

today. Or, you can charge by phone by calling 800-547-4NRA today.

You know, besides going shooting, I love to go to football games. And every time I go, I always hear my fellow fans talk about the impact of "the 12th man."

The 11 players calling the plays and doing the hitting get a lot of their motivation from the 12th man in the stands. I'm talking about the crowd who cheers wildly when our team is on the offense, and drowns out the signals of the opposing team when they're on the defense.

I need you to be that 12th man.

I need you to sign your Petitions to Congress and return them to me today. That simple act will give our allies the political courage to do what's right, to push ahead with our agenda of Repeal, Reform and Investigate.

Likewise, your signed Petitions to Congress will confuse and demoralize the anti-gun team and their agenda of bans, taxes, intimidation, harassment and destruction of the Constitution.

I know I've said what I'm about to say before. But this is a message that resonates with NRA members across the land. It's something I hope you, too, will say whenever you have the occasion to defend our Constitutional freedoms.

This, the battle we're fighting today, is a battle to retake the most precious, most sacred ground on earth. This is a battle for freedom.

Please tell me you're ready to take the next step by returning your signed Petitions to Congress and special gift to me in the enclosed postage-paid envelope today.

Thank you, I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours in Freedom,

WAYNE LAPIERRE,
Executive Vice President.

P.S.—As a special thank you for making a special contribution of \$25 or more, I'd like to send you a copy of my national best-selling book, *Guns, Crime, and Freedom*. *Guns, Crime, and Freedom* is 263 pages of truth about guns, gun control, gun owners, the anti-gun media and what's happening to our freedoms.

I hope you'll read it and use it in your own personal campaign in New York to defend the Constitution. Use *Guns, Crime, and Freedom* to help you keep the pressure on Congress, write letters to the editor and teach other Americans about the battle we're fighting today. Thanks again for your support and friendship.

Mr. DODD. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN STENNIS

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, Senator John Stennis will long be remembered as the "conscience of the Senate" for his personal religious convictions and his many years of work on the Senate code of ethics. I will always think of him as a friend, and as one of the most effective chairmen of the Defense Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. We shared many of the same beliefs in that the United States should always strive for the most effective Armed Forces in the world, and his leadership was always deserving of respect and admiration.

Despite physical ailments and the death of his beloved wife of 52 years,

Senator Stennis remained committed to this body and to his countrymen. He could always be found in his offices, never leaving until the Senate had adjourned for the day. He never gave up when he believed that he was right.

We need men and women who will fight for what they believe, and we should look to John Stennis as an excellent example of the forthrightness and dedication necessary to be effective leaders today.

Since Senator Stennis retired from this body in 1989, the Senate has been denied his wisdom and his leadership. Our entire country mourns his loss.

KOREAN AGREED NUCLEAR FRAMEWORK

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I find myself in the unfortunate position of once more coming to the floor to briefly discuss the lack of progress being made in the implementation of the United States-North Korea Agreed Nuclear Framework.

During the recent recess, talks in Berlin between us and the North Koreans broke down. The point of contention continues to be the DPRK's obstinate refusal to accept two light-water reactors of South Korea manufacture as called for in the agreement. Mr. President I—and, I am sure, our negotiators headed by Ambassador Galucci—have grown weary of the North's negotiating tactics. Last-minute brinkmanship has failed to work for them in the past; I am unsure why they think if they continue to pursue that course we will eventually relent.

Koreans have a saying about the futility of trying to influence someone too stubborn to listen: "reading into an ox's ear." At the risk of reading into the "Pyongyang ox's" ear, let me say it one more time. As I have said before as the chairman of the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, we should not accept any deviation from the agreed framework on the part of the DPRK. As called for in the agreement, North Korea must accept the two light-water reactors from South Korea. It must not re-fire its Yongbyon reactor. It must cease its attempts to produce fissile material. It must take steps toward initiating and maintaining a bilateral relationship with the South. The consequence for their failure to live up to the agreement is very straight-forward: a return to the Security Council and the imposition of tough sanctions.

Mr. President, this is their choice—in black and white. There is no subtlety, no innuendo, no hidden message. Our negotiators have done an admirable job in continuing to press the North Koreans; I urge them to stick to their guns.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, anyone even remotely familiar with the U.S.

Constitution knows that no President can spend a dime of Federal tax money that has not first been authorized and appropriated by Congress—both the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

So when you hear a politician or an editor or a commentator declare that "Reagan ran up the Federal debt" or that "Bush ran it up," bear in mind that the Founding Fathers, two centuries before the Reagan and Bush Presidencies, made it very clear that it is the constitutional duty of Congress to control Federal spending, which they have not for the past 50 years.

The fiscal irresponsibility of Congress has created a Federal debt which stood at \$4,876,206,792,345.50 as of the close of business Wednesday, April 26. This outrageous debt—which will be saddled on the backs of our children and grandchildren—averages out to \$18,403.01 on a per capita basis.

THE GUN-FREE SCHOOLS ACT OF 1994 REMAINS IN PLACE

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, yesterday, the Supreme Court overturned the Gun Free Schools Zones Act, a 1990 law sponsored by Senator KOHL and others that made it a felony to bring a gun within 1,000 feet of a school. The case revolves around a San Antonio youth who was tried for bringing a .38 caliber to school, and the decision has ignited widespread debate because it reverses decades of Supreme Court precedent.

However, as a result of this controversy, it is extremely important to clarify the status of a separate, recently passed law, which has a similar name—the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994—but remains firmly in place.

Parents, teachers, and school officials must know that gun possession on campus cannot be tolerated, that the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994 remains in place, and that in order to receive Federal education funds every school district in the Nation must soon have in place and functioning a policy that assures that any youngster who brings a gun to school will be expelled for not less than 1 year.

The following points must be clearly understood:

First, the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994 was not struck down by the Supreme Court yesterday.

Instead, the Court struck down a 1990 criminal law with a similar-sounding name—but a different legal status.

Second, the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994 will not be swept away by the Court's decision.

By simply requiring schools to have a zero tolerance policy as a condition of receiving Federal education funds, the Gun-Free Schools Act does not rely on the commerce clause for its authority.

Third, the Gun-Free Schools Act remains in place, and zero tolerance policies are already showing positive results.

Many school districts such as New York, Los Angeles, and San Diego that have already implemented zero tolerance policies are seeing fewer guns brought to school, and as a result fewer student expulsions.

In San Diego, gun possession on campus was cut in half during 1993, the first year of that district's policy, and there have been only 5 gun possession cases during this year.

Under the Gun-Free Schools Act, States have until October 1995 to enact or revise their own zero tolerance policies for school districts, requiring that students caught with guns on campus be expelled for not less than a year.

Fourth, the Court's decision to revoke Federal law does not affect State laws outlawing gun possession on campus.

Forty States, including California, have their own criminal statutes making gun possession on or near a school a State crime.

California's statute, signed into law by Pete Wilson, makes possession of a gun within 1,000 feet of a school a felony crime.

The Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994, which I have strongly supported, was passed last year in response to the increasing gun violence on school grounds, and the failure of many schools to respond clearly and forcefully to the presence of guns on campus.

In 1993, a Los Angeles high school student was shot waiting in line for lunch, and two other California high school students were killed within a 1-month period.

Over 100,000 guns are brought to school each day, according to several recent surveys and national projections.

There have been 105 violent school-related deaths in just the last 2 years, according to the Centers for Disease Control—caused by guns, knives, and other weapons.

In a nationwide survey, the CDC also found that 1 in 12 students brought a gun to school in 1993—up from 1 in 24 just three years before.

However, in too many school districts students who bring guns to school are simply given a short suspension, counseling, or transferred to another school.

By requiring that offenders be expelled from the regular school program, the Gun-Free Schools Act mirrors policies in a growing number of State education codes and urban school district policies.

School violence—especially deadly violence—must be the Nation's top educational priority.

Sixty-five students and six school employees were shot and killed at U.S. schools during 1985-90, according to the Center To Prevent Hand Violence.

Without being safe in school, neither teachers nor students can be expected to focus on learning.

In conclusion, there must be no uncertainty about the status of the Gun-

Free Schools Act of 1994. Gun possession on campus cannot be tolerated, the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994 remains in place, and in order to receive Federal education funds every school district in the Nation must soon have in place and functioning a policy that assures that any youngster who brings a gun to school will be expelled for not less than 1 year.

TULLAR BROTHERS NAMED KENTUCKY'S SMALL BUSINESS PERSONS OF THE YEAR

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the accomplishments of two fellow Kentuckians who exemplify the American entrepreneurial spirit. William and Michael Tullar are brothers from Grand Rivers, KY, who are being honored in our Nation's Capitol on May 2, 1995, as Kentucky's Small Business Persons of the Year by the Small Business Administration.

The Tullars' Livingston County business, known as Patti's 1880s Settlement, began in 1977 as a six-room motel and expanded to include Hamburger Patti's Ice Cream Parlor which was named for the Tullars' mother.

Over the last few years, Tullar Enterprises, Inc., has grown into a family retreat which reflects the historical heritage of the region. Log cabins purchased throughout Kentucky and Tennessee were restored and are used for clothing boutiques, gift shops, and a clubhouse for the settlement's miniature golf attraction. In addition, the Tullars have created a country escape with landscaping that includes creeks and waterfalls.

The Tullars were selected for this honor on the basis of their staying power, growth in number of employees, increases in sales, current and past financial reports, their innovative ideas, and their contributions to community oriented projects. I am also pleased to note that they were the Small Business Administration's 1994 Kentucky Blue Chip Winners.

I applaud the Tullars' can-do attitude and their belief in running a first-rate business. These qualities have earned them distinction within Kentucky's small business community and I am proud to witness their recognition at the national level. My best to them on this auspicious occasion and my wishes for continued success.

TAKE OUR DAUGHTERS TO WORK DAY

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I rise today to encourage girls and young women throughout the Nation to aspire and work hard to make their dreams a reality. In honor of national Take Our Daughters to Work Day, I have with me today my own daughter, Sara.

When I was young, many women did not work outside the home. The women who did work were teachers, nurses, and waitresses. Life has changed a lot

since then. Young women today have more options and greater opportunities than ever before. There are over 58 million working women in this country today. There are 3.8 million women working in jobs not traditionally held by women—occupations such as engineering, medicine, mechanics, construction trades, farming, forestry, and transportation. They are even Members of the U.S. Senate.

Although it is encouraging to reflect on the changes that have been made by women since my childhood, I believe that the job choices available to young women today are not merely a matter of luxury. The reality is that many of our young women ultimately will be responsible for the financial well-being of their families. Women's employment is often critical to keeping families above the poverty line. Children whose mothers work are less likely to be poor, whether they live with one parent or two.

The ability of young women to realize their goals of good paying, rewarding employment are hampered, however, by lack of involvement by parents toward their child's education. I was reading the Seattle Times last Sunday, and Erik Lacitis, a staff columnist for the Times, suggested that parents visit their child's school, a sort of Take Your Parent To School Day. Mr. Lacitis comments that,

In talking to teachers over the years, what they tell me is that a number of you [meaning parents] are strangers to your kid's schools * * * have you ever spent time in their classrooms, say, volunteering to carry out a project with the kids?

He ends his editorial by saying that one of the best things that could happen to schools is the presence of parents in the classroom regularly.

I could not agree more. I wholeheartedly support the idea of taking a child to work. I believe it is important for young people to see what their parents, and role models, do for 8 hours or more a day. It is important for us to show them they can achieve the same thing, and even more. However, I also feel that we need to see and experience what our children are doing for 8 hours of their day. It would show our children that we care about what they are learning in school, and would emphasize the importance of education in achieving their long-range goals.

Mr. President, I feel that it is very important for me as a woman, as a mother, and a Member of the U.S. Congress to encourage girls and young women throughout the Nation to realize their potential.

I never dreamed that I would become an elected official, much less a U.S. Senator. Today, I have the opportunity to be a role model for my daughter Sara and for other women across the country. Young women need to understand that they don't have to give up one part of their lives for another. Women should not have to choose between careers and families. I work long hours for the citizens of my home