committee composed of representatives of the Center for Civic Education, American