

"[t]he DPRK will consistently take steps to implement the North-South Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula";

Whereas the Agreed Framework also states the "[t]he DPRK will engage in North-South dialogue, as this Agreed Framework will help create an atmosphere that promotes such dialogue";

Whereas the two agreements entered into between North and South Korea in 1992, namely the North-South Denuclearization Agreement and the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression and Exchanges and Cooperation, provide an existing and detailed framework for dialogue between North and South Korea;

Whereas the North Korean nuclear program is just one of the lingering threats to peace on the Korean Peninsula; and

Whereas the reduction of tensions between North and South Korea directly serve United States interests, given the substantial defense commitment of the United States to South Korea and the presence on the Korean Peninsula of United States troops: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. STEPS TOWARD NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) substantive dialogue between North and South Korea is vital to the implementation of the Agreed Framework Between the United States and North Korea, dated October 21, 1994; and

(2) together with South Korea and other concerned allies, and in keeping with the spirit and letter of the 1992 agreements between North and South Korea, the President should pursue measures to reduce tensions between North and South Korea and should facilitate progress toward—

(A) holding a North Korea-South Korea summit;

(B) initiating mutual nuclear facility inspections by North and South Korea;

(C) establishing liaison offices in both North and South Korea;

(D) resuming a North-South joint military discussion regarding steps to reduce tensions between North and South Korea;

(E) expanding trade relations between North and South Korea;

(F) promoting freedom to travel between North and South Korea by citizens of both North and South Korea;

(G) cooperating in science and technology, education, the arts, health, sports, the environment, publishing, journalism, and other fields of mutual interest;

(H) establishing postal and telecommunications services between North and South Korea; and

(I) reconnecting railroads and roadways between North and South Korea.

SEC. 2. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Beginning 3 months after the date of enactment of this joint resolution, and every 6 months thereafter, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a report setting forth the progress made in carrying out section 1.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this joint resolution—

(1) the term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives;

(2) the term "North Korea" means the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and

(3) the term "South Korea" means the Republic of Korea.●

TRIBUTE TO GILFORD HIGH SOCCER

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, true dynasties in sports are hard to come by these days. I am pleased to report, however, that a group of high school athletes and coaches in my State have achieved a special kind of success.

The Gilford Middle High School Golden Eagles varsity soccer team won their national record-setting ninth straight State championship on November 6. Senior All-American striker Kris Keenan finished off a brilliant high-school career with the game's only goal. Keenan's goal 10:06 into sudden-death overtime came at the expense of the Coe-Brown Northwood Academy Comanches. The loss was the first of the season for the Comanches, who had a tremendous season in their own right.

Winning the championship game extended Gilford's undefeated streak to 100 consecutive games. The team's last loss occurred almost six full seasons ago. With four more wins at the start of the 1996 campaign, the Golden Eagles will hold this national mark, as well.

The one constant throughout this amazing string of success has been head coach David Pinkham. Coach Pinkham came to Gilford in 1977, fresh off of his career as an All-American soccer player at Plymouth State College in Plymouth, NH.

In 19 seasons, Coach Pinkham has compiled a career record of 281-28-13. That is good for a .893 career winning percentage. Under his tutelage, the Golden Eagles have gone undefeated the past five seasons, and in seven of the past nine. Gilford's record since the beginning of its first championship season in 1987 is an incredible 152-2-7—.966.

Over the duration of his coaching career, Coach Pinkham's teams have scored almost seven and a half goals for every one of their opponents. Before a scoreless tie earlier this year, his teams had not been shut out for 121 consecutive games. This too, may be a national record.

Gilford has made the playoffs 17 consecutive years and has advanced to at least the Class M State semifinals for 15 straight seasons. Amazingly, the last time it failed to make it to the final four—1980—some members of this year's team had not yet been born.

The Golden Eagles have earned the respect of their opponents and followers of New Hampshire high school soccer not only for their athletic accomplishments, but also for the way they conduct themselves on the field. Gilford's players work extremely hard for their success and play the game with a tremendous amount of pride and class. At the same time, they show a great deal of respect for their opponents and the game they love.

These attributes that produce so many on-field accomplishments are evident in the rest of the players daily lives, as well. The Gilford community is rightfully proud of the dozens of fine

young men produced by the Gilford soccer program.

Congratulations to Coach Dave Pinkham and the 1995 Class M State Soccer Champion Gilford Golden Eagles. On behalf of the citizens of the State of New Hampshire, I commend your outstanding accomplishment.●

THE DEATH OF HENRY J. KNOTT, SR.

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, with great sadness, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary man. Henry J. Knott, Sr., died yesterday at the age of 89. For many decades, we knew him in Baltimore and throughout Maryland as a talented businessman and a philanthropist whose generosity knew no bounds.

I first want to express my deepest condolences to his wife of 67 years, Marion Burk Knott, his 12 children, his 51 grandchildren, and his 55 great-grandchildren.

People in positions of power and responsibility should serve as role models for our young people and give something back to their communities. I have great admiration for people who have a sense of civic responsibility, for people who try to make their community a better place to live.

Mr. Knott epitomized these qualities. Throughout his career, he sought to help those less fortunate than himself get a better education and lead better lives. He donated millions of dollars to Catholic educational institutions like his alma mater, Loyola College; Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg; the College of Notre Dame in Maryland; and the University of Notre Dame in Indiana. He was especially generous to the Institute of Notre Dame, a catholic high school both his daughters and I attended.

His legendary generosity extended well beyond education. He provided enormous help to health and cultural institutions as well. He donated essential funds to the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, the Johns Hopkins Oncology Center, and several Baltimore hospitals to help them establish an income fund to provide medical care for the poor.

His many business activities earned him a reputation as a highly disciplined and hard-working person. But his civic and charitable activities showed us that he was also an extremely modest person who had very deep feelings for the Catholic Church, his community, and the people around him.

In a 1987 Baltimore magazine article, he was asked about his prodigious philanthropy. He replied that making money was "like catching fish. You get up early. You fill the boat up with fish. And then you give them all away before they start to rot." This quote says a great deal about Henry Knott. He saw his wealth as a way to make life better for others. He never lost sight of this goal.

I mourn Henry Knott's death along with his family and the rest of Maryland. We will miss him greatly. However, I am very grateful that he was with us for 89 years, and I rejoice that he left Maryland and our Nation a better place than he found it.●

TRIBUTE TO PATRICIA WILBUR

● Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, it is unfortunately true that all good things must come to an end. On November 30, 1995, one of the best members of my staff will retire. Patricia Wilbur joined the staff on October 7, 1973, and will soon be joining her husband Perry in a long-deserved respite from the clamor of Capitol Hill.

Pat's career is a virtual survey of the technological revolution's impact on the Senate. As my office's systems administrator, Pat has witnessed the transition from typewriters and mimeograph machines, rotary phones and telegrams, to the world of faxes, pagers, cellular phones and computers. Pat has overseen this transformation with grace and humor as well as consummate professionalism.

The contribution of a good staffer often goes beyond their technical ability. This is especially true with Pat. Fondly known as Mrs. Wilbur to several generations of staffers, Pat has helped shaped the lives of young Oregonians who wish to serve in the U.S. service academies and helped us all to be more efficient in our jobs. Pat has added to our hearts with her generosity and expressions of concern and added to our waistlines with her delicious home-baked cakes.

During her 22 years in our office, Pat has been a laudable embodiment of hard work, dedication and loyalty. She and I have grayed together—she far more gracefully than I. Pat has many good reasons for retiring, but three—her grandchildren Stephanie, Michael, and Julie—are the best. We will miss her institutional memory, her compassion and love as well as her competence but have nothing good wishes as she ends her Senate career.

I am deeply grateful for Pat Wilbur's many years of invaluable assistance and ask my colleagues to join me in offering our thanks for her service to the U.S. Senate.●

TWO SIDES AGREE ON OPPOSING GAMBLING

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, Father Robert Drinan, former Member of the House, had a column in the National Catholic Reporter recently that is of interest.

It points out where Catholics and Christian Coalition people can work together, and it is an area where liberals and conservatives can work together.

That is the growing problem of gambling.

I ask that the Robert Drinan column be printed in the RECORD.

The column follows:

TWO SIDES AGREE ON OPPOSING GAMBLING

(By Robert F. Drinan)

I was happy to discover recently that I agree with the Christian Coalition on at least one issue: opposition to gambling. Ralph Reed, the coalition's executive director (and a Presbyterian who looks like an altar boy) says that his organization may help finance an antigambling office in Washington. Reed asserts that his organization is "pounding away" at casinos and lotteries.

A conservative Colorado group named Focus on the Family is also pushing an antigambling agenda. Gambling foes are planning their first national convention in Florida. Keynote speaker is Congressman Frank Wolf, a conservative Republican from Virginia who is working aggressively against government-sponsored gambling.

It is far from clear that any coalition of antigambling groups can reverse the explosive growth of this form of entertainment. Lotteries, casinos, riverboat gambling and an ever-widening array of slot machines and other devices took in \$482 billion last year.

Substantial sums from that take have gone to Republicans, including leading presidential candidates. Sen. Robert Dole took in \$477,450 from gambling interests in Las Vegas, Nev. Sen. Phil Gramm of Texas has also benefited.

A further sign of entanglement: The former chairman of the Republican National Committee, Frank Fahrenkopf, is now the head of the American Gambling Association, the industry's trade group.

Daily and vehemently, the new Republican majority in the Congress proclaims agreement with the Christian Coalition on abortion, school prayer and welfare. But when it comes to gambling, the GOP is trapped between its devotion to the Christian Coalition and its desire for campaign contributions from the gambling industry.

Will the Christian Coalition use its newfound power in Congress and some Southern states to reinstate laws against gambling—laws that religious groups, Protestant and Catholic alike, fought to get on the books a century ago?

A clash before next year's presidential election is unlikely. Recognizing that the crusade against gambling is all but a lost cause, even the most ardent adherents of the Christian Coalition's agenda are not about to expend political capital telling state lawmakers to abolish gambling and tax their people fairly.

A further complication is that most Americans have never really focused on gambling's evils. It appeared on the American scene as a phenomenon that is odorless, invisible and inaudible. Hardly anyone is angry or indignant.

Still, the potential for scandal and corruption in the exploding gambling industry is so vast that almost anything could happen.

The protests of the Christian Coalition against gambling should be welcomed by all citizens and persons of faith. The desire to get something for nothing and the fantasy that we can be millionaires overnight are arguably the product of a sinful heart.

Count of Catholics, Mr. Reed, for support. On this issue, Catholics and the Christian Coalition are reading out of the same prayer book.●

NURSING HOME QUALITY AND THE BOREN AMENDMENT

● Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, there has been considerable discussion on the Senate floor about the proposed changes to Federal nursing home quality standards.

In addition to making major cuts in projected Medicaid spending, early versions of the 7-year budget plan would have repealed entirely the nursing home standards adopted in 1987 as part of the Medicaid law. The final House-Senate compromise bill recently adopted by the Congress did not go that far, but it would weaken or eliminate several of these standards and would allow States to get waivers from the remaining Federal requirements.

Several of my colleagues have come to the floor to remind the Senate of the conditions in some nursing homes which led to the adoption of these standards in the first place.

Now I do not believe that all or even most nursing homes drugged or restrained their residents unnecessarily before the quality standards were put in place. Nursing homes in my State have a strong record of providing quality care.

But it is undeniable that some nursing homes did engage in these practices. And it is also undeniable that some states were too slow in putting an end to this kind of abuse. Therefore, I continue to believe that there should be minimum Federal quality standards, especially since the majority of Medicaid funding for nursing homes comes from the Federal Government.

However, one critical point which has not received as much attention in this debate is the ability of nursing homes to maintain the quality of their care—Federal standards or not—in the face of significant reductions in Medicaid reimbursement. As we all know, the budget plan would reduce by \$163 billion future Federal funding for Medicaid. But that is not all.

A little noticed provision of this plan to turn the Medicaid Program into a block grant to the States is the repeal of the Boren amendment. The Boren amendment currently requires States to provide reimbursement to hospitals and nursing homes which is reasonable and adequate to cover their costs. This has provided critical protection from state attempts to cut Medicaid reimbursement below levels necessary to deliver quality care.

My fear is that repealing this protection is part of a deal with the States so that they will accept significantly reduced Federal funding for Medicaid. The budget proposal tells States to make due with less funding, but it allows them to, in effect, shift that funding shortfall onto nursing homes and hospitals. Well it may make the numbers add up, but what will it do to the care these institutions are able to provide to their patients?

So as we continue to debate the various changes which have been proposed to the Medicaid Program, let us not forget that Federal quality standards are not the only part of the Medicaid Program that impact quality of care. The \$163 billion in cuts, combined with the repeal of the Boren amendment are also a great threat to the quality of