

the Senate that the hearing scheduled before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management will also include S. 1807, a bill to transfer administrative jurisdiction over certain parcels of public domain land in Lake County, OR, to facilitate management of the land, and for other purposes.

The hearing will take place Wednesday, March 25, 1998, at 2:00 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### NATIONAL RECOGNITION FOR PROGRAMS IN RURAL MEDICINE AT EAST TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

• Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, both East Tennessee State University's (ETSU) College of Nursing and the James Quillen College of Medicine are featured in the "1998 Best Graduate Schools," published by U.S. News and World Report. This national recognition was given because of their excellent reputation for providing a variety of programs and specialty offerings.

According to the guide, the Quillen College of Medicine is ranked sixth in the nation for its programs in rural medicine. The ETSU College of Nursing is ranked 26th among the nation's more than 300 graduate schools offering the family nurse practitioner program, which is part of the university's master of science in nursing curriculum. The rankings were determined based on a reputation survey that was sent to academic deans and senior faculty members at medical and nursing schools across the country. These programs are to be commended for providing high quality education and for their efforts to meet the health care needs in rural areas.

As a physician, I know that programs in rural medicine are necessary and vital in meeting the health care needs of those who otherwise would not have access to care. Mr. President, it is programs like these that promote and encourage an interest in rural medicine for young people entering the medical profession today.●

##### U.N. CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

• Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to urge the Senate to exercise its role to advise and consent on international treaties and take up consideration of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, which the President submitted to this body in 1996.

The purpose of the Convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought on arid, semi-

arid, and dry sub-humid land. The Convention addresses the fundamental causes of famine and food insecurity in Africa by encouraging partnerships between governments, local communities, nongovernmental organizations and aid donors.

As Ranking Member on the Subcommittee on African Affairs, I feel it is especially important that the Senate exercise its advice and consent on this Convention. It is a mechanism by which the people of Africa will be assisted in preserving and protecting their land, which is a vital link in Africa's fight to become self-sufficient. As Americans, we understand the importance of land and what land can bring us: food, a place to live, and, perhaps most importantly, a place to call home. Whatever their political differences, the people of Africa can agree that protecting the land from drought and erosion is a priority.

The consideration of this Convention will also refocus the Senate's attention on the plight of the African people. Unlike the other environmental conventions on which the Senate has focused attention in recent years, the Convention on Climate Change and Biological Diversity, the Convention on Desertification does not establish a new financial "mechanism" to administer funds for convention-related projects and activities. Instead, it emphasizes the need to mobilize substantial funding from existing sources and to rationalize and strengthen their management.

In light of the President's visit to Africa, which began today, it is especially important that the Senate be actively engaged regarding Africa. This Convention is a perfect opportunity for the Senate to go on record in support of programs that are both vital to the African continent and consistent with United States foreign, economic, and environmental policy.

I hope that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the full Senate, will consider this Convention in the near future.●

##### DAVID DOMENICI AND JAMES FORMAN, JR: LIGHTING CANDLES

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, there is an article in the Metro section of today's Washington Post, "A New Way to See the Future," about a small school which is going about the difficult business of reclaiming young people here in the District of Columbia. The school, which is called See Forever, was started by two lawyers, David Domenici and James Forman, Jr. See Forever—on its way to becoming a charter school—only enrolls those students who have become "entangled" in the D.C. court system. The regime consists of a regimented schedule, strict discipline, core classes and electives, participation in a school-run catering service, and paid internships (the money from which is put into Merrill Lynch investment funds, which the

students learn to manage). The school runs 12 months a year, and 10 and one-half hours a day. The youngsters enrolled are turning their lives around; they are beating the odds.

Adlai E. Stevenson once remarked of Eleanor Roosevelt that she "would rather light candles than curse the darkness." So it seems with David Domenici and James Forman, Jr. (whose father was active in the civil rights movement a generation ago). Of course, knowing David's father—the senior Senator from New Mexico—it is not surprising at all that David should dedicate his life to helping those less fortunate.

Mr. President, throughout the course of our nation's history, we have seen the shift from labor to capital—in agriculture, in manufacturing, etc. But there is one enterprise that remains stubbornly labor-intensive, if we are to do it properly. And that enterprise is raising our children, especially those who are socially and economically disadvantaged. David Domenici and James Forman, Jr. understand. The student-teacher ratio at See Forever is 5-1, and more than sixty volunteers help tutor the twenty or so students.

Two years ago, I published a book on social policy, "Miles to Go." I ended that book by saying,

Even were governments specifically qualified for such work, which is to say the restoration of individual character and moral instruction in everyday life, the national government has entered a time of chronic, even disabling fiscal stricture. . . . It is a time for small platoons; a time possibly to be welcomed for such can move quickly, and there are miles to go.

David Domenici and James Forman, Jr. have formed one such "small platoon" and we—and the lives of those whom they touch—are lucky for it.

I ask that the article, "A New Way to See the Future," be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 23, 1998]  
A NEW WAY TO SEE THE FUTURE—SCHOOL WITH HIGH-POWERED BACKERS AIMS TO HELP TROUBLED D.C. TEENS

(By Peter Slevin)

Sherti Hendrix was 15 years old and headed nowhere but down. School was lousy and the rest of the day seemed worse. After she was jailed overnight in the District for fighting with a teacher, nothing ahead or behind her looked good.

The same was true for Jerome Green. Kicked out of one New York school at age 14 for what he called "cussing teachers . . . and fighting," he blew another opportunity by getting arrested in Washington, accused of street fighting.

Both teenagers are now on a different track. Both got another chance to do things right. Both say an innovative school program run by a pair of fired-up young District lawyers is helping them believe in themselves and in a future no longer entirely bleak.

The school is called See Forever. Not yet one year old, it serves about 20 students in a row house on a tattered block of Sixth Street NW. Amid modest beginnings, See Forever's dreams are big and its backers include some of the best-known faces in Washington.

The two lawyers are David Domenici, 33, son of Sen. Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.), and James Forman Jr., 30, namesake of the civil rights activist who presented the 1969 "Black Economic Manifesto," demanding \$500 million in reparations from white churches and synagogues.

Domenici and Forman, who have run study and work programs for youngsters in trouble before, believe too many adolescents are written off early by a D.C. juvenile justice system that seems forever short on solutions.

"We're trying to get kids into the game. They've been locked out. They're not players," Forman said. "They need discipline. They need high standards. They need jobs. One of our goals is to change the vision of where they can go."

It's not just another struggling D.C. program for delinquent youths.

The idea for the school was hatched by Deputy Attorney General Eric H. Holder Jr., a former U.S. attorney for the District, and Holder's friend Reid Weingarten, one of Washington's most prominent white-collar criminal defense lawyers. The first fund-raiser was sponsored by then-Commerce Secretary Ron Brown before his death in an April 1996 plane crash.

Another fund-raiser—a \$100-a-plate gathering March 10—drew poet Maya Angelou and a constellation of D.C. power players, including Health and Human Services Secretary Donna E. Shalala, White House Chief of Staff Erskine B. Bowles, former U.S. Senator Robert J. Dole and a half-dozen senators.

See Forever has a \$500,000 budget this year and plans to spend \$2 million in coming years to expand the school to 100 children, including space for 20 boarders. In September, it will become a D.C. charter school—The Maya Angelou Public Charter School—which will mean an allocation of \$6,000 in D.C. tax money per student and the authority to award high school diplomas.

One D.C. Superior Court judge, who asked not to be identified, calls See Forever "the only program I have complete faith in." Such words are high praise for a largely untested program, but students echo the sentiment.

"These streets are only going to lead you to getting locked up. Or you'll probably die," Sherti, now 16, said. "Today, I'm not all the way all right, but I'll be all right for the future. I know what I'm capable of doing."

For that, Sherti credits the adults at See Forever, where the student-teacher ratio is 5 to 1 and more than 60 volunteers come each week to tutor the teenagers individually. The 12-month school calendar and 10½-hour day are not for the faint of heart, and some students drop out early.

The school is open only to students who have been entangled in the D.C. court system, but the seriousness of their situations varies. What gets each teenager in the door at See Forever, after interviews and recommendations, is that school's assessment that the youngster can be saved.

Twenty percent of the students, Forman estimates, were "factually and legally innocent," and the cases were dropped. An additional 50 percent were picked up for crimes such as joy riding, fighting or theft. The remaining 30 percent faced more serious charges, including armed robbery.

In a typical tightly structured day, the teenagers are kept occupied from 9:30 a.m. until 8 p.m. They eat two meals a day cooked by other students in a catering kitchen. Each student gets lots of individual attention and is tutored every night. Some stay until 11 p.m. because they prefer the place to home.

Study subjects are broken into five 80-minute classes. Core subjects are math,

English, social studies and computer. Electives have included a layman's law class taught by two Pentagon lawyers, an art class led by Domenici's sister Helen, and classes in jazz appreciation and public speaking.

All students do internships part of the year. The school requires that they be paid \$130 a week, and the money goes into bank accounts and Merrill Lynch investment funds that they learn to manage. Each student also works in a moneymaking catering service called Untouchable Taste, run by the school.

A guiding principle is that job skills and schoolwork are connected. See Forever aims to be broader than either a conventional school or a vocational school by combining the best elements of each. If the skills are useful, the reasoning goes, jobs will be available and the students will stay motivated.

"Schools dump kids with behavioral problems, learning problems, those who've been locked up," said Forman, a Yale Law School graduate on leave from the D.C. Public Defender Service. "D.C. taxpayers are spending money that is being wasted on programs that aren't working."

Judges and advocates alike acknowledge that options are painfully limited for children in the District's court system. D.C. delinquents are offered few broad services close to home. Some are sent to distant states in search of programs that work at costs that exceed \$100,000 a year per child.

Some of Washington's most violent teenagers, and many who are not, end up at the city's Oak Hill Youth Center, a widely perceived failure that has operated under court supervision since 1986. In November, Department of Human Services Director Jearline Williams and the D.C. financial control board declared a state of emergency at Oak Hill because of poor conditions.

See Forever, with room for only about 20 students, can serve only a fraction of the needs of a city where supervision or jail beds were required for 3,800 youths in 1996. The goal is to set a tone, create a model. As Holder said, "If it works, maybe it can be copied."

Angelou, taking the stage at the March 10 fund-raiser, told the students of her own life.

"Somebody would've looked at me as an illiterate or semilliterate black girl on the dirt roads of Arkansas and said, 'Never!'" Angelou said, adding ebulliently, "Look at me now!"

She sang a Negro spiritual, "Don't You Let Nobody Turn You Around," and told students, "Keep on walking, keep on talking, keep on learning, keep on burning, keep on laughing."

Jerome is feeling good about things. In an essay, he recalled how difficult his work at See Forever seemed at first. He said he got mad and sometimes skipped his schoolwork. But then he made a discovery: He could do it.

"Now that I have finally made a change, I want to look back on everyone who told me I was stupid or dumb," Jerome said. "I want to see if they are still on the street selling drugs. I want to ask them. 'Who's dumb now?'"

#### IN MEMORY OF PATRICIA COLBERT ROBINSON

• Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, today I would like to mourn the passing of a great woman and pay tribute to her legacy. On March 11, one of the leading lights of the Charleston theater community, Patricia Colbert Robinson, was extinguished. Mrs. Robinson was a well-known and beloved Charleston au-

thor, poet, playwright, and actress. Together with her husband, Emmett E. Robinson Jr., and fellow actress Dorothy D'Anna, she ran the Footlight Players, Charleston's community theater group, for almost three decades. In addition to acting in many of the Players' productions, Mrs. Robinson helped raise money and organized publicity for their events.

Patricia Robinson was a woman of many talents, and her interests encompassed all the arts. She once won first place in the Poetry Society of South Carolina spring forum. In addition to her poems, she wrote or co-authored seven novels. She also wrote for the Charleston News and Courier and The Charleston Evening Post.

Mrs. Robinson set many of her stories in Charleston and portrayed the city with a fine eye for detail and much love. Surprisingly, she was not a native Southerner. She was born and reared in Pittsburgh, but moved to Charleston in 1944. Nonetheless, she loved the city as ardently as its longest residents and always exhibited a great passion for its architecture, history, and people. Charlestonians reciprocated by embracing her as a neighbor and honorary native daughter.

With the passing of Patricia Colbert Robinson, Charleston has lost one of its most beloved literary and artistic figures. The people of Charleston have lost a beloved friend who entertained them on the stage and on paper, and who reminded them in beautiful prose of the rich history and beauty of their city. She will be much missed.●

#### ORDER FOR PRINTING OF SENATE DOCUMENTS

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following Senate documents be printed in the usual number: Senate Document 99-33, Senate Document 98-29, and Senate Document 97-20.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1998

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, March 24, and immediately following the prayer the routine requests through the morning hour be granted, and the Senate resume consideration of S. 1768, the emergency supplemental appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ASHCROFT. I further ask unanimous consent that from 12:30 p.m. to 2:15 p.m. the Senate stand in recess for the weekly policy luncheons to meet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.