

structure, but also the very center of our democracy.

In my year and a half in Congress, I have often commented on the openness of our capitol building. I have seen how the history of both the building and our nation, expressed the walls and ceilings and stairs, interested and inspired school children and senior citizens alike. The supreme sacrifice given us by Officer Chestnut and Detective Gibson is in the same tradition of courage and honor demonstrated by every man and woman who have given their lives so that we may be free.

I would like to complement the outstanding work performed daily by the Capitol Hill Police Force. Every day, they stand on the street corners and in doorways and give directions to lost and tired visitors. They answer the same questions one hundred times a day. And they do it with courtesy, dignity, and professionalism. They are goodwill ambassadors to thousands of visitors—yet they remain largely unheralded. Finally, they are highly trained law enforcement agents sworn to protect the lives of Members of Congress, staff, and all others who make their way to Capitol Hill.

Last Friday, two brave men upheld their oath with heartbreaking efficiency, and today we mourn their loss.

IN TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF OFFICER JACOB CHESTNUT AND DETECTIVE JOHN GIBSON

SPEECH OF

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 28, 1998

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my deepest sympathy to the families of Officer Jacob Joseph "J.J." Chestnut and Detective John Michael Gibson. These fine men made the ultimate sacrifice for their government and their country. My wife, Tawni, and I will keep their loved ones in our prayers in this time of terrible pain and sadness.

This is my first term in Congress. I have been impressed by how accessible the Capitol building, and all the buildings in the Capitol complex, are to the American public. I have also been impressed with the superb level of security provided to the Members of Congress, staff and the public by the Capitol police force.

This senseless act of random violence will cause some people to call for closing the doors of the Capitol to the public—turning it into a fortress. This building has historically been the center of the People's government, housing the proceeding of the House, the Senate and the Supreme Court. The public has always been able to freely witness the proceedings under its roof. Millions visit the Capitol of the United States each year. They come from across the country and around the world for the chance to walk through the halls of what they know is the ultimate beacon of Democracy and freedom.

Officers Chestnut and Gibson knew, as well as any of us, how important a visit to this Nation's Capitol is to so many people who pass through its doors. Their names have been added to the list of those who have died to preserve the freedoms we enjoy. Many of us forget all too often that freedom has a heavy

price. Their astonishing bravery is becoming clearer as we learn the details of their struggle to stop the gunman last Friday. Their selfless instincts were to protect, at all cost, the innocent people working in and visiting the Capitol that day.

Sealing off the Capitol to the public would sidestep the real issue that these Officers and police everywhere in America deal with every day—escalating gun violence. We should use this horrible incident to examine our society and consider what can be done to reduce this violence and keep guns out of the hands of those who would perpetrate such heinous crimes. When it comes to the point where children are shooting other children in our schools and a gunman shoots his way into the U.S. Capitol, we must recommit ourselves to finding real solutions to gun violence.

We should honor the memory of Officer Chestnut and Detective Gibson by taking the steps necessary to reduce gun violence in our country. That is the challenge posed to us by their ultimate sacrifice. That is the legacy they deserve.

MORAL VALUES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 29, 1998 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

MORAL VALUES

I've often been impressed in talking with Hoosiers about the concern that many of them have that the state of moral values in the country is weak. With all of the tough issues of the day, like the problems of campaign finance or how to maintain solid economic growth in the economy, the moral concern of Hoosiers comes through repeatedly. They worry about moral decline and about the character and values exhibited by Americans today.

More generally, the polls show that by substantial majorities the public believes that the United States is in a long-term moral decline. They see behavior that weakens family life, widespread disrespect for authority, an inclination towards self-indulgence and a lessening of personal responsibility. They see a lot of behavior around them they do not approve of: A professional athlete spits on an umpire or abuses women, a movie star says she wants a baby but not a husband, and a politician makes a lot of money on a book deal from a personal scandal. They do not like to see children being mistreated or ignored, marriages disintegrating, high levels of violence and drug use, deteriorating educational systems, less emphasis on responsibility and accountability, increasing coarseness and incivility in popular culture and politics, too much emphasis on making money, not enough concern about the distinction between right and wrong, less concern with the truth.

I think most Hoosiers understand too that there is only so much government can do to improve the moral culture of the country. Certainly government actions can make it either harder or easier for families to prosper, or for children to get a good education, for example. Government can punish actions which threaten the social order. It can fund programs to fight drugs and crime, pass laws

against discrimination and pornography, and hold congressional hearings to spotlight moral issues. Public officials can be positive or negative role models. But government's power to foster attitudes like civility and respect is limited.

Fortunately there are many institutions which strengthen our society and build character and citizenship. It is not surprising then that the country is becoming more concerned about civil society—that is, the relationships and institutions that are not controlled by the government but are essential, like families, neighborhoods, and the web of religious, economic, educational and civic associations that foster character in individuals and help children become good people and good citizens.

By all odds, the most important is the family, where children first learn or fail to learn the simple virtues: honesty trust, loyalty, cooperation, self-restraint, civility, compassion, personal responsibility, and respect for others.

Religion is very important in the lives of most Americans, and our churches foster the values that are essential to good quality of life in America. They emphasize personal responsibility, respect for moral law, and concern for others. They remind us of the timeless and transcendent virtues toward which we all must strive.

A large number of voluntary civic organizations help define our country and help us achieve social goals. All of us know the importance that civic organizations like Little League, the Chamber of Commerce, service clubs, the Future Farmers of America, Boy and Girl Scouts, and hundreds of others play in improving our lives. People want to be able to play in the parks, go to the library, learn from and help each other, and participate in all sorts of activities and relationships that make life meaningful.

In every community there are people who push for greater exposure to music, poetry, literature, and the other arts. The arts strengthen our communities by affirming important, core values: creativity, sensitivity, integrity of expression, craftsmanship.

Schools, of course, are crucial. They shape the lives of students and at their best require basic standards of good conduct: responsibility, respect for teachers' authority, respect for other students. They pass on the culture of the country and the responsibilities of citizenship, thereby sustaining our democratic values.

Business enterprises of all kinds and descriptions are increasingly playing a prominent role in our civil society, quite apart from their critical economic role. Labor and management both have a role to play in ensuring honest value in return for fair reward, in promoting ethical business practices and in enforcing standards of conduct in the workplace. Businesses also can provide vital support for all sorts of community efforts.

One institution demands special mention because of its size and influence, but also because it is widely criticized as undermining civic life, and that is the media. Often I hear that the media—including movies, video games, Internet sites, and television—are hostile to the values that parents want for their children.

These and other institutions are in no small measure responsible for the country's success. The concern is that many of them are eroding.

I frequently ask Hoosier audiences what the United States is all about. One theme that comes through is that this is a country that should permit every person the opportunity to become the best they can become. Civil society helps advance that goal. The purpose of government and the other institutions of our society is to help foster the conditions to permit individuals to achieve their

highest potential, to flourish and to prosper, and live positive and constructive lives.

So a primary challenge in the country today is neither governmental nor economic, but moral. It is to strengthen our families, improve our communities, permit our religious institutions to flourish, encourage voluntary civic organizations, support the arts, and place great emphasis on education, including character education programs. We must ensure that business, labor, and other community leaders understand their role in providing for the overall health of society, and encourage the media to be mindful of the effects of inappropriate violent and sexual content on young people.

The Founding Fathers were not afraid to speak of virtue and the role that individuals must play for a democratic society to flourish. The essential product in the foundation of a democratic nation is good and responsible people.

IN TRIBUTE

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 28, 1998

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise with my colleagues to pay tribute to the valiant work and lives of two fallen heroes—J.J. Chestnut and John Gibson. The whole community here in Congress is slowly recovering from the shock of the fatal shooting of two honorable Capitol Hill policemen just under a week ago. It is disturbing and sad that this happened.

Just 10 short minutes after the House adjourned for the weekend last Friday, bedlam and terror engulfed the Capitol of the United States. An armed gunman entered the Capitol—and who knows what his intent was. Were it not for the valiant efforts of two brave Capitol Police Officers, many lives of staff, tourists, and Members of Congress could have been lost.

We cannot quite fathom the implications of the bravery of these two men. Those of us who work here can attest to the commitment of the Capitol Police force. Yet, we're never really ready for something like this.

Scripture tells us that "there is no greater love than this, that a man would lay down his life for a friend." Where terror struck, these two men knew exactly how to respond. Officers J.J. Chestnut and John Gibson have paid the supreme sacrifice for their friends by giving their lives.

They represent the finest among us—officers who protect our freedom, our Capitol, our system of government, our way of life. It is a great tragedy that they have been slain in the line of duty. But we honor them, we honor their memory, we honor their commitment. Their lives exemplify duty, honor and country.

J.J. Chestnut and John Gibson are American heroes. Our thoughts and prayers are with their families and loved ones.

SCHOOL SAFETY

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1998

Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the special White House

school safety summit called by President Clinton for October. This conference will bring together educators, law enforcement officials, and parents to discuss methods for ensuring school safety.

Our children are our future, and we must do everything we can to guarantee them a safe learning environment in our public schools. Unfortunately, many school children today face threats on a daily basis in their schools—if not more tragic acts, such as the recent shootings on school grounds.

It is also important to recognize that every day, all across America, children are being threatened, harassed, and beaten. President Clinton quoted statistics showing that three out of four students claim that they have trouble with disruptive classmates. These children are not able to fulfill their full potential because they are too afraid or distracted to focus on learning.

Problem students who show constant disregard for teachers' classroom rules cause disorder that prohibits learning. The National Center for Education Statistics reports that in 1993–94, 23.6% of public school teachers indicated that student disrespect for teachers is a serious problem. When teachers are not in control, their morale is lowered, the students are afraid, and the time spent in school is wasted.

Perhaps even more distressing are the students who simply do not attend school. Truancy leads to many criminal acts, including drug and alcohol use, gang activity, and violence. Further, truant students are not learning. When our children don't go to school, not only their own future, but also our country's future is threatened.

I am a cosponsor of H.R. 4009, which will combat juvenile crime in our schools and amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. This bill encourages school based partnerships between local law enforcement agencies and school systems. Federal funding would be provided to hire School Resource Officers, who would work with the school to proactively address crime in the school.

I am also a cosponsor of H.R. 2408, the After School Education and Safety Act of 1997, which would provide children with a safe and supervised place at the end of the school day. Safe places are especially important in the hours after school because this time frame poses the greatest risk for juveniles to be affected by criminal behavior. This bill would also create enrichment programs for the children to participate in, to increase their academic success and improve their intellectual, social, physical, and cultural skills.

We must commit ourselves to taking responsibility for our children's educational future. Parents, teachers, and community leaders must work together to provide a safe and stimulating learning environment for our students. Our children deserve the best possible education we can provide, and they deserve to learn and grow in a safe environment.

In my district, schools are using a variety of programs to keep kids safe. The Kansas City School District has used the "Growing Healthy" program in elementary schools for the last three years. This program utilizes materials on conflict resolution and violence prevention, but its main focus is on mental and physical health awareness.

In Independence, Missouri, schools use a program developed by Alvin Brooks of the Ad

Hoc Group Against Crime titled, "Stop the Violence," which includes a series of videos and speakers. In Fort Osage, schools have designed their own program to identify troubled students so as to enter them into early intervention counseling programs.

Other strategies used in my home state of Missouri to increase school safety include placing police officers in schools, training student mediators, and installing metal detectors. Metal detectors have significantly reduced the number of weapons violations in the Kansas City district. During the 1992–93 school year, more than 100 weapons violations were reported in one month. This past year, weapons violations were down to 16 in a month.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the "First Annual Report on School Safety," which will be the result of the school safety summit. Participants in the President's summit on school safety will identify and share creative and effective solutions to the problems currently facing our public schools, such as those being implemented by Missouri school districts. I hope that my colleagues in Congress will take their ideas and concerns to heart and make school safety a top priority.

TRIBUTE IN RECOGNITION OF J. GARFIELD DEMARCO'S 60TH BIRTHDAY

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 29, 1998

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a consultant, friend, and mentor, J. Garfield DeMarco, better known to his friends as "Gar." Gar turns 60 years old today, July 29.

Garfield is well-known throughout southern New Jersey for many things, but among them three stand out: (1) his political and public policy insight, (2) his cranberry-growing prowess, and, (3) most importantly, his compassion for those less fortunate.

Garfield was born, raised, and still resides in the beautiful small town of Hammonton, New Jersey. He graduated Dartmouth College in 1959, Yale Law School in 1964, and received the Fulbright Grant for European study. Garfield was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1966.

Gar used his educational background and natural talents to continue the family business—cranberry growing. The business, known as A.R. DeMarco, is now the second largest cranberry growing entity in New Jersey and one of the largest in the entire Ocean Spray system with production of 140,000 barrels a year.

Mr. Speaker, Garfield also cares deeply about the community in which he lives and does business. He served as the Director of several area banks, Chairman of the Pine-lands Environmental Council, and Chairman of the Burlington County Bridge Commission.

Garfield has been honored by many area civic and charitable organizations.

And, Mr. Speaker, Garfield DeMarco understands New Jersey politics better than almost anyone I've known in my 25 years of public service. I could list his political accomplishments, but it would take far too long. It's enough to say that he's served the taxpayers