

today, Ms. Bellamy said the Unicef board had recently approved clean water and education programs that would benefit whole villages and people of all ages.

Taking a broader look, she said, means that programs can be tailored to national needs and levels of development: basic survival in a country like Chad or children's rights in Argentina or Chile.

Among its recommendations, the report calls for campaigns to attack vitamin deficiencies and malnutrition, the precursors to disease in many countries, and to ameliorate or end deprivations and social abuses of children that weaken them and ultimately threaten their lives.

"In all regions of the world," the report said, "children continue to be malnourished, to be plagued by preventable disease, to be denied even a basic education."

Unicef says that about 200 million children worldwide suffer from vitamin A deficiency, which impairs the immune system and can lead to blindness and death. One million to two million children's lives could be saved each year by vitamin supplements, the report says.

About half of the 13 million children who die each year are victims of three major illnesses: pneumonia, diarrheal disease and measles. While measles is in retreat, the report says, pneumonia, the single largest killer of children, is not. And AIDS is now a threat. About one million children now have the virus that causes AIDS, many in Africa and Asia.

With the world population growing fastest in the poorest countries, where children are likely to live in the worst conditions, Ms. Bellamy said the reduction in aid was especially unfortunate.

"None of us benefit if our partners in development are being hurt, because we are actually all in the same development boat," she said.

Ms. Bellamy, a former Peace Corps volunteer in Guatemala and director of the Peace Corps before she joined Unicef in May, said she had the point of interrelationships driven home when she became City Council President in New York in 1978.

"Here in New York City—the industrialized world—we had not had a full-scale immunization program for a number of years," she said. "A third of all youngsters in New York City schools and close to a half of poor youngsters were not immunized. So we started a program to get all kids immunized."

"There is a direct connection between that investment in aid and health care back here in the United States. If polio breaks out one place in the world it can just come back and spread again. The walls between nations are now very thin curtains."

IN RECOGNITION OF EUGENE PETERS

• Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, I rise to offer my gratitude and respect to a long-time member of my staff, Eugene Peters, who recently left my office after 10 years. I will miss Gene, as will everyone who worked with Gene on my staff, and his colleagues and counterparts on the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Gene is a member of a very small club here—second-generation Capitol Hill staffers. His father held several high posts in the House of Representatives, and Gene worked his way through college, in New Jersey, by spending summers as an elevator operator in this building. By the time he

joined my staff in 1984, Gene had turned to scientific and academic pursuits, completing graduate work in both engineering and public policy. But while he may have been taught to think like an engineer, he was a natural at the very different and less orderly demands of getting legislation passed. His instinctive, entrepreneurial skill was demonstrated by his ability to handle hundreds of issues at once and find opportunities in each one to improve the quality of life in New Jersey.

Gene Peters deserves not only my thanks, but those of the people of New Jersey. The shore is clean again this summer, because, in part, of Gene. Open spaces, which are jealously guarded in a State so densely populated, remain pristine, because of Gene Peters. There is less lead in the air and soil, and more awareness of its dangers, because of Gene. And hopefully, before this year is over, the citizens of New Jersey will have better protection from gas explosions in part because of Gene's hard work.

The quality that has made Gene a great member of my staff is a simple one, but rare: He knows his stuff. Behind his relaxed, dressed-down persona, Gene knows just about all there is to know about Federal energy programs, land-use and water policy, beach erosion and replenishment, wasteful agricultural programs and numerous other issues that came his way. Gene brought to all these issues not just enthusiasm and knowledge, but the perspective of a parent who understands that the environmental laws we pass have important and far-reaching implications for the well-being of future generations. His ability to keep the work he did in perspective set an example for my entire staff. I will miss him, and I wish him luck in his new position at the Independent Energy Producers Association.●

REDUCING GANG VIOLENCE

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, today, I would like to share an important Chicago Tribune article with my colleagues. It highlights an interesting new program offering healthy alternatives to gang members.

Irving Spergel, a University of Chicago professor and national expert on gangs, has founded a program in the Little Village neighborhood of Chicago designed to reduce gang violence. The program, which is federally funded, is entitled the Gang Violence Reduction Project. Professor Spergel is building on the many failures and few successes of past gang intervention programs. Based on his experience in this field, he is careful not to set his sights too high. He is not trying to eliminate gangs, nor is he trying to turn them into peaceful entities. Such efforts have been tried, and they have almost always failed. Instead, his program focuses on individual gang members who have violent histories, uses simple

tools such as jobs, education, and personal attention, and emphasizes community involvement and cooperation in the effort.

Gang intervention is an inexact science and any success is usually accompanied by heartbreaking failures. However, there is some indication that this approach is working where others have failed. In the 2 years prior to the start of the project, there were 15 gang-related homicides in Little Village, compared to 8 such homicides in the 2 years that followed. Aggravated assaults in Little Village rose 19.4 percent, but skyrocketed 291 percent in a nearby neighborhood with the same profile during the same time period. While these are not the kind of statistics that make headlines, in the complicated effort to reduce violence, they are indeed promising.

But these statistics don't tell the story of this program's success as well as the individual examples of the young people it has helped. By the age of 19, Guillermo Gutierrez had already survived two stabbings and a shooting, and was a suspect in a drive-by shooting. Before he met Marilu Gonzalez, who runs a new community group called Neighbors against Gang Violence formed by the Gang Violence Reduction Project, Guillermo believed there was nothing anyone could do for him. One year later, he has earned his high school equivalency certificate. Even more importantly, he has discovered his community. Guillermo volunteers as a tutor for elementary school children and at an AIDS prevention project.

Although Guillermo's story is an example of one of the successes of this program, it is a qualified success. Guillermo recently began a 6-year prison sentence for attempted murder from a nonfatal drive-by shooting he committed before he began participating in Professor Spergel's project. Many would consider Guillermo a lost cause. Yet, the day after his sentence, Guillermo spent 8 hours volunteering at community service projects.

The story of Little Village is an important lesson for everyone concerned about violence. The causes of violence are complex, and no single approach will solve the problem. We should not expect violence reduction programs to produce miraculous changes in troubled communities. We should, however, continue to provide the seed money for innovative programs such as the Gang Violence Reduction Project. I ask that the full text of the article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune, June 5, 1995]

GIVING GANG MEMBERS OPTIONS, NOT THREATS

(By George Papajohn)

"There's nothing you can do for me."

Meeting the cold glare of the young gangbanger issuing this challenge, Marilu Gonzalez had little reason to doubt him.

For his part, Guillermo Gutierrez, a dropout, a heavy drinker, a survivor of two