

Massive portions of the Greek Cypriot population were dislocated, exposing them to the threats of starvation and poverty. The Turkish invasion did not solve the political disputes that had already fueled factionalism and ethnic hostility in Cyprus, but only intensified the animosity between Turkish and Greek Cypriots. Today, these communities stand isolated from one another, with the hopes for a unified society greatly diminished.

Recurrent violence along the border has continuously proven detrimental to the United Nation's efforts to secure any type of lasting peace in the region. As recently as 1996, increased hostility along the buffer zone led to the injury and death of several soldiers. Strides toward gradual demilitarization remain essential to reducing tension in this delicate situation.

I applaud the Clinton Administration's efforts to find a peaceful solution to this conflict. Recent visits by Richard Holbrooke, U.S. Presidential Envoy for Cyprus, underscore the United States' commitment to furthering political stability in the region. I implore the President to make it clear that violence should not be used to resolve this most recent crisis. United Nations-sponsored negotiations should recommence immediately. The United States must make it clear that it is willing to use foreign aid, sanctions, and its power as a member of several international organizations in order to compel a resolution to this conflict.

While preventing violence is our immediate priority, our underlying goal of a lasting and constructive peace on Cyprus remains at the center of our efforts. When this most recent crisis passes, we must remain firmly committed to promoting peace and reconciliation on the island of Cyprus.

#### ISSUES FACING YOUNG PEOPLE TODAY

### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 6, 1998*

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have printed in the RECORD these statements by high school students from my home State of Vermont, who were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people today.

#### STATEMENT BY ABIGAIL NESSON REGARDING GUN CONTROL

ABIGAIL NESSON: I believe that our forefathers had the right idea. Their wish was to create a safe and free nation for all of us to live in, and they wrote this to prove it: "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

These are beautiful words. But more than beautiful, they can be used and enforced to create a more perfect union. But our country is at a time in its history when the words "domestic tranquility" and "general welfare" seem to signify things of the past.

I am here today to talk to you about guns. The widespread availability of these weapons is frightening and wrong. Thousand are killed every year in our country by guns

bought legally, guns made not to hunt animals but to hunt humans. Many have killed or have been killed by the time they reach my age, if they ever do.

I am a strict constructionist when it comes to the preamble and the Second Amendment, meaning I believe that our forefathers wrote just what they meant. They meant for the Constitution to create domestic tranquility and general welfare and, especially, common defense. I believe—I know—that the guns that are available today do none of these things. I believe and I know that our forefathers would agree, because I refuse to think that the intentions of the ones who wrote the Constitution was to put lethal weapons in the hands of every person who wanted one. That is not "a well regulated militia." No, their intention was to ensure the safety and freedom of us, their posterity.

I propose that we follow the words of the preamble and of our constitution. I propose that we take a step to make our nation safe again, for me and for the children I want to have some day. I propose we remove the guns from our streets, our homes and our hands.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: Thank you very much.

#### STATEMENT BY ABE KLEIN REGARDING CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

ABE KLEIN: The issue I am choosing to bring up today is that of campaign finance reform. You mentioned a moment ago, it is really quite a simple process, to some extent, for getting people elected to the smaller, local levels, including in Vermont, our state Congress and the senate, as well. But once you go beyond that, it is really a different story, and it takes a lot of money for people to get elected to office, as I'm sure you are aware of.

CONGRESSMAN SANDERS: Tell me about it. Yes, I know.

ABE KLEIN: You are the only person in the entire Federal Government of our nation who has been elected without the monetary support of the Democratic or Republican party. And I feel that this requisite amount of money required for people to attain office is really limiting who can be elected to office and who can hold power in our country, and the other real issue behind this problem is that, though people can get elected with the support of the democratic and republican parties, both of these parties get a large amount of their support from large corporations throughout the nation, and it seems to hold a really evident influence on the policies of our nation, and I think to the detriment of the people.

The one I am working with, there was a proposal, and there have been many proposals since 1974 when the first campaign finance reform proposal was passed, after the Nixon administration, but that particular proposal left a lot of gaps, including allowing organizations or PACs, these PAC organizations, to gather money for the political parties without restrictions. And a number of people in the Congress, including you, have attempted to reprimand that with new proposals, to no success.

I really wanted to bring that issue up as a discussion, because I feel that it's really limiting the viewpoints and the opinions of people in Congress, and who can get elected to Congress. I mean, people continue to work on it, but it really—I don't know—I think that, at some point, maybe with large amounts of grassroots support, it could be brought up as an issue for serious debate, and it could be really brought into a forefront, and it needs to be done in a manner which does not limit people's free speech. And that is a serious issue as well, because a lot of people claim that their ability to

spend money for political elections is representing their free speech, and any limits on their ability to spend money is therefore infringing on their First Amendment.

I am not sure. I guess I would ask you, actually. Have you found any ways in which a seriously extensive limitation on who and how much money can be spent, or who can spend this money to elect people to federal office without infringing on their First Amendment.

THE COURT: Abe, thank you very much.

#### STATEMENT BY BRIDGET GUILFOY, MICHAEL HASTINGS, KATE CHARLEBOIS AND MANDY COLLIER REGARDING VIOLENCE IN THE SCHOOLS

BRIDGET GUILFOY: We are going to be talking about violence in schools. And so a real important question to be asked initially is: Has the violence actually increased over the last few years, or several years? And it seems very obvious that it has increased, but there is a surprising lack of evidence and information about it. The last official national study was done in 1978, and, since then, there has been no national one to compare it with. The only ones that have been done have been in smaller local settings. So all we can do is really speculate, based on local studies to compare the violence over the years.

In 1978, 1.3 percent of students reported being attacked, and 4 percent of those needed medical attention. And in a survey in 1989 of 31 Illinois public high schools, 8 percent of students reported being attacked, 8 percent of those had been cut, and 4 percent shot. And in a 1990 report, 20 percent of students said that they had carried a weapon to school within a month before the survey. So with these more informal reports, it seems clear that the violence has increased, but it is just very surprising and almost disturbing that there have been no studies, because it seems like there is a lack of interest.

It is also very interesting that, in the 1978 report, students reported 22 times the number of attacks and robberies that their principals and teachers reported, and it just is a shame, because it seems that if people are trying to cover up the problem here, it will make it a lot more difficult to actually get to the bottom of it and help it.

For causes, one cause attributed to the violence is the easy availability of guns. And another, violence is often blamed on gangs and drug traffic, but, really, I mean, violence occurs outside of major cities where gangs and drug issues aren't as big of a problem, and these are also just reasons that explain how the violence occurs and not why.

Violent children are usually victims of abuse themselves, and psychological studies have shown that child abuse is invariably connected with child violence.

KATE CHARLEBOIS: As Bridget was saying, there is a direct relation between child abuse and violence among teenagers. And recently, there was an article in The Burlington Free Press which stated that the number of reported child abuse cases is the lowest in 15 years. However, it has also been reported that these cases that are reported tend to be much more violent than ever before, which may be in relation to why there is more guns and shootings happening, rather than fights in schools.

So we feel as though there is a real need for both more child abuse programs as well as an increase in the availability of these programs. Also, as a solution for this problem, if I could just read a quote from Jimmy Foster, who is the Mayor of Pearl, Mississippi, where, on October 1st of '97, there was a shooting which killed two teenagers and wounded seven others. And he said: "You know the old cliché, it happens to somebody

else. It happened to us this time, and it was shocking. It cut through the heart of the community. What happened to us that morning was unthinkable."

And I think the main thing that we would like to do is to have schools in Vermont be much more aware that this is a problem that is not just happening in the big cities, it is now moving to the suburbs. And Pearl, Mississippi, is only a population of 22,000. So it is definitely not happening just in the big cities.

MANDY COLLIER: We wanted to try to offer some solutions that maybe would help the problem. In doing that, we looked at the urban schools where school violence has occurred many times. And one of the solutions that they have been trying for the past years is to install metal detectors and go through, and in New York City they have 2,600 officers just for their schools. And there are many problems with this, and one of them is that it could take three hours to get all the students to go through the metal detectors, which cuts into the school time itself, and you end up spending half the day making sure no one has weapons. The other problem is the high cost, that these metal detectors range between \$10,000 and \$20,000, and many school districts don't have the money, and when they can afford it, then they have to rotate it between the schools, so schools are only getting checked once a week, and what happens the other four days when someone could bring a gun to school? And in rural communities and areas like these, it is a little unreasonable to spend that much money when an incident may occur once, a random incident, and the detector might not even be there.

So as far as solution, Rebecca Coffee is a Vermont author who has written a book on the subject and she suggests that the kids need to be taught by their parents, by their school community and by their leaders how to express themselves. They need to know they have control, because many kids go through and use guns as a way of gaining control, and they also need to have a strong sense of community. To do this, I think that parents need to be taught better and they need to be aware of how to teach their kids these values. And I think, also, that schools need to have more teachers and more guidance counselors in them, because many times there are only one or two per grade, which is one or two per a hundred or two hundred students, which isn't enough.

MICHAEL HASTINGS: It seems that violence in schools is a consequence of a much larger problem of education that affects our society, and the question would be, why can't every school be of the quality of a Phillip's Exeter Academy or another elite institution like that. And if the answer is, well, there is no money to give to the schools, then I would have to consider the question, why does the government give three times more money to corporations, corporate welfare, than to social welfare programs.

Also, why do we spend so much money on a massive military budget, which shouldn't come as a surprise—the military is a rather violent institution—that just breeds this kind of mentality of violence. Also, why it seems that we have been unable to mobilize this awesome American effort that was shown when we helped win World War II, when we put a man on the moon, and that we still use this American might to bully other countries around the world, but why can't we use this effort towards improving the conditions of our school standards? Why do we seem to be unable to even feed the children that go to school? That surely doesn't help the problems of violence. And when the question comes to what is the correlation between spending money and economic stabil-

ity have to do with violence in schools, I think if you compare the amounts of shootings you have, say, in Andover, Massachusetts to southeast Los Angeles, the results are pretty clear-cut.

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TRIBUTE TO SUPERIOR DIE SET CORPORATION IN CELEBRATION OF ITS 75TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to the Superior Die Set Corporation, one of the nation's oldest family-owned corporations, which is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year.

This American success story traces its roots to a 23-year-old Polish blacksmith, Kasimir J. "Casey" Janiszewski, who bid farewell to his mother and father in 1910 and left Poland for the United States. Ten years later he arrived in Milwaukee, home of his new bride, and soon established Superior Tool & Die Company.

As the family tree grew, so did the fortunes of the company. Casey Janiszewski's sons, Alphonse, Casimir H. and Edward, became key executives in the company. Casimir Janiszewski, also nicknamed "Casey," became president in 1968 and served the company for 55 years—longer than any family member—until his retirement in 1991.

His sons, Casimir J. and Frank J., took executive positions in the mid-1980s and in 1991 were named CEO and President, and Executive Vice-President, respectively, their current positions in the firm.

The company thrived under the stewardship of three generations of Janiszewskis. Headquartered in the Milwaukee suburb of Oak Creek since 1965, Superior Die Set Corporation employs 500 workers in the U.S. and overseas, is a regional source for a multiplicity of products and owns an array of patents on products developed by the founder and his son. In 1992, the Janiszewski success story came full circle with the establishment of a subsidiary in Poland that gives the company a global reach.

The three-day celebration of the company's 75th anniversary also includes the birthday celebration of Casimir H. Janiszewski, who also turns 75.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Superior Die Set Corporation for being an outstanding corporate citizen, a community asset, employer of hundreds, and living proof that the American dream lives on.

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EXPANDING CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

**HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill that will enhance the well-being of federal employees' children by improving their access to health care. My bill will allow enroll-

ees in the Federal Employee Health Benefit Program (FEHBP) to purchase an employee and children-only benefit option at a lower cost than current family coverage options.

We have worked hard this Congress to enact far-reaching legislation to correct the pervasive problem of children who go without health care. The billions of dollars allocated for the new State Children's Health Insurance Program in the Balanced Budget Act will help states reduce the number of low-income children without health coverage. However, I believe we can and must do more to insure the millions of children in this country who go without health benefits by expanding children's access to health care in the private market.

One barrier to private coverage is the expense of family health insurance policies. Many working, financially-strapped families cannot afford premiums designed to cover two adults plus children. Since children are less expensive to cover than adults, employee and kids-only policies could provide an affordable option needed by these working families.

My bill helps those federal employees who, because of cost, defer purchasing family health coverage. The bill authorizes the Office of Personnel Management to offer group-rated employee and children-only coverage to enrollees of FEHBP. This new option will make health coverage even more affordable by allowing different rates for enrollees with one child, two children, or more than two children.

There is a real need for a health insurance product that better addresses the needs of low-income and non-traditional families than family policies that are currently available. Group-rated employee and children's-only policies would help meet this unmet need.

By establishing an employee and children-only coverage option in FEHBP's benefits package, this legislation will provide a greater range of options and will encourage more federal employees to seek health coverage for their children. Finally, it will set an important example for other private insurance markets that serve millions more American families.

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HONORING RONALD S. COOPER

**HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1998

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents in recognizing Ronald S. Cooper, one of our area's most distinct and valuable assets as he prepares for retirement. Go anywhere on Long Island and the name Ron Cooper will elicit great plaudits from the business sector and a constant chorus of praise from the diverse philanthropic institutions which make up the strong fabric of our community.

Ron currently serves as a Senior Partner in the Long Island office of Ernst & Young. Demonstrating his unique skill in the field of finance, Ron began his career with Ernst & Young as a partner in 1973 and quickly rose to the position of Managing Partner in 1985. In all his undertakings he developed an incisive level of understanding and leadership in the fields of corporate operations, debt structure, capital formation and numerous public acquisitions and offerings.