

Award works in cooperation with existing youth agencies.

At the awards ceremony, it was my privilege to present Mr. John Burns, chairman, Boys Clubs of America Board of Directors, with the National Voluntary Leadership Award for Boys Clubs of America's efforts to bring the Congressional Award to their membership.

The board of directors of this program has accepted the congressional mandate to make the award available to all young Americans. Mr. W. Clement Stone, founding chairman, and Mr. John G. McMillan, chairman, are to be commended for their leadership in this vital activity to stimulate youthful leadership and achievement.

The Congressional Award is making a positive difference in our communities and the lives of our Nation's young people. Many of our colleagues are already actively involved in bringing this program to their young constituents. Senator MALCOLM WALLOP and Representative JAMES J. HOWARD were presented with honorary "Gold" awards for their sponsorship of the Congressional Award enabling legislation.

It has been my privilege to actively participate in the creation and development of the Congressional Award. I urge Members of the Senate and House of Representatives to become involved in this worthy cause. ●

TWENTY-ONE IS YOUNG ENOUGH

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, since the issuance of the report of the Presidential Commission on Drunk Driving last November, there have been several legislative initiatives to implement its recommendation regarding a uniform minimum drinking age.

On February 7, I introduced the Uniform Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984, S. 2263. Two similar bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives. These bills, like my own, would withhold Federal highway assistance from those States refusing to comply with a uniform standard. This is the same mechanism used to enforce the 55-mile-per-hour speed limit and to require access for tandem trailers on our Nation's highways. The House bills and S. 2263 implement the recommendation of the Presidential commission.

Recently, Mr. President, an excellent article appeared in the press regarding this important issue. Ellen Goodman explores the case for a uniform minimum age of 21. I commend this article for my colleagues' attention and ask that it be reprinted in the *Record* at this point.

The article follows:

21 IS YOUNG ENOUGH (By Ellen Goodman)

Boston.—At some point in the late 1960s, when thousands of young men were being drafted to fight in Vietnam, the country became embarrassed about the checkerboard of laws that ruled the lives of 18-, 19- and 20-year-olds. A young man was old enough to die for his country but not old enough to vote in it. A Marine could return from the Mekong Delta and then get carded at his home-town bar.

In that climate, support grew for a uniform age of responsibility. In 1971 the voting age was lowered to 18, and in the next few years many states lowered the drinking age to 18.

In retrospect, it seems odd that we simply accepted the draft as the baseline, the duly designated point of adulthood. Instead of raising the military age, we lowered everything else to match it. We were embarrassed about the wrong thing.

Nevertheless, we allowed 18-year-olds to drink legally and openly. Soon the lethal combination of alcohol and gasoline, drinking and driving, inflamed the fatality statistics. In New Jersey, for example, when they lowered the drinking age in 1973 from 21 to 18, the number of highway deaths of people under 21 tripled. On the average, teen-agers have been 2½ times as likely as the average driver to be in an accident involved with alcohol.

Gradually, states have been raising the drinking age again and watching the accident rates go down. Today only four states still allow 18-year-olds to buy all kinds of alcohol. In 11 states the drinking age is 19, in six it is 20, and in the rest 21.

But there are still a number of different laws coexisting side by side, border by border. This patchwork, as the President's Commission on Drunk Driving pointed out, becomes an absolute incentive to drink and drive. In Spokane, Wash., for example, 19-year-olds have to drive if they want to drink. They have to drive to the strip of waiting bars over the border in Idaho. And then they have to drive home.

Now there are two bills wending their way through Congress that would establish a national drinking age of 21. Last week one sponsored by Rep. James Florio (D-N.J.) passed a House committee. Some have opposed this legislation as an example of federal intrusion. But surely the border traffic in search of a six-pack is a kind of interstate commerce.

The need for uniformity seems obvious. But there is a legitimate controversy about raising the age barrier again. For openers, there is nothing magical about the number 21. If we were concerned solely with safety, we could reasonably ban the sale of booze to anyone under 22 or 25. On the other hand, we could forget about drinking and raise the driving age to 21—an idea that appeals to me enormously as the parent of a 15-year-old.

More important, there is the notion of a single age of responsibility. Isn't it rather insulting to tell a bona-fide voter that he or she isn't old enough to belly up to the bar?

I see the contradiction. Yet despite all the talk about a single age of adulthood, there are all sorts of uneven laws regulating the uneven process of maturity. Today, in many states, you can become "emancipated" from your parents by becoming a parent, even at 15. In most states you can get married with parental consent before you can vote. On the other hand, you cannot become a member of the House of Representatives

until you are 25 or a U.S. senator until you are 30.

In this case, the dangers warrant raising the drinking age. The number 21 is no more or less than a familiar compromise figure. Even the 18-, 19- and 20-year-olds seem to accept it. In the recent Gallup poll, they favored a federal drinking age of 21, by 58 to 38 percent.

I have no illusions that we'll stop young people from drinking entirely. Nor will we stop them from lying about their age—although perhaps we can raise the lying threshold from 16 to 19. Yet it's been estimated we can save 1,250 lives each year with a new minimum age, and that's worth a try.

What, then, of the person convinced that any 18-year-old who can die for his country ought to be able to drink in it? Tell him that 18 is much, much too young to die for the country. ●

CAMP AGAWAM CELEBRATES 65TH ANNIVERSARY

● Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to pay tribute to a special boys camp which is celebrating its 65th anniversary in Crescent Lake, Maine—Camp Agawam.

Camp Agawam was established 65 years ago by the Mason family and has become one of the best known summer camps in the State. The camp offers individual instruction in a number of activities such as archery, baseball, sailing, tennis, and photography. Some 1,500 alumni, hailing from 35 States and 8 foreign countries, have enjoyed developing both skills and close friendships among the directors, staff, and fellow campers at Camp Agawam.

The camp takes special pride in its carefully selected counselors and its safety and health record. Also, parents of campers and alumni fund a week-long free camping experience for 60 Maine boys who otherwise would not be able to afford to attend the summer camp.

Throughout the years, Camp Agawam and the Mason family have provided an atmosphere that helps young men develop physically, mentally, and spiritually. I congratulate the Mason family on its 65 years of camping success. ●

HUMANE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS

● Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I should like to share with my colleagues a poem written by Virginia Louise Doris of Pawtucket, R.I., about the need for humane treatment of laboratory animals.

As a cosponsor of S. 657, legislation to amend the Animal Welfare Act to insure the proper treatment of animals, I want to note that her poem was inspired by the concepts of this humane legislation.

I ask that the poem be printed in the *Record*.

The poem follows:

IN SERVICE TO HUMANITY

What makes the Hippocratic Oath divine?
The pawns we buy and sell,
The experiments that burn, the blades that
shine,
The wounds we leave, the "findings" we
tell?

Are these the glories, holiest Art,
The memorials that adorn us best,
Or but our triumph's meanest part,
Where pitiless prowess stands confessed?
We take the creatures that Heaven supplies
For life's long battle with Disease,
Taught by centuries need to prize
Our innocent weapons, even these.

But heed! When Science drops her shield
Its moral shelter proved in vain
And bares her cruel-ethic arm to wield
The sad, needless ministry of pain!

When hovering o'er the fount of life,
She folds her heaven-annointed wings,
To plunge within the glittering knife
That searches all its crimson springs!
God lent his sentiments light and air,
And waters open to the skies;
Man locks him in a laboratory lair,
And wonders why his victim dies.

In vain our pleading tears are shed,
In vain we rear the sheltering pile
Where Art weeds out from cage to cage
The sacrifices we planted by the mile!
And mark! the humane paths reveal
The blazoned truth we hold so dear:
To guard is holier than to heal,
The shield is nobler than the spear!

Composed by: Virginia Louise Doris, 5
February 1984.●

PRESIDENT HONORS MALCOM
RANDALL

● Mrs. HAWKINS. Mr. President, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention the outstanding accomplishment of one of my constituents—Malcom Randall. Mr. Randall recently received the Presidential Rank Award from President Reagan. He is the director of the Gainesville, Fla., VA Medical Center and the medical district covering the medical facilities in Florida. This dedicated VA career executive received the Presidential Rank Award—the highest recognition given Federal executives—from President Reagan during recent White House ceremonies. Reagan told Randall and other recipients that they are "the people who are responsible for making our Government work."

Presidential Rank Awards are given each year to senior Federal executives who show sustained, extraordinary accomplishment in management of the programs of the U.S. Government. Award recipients are nominated by their respective agencies and chosen by a panel of distinguished private sector business managers and educators. Mr. Randall was the VA's only nominee.

The award consists of a plaque and a \$20,000 check. It is authorized under the 1978 Civil Service Reform Act, which stresses compensation of Government employees based on performance.

Mr. Randall has been with the VA since 1946. He helped open the Gainesville VA Medical Center in 1967, and has been its only director. He has served 5 years as chairman of the VA chief medical director's advisory council, and recently was elected to the prestigious National Academy of Sciences Institute for Medicine. He also serves as professor of health and hospital administration in the University of Florida College of Health and Related Professions.

Mr. President, I am very honored to have Malcom Randall as one of my constituents. And I am very proud to know that we have such a distinguished Federal executive working in the State of Florida and that his achievements have been recognized nationally. I most certainly wish him the very best for continued success in the future and thank him for his service.●

GREEK AND AMERICAN
DEMOCRACY

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I am pleased to join in cosponsoring Senate Joint Resolution 247, a resolution to designate March 25, 1984, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy." The philosophy of democracy and the blueprint for our Republic are rooted in the Greece of old, but the spirit and dedication that made our Nation great in this century came from peoples like those in modern Greece. We all can be proud of our shared commitment to independence and democratic government.

March 25, 1984, is an appropriate day to designate for purposes of celebration, because 163 years ago, that day marked the beginning of the modern Greek struggle for independence from the Ottoman Empire. There were at that time Greeks highly placed in commerce, administration, and even diplomatic service of the Ottoman Empire. Others dominated the religious, cultural, and educational activities of Christians within the Empire. But there were, too, the poorest of Greek peasants, struggling against a repressive and exploitive government. Those who wanted to better their lives looked for change. Those who had that better life looked for independence.

By 1821 the Greeks could draw on their own ancient traditions and philosophy for inspiration, much as the American Revolution and then the French Revolution did a few decades before. They could do so because a Greek educator, Adamantios Korais, republished many of those Greek classics and added lengthy introductions written in a refined vernacular that married the ancient Greek language with centuries of customary usage to

form modern Greek. As the consciousness of the Greek people continued to rise, revolutionaries like Rhigas Pheralos and secret groups like the Philike Hetairia, a society of the merchant class, inspired and organized the Greek people. This national awakening exploded into open rebellion in 1821 and sustained the struggle for a decade.

The events of 1821 in Greece and throughout that part of the Ottoman Empire were significant for other European states. The balance of power in the Near East was an immediate concern, but the flame of nationalism burned deep into Central and Eastern Europe in the decades after the Greek struggle. It spreads still throughout the world in our century.

American citizens, like many others, sent moneys and supplies to aid the Greek, and even some volunteers. Many recognized then that the Greek struggle was similar to our own. We both had gained an appreciation of our uniqueness as Americans or Greeks and we both demanded control of our own affairs.

Americans and Greeks have both experienced serious challenges to our states and to our commitment to democracy since our birth as modern nation-states. But it is clear that neither of our peoples are prepared to accept anything less than independence and democratic government. The hundreds of thousands of Americans of Greek descent can particularly appreciate our shared heritage, but independence and democracy are the birthright of all Americans.

I urge my colleagues to join in designating March 25 "A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy."●

MICHIGAN WOMEN'S COMMISSION
CELEBRATES 15TH ANNIVERSARY

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, we recently celebrated the 164th birthday of Susan B. Anthony, the 19th century activist who led the fight for women's rights and the abolition of slavery.

This week, March 4-10, has been designated as National Women's History Week and set aside as a special time for schools and communities to recognize and celebrate the lives of women of all races, ages, cultures, ethnic traditions, religions faiths, and ways of life.

I would like to take this opportunity, in the spirit of those two occasions, to honor the 15th anniversary of the Michigan Women's Commission. The Michigan Women's Commission was created by Public Act I of 1968 and charged with the following mandate:

Stimulate and encourage throughout the State the study and review of the status of women in this State;