

Therefore, I call on the President to swiftly review this matter, to continue the care and attention given to this issue by Congress, and to sign S. 1465 without delay.

This is a bill that swiftly passed both Chambers; on behalf of the families that await its enactment, it deserves equally swift consideration by the White House.●

CRIME IS DOWN BUT DRUGS ARE UP: SOLUTIONS ARE NO MYSTERY

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, the crime news is good and bad.

The good news is that murders in the United States were down 12 percent for the first 6 months of 1995, and the FBI reports an astounding and welcome drop.

The bad news is that drug and alcohol use among our Nation's eighth graders is on the rise, and because of that, as they grow older the crime rate probably will rise again.

Adding to this likelihood are the numbers. There are more eighth graders than their counterparts 4 years older, and as the numbers grow, we will probably have more, not less, bad news. Ten years from now there will be 25 percent more young males between the ages of 14 and 17.

What can be done?

There are no magic bullets, but there are some things that will help. They include:

Get treatment and counseling for adult drug and alcohol addicts.

Children of addicts are much more likely to be addicts. Illinois is like most States: people who want help often cannot get it. Considering the extent of our problem, we are woefully short on treatment facilities. Rev. George Clements, a quietly dynamic Roman Catholic priest, has suggested that all churches and synagogues and mosques should adopt one addict. That's not as easy as fixing the church roof or serving as usher or singing in the choir. But it is a greater test of the meaningfulness of faith. The most effective way to reach children is through a parent.

Discourage youthful cigarette smoking.

Young people who smoke cigarettes are much more likely to take up drugs and alcohol.

Enrich education programs so that they reach all young people.

Those who have great difficulty in school are more likely to give up, to see little future for themselves and reach out for the escape mechanism of drugs or alcohol. That is why budget cuts that reduce access to Head Start and other education programs are short-sighted. By the second grade—at the latest—teachers know which students need special help. They should receive it then, not wait until they make it through high school—if they make it through high school.

Start jobs programs that put people of limited skills to work. Show me an

area of high unemployment, and I will show you an area of high crime, whether it is African-American, Hispanic, or white. Show me an area of high unemployment, and I will show you an area with a high drug use rate and high alcoholism, whether it is African-American, Hispanic, or white.

Real welfare reform must include jobs. Without a jobs factor, anything called welfare reform is political public relations. We need something like the WPA of a half-century ago. It would be the most effective anti-crime and anti-addiction program we could have.

Keep parents from giving up.

That's not a Government program, but it is vital. A parent living in a tough neighborhood with drug sales visible in the area has a difficult time, but must strive to give her—or his—child hope. And do simple things like encouraging homework, use of the library, and careful use of television.

And attending religious services.

Harvard University's Richard Freeman found that "among black urban youth, church attendance was a better predictor of who would escape drugs, crime and poverty than any other variable, income, family structure, and the church-going youth were more likely to behave in socially constructive ways."

Yes, there are some discouraging signals for the future, but if we are really concerned, and then act, the future will be brighter.

None of these items I have listed is dramatic, yet if we were to act on all of them, there would be a significant change for the better in our future.●

AWARD PRESENTED TO ARTHUR S. FLEMMING

● Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President. I want to share with my colleagues the remarks made by William L. Taylor in presenting to Dr. Arthur S. Flemming the American Civil Liberties Union's Human Rights Award. These thoughtful remarks outline the career of a man who truly represents the highest ideal of public service.

Antoinette and I have enjoyed a warm personal friendship with Dr. Flemming and his wife Bernice for many years. In addition to the number of significant Federal posts held by Dr. Flemming, he served for a time as the president of the University of Oregon. As someone who has followed Dr. Flemming's professional and personal life with interest and respect, I can say that no one is more deserving of the ACLU's Human Rights Award than Dr. Flemming, as Mr. Taylor's fine remarks make amply clear.

Mr. President, I ask that Mr. Taylor's remarks be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

REMARKS OF WILLIAM L. TAYLOR IN PRESENTING THE ACLU'S HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD TO ARTHUR S. FLEMMING AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE VIRGINIA ACLU, DECEMBER 9, 1995

The American Civil Liberties Union does itself honor by honoring Arthur Flemming

and it does me a great honor by asking me to introduce Arthur.

Arthur is, in my view, the greatest exemplar of public service in this nation in the 20th Century. He served in the federal government over a period of more than 40 years beginning in 1939 as an appointee to the Civil Service Commission of President Roosevelt and ending in the early 1980s when he was Deputy Chair of the White House Conference on Aging, a member of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians and Chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, a post from which he was fired by President Reagan because Arthur believed in civil rights. But after these 40 plus years—and at the age of 77, Arthur began a new career serving the public in the private sector by heading coalitions and groups that work for the goals Arthur is most deeply committed to—preserving Social Security, extending health care to all and advancing the civil rights of all persons.

But it is not simply his longevity in public service that makes Arthur Flemming's career remarkable. (although I cannot refrain from noting that Arthur was born in 1905, 15 years before the ACLU was founded—so they have been advocates for justice for about the same period of time). It is also the quality of his service that makes him a long distance runner. Everybody who knows Arthur has his own story about Arthur's readiness to travel whenever he hears the call (I can remember in 1988 getting a call from an editor of the Yale Law Journal who said he wanted to extend an invitation to Arthur to speak at a symposium on the 20th Anniversary of the Fair Housing Act. He called me because he wondered whether Dr. Flemming would be able to make the trip to New Haven. At the time I got this call, Arthur was preparing to travel, I think to 28 cities in 30 days to speak on behalf of the Republicans for Dukakis). But what is more impressive than Arthur's seeming inability to stay away from airports is the reason he travels. Other people of renown travel to participate or be seen at international conferences, to go to dinners with other famous people. Arthur travels to attend meetings and rallies where he will have the opportunity to communicate with everyday people on the issues he most cares about—health care, civil rights and civil liberties and other issues that affect the dignity and well being of the American people.

And he is ready and willing to do the work in the trenches that other people may spurn once they reach a certain position. I remember in the 1980s going with him to a meeting of State civil rights officers where he had been asked to listen to the whole day's proceedings and then give a summation. By mid-afternoon, as the sessions went on (and on) most of us were flagging, but Arthur was still paying rapt attention. At 5:30, Arthur gave not only a fine analytical summary of what people had said—but he delivered an inspirational speech, rallying the troops to keep the faith during the hard times of the 80s.

And that talk was characteristic of so many I have heard Arthur give during the years we have worked together at the CCR. As Elliot Richardson has observed, Arthur speaks with "simplicity, force and deep conviction." He has, I might add, the gift that all of the great advocates I have known have—an ability to understand complex matters and then reduce them to their essentials so that people will understand what is at stake. And despite many years in Washington, he has never become so jaded as to lose the capacity to be angered at injustice. So, for example, when the Reagan Administration pursued its policy of denying people welfare benefits without affording them due process and then ignored court orders to rectify the situation except in the jurisdiction