

the Senate that the hearing scheduled before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management will also include S. 1807, a bill to transfer administrative jurisdiction over certain parcels of public domain land in Lake County, OR, to facilitate management of the land, and for other purposes.

The hearing will take place Wednesday, March 25, 1998, at 2:00 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

Those who wish to submit written statements should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### NATIONAL RECOGNITION FOR PROGRAMS IN RURAL MEDICINE AT EAST TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY

• Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, both East Tennessee State University's (ETSU) College of Nursing and the James Quillen College of Medicine are featured in the "1998 Best Graduate Schools," published by U.S. News and World Report. This national recognition was given because of their excellent reputation for providing a variety of programs and specialty offerings.

According to the guide, the Quillen College of Medicine is ranked sixth in the nation for its programs in rural medicine. The ETSU College of Nursing is ranked 26th among the nation's more than 300 graduate schools offering the family nurse practitioner program, which is part of the university's master of science in nursing curriculum. The rankings were determined based on a reputation survey that was sent to academic deans and senior faculty members at medical and nursing schools across the country. These programs are to be commended for providing high quality education and for their efforts to meet the health care needs in rural areas.

As a physician, I know that programs in rural medicine are necessary and vital in meeting the health care needs of those who otherwise would not have access to care. Mr. President, it is programs like these that promote and encourage an interest in rural medicine for young people entering the medical profession today.●

##### U.N. CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

• Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to urge the Senate to exercise its role to advise and consent on international treaties and take up consideration of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, which the President submitted to this body in 1996.

The purpose of the Convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought on arid, semi-

arid, and dry sub-humid land. The Convention addresses the fundamental causes of famine and food insecurity in Africa by encouraging partnerships between governments, local communities, nongovernmental organizations and aid donors.

As Ranking Member on the Subcommittee on African Affairs, I feel it is especially important that the Senate exercise its advice and consent on this Convention. It is a mechanism by which the people of Africa will be assisted in preserving and protecting their land, which is a vital link in Africa's fight to become self-sufficient. As Americans, we understand the importance of land and what land can bring us: food, a place to live, and, perhaps most importantly, a place to call home. Whatever their political differences, the people of Africa can agree that protecting the land from drought and erosion is a priority.

The consideration of this Convention will also refocus the Senate's attention on the plight of the African people. Unlike the other environmental conventions on which the Senate has focused attention in recent years, the Convention on Climate Change and Biological Diversity, the Convention on Desertification does not establish a new financial "mechanism" to administer funds for convention-related projects and activities. Instead, it emphasizes the need to mobilize substantial funding from existing sources and to rationalize and strengthen their management.

In light of the President's visit to Africa, which began today, it is especially important that the Senate be actively engaged regarding Africa. This Convention is a perfect opportunity for the Senate to go on record in support of programs that are both vital to the African continent and consistent with United States foreign, economic, and environmental policy.

I hope that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the full Senate, will consider this Convention in the near future.●

##### DAVID DOMENICI AND JAMES FORMAN, JR: LIGHTING CANDLES

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, there is an article in the Metro section of today's Washington Post, "A New Way to See the Future," about a small school which is going about the difficult business of reclaiming young people here in the District of Columbia. The school, which is called See Forever, was started by two lawyers, David Domenici and James Forman, Jr. See Forever—on its way to becoming a charter school—only enrolls those students who have become "entangled" in the D.C. court system. The regime consists of a regimented schedule, strict discipline, core classes and electives, participation in a school-run catering service, and paid internships (the money from which is put into Merrill Lynch investment funds, which the

students learn to manage). The school runs 12 months a year, and 10 and one-half hours a day. The youngsters enrolled are turning their lives around; they are beating the odds.

Adlai E. Stevenson once remarked of Eleanor Roosevelt that she "would rather light candles than curse the darkness." So it seems with David Domenici and James Forman, Jr. (whose father was active in the civil rights movement a generation ago). Of course, knowing David's father—the senior Senator from New Mexico—it is not surprising at all that David should dedicate his life to helping those less fortunate.

Mr. President, throughout the course of our nation's history, we have seen the shift from labor to capital—in agriculture, in manufacturing, etc. But there is one enterprise that remains stubbornly labor-intensive, if we are to do it properly. And that enterprise is raising our children, especially those who are socially and economically disadvantaged. David Domenici and James Forman, Jr. understand. The student-teacher ratio at See Forever is 5-1, and more than sixty volunteers help tutor the twenty or so students.

Two years ago, I published a book on social policy, "Miles to Go." I ended that book by saying,

Even were governments specifically qualified for such work, which is to say the restoration of individual character and moral instruction in everyday life, the national government has entered a time of chronic, even disabling fiscal stricture. . . . It is a time for small platoons; a time possibly to be welcomed for such can move quickly, and there are miles to go.

David Domenici and James Forman, Jr. have formed one such "small platoon" and we—and the lives of those whom they touch—are lucky for it.

I ask that the article, "A New Way to See the Future," be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 23, 1998]  
A NEW WAY TO SEE THE FUTURE—SCHOOL WITH HIGH-POWERED BACKERS AIMS TO HELP TROUBLED D.C. TEENS

(By Peter Slevin)

Sherti Hendrix was 15 years old and headed nowhere but down. School was lousy and the rest of the day seemed worse. After she was jailed overnight in the District for fighting with a teacher, nothing ahead or behind her looked good.

The same was true for Jerome Green. Kicked out of one New York school at age 14 for what he called "cussing teachers . . . and fighting," he blew another opportunity by getting arrested in Washington, accused of street fighting.

Both teenagers are now on a different track. Both got another chance to do things right. Both say an innovative school program run by a pair of fired-up young District lawyers is helping them believe in themselves and in a future no longer entirely bleak.

The school is called See Forever. Not yet one year old, it serves about 20 students in a row house on a tattered block of Sixth Street NW. Amid modest beginnings, See Forever's dreams are big and its backers include some of the best-known faces in Washington.