

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 Nationally, many schools are struggling with outdated textbooks and lack the resources to purchase the latest informational and instructional resources.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,