

ance and cooperation of a broad range of Federal, State, and local health, law enforcement, and social service agencies, families, employers, employees, and organizations concerned about alcohol and other drug abuse; and

Whereas despite our national policy goal of making treatment available to all who request it, the existence of waiting lists highlights the need to increase the availability and quality of alcohol and other drug treatment services: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That September 1 through 30, 1989 is designated "National Alcohol and Drug Treatment Month", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe that month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.●

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S.J. Res. 133. Joint resolution designating October 1989 as "National Domestic Violence Awareness Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, today I am introducing a joint resolution to designate October 1989 as "National Domestic Violence Awareness Month." This resolution is the successor of Senate Joint Resolution 371, which I introduced in the 100th Congress. I am joined in this effort by my colleague from Maryland, Senator MIKULSKI.

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, 95 percent of all assaults on spouses or ex-spouses from 1973 to 1977 were committed by males. In 1984, U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop reported that domestic violence is the single largest cause of injury to women in the United States.

Domestic violence affects urban and rural women of all racial, social, religious, ethnic, and economic groups, and of all ages, physical abilities, and lifestyles. Therefore, it is fitting that we focus attention on the growing national tragedy of domestic violence, and demonstrate our support for those individuals and organizations working to address it.

Mr. President, the incidence of domestic violence nationwide is staggering. According to the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, over 50 percent of all married women experience some form of physical abuse in their relationships. But the violence does not end there. A 1984 independent study by Ms. Lenore Walker, author of "The Battered Woman Syndrome," found that 53 percent of abusive husbands beat their children as well as their wives, and that this violence is frequently repeated. During 1986, the National Coalition members provided shelter to more than 311,000 women and children from their unsafe homes.

In my own State of Pennsylvania, the incidence of domestic violence is especially acute. Between July 1987 and June 1988, hotlines throughout the Commonwealth handled 128,362

abuse-related calls. The Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence, headquartered in Harrisburg, PA, operates 39 shelters, 8 counseling centers and safehomes, and 12 hotlines throughout the Commonwealth. The Pennsylvania Coalition reports that during their 1987-88 fiscal year these facilities provided services to 63,197 persons, 51,239 of whom were victims of domestic abuse. The coalition members also provided 396,629 hours of counseling to victims and their children, and 147,424 shelter days to 17,409 battered individuals.

Statistics show that there is a growing need for such facilities. The Pennsylvania Coalition reported an 11-percent increase in the number of shelter recipients and a 7.9-percent increase in the number of counseling recipients during the 1987-88 fiscal year. The total number of victims seeking aid is expected to continue to increase. To address this need, the coalition plans to open three new shelters to serve Allegheny, Butler, and Huntingdon Counties in Pennsylvania.

Unfortunately, despite these extensive efforts, existing shelters are as yet unable to meet the needs of all the victims. The Pennsylvania Coalition reported that in fiscal year 1987-88, shelters were forced to turn away 8,639 women and children—an increase of 19.5 percent over the previous year's rejection rate. According to national statistics provided by the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, for every woman sheltered, two women in need of shelter must be turned away due to lack of space.

Mr. President, I long have been concerned about the devastating effects of domestic violence on American families. As the former district attorney of Philadelphia, I have witnessed firsthand the tragic consequences of domestic abuse cases. Accordingly, I commend the efforts of the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, the National Network for Victims of Sexual Assault, and similar organizations that take such an active role in combating domestic abuse.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S.J. Res. 133

Whereas it is estimated that a woman is battered every fifteen seconds in America;

Whereas domestic violence is the single largest cause of injury to women in the United States, affecting three million to four million women;

Whereas urban and rural women of all racial, social, religious, ethnic, and economic groups, and of all ages, physical abilities, and lifestyles are affected by domestic violence;

Whereas 30 per centum of female homicide victims in 1986 were killed by their husbands or boyfriends;

Whereas one-third of the domestic violence incidents involve felonies, specifically, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault;

Whereas in 50 per centum of families where the wife is being abused, the children of that family are also abused;

Whereas some individuals in our law enforcement and judicial systems continue to think of spousal abuse as a "private" matter and are hesitant to intervene and treat domestic assault as a crime;

Whereas in 1986, over three hundred and eleven thousand women, plus their children, were provided emergency shelter in domestic violence shelters and safehomes and the number of women and children that were sheltered by domestic violence programs increased by nearly one hundred thousand between 1983 and 1986;

Whereas for every one woman sheltered nationwide, two women in need of shelter may be turned away due to a lack of shelter space;

Whereas the nationwide efforts to help the victims of domestic violence need to be coordinated;

Whereas there is a need to increase the public awareness and understanding of domestic violence and the needs of battered women and their children; and

Whereas the dedication and successes of those working to end domestic violence and the strength of the survivors of domestic violence should be recognized: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That October 1989 is designated as "National Domestic Violence Awareness Month". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe this month by becoming more aware of the tragedy of domestic violence, supporting those who are working to end domestic violence, and participating in other appropriate efforts.

By Mr. LEAHY:

S.J. Res. 134. Joint resolution to designate the week of October 1, 1989, through October 7, 1989, as "National Disability Awareness Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NATIONAL DISABILITY AWARENESS WEEK

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce today a joint resolution designating the week of October 1, 1989 as National Disability Awareness Week.

In its 1986 report, "Toward Independence," the National Council on Disability wrote:

People with disabilities have been saying for years that their major obstacles are not inherent in their disabilities, but arise from barriers that have been imposed externally and unnecessarily.

These barriers are forms of discrimination—in employment, housing, public accommodations, public services, transportation, and communication.

Last week, I joined 32 other Senators in sponsoring the Americans with Disabilities Act. The purpose of this historic legislation is to provide a clear and comprehensive mandate for the elimination of discrimination against persons with disabilities. Much of the work of the bill comes out of the National Council's report which recommended the legislation we introduced.

We can change the law—and it is my hope that we will pass the Americans

with Disabilities Act this Congress—but we also must change the attitudes, the fear and misunderstanding that are so often the roots of discrimination. That is what my resolution seeks to do.

I want America's 37 million citizens with disabilities to be recognized for their abilities, not their disabilities. Every October, the Vermont Association of Business Industry and Rehabilitation (VABIR), coordinates a Vermont disability awareness day conference which does just this. The conference educates employers on how to hire, provide access and accommodate people with disabilities. Exhibitors display equipment and provide information valuable not only for hiring, but also for retraining employees who become disabled. I am proud to be an honorary chairperson of the Vermont Disability Awareness Conference because it helps change people's attitudes about disabilities, and more specifically, it helps to remove the barriers that prevent persons with disabilities from entering the workforce.

America's 37 million citizens with disabilities deserve an equal opportunity to fully participate in and contribute to this society. I hope you will join me in recognizing these rights by co-sponsoring this important resolution.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the text of the joint resolution to be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S.J. RES. 134

Whereas 37 million individuals in the United States have disabilities (such individuals are hereinafter referred to as "Americans with disabilities"), and over 25 percent of Americans with disabilities have more than one disability;

Whereas one out of every twelve individuals in the United States copes with some form of disability;

Whereas although nearly three out of every four individuals without a disability in the United States have at least a high-school education, the rate for Americans with disabilities is just slightly more than one in every two;

Whereas an American with a disability is two and one-half times as likely to have an income that falls below the poverty line than is a nondisabled individual in the United States;

Whereas the population of Americans with disabilities will increase dramatically over the next two decades as the ability of science of medical technology to prolong human life continually improves;

Whereas disabilities increasingly affect the people of the United States;

Whereas one working-age black American in every seven has a disability;

Whereas 31 million individuals in the United States have some form of activity limitation;

Whereas 8.2 million individuals in the United States have a visual impairment;

Whereas 17 million individuals in the United States have a hearing impairment;

Whereas 18.4 million individuals in the United States have an orthopedic disability;

Whereas 4.2 percent of all children under the age of 21 in the United States have a chronic activity limitation;

Whereas 3 percent of all school-aged children in the United States have a learning disability;

Whereas 50,000 school-aged children under the age of 18 in the United States have an emotional or behavioral disability;

Whereas 5 percent of American school-aged children in the United States have speech and language disabilities;

Whereas most Americans with disabilities recognize that Federal laws passed since the late 1960's have helped to give better opportunities to Americans with disabilities;

Whereas most Americans with disabilities strongly endorse efforts by the Federal Government to enhance the lives of persons with disabilities;

Whereas most Americans with disabilities are not alone in believing that individuals with disabilities should be protected by law from discrimination; and

Whereas the people of the United States can express their concern for all Americans with disabilities by recognizing such Americans' right to participate as integral members of our society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week of October 1, 1989, through October 7, 1989, is designated as "National Disability Awareness Week", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. ●

By Mr. PELL (for himself, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, and Mr. GORE):

S.J. Res. 135. Joint resolution to establish a National Commission on Human Resource Development; placed on the Calendar.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, today I introduce on behalf of myself, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, and Mr. GORE a joint resolution to establish a National Commission on Human Resource Development.

This measure originally was introduced in the 100th Congress as Senate Joint Resolution 368, and hearings were held before the Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources. There are slight but important changes between this measure and Senate Joint Resolution 368. One of these changes reflects the interest shown in the Commission and its charter by the academic community and industry. We were asked to create a vehicle by which these two groups could formally associate themselves with the Commission and make a direct contribution to its activities. An Academic and Industry Advisory Council has been added to provide that opportunity.

The purpose of this Commission is straightforward and in my view highly important. It is intended that the Commission go to the American public in a series of regional meetings. By the use of surveys and open direct dialog, the Commission will ask what order to function at the upper limits of the capability that is each individual's by birthright. The Commission will solicit views from the public on the role of

the individual, family, community and government in researching and implementing techniques designed to increase fulfillment of human potential. It assumes that it is a normal aspiration of all citizens to more completely realize their full human potential. It is accurate to say that the real health and wealth of our Nation is in the realized potential of its citizens.

There have been exciting scientific findings in regard to the extent of human potential. For example, there are findings concerning the role that the mind can play in influencing the body's immune system. We are approaching the point at which doctors and patients alike need to know if there is a practical role the patient can play in this regard. I don't know what the proposed Commission will find, but even the most modest increases in creativity and health can have large social and economic impact.

I suggest that every problem our Nation and the world faces will yield to solutions in direct proportion to the number of citizens who are actively seeking to achieve personal excellence, and believe that the techniques for attaining fuller potential can be identified.

It is a modest step for the Federal Government to establish this Commission. No appropriated funds are being requested. The Commission is charged to raise its own operating funds from private and foundation resources.

The Commission I propose would be composed of 25 commissioners to be appointed by the President and the Congress. The measure calls for citizens with specific training and experiences, and as far as practicable would reflect the ratio of women and men and the diversity of the population of the United States. They will range in age from high school students to the retired community.

The legislation acknowledges the belief that it is a shared responsibility of the individual, the family, the community and the Nation to provide knowledge, and opportunity to increase personal excellence and to fulfill human potential.

The Commission will seek out practical, proven techniques to improve human performance. With expert scientific advice, it will recommend a research agenda to investigate promising but unproven techniques.

The life of the Commission will be 2 years. One of the responsibilities of the Commission will be to communicate with State governments on the advisability of establishing State Commissions on Human Resource Development. It is anticipated that implementation of the findings and recommendations of the Commission will extend for many years beyond the life of the National Commission, and that the primary focus of this activity properly is at the level of State and local governments and of the individual.