

list of those organizations and associations that bestowed awards on Bruce through the years is extraordinary. Among the more notable: in 1986 Los Angeles Children's Museum named Bruce its Man of the Year, 3 years later he was named Man of the Year by the Temple Sinai Jewish Community Center of the Desert. Not to be outdone, in 1993 the Channel Islands Chapter of the Multiple Sclerosis Society named Bruce its Man of the Year.

Bruce's wide range of philanthropic and volunteer interests is truly remarkable. It is hard to imagine how he finds both the time and energy to do so much. For example, Mayor Bradley appointed Bruce to the Los Angeles Fire Commission, where he served as president for 2 years. He is also on the advisory board of Bet Tzedek, a member of the advisory committee of the Los Angeles conservancy, and a member of the executive board of the Will Rogers Hospital.

Finally, Bruce is general partner of the San Diego Padres baseball team, which this year is the surprising leader of the National League's West Division. It would not surprise us if somehow, in some way, he has played a part in the Padres' success.

We ask our colleagues to join us today in saluting Bruce Corwin, as well as his wife, Toni, and sons, Daniel and David. His selflessness in a shining example for us all.

CASH GRANTS UNDER THE COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on April 2, 1996, I wrote to Secretary Perry about a proposed cash grant to the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine under the cooperative threat reduction—Nunn-Lugar program. On May 28 I received a reply from Deputy Secretary of Defense John White, and I would like to bring the corresponding to the attention of my colleagues. The text of the correspondence follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,

Washington, DC, April 2, 1996.

Hon. WILLIAM J. PERRY,
Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY PERRY: I write with respect to your letter of March 19, 1996 concerning a proposed obligation of \$10.3 million of the FY95 Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) funding as a cash grant directly to the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine.

As you know, I have been a strong advocate and supporter of the CTR program from the outset. I believe that this program is in the national interest of the United States, and that it has made important contributions to U.S. national security over the past 5 years through the destructive and dismantlement of nuclear weapons systems.

What concerns me is your proposed cash grant. I have consistently opposed, as the State Department well knows, all types of cash grants to NIS states as inconsistent with the authorities of the FREEDOM Support Act. In November 1994, Secretary Christopher wrote to me pledging that no future cash grants from FREEDOM Support Act

funds would go forward. I have also felt that any U.S. assistance must be tied to identifiable reforms.

My views with respect to CTR funds are the same. I would appreciate a detailed explanation of the reasons that you seek to proceed with such a cash grant, and why you cannot achieve your purposes through the U.S. articles or services. I would also like a description of your oversight mechanisms for the monitoring the use of funds from this proposed cash transfer, how you will monitor whether funded activities are accomplished, and what specific reforms this assistance is tied to.

I would respectfully request from you a commitment that this proposed cash transfer is not a precedent for future CTR activities. I would also seek from you a commitment on prior consultation if, at any time, a cash transfer from CTR funds is under future consideration.

With best regards,
Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Ranking Democratic Member.

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, DC, May 28, 1996.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAMILTON: Secretary Perry has asked me to respond to your letter of April 2, 1996 regarding DOD's proposed obligation of up to \$10.3 million of the FY95 Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) funding as a cash grant directly to the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense. First, let me clearly state that the Secretary and I share your concern about providing CTR assistance in the form of grants: though the authority has existed for some years to use grants, we have given clear direction that grants will not be normally provided. DOD is proposing an exception to this policy in this case because it is required to facilitate the final denuclearization of Ukraine, a paramount national security goal for the United States.

The activities the grant will support involve sensitive activities to include removal of nuclear warheads and nuclear support equipment and the defueling, removal from silos and partial neutralization of SS-19 missiles, as well as road repair and construction on sensitive areas of missile bases. All of these expenditures are non-recurring costs associated with the final removal of all warheads and related equipment from Ukraine. Ukraine's agreement with Russia under which the warheads will be returned prohibits any foreign presence when these activities are underway. Therefore, the U.S. cannot use normal contracting methods.

Although cash grants cannot be audited as closely as goods and services the U.S. provides to Ukraine, I want to assure you that Ukraine will provide invoices, records of payments made, and summary reports for most activities under the Grant. We will verify that the invoices relate to effort covered under the Grant and we will be working with the Ukrainian banks to ensure that payments are actually made by the Ministry of Defense to legitimate third parties. In addition, the invoices and reports will be measured against information available to us from national technical means of surveillance, through which we can determine that the activities for which the assistance has been provided have in fact occurred. Until we have these reports and confirm independently that work has taken place, the full amount of assistance will not be provided to Ukraine.

Let me stress the Secretary approved the use of grants in this instance only because the activities involved are critical to achiev-

ing one of our paramount security goals. This exception is not intended to set a precedent for future CTR activities. DOD does not now envision another exception to our established policy of not providing direct financial assistance to foreign governments under the CTR program. However, I will make sure you are contacted in advance if another exception is considered.

Your support for the CTR program is vital and I want to add my personal thanks for the help you have provided. If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

ANDREA JAQUITH ON GANGS AND
STREET VIOLENCE

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 4, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Andrea Jaquith, a high school student from Brattleboro, VT, who was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

The phenomenon of gangs and gang violence is widespread throughout this country, and is spreading rapidly and fast becoming a societal problem of great magnitude. Some people blame the gang problems on the poverty that this country is struggling with. With the possible exception of some states in the Northeast, every state now has some sort of gang problem. In 1961, there were about 23 cities in the U.S. with known street gangs. Today, there are at least 187 different cities with known street gangs. In 1992, there were an estimated 4,881 gangs in the U.S.

L.A. County in California is the gang capital of the nation. In 1991, there were 150,000 persons in 1,000 gangs in L.A. County. John Pole of *Emergence Magazine* said, "If you could eliminate the narcotics problem tomorrow, you would still have a significant gang problem. If the next day you eliminated the gang problem, you'd still have a significant crack problem."

Guns, "gas traps" or "toolies"—whatever you choose to call them—firearms are a major part of gangs and violence, in general, today with American youths. Gunshot wounds are the leading cause of death for all teenage boys in America. Guns kill 14 kids in America every day. It is estimated that one out of 25 African-American male children now in kindergarten will be murdered with a gun by the age of 18. In a recent survey conducted, it was found that one in five H.S. students carry a weapon with them. The vast majority of juveniles get guns from their own homes, and the majority of accidental shootings occur in homes where kids can easily get guns. In a 1989 poll, nearly three out of five Americans own a gun.

So many youths have firearms because of the perceived absence of any other kind of power necessary to attain status and wealth. 5,000 kids are killed by a gun every year in the U.S. There's a trend that appears to be a weak economy and scarcity of legitimate jobs for these young minority men—that's why they tend to join gangs. Basic needs that kids get by joining gangs are: structure, nurturing, economic opportunity and a sense of belonging. Most kids join gangs because that's what there is to join where they live—there aren't sports teams that they can join,