

Roosevelt has turned his life around. And is now dedicated to making sure kids don't make the same mistake of using drugs like he did.

The effort—is crucial especially, when study after study tells us that drug use among America's children is at an alarming all time high.

Drug usage among 14 and 15-year-olds are up 200 percent since 1992. And that's frightening.

Every community in America needs a hero like Thomas Jackson on the front lines of the drug war defending and educating our children.

Madison County residents are privileged to have such a friend in their community.

And today I would like to say, "thank you" to Thomas Jackson and Youth Needs Prime Time for their hard work and dedication. He is a Hoosier Hero.

That concludes my report from Indiana.

## GETTING CONNECTED TO THE 21ST CENTURY

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce a bill commending California's NetDay96 activities and the tens of thousands of NetDay participants, and affirming this House's commitment to providing the Nation's school classrooms with the necessary technology for the 21st century.

The State of California is known for its high technology economy and as the birthplace of the personal computer. Yet, we rank 33d nationwide in overall technology spending per student in our schools, at \$3 per student per year. Most classrooms still lack telephone wires. Nationally, many schools are struggling with outdated textbooks and lack the resources to purchase the latest informational and instructional resources. Fieldtrips to museums, laboratories, and other off-campus sites are an expensive luxury that cannot be enjoyed frequently. And, only a handful of schools can afford to send their students to visit overseas locations.

Providing Internet access to our classrooms has the potential to be an important educational asset. This is more than about learning how to use a computer. It's about access to information. Information about scientific discoveries, information about historical findings, information about the latest legislative activities in government. It is also about the excitement of direct interaction. The excitement of interacting with top museums all over the world; the excitement of interacting with laboratories on the cutting edge of scientific research; the excitement of interacting with field scientists working at remote locations; the excitement of interacting with other children halfway around the world.

Such learning enhancement provided by the Internet is not limited to science and technology. A survey of more than 130 recent academic studies showed that technology-based instruction improved student performance in language arts, math, and social studies, as well as in science.

On March 9, 1996, my State of California held its NetDay96 to wire 3,500 schools statewide to give our students access to the

Internet. On this one Saturday, over 50,000 volunteers participated, ranging from students, teachers, and parents to local community groups. On this 1 day, over 1,000 sponsors contributed, ranging from high technology companies to donut shops. I was joined by President Clinton and Vice President GORE at Ygnacio Valley High School in my district, where we helped install wires.

I would like to extend my appreciation to President Clinton and Vice President GORE for their leadership and support in providing technology to our schools. I also thank the two co-founders of NetDay96, Mr. John Gage of Sun Microsystems and Michael Kaufman of KQED, the thousands of sponsoring companies, and the tens of thousands of volunteers, for bringing the Internet to California schools.

After hearing about California's successful NetDay96, some 40 States and 15 countries have asked the NetDay96 organizers to put together a similar event in their State or country. The organizers responded with a nationwide NetDay96 Month, to be held over four Saturdays this October. Members of Congress, and anyone else, can find out if their State has signed on for this event by going to the NetDay96 Web site at [www.netday96.com](http://www.netday96.com).

Mr. Speaker, more and more companies are eager to contribute to this effort. Just recently, the cable TV industry announced that it would assist in providing Internet connection to schools all across the Nation. I urge my colleagues to take advantage of this opportunity and help their States' schools to gain access to this valuable tool called the Internet and join me in this resolution promoting NetDay96 throughout the entire Nation.

As wonderful as the Internet is in providing information, we must also keep in mind that it is an unregulated medium and that there is much unverified information. To guard against inappropriate or inaccurate information, proper technological barriers should be put in place, proper supervision provided, and proper information review exercised. In that regard, teachers must be trained not only on how to use the Internet, but also to be aware of and compensate for the pitfalls in the system.

We must remember that the Internet is only a tool; how this tool is used by teachers, students, and parents will determine its usefulness and effectiveness. Regardless of the availability of the Internet in schools, we must not forget that we still need dedicated teachers, effective administrators, concerned parents, and adequate funding to have the best educated children and work force in the world for the 21st century.

## SUPPORT GROWS FOR SPORTS AND NON-VIOLENCE SUMMIT

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that this week the House is considering Monitoring of the Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act of 1990.

As you know, the Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act requires colleges in receipt of Federal funding to report to students, faculty and prospective students once a year on the number of crimes reported in a

number of categories, including murder; sex offenses, forcible or nonforcible; robbery; aggravated assault; and burglary. This law helps assist students in taking appropriate steps to protect themselves from becoming victims, and it assists families and students in making the most appropriate decisions about the schools they may wish to attend.

On February 6, 1996, ABC news reported that at Clemson University 100 students met with the football coach to discuss their safety on the campus following the arrest of the 9th Clemson football player this year. Since January, more than 50 college athletes in 13 States have been charged with assault, theft, trespassing, burglary, sexual assault, and drunk driving.

I was pleased to hear the remarks of the chairman of the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee, Mr. GOODLING, expressing his concern over violence among athletes at universities. In his remarks Chairman GOODLING appealed to all the presidents of colleges and universities to:

Stand tall and be firm against those who would pressure them, be they coaches on the campus or alumni. There is no excuse for some outstanding athlete to go free after battering women or committing rape or breaking laws in relation to alcohol and other drugs. To use the excuse that you are trying to save that individual cannot be used when you are thinking about the other thousands who are there:

Mr. Speaker, several months ago, Representative CONNIE MORELLA and I wrote to the national sports associations with concern over a growing number of reported acts of violence against women by professional and college athletes. We have since met with representatives of the National Football League, Major League Baseball, the National Basketball Association, the National Hockey League, the National Athletic Association and other major sports associations to discuss our desire to have these organizations join with us in our national effort to eradicate violence against women.

This August, Representative MORELLA and I introduced a sense-of-congress resolution calling for a national summit on sports and non-violence to help develop a national campaign to eradicate domestic violence. Our legislation addresses three realities of American society: first, that we have an epidemic of domestic violence in this country; second, that America has a fascination with sports, from the Olympics to the Super Bowl to the Final Four; and third, that professional and collegiate athletes are viewed as sports heroes by Americans.

Sports leaders, as role models, are often emulated both on and off the field, and we are asking that our national and collegiate sports leaders make it a top priority to help publicly condemn domestic violence and sexual assault and join us in a national awareness campaign. As role models, these sports leaders can send a strong message that the rough and tumble, hard-nosed competition stops when players leave the field and that there is no excuse for domestic violence and sexual assault.

I am pleased to report that since the introduction of that resolution we have received letters of support from numerous individuals and organizations, including: American College of Nurse Midwives; American Psychological Association; AYUDA; Larry Brown, Coach, Indiana Pacers; Catholics for a Free Choice; Jacquelyn Campbell, director of doctoral studies,

Johns Hopkins School of Nursing; Center for the Study of Sports and Society; Center for Women Policy Studies; Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America; DC Rape Crisis Center; Domestic Violence Advocacy Project; Joseph Glass, Team Sports; Britt King, head women's basketball coach, University of DC; Lee McElroy, director of athletics, American University; Older Women's League; National Association of Social Workers; National Coalition Against Sexual Assault; New Waves: Empowering Women and Confronting Abuse; NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund; Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape; Thomas Penders, Head Basketball Coach, University of Texas; Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence; National Urban League; U.S. Department of Justice; Office of Justice Programs; Vermont Network Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; Women's Research and Education Institute; YWCA of the USA; and the Violence Policy Center.

I also want to congratulate the College Football Association, who, in cooperation with the Liz Claiborne Foundation and the Center for the Study of Sport in Society, plans to launch an "Athletes Against Violence" program this October, where college football players will break the code of silence about relationship violence and, through a series of public service announcements, convey the message that relationship violence should not be tolerated. The College Football Association is also encouraging coaches to consider inviting their players to participate in the annual Take Back the Night candlelight march conducted on college campuses during the month of October (Domestic Violence Awareness Month).

The concept of a National Summit on Sports and Non-Violence initiative is generating a great deal of support and I would encourage my colleagues to join me and Representative MORELLA in our efforts by cosponsoring House Concurrent Resolution 199.

#### FINDINGS CLOUD POLLUTION THEORIES

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 12, 1996

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I would commend to my colleagues the following article of September 2, 1996, authored by Mr. Jim Nichols of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The article summarizes new scientific findings that discredit the theory that the Midwest is responsible for the air pollution findings of the Northeast. This further confirms the findings of the Government-funded NAPA report, which was completed a number of years ago. This research should be considered in setting Federal policies in a number of areas.

[From the Plain Dealer, Sept. 2, 1996]

FINDINGS CLOUD POLLUTION THEORIES—MIDWEST SMOG MAY NOT DRIFT TO THE NORTHEAST

(By Jim Nichols)

As the summer cools down, the politics and economics of air pollution are heating up.

The early results from highly advanced computer modeling are casting a haze of doubt over a persistent claim from Atlantic Seaboard states that Ohio and the Midwest are the culprits in the Northeast's smog problems.

The modeling results, released at a multistate air-quality planning meeting in July, show that certain key air pollutants don't drift as far across state borders as previously believed, experts familiar with the models say.

The computer simulations, though incomplete, indicate key windborne pollutants that are components of smog are likely to blow no more than 200 miles, not many hundreds or even thousands of miles, as researchers previously believed.

The results weaken theories that are especially popular among Northeastern states—that coal- and oil-fired power plants in the Midwest and Southeast are to blame for smog in Boston, New York and Maine.

Though much more modeling remains to be done, many air-quality experts say the early implications are huge.

The results, some believe, could weaken the Atlantic Seaboard region's argument that Ohio and other upwind states should spend billions of dollars on new smog controls to help clean the Northeast's air. Regulators and scientists studying seaboard-state smog, for instance, are contemplating advanced pollution controls on Midwestern and Southern power plants that are as strict as those in place in the high-smog region.

Utility and coal interests have estimated the cost of such controls to Midwestern and Southeastern electrical customers at \$18 billion to \$27 billion annually. Centenor Energy Corp. pegs the cost between \$200 million and \$500 million annually here.

#### FEARFUL OF COSTS

The findings seem to reinforce the theory that local and regional air pollution programs in the Northeast are the only significant way to solve the region's perennial failure to meet federal clean-air standards.

Officials in the problem states have long feared that the higher cost of living and doing business resulting from stricter emission controls on power plants and factories has put the region at a competitive disadvantage.

Some Northeastern states have scrapped their versions of E-check auto-emissions testing amid public outcry, saying such political hot potatoes are meaningless if the air drifting in from afar is so foul.

"Clearly, this is not what the 13 states in the [Northeast] want to hear," said Ray Evans, environmental-affairs manager for Centenor Energy Corp. "The East Coast utilities have flat out said that we in the Midwest are the problem and our ratepayers are going to have to pay."

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency Director Donald Schregardus said, "It's kind of what we thought. \* \* \* It says to those states, 'You fix your cars, and then we [in the Midwest] will talk about spending \$5 billion to fix our power plants.'"

Schregardus and his air-quality division chief, Robert Hodanbosi, said the computer simulations show that even on days when Northeastern smog was at its worst, the drift from faraway states downwind made no more than a few percentage points' difference. Evans and other officials familiar with the modeling results confirmed that.

"I was surprised at the limited impacts," Hodanbosi said.

The early findings do not necessarily mean Ohioans and other Midwesterners will forever and completely avoid the costly new smog controls, said Schregardus and experts conducting the modeling.

The results, after all, show those proposed reduction strategies will help achieve cleaner air in the Midwest. If models show that the advanced pollution controls would be needed for certain Midwestern areas to meet federal clean-air targets, certain parts of the

Midwest could still implement controls as stringent as those already imposed on power plants and factories in the Northeast.

Further, the federal EPA is expected to tighten air-pollution limits nationwide significantly later this year. The limits have not been determined yet, but Ohio EPA officials predict that no major metro area in the state—and few in the nation—will comply without significant emission reductions from cars and smokestacks.

But for now, at least, "It's conceivable that with the information on the table, the Midwest could make an argument that they don't have that much impact on the Northeast," said Danny Herrin, an executive with the Atlanta-based Southern Corp, an electric utility following the modeling closely.

#### THE OZONE MIX

The subject of the computer modeling is ozone, a gas that occurs both naturally and as a result of man-made pollution.

Where it forms by natural processes in the upper atmosphere, ozone reflects harmful ultraviolet radiation away from Earth. But when it builds up near the ground, it is a powerful respiratory irritant that apparently can trigger asthma attacks and debilitating breathing problems, especially among people with lung disease, the elderly, children and people who work outdoors. In high concentrations, ozone also has been linked to permanent lung damage and can harm trees and crops.

Ozone forms when fumes called hydrocarbons react in hot summer sunlight with other airborne pollutants called nitrogen oxides. Hydrocarbons come from auto emissions and other combustion processes, and from evaporating gasoline, solvents and paints. The principal source of nitrogen oxides are fossil-fuel power plants.

Atmospheric and environmental scientists began concluding in the late 1980s that nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons are capable of drifting on air currents until they encounter the right conditions to interreact and form ozone.

When Congress revised the Clean Air Act's ozone limits in 1990, it identified dozens of metropolitan areas in states from Maine to Virginia as chronic violators of the act's ozone limit of 125 parts of ozone per billion parts of air. The law recognized that the states' balance levels of ozone were so high that only a regional approach to cuts would allow individual cities to comply with the law.

States in the Atlantic Seaboard region agreed in writing three years ago to adopt their own strict new limits on nitrous oxide output from power plants, in addition to measures ordered by Congress and the federal EPA.

But they also enlisted the EPA to run computer simulations to determine whether the so-called ozone-transport phenomenon would rule out regional controls.

The early EPA modeling in 1993 proved controversial, showing the Northwest's baseline levels were high not just because of the heavily populated region's contributions but because of dirty air blowing in from the Midwest and South.

While critics in downwind states—especially utilities and coal interests—attacked the model as inaccurate, the Northeastern states began pressuring the EPA for a "super-regional" approach that would require similar control measures for upwind states. States in the South and Midwest resisted initially but agreed to study the issue.

A national organization of state environmental officials formed the Ozone Transport Assessment Group, comprising 37 states—all those east of the Mississippi and those along its western banks. The group now includes