

familiarize America with our community in an effort to avoid division among our ethnically diverse American community.

No one would dispute that American society has been significantly enriched by the contributions of the Asian Pacific-American community. Thousands of Asian Pacific-Americans helped to build our great Nation. Today, Asian Pacific-Americans continue to serve our Nation as public servants and military servicemembers. I would like to make special note of Guamanians serving our Nation in the military, and especially those serving today in Bosnia.

One particular service member who has distinguished himself is Spec. Peter Nartia of the Guam Army National Guard. Specialist Nartia was recently named U.S. Army Pacific Command Soldier of the Year. His dedication to the armed services has afforded him the opportunity to represent the Army Pacific Command in the All-Army Command competition in June.

In addition to those serving America in our military, I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge other individuals who have offered their talents and abilities to Guam, enriching both our island and all of America.

Jesus Charfauros is a gifted radio personality and journalist who has contributed 22 years of his life to promoting the Chamorro culture through the air waves by hosting cultural and informative shows in the Chamorro.

Mary N.D. Matanane, Guam Nurses Association's Nurse of the Year for 1995, is a devoted health care professional who has worked for private and public sector health care organizations, such as Guam Memorial Hospital, the Department of Public Health and Social Services, and Clark Home Nursing Service.

Carmen L. Torres, a recently retired health care practitioner has devoted nearly a quarter of a century serving the people of Guam. Mrs. Torres accomplishments include studying obstetrics and gynecology during a fellowship with the World Health Organization, and working as a supervisor and manager with the Central Region Health Center Clinic. Mrs. Torres has also received various awards, including the 1981 and 1984 Outstanding Employee of the Department of Public Health and Social Services, and the 1994 Guam Nurses Association Presidential Commendation Award for outstanding voluntary and dedicated service to the nursing profession and organization.

The contributions of Asian Pacific-Americans are significant and Guam is indebted to the work of these individuals. As American citizens, we are integral fibers of the social, economic, and political fabric of the national community. Through events like the Asian Pacific-American Heritage Month, we can continue to celebrate our culture and foster understanding and cooperation throughout the entire American community.

AGRICULTURE EMPLOYERS  
SHOULD NOT BE EXEMPT FROM  
PAYING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 22, 1996*

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996

has an ironic name since, contrary to the recommendation of a Federal commission, one provision of it would give a special exemption from Federal unemployment tax to agricultural employers who give jobs to temporary foreign workers. If the U.S. Congress intends to protect American jobs for American workers, then it should not approve the proposed exemption for employers of H-2A Program guestworkers.

The Federal Advisory Council on Unemployment Compensation in 1994 made a specific recommendation on this issue after hearing all the evidence and from all the parties. The Advisory Council said, " \* \* \* the wages of alien agricultural workers (H2-A workers) should be subject to FUTA taxes." The chairperson of that Council was Janet Norwood, the highly respected former Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics under the Bush and Reagan administrations.

We in Congress gave the H-2A growers a temporary exemption from the Federal Unemployment Tax Act [FUTA] and that exemption was extended repeatedly. Finally, on December 31, 1994, we let this tax exemption expire, after receiving the recommendation and report of the Advisory Council on Unemployment Compensation.

Now the growers who hire temporary foreign workers want another exemption from the unemployment tax. We should not grant it to them.

This tax exemption would create an incentive to hire temporary foreign agricultural workers by making it cheaper to hire them than to hire U.S. workers.

Such an incentive against hiring U.S. farmworkers is especially inappropriate at this time. Numerous studies have found that U.S. farmworkers are suffering from high unemployment and underemployment, stagnant or declining real wages, poor living and working conditions, and below poverty earnings. Partly for these reasons, the House of Representatives in late March overwhelmingly defeated an effort by agribusiness to gain permission to bring in several hundred thousand farmworkers from abroad under poor wages and working conditions. Without a shortage of domestic farmworkers, we should not encourage the hiring of foreign guestworkers.

In addition, the Advisory Council said that the "vast majority, 97 percent, of the cost of the H-2A certification process is funded through the FUTA tax," since the fees paid by growers do not cover anything close to the Government's cost of operating the temporary foreign worker program. This tax exemption will put the burden on the American taxpayer to pick up more of the cost of employers hiring foreign workers.

The unemployment insurance program is designed to spread the costs of minimizing the negative effects on society of unemployment, and employers of foreign farmworkers should not be exempt from sharing in that cost.

AWARD FOR BARBARA GAFFIN

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 22, 1996*

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I think those of us who have the privilege of serving in this body are extremely lucky to be

able to work as we do. There is only one major downside to our job in my experience—our inability to be in two places at one time. June 6 is one of the occasions when I will very much regret this limitation. We will be in session and I will therefore be in Washington. In Boston, on June 6, the Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Boston will present the Warren B. Kohn Award in Jewish Communal Service to Barbara Gaffin, who serves as the JCRC associate director. It is not only a well-deserved award, it is an award which could have been designed with the recipient specifically in mind.

Barbara Gaffin has been an extraordinarily dedicated and effective citizen for her entire adult life. She was a leader in the effort to save Jews worldwide from the oppression that they faced in many countries, and had a major role in the efforts many of us made here in Congress to protect Jews from being victims of oppression and death. For the past few years, she has worked in Boston as the associate director of the Jewish Community Relations Council and continues to be an invaluable source of intelligence, energy, compassion, and good judgment on behalf of the wide variety of causes that the JCRC undertakes. I am regretful that I cannot attend the ceremony at which this award is presented to Barbara Gaffin, so I ask for an opportunity to note here how important her work has been to myself and to others.

In the interest of full disclosure, I should note that Barbara Gaffin's husband, Doug Cahn, was for many years my administrative assistant here in Washington. I was very lucky to have him working for me, and I was additionally lucky that this brought me into such regular contact with Barbara, who is truly an exemplar of the ideal of Jewish communal service.

#### CHILDREN'S PRIVACY PROTECTION AND PARENTAL EMPOWERMENT ACT INTRODUCED

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 22, 1996*

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Children's Privacy Protection and Parental Empowerment Act—groundbreaking legislation that will give parents control over the use of personal information about their children.

The information revolution has opened up exciting opportunities for all Americans. It is already offering consumers more choices than ever before. But while instant access to more information can be a positive development in our lives, this technology can also be manipulated by those who want to prey upon the weak or make an easy buck regardless of the consequences.

As the information age continues to unfold, Congress has an obligation to monitor the new technology and make sure that reasonable safeguards are in place to protect the most vulnerable among us—our children.

The safety and privacy of our children is already being threatened by one product of the information explosion. Every day in communities across America, parents stop by a local fast food restaurant with their kids and sign

them up for a birthday club. Others dress their children up to have a picture taken by a professional photographer and fill out a form before the picture is snapped. Or maybe they're at the local supermarket when they fill out a consumer survey about their family's buying habits in exchange for a free product or some discount coupons.

What these parents probably don't know is that the personal and sometimes sensitive information they've innocently provided about their children is for sale. And anyone, anytime can purchase it. Commercial list companies are using that information to develop an elaborate data base on virtually every child in America. They're gathering children's complete names, ages, addresses, and phone numbers—and often even their personal likes and dislikes.

And the fact is these list vendors sell this information freely to whoever wants to purchase it. Anyone with nothing more than a mailing address can contact a list vendor and order a specific list. It might be the names, addresses and phone numbers of all children living in a neighborhood—or a listing of all 10-year-old boys in a particular community who have a video game systems. And the cost of this information is relatively inexpensive.

Most parents have no idea that information about their children is for sale by hundreds of list vendors. Often, parents have no idea why their children are solicited by direct mail advertisers or tele-marketers. But the danger of this information winding up in the wrong hands is very real and very frightening.

Earlier this month a news report by KCBS-TV in Los Angeles vividly demonstrated the threat to our children's safety from the uncontrolled sale of information about children. The station ordered a list of the names, addresses, and phone numbers of 5,000 Los Angeles children from the Nation's largest distributor of lists, Metromail. It placed the order in the name of Richard Allen Davis, the man now on trial for kidnapping 12-year-old Polly Klaas from her Sausalito home and murdering her. After providing nothing more than a fake name, mailing address and a disconnected phone number, the list arrived the next day. The cost: just \$277, cash on delivery.

We must act now to protect our children before a real murderer or child molester buys a list of potential victims. There's something fundamentally wrong when society takes more care in protecting information about criminals than it does in protecting information about our children from those who would harm them.

The most important provision of the Children's Privacy Protection and Parental Empowerment Act would ensure that personal information about a child could no longer be bought and sold without a parent's consent. Concern about protecting the privacy and safety of children has brought together a broad cross-section of groups in support of this initiative including the Center for Media Education, the Christian Coalition, the Consumer Federation of America, the Electronic Privacy Information Center, Enough is Enough, the Family Research Council, the Kids Off Lists Coalition, the Klaas Foundation for Children, the National Law Center for Children, and Families and Privacy Times. While there may be little we can do to stop a child molester from stalking children when they're playing in the park or walking home from school, our legislation takes some common-sense steps to protect the privacy of children.

The legislation would give parents the right to compel list brokers to release to them all the information they have compiled about their child. In addition, the list vendor would have to turn over to the parents the name of anyone to whom they have distributed personal information about their child. Our bill would force list vendors to be more diligent about verifying the identity of companies and individuals seeking to buy lists of children. Specifically, it would be a criminal offense for a list vendor to provide personal information about children to anyone it has reason to believe would use that information to harm a child. Finally, there is a provision in the bill to address an alarming practice that was actually used by one list company. The company had a contract with a Texas prison for data entry services. That means that prisoners, including child molesters and pedophiles, were being handed personal information about children to enter into a computer data base. Although the company no longer uses prison labor, our bill would prohibit this dangerous practice from ever being used again. Prisoners and convicted sex offenders would never again have access to personal information about children.

In today's high-tech information age—when access to information on our personal lives is just a keystroke or phone call away—our children need this special protection. I urge my colleagues to support the Children's Privacy Protection and Parental Empowerment Act.

CONGRATULATIONS CHRISTIAN A. DASMARINAS, 1996 CONGRESSIONAL ARTS COMPETITION WINNER

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1996

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, in my home district of Guam, we have many outstanding people. However, one young man from the village of Tamuning deserves special mention. This year, Christian Ragos Dasmarrinas is the young artist from Guam to have his artwork displayed in our Capitol corridor. Christian's winning artwork is an evocative batik, featuring a Chamorro warrior resting against a lane in the shade of the tree. The batik expresses much about Chamorro culture and history. It is unmistakably Pacific and depicts our appreciation of our natural environment and our tropical island life.

In an era of intense gang violence and drug abuse, such a triumph is worth mentioning. His talent for art predicts future successes, but there are many things about Christian worth mentioning.

This young artist plans to attend college and major in computer programming. He aspires to become a Computer Aided Designer [CAD]. As a career in art would be inherent for Christian, this young man also plays the guitar for a local band, Anaesthesia. I envision Christian creating computer programs for students interested in the fields of art and music.

Christian is the second of the four children of Norberto and Cynthia Dasmarrinas. In 1993, Christian and his family immigrated from the Philippines to the United States to secure a better way of life and attain a piece of the American dream.

Christian has begun his journey to achieve that goal. He will graduate from the John F. Kennedy High school in 1998. Although this is his first award, it will certainly not be his last. Its hard to keep up with him. When he is not creating artistic work, he's strumming his guitar or surfing on the internet for a friend.

He has made his friends and family proud, and I am pleased to have his artwork represent Guam.

Congratulations to Christian Dasmarrinas, who has mastered a fine piece.

NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN'S DAY

HON. JIM RAMSTAD

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1996

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of National Missing Children's Day May 25, and ask that my colleagues and the entire Nation remember the 1 million children reported missing in the United States.

Every State in our Nation has experienced the tragedy of a child heartlessly taken from family, friends, and the community at the hands of a kidnapper. In my home State of Minnesota, the community of St. Joseph continues to struggle and tries to understand the abduction of Jacob Wetterling, a healthy, happy child who this year would have graduated with the rest of his classmates at Apollo High School in St. Cloud.

Jacob Wetterling was abducted in 1989. Since his tragic disappearance, Jacob's family and friends have reminded us that life can be dramatically changed in a matter of moments. They remind us that even the seemingly most peaceful town can face tragedy of massive proportions. They remind us that every community in every State has a responsibility to offer safety and protection to its children.

Jacob's family and friends have shown their commitment to Jacob and other children by establishing the Jacob Wetterling Foundation. The foundation works tirelessly to promote child safety, support families, and search for missing children.

The Jacob Wetterling Foundation played an essential role in my efforts to enact Federal legislation to address the horrendous epidemic of sexual crimes against children.

Fully two-thirds of the nonfamily child abduction cases reported to police involve sexual assault. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children reports that 74 percent of imprisoned child sex offenders had one or more prior convictions for a sexual offense against a child. Another study found that those who prey on young boys commit an average of 281 acts of molestation.

According to the Department of Justice, over 100,000 children are targets of attempted abductions each year. Thankfully, most attempts are unsuccessful, but thousands like Jacob tragically disappear.

That's why the Wetterling Foundation and Jacob's parents, Patty and Jerry Wetterling, worked tirelessly to help me pass the 1994 Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children Registration Act.

The Wetterling Act provides for the registration of convicted child sex offenders and violent sexual predators. This national requirement was needed because of the propensity