

Nathan LaChance, Sarah Lunn, Sandra Marshall, Katie McPherson, Cindy St. Onge, Sam Tarbox, and Sharon Wilson.

Also deserving of recognition is their teacher, Mr. Michael Angelosante, whose dedication to his students has played an integral role in their success. John Drisko, the Congressional District Coordinator, and Maine State Coordinator Pam Beal also each have contributed a great deal of time and effort to help Old Orchard Beach High's team.

Mr. President, I am pleased that these students as well as others who competed from across Maine have increased their knowledge on the topic of our nation's governing document, the Constitution. One of the most critical components of a democracy is a knowledgeable citizenry. If our young people are to grow up to fully participate in their government, they must have a sound understanding of both the rights and responsibilities that come with citizenship in this great country.

This program, "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution", is one innovative way in which we can help provide that understanding. Students, in a simulated Congressional hearing, answer questions, make arguments and defend positions on a variety of contemporary and historical constitutional issues. I am proud that my staff in Maine has been involved in this program over the years.

Again, I am pleased to congratulate the students of Old Orchard Beach High School. They are a credit to Maine and have made us proud.●

TRIBUTE TO MINNESOTA'S REPRESENTATIVES AT THE 1998 "WE THE PEOPLE . . . THE CITIZEN AND THE CONSTITUTION NATIONAL FINALS"

● Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a group of young Minnesotans whose hard work and dedication earned them the privilege of representing Minnesota at the 1998 "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution National Finals."

Under the guidance of American Government teacher Barbara Hakala, this group of 30 students from Duluth Central High School tirelessly studied the history of our Constitution and the application of its principles in our time. The disciplined study demonstrated by these students helped them prevail in the Minnesota constitution competition, and for the second year in a row, Minnesota was represented in the "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution National Finals" by a team from Duluth Central High School.

Mr. President, I would like to offer my sincerest congratulations to these young Constitutional scholars and recognize each of them individually. They are: Jennifer Anderson, Nicholas Beck, Toby Bjorkman, Annalisa Eckman, Joy Eskola, April Fritch, Thomas Garrett, Jennifer Gilbertson, Alison Gray, Nicholas Hern, Susan Herrick, Amy Houghtaling, Brent Kaufer, Erin

Louks, Anthony Luczak, Amanda Masi, Ilona Moore, Dennis Olson, Kristina Olson, Barbara Przylucki, Carrie Rau, Mikel Roe, Amber Sorensen, Amy Steen, Carrie Taylor, Dzung Truong, Brandon Vesel, Stephanie Walczak, Mai Lor Yang, and Eric Zimmerman.

Once again Mr. President, I am pleased to report that Minnesota was represented by a fine group of young people at the "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution National Finals 1998." This group of students gives me, and all Minnesotans, a reason to be proud.●

RECOGNITION OF LLOYD M. PELFREY

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, today I rise to recognize a truly unique leader and educator for his exemplary service to my home State of Missouri at the time of his retirement. Dr. Lloyd Pelfrey has been President of Central Christian College of the Bible (CCCB) in Moberly, Missouri, for the past twenty-five years. Dr. Pelfrey will be honored this year at the College's Commencement exercise this coming May 8.

CCCB first opened its doors in September of 1957. Lloyd started teaching at CCCB the same day it opened. He has held several positions including Professor of Old Testament, Academic Dean, Dean of Faculty, Executive President, Acting President and President. As the fourth President in the history of the school, he has served the longest of any other President of the College. He became an ordained minister in 1953 and co-founded the Missouri Christian Convention and the Missouri Operation for Vigorous Evangelism (MOVE), an organization which establishes new churches in Missouri. Lloyd serves on the National committee of the North American Christian Convention.

During his tenure at CCCB, Lloyd boasted several accomplishments including construction of the Memorial Building, increased awareness of the need for a Development Department as an integral part of the college, development of an Admissions Department, accreditation of the college with Accrediting Association of Bible College, first fundraising banquet with Paul Harvey as speaker and the implementation of a major capital campaign.

Commending Dr. Pelfrey for his many years of service to CCCB, I am glad to say that the State of Missouri is enriched with his wisdom and leadership. I join the many who congratulate and thank him for his hard work and wish him continued success in future years.●

NATIONAL EATING DISORDERS AWARENESS DAY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 197 and that

the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 197) designating May 6, 1998, as "National Eating Disorders Awareness Day" to heighten awareness and stress prevention of eating disorders.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to, en bloc; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the resolution be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 197) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 197

Whereas over 8,000,000 Americans suffer from eating disorders, including anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and compulsive eating;

Whereas 1 in 10 individuals with anorexia nervosa will die;

Whereas 1 in 4 college-age women struggle with an eating disorder;

Whereas 80 percent of young women believe they are overweight;

Whereas 52 percent of girls report dieting before the age of 13;

Whereas 30 percent of 9-year-old girls fear becoming overweight;

Whereas the incidence of anorexia nervosa and bulimia has doubled over the last decade, and anorexia nervosa and bulimia is striking younger populations;

Whereas the epidemiologic profile of individuals with eating disorders includes all racial and socio-economic backgrounds;

Whereas eating disorders cause immeasurable suffering for both victims and families of the victim;

Whereas individuals suffering from eating disorders lose the ability to function effectively, representing a great personal loss, as well as a loss to society;

Whereas the treatment of eating disorders is often extremely expensive;

Whereas there is a widespread educational deficit of information about eating disorders;

Whereas the majority of cases of eating disorders last from 1 to 15 years; and

Whereas the immense suffering surrounding eating disorders, the high cost of treatment for eating disorders, and the longevity of these illnesses make it imperative that we acknowledge the importance of education, early detection, and prevention programs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates May 6, 1998, as "National Eating Disorders Awareness Day" to heighten awareness and stress prevention of eating disorders.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1998

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, May 6. I further ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday, immediately following the prayer, the

routine requests through the morning hour be granted and the Senate then resume consideration of H.R. 2676, the IRS reform bill.

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

Mr. GRASSLEY. I further ask unanimous consent that at 9:30 a.m., Senator ROTH be recognized to offer the so-called "pay for" amendment to the IRS reform bill.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, tomorrow morning at 9:30 a.m., the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 2676, the IRS reform bill. Senator ROTH will immediately be recognized to offer an amendment relating to offsets. It is hoped that the Senate will be able to make substantial progress on this legislation so that the Senate may finish this bill on Wednesday or Thursday of this week. Senators can, therefore, expect rollcall votes throughout the session on Wednesday.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following the remarks of Senator AKAKA and my remarks.

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

CHEECH AND CHONG DRUG POLICY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I spent much of the recent recess talking to constituents in my state about drug problems. It is clear to me after a field hearing, numerous town meetings, and many conversations that the public is deeply concerned about the drug issue. This impression is confirmed by recent polls. Again and again, the public have indicted an abiding concern about the presence of drugs in our society. Parents, community leaders, and young people have repeatedly indicated that the availability and use of illegal drugs is among the most important issues affecting them. They expect the government to help them in fighting back. They expect our policies and programs to support community efforts to keep drugs off the streets, out of our schools, and away from our kids. But what do they find?

I am sorry to say that the Clinton Administration is simply not making a convincing case that it is serious about the war on drugs. If I had doubts about this before, events of the last several days have removed them. I learned during recess that the Administration was planning to endorse needle exchange programs. I found it hard to believe that this could be true, but I learned

otherwise. Indeed, on 20 April, Donna Shalala, the HHS Secretary, issued a statement saying that needle exchange programs were a good thing. That they stopped the spread of AIDS and did not encourage drug use. She encouraged communities to embark on programs giving needles to drug addicts. She did not go so far as to say that the Administration would back up this determination with federal dollars—a small blessing. But she has now put the authority of the Administration behind this idea. Exactly what is this idea? It is startlingly simple: The Administration has announced that it will now facilitate and promote others to facilitate making drug paraphernalia available to drug addicts in our communities.

It will now use the voice of the Federal Government to facilitate drug use. What next, handing out the drugs themselves to addicts?

This is voodoo science backing up Cheech and Chong drug policy. It is making the federal government a Head Shop.

How does the Administration justify such a decision? It hides its move behind junk science. Secretary Shalala's argument is "The science made me do it." At best, this is a half-truth. While there is science, of a sort, that claims that needle exchange programs work, there is no consensus science that establishes this as remotely the case. Still, we are being asked to endorse this vast experiment on the public based on a trust-me argument. This is not acceptable. It is irresponsible and risky.

In order to understand what is at issue here, let me start at the beginning. One of the most effective delivery systems for illegal drugs is intravenous injection using needles. This is one of the most common methods for taking heroin and it also can be used in taking cocaine and methamphetamine. The addict uses injection because it means getting high quicker. The whole purpose of using needles is to facilitate drug use. Major addiction, which is risky business all by itself, also often leads to other, destructive behaviors. One of these is sharing the needles used for injection.

Basically, what this means is that a number of addicts pass around or get together and share the same needle for numerous injections. In the age of AIDS, this means that if any of the sharing addicts has HIV or AIDS, anyone who shares the needle is at great risk of infection. Now, addicts already know this. It is not a secret. There are also quick and easy ways to disinfect these needles. Addicts know these too. They are not secrets here either.

Despite this, addicts often don't bother with these easy steps. They don't bother even though they can do them with commonly available disinfectants in the comfort of their own preferred environment for injecting. Addicts are not the most rational of people when it comes to life decisions. Their lives are built around and based

upon upon risky behavior. Our decisions on policy, however, should not be so cavalier.

Now we come to the logic of needle exchange. The argument is, that a significant, or overwhelming proportion of HIV-positive cases are the result of using infected needles shared among addicts. Arriving at this conclusion, the next step in the logic is that stopping the use of infected needles will stop the spread of HIV and AIDS. Having reached this point, the next step is to argue that we must, therefore, keep addicts for sharing dirty needles. And now, in this breathless chain of argument, we arrive at this conclusion: To ensure that drug-using addicts only use safe needles, we, that is the government using public money or some similar deep-pocket institution, must hand out clean needles to addicts on demand.

This is what the Secretary of Health and Human Services has now endorsed. But there is more to this story.

Let us start again at the beginning. Drug addicts, particularly heroin users, depend upon syringes as the best vehicle for administering their drug of choice. This means that, for addicts, needles are essential drug paraphernalia. Just like crack pipes or other devices used to administer the drug, needles are part of the necessary equipment.

During our last drug epidemic, one of the things that we learned we needed to do was to close the many "Head Shops" that specialized in selling drug equipment. We realized that pushing drug paraphernalia, making the equipment for drug use readily available, fostered drug use. It encouraged a climate of use. It was an indirect way for advertising drug use. Most states passed laws to prohibit the sale of drug paraphernalia.

Many States included needles as part of this. Doing so was one of the things that helped us stop the drug epidemic. It helped us establish with kids that consistent no-use message that is essential if we are to keep drugs off our streets and out of our schools. Now, enter needle exchange.

The Congress and most of the public have long opposed needle exchange. This is not because anybody wants to promote the spread of AIDS. Let's get that canard out of the way right up front. The concern is for whether or not handing out drug paraphernalia promotes drug use. Our past experience says yes, so it is a reasonable assumption that doing so in the present will cause a similar problem. Hence the opposition in many quarters to handing out needles. Thus, also part two of Secretary Shalala's announcement: Her claim that not only do needle exchanges stop AIDS, handing out needles will not, in her view, encourage drug use. Really?

Just how do we know this? Just how do we know that handing our needles will also stop AIDS? The short answer is, we do not know any such thing.