

policy approach should guide this timing—not budget pressures. If we ask ourselves what is the best policy—what is best for the public interest and American consumers—we must conclude that broadcasters ought to be given the opportunity to convert to digital television. Once that conversion has been successfully completed, then the analog spectrum that is currently being used should be made available through an auction. If this process cannot realistically be completed within the arbitrary 7-year budget cycle we have created for ourselves, then we should not force ourselves into making a serious policy mistake.

CONCLUSION

Broadcast television is the universal video service in this country. In many rural and remote areas, where cable is not available, it is the only video service. Currently, a little more than one-third of Americans do not subscribe to cable. That's 33 million TV households that have no choice but to rely upon broadcast television. In addition, over 60 percent of all the TV sets in the United States—close to 138 million—are not hooked to cable.

If the FCC is permitted to move forward with its plan to allocate the needed spectrum for digital conversion, consumers will continue to have access to free television. Converting to digital will not give broadcasters a leg up—it is a necessity in the new digital age. Rather, it is consumers that will lose if this conversion does not occur. I am convinced that up front auctions for this spectrum will result in fewer choices for consumers. In areas where cable is available—and in homes where it is affordable—it will mean fewer choices. But for one-third of the population, it will mean no choice.

In my judgment, this is too high a price to pay for the short-term revenue gain in up front auctions. My concern is the future of free over-the-air television—not a financial giveaway to the broadcast industry. I urge my colleagues to examine this issue carefully. It is not the corporate welfare as some have claimed. Rather, it is a question of the survival of our local television stations and the universal service that only they can provide. I urge my colleagues to oppose the proposal of up front auctions and the unrealistic acceleration of auctioning the analog spectrum. Let's not be tempted by the revenue, instead carefully examine the policy implications behind spectrum auctions.●

SENATE QUARTERLY MAIL COSTS

● Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, in accordance with section 318 of Public Law 101-520 as amended by Public Law 103-283, I am submitting the frank mail allocations made to each Senator from the appropriation for official mail expenses and a summary tabulation of Senate mass mail costs for the first quarter of fiscal year 1996 to be printed in the RECORD. The first quarter of fis-

cal year 1996 covers the period of October 1, 1995, through December 31, 1995. The official mail allocations are available for frank mail costs, as stipulated in Public Law 104-53, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1996.

The allocations follow:

SENATE QUARTERLY MASS MAIL VOLUMES AND COSTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DEC. 31, 1995

Senators	Total pieces	Pieces per, capita	Total cost	Cost per capita	FY 96 Official mail allocation
Abraham	0	0.00000	0.00	\$0.00000	\$160.875
Akaka	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	48.447
Aschcroft	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	109.629
Baucus	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	46.822
Bennett	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	56.493
Biden	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	44.754
Bingaman	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	56.404
Bond	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	109.629
Boxer	1,000	0.00003	\$247.60	0.00001	433.718
Bradley	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	139.706
Breaux	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	92.701
Brown	9,300	0.00268	3,152.24	0.00091	86.750
Bryan	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	56.208
Bumpers	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	69.809
Burns	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	46.822
Byrd	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	59.003
Campbell	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	86.750
Chafee	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	48.698
Coats	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	112.682
Cochran	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	69.473
Cohen	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	52.134
Conrad	7,091	0.01115	5,748.14	0.00904	43.403
Coverdell	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	131.465
Craig	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	49.706
D'Amato	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	262.927
Daschle	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	44.228
DeWine	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	186.314
Dodd	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	80.388
Dole	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	70.459
Domenici	1,050	0.00066	254.20	0.00016	56.404
Dorgan	5,900	0.00928	1,091.59	0.00172	43.403
Eaton	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	57.167
Faircloth	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	134.344
Feingold	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	102.412
Feinstein	1,737	0.00006	547.83	0.00002	433.718
Ford	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	86.009
Frist	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	106.658
Glenn	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	186.314
Gorton	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	109.059
Graham	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	259.426
Gramm	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	281.361
Grassley	650	0.00015	542.74	0.00012	96.024
Gregg	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	73.403
Harkin	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	50.569
Hatch	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	73.403
Heflin	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	56.493
Hoffman	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	78.163
Holmes	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	89.144
Hollings	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	134.344
Hutchinson	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	85.277
Inhofe	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	281.361
Inouye	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	82.695
Jeffords	12,700	0.02228	2,747.97	0.00482	42.858
Johnston	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	48.447
Kassebaum	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	92.701
Kempthorne	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	70.459
Kennedy	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	49.706
Kerrey	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	117.964
Kerry	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	57.167
Kohl	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	117.964
Kyl	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	102.412
Lautenberg	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	93.047
Leahy	6,004	0.01053	2,798.18	0.00491	139.706
Levin	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	42.858
Lieberman	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	160.875
Lott	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	80.388
Lugar	3,600	0.00064	877.65	0.00016	69.473
Mack	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	112.682
McCain	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	259.426
McConnell	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	93.047
Mikulski	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	86.009
Moseley-Braun	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	101.272
Moyihan	5,250	0.00029	1,283.37	0.00007	184.773
Murkowski	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	262.927
Murray	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	42.565
Nickles	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	109.059
Nunn	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	82.695
Pell	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	131.465
Pressler	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	48.698
Pryor	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	44.228
Reid	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	69.809
Robb	19,645	0.01084	6,092.98	0.00336	56.208
Rockefeller	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	121.897
Roth	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	59.003
Santorum	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	44.754
Sarbanes	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	199.085
Shelby	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	101.272
Simon	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	89.144
Simpson	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	184.773
Smith	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	41.633
Snowe	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	50.569
Specter	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	52.134
Stevens	951	0.00204	241.79	0.00052	199.085
Thomas	1,300	0.00026	349.06	0.00007	41.633
Thompson	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	106.658
Thurmond	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	85.277
Warner	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	121.897
Wellstone	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	96.024

SENATE QUARTERLY MASS MAIL VOLUMES AND COSTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DEC. 31, 1995—Continued

Senators	Total pieces	Pieces per, capita	Total cost	Cost per capita	FY 96 Official mail allocation
Thomas	1,300	0.00026	349.06	0.00007	41.633
Thompson	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	106.658
Thurmond	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	85.277
Warner	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	121.897
Wellstone	0	0.00000	0.00	0.00000	96.024

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS TOWARD PEACE IN NORTHERN IRELAND

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, much has happened since the Irish Republican Army broke its cease-fire with two bloody bombings in London. Those cowardly acts cast doubt on the viability of the entire peace process. But the people rose up en masse, as I had a feeling they would. Tens of thousands demonstrated in the streets of Dublin and elsewhere, demanding that the perpetrators of the violence give them back their peace.

Responding to the will of the people, the Irish and British Governments reached agreement on a way forward, including a date of June 10 for full-party talks. The peace process is back on track and moving ahead, and Sinn Fein and the IRA should waste no time in seizing this opportunity. Their participation is needed if lasting peace is to be achieved. As Irish Foreign Minister Dick Spring said in an eloquent speech to the Dail Eireann on February 29, the "fixed date surely now offers the basic assurances that the republican movement has sought. Given the intolerable human cost, and the grave political damage caused by the violence to date, how can the IRA explain the continuation, for one more day, of its renewed campaign?"

Mr. President, Foreign Minister Spring has been on a relentless quest for peace in Northern Ireland for much of his distinguished career. I know his hopes were dashed when the IRA ended its cease-fire, as were all of ours. But he did not lose hope. He persevered, and we all owe him and Prime Minister John Bruton our support and admiration for their determination, their fairness, and their commitment to a better life for all the people on that island.

I ask that Foreign Minister Spring's February 29 speech be printed in the RECORD.

The speech follows:

STATEMENT BY TANAISTE AND MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS DICK SPRING, DAIL EIREANN, 29 FEBRUARY 1996

The British and Irish Governments have long shared a common analysis and a common objective: a comprehensive political settlement based on consent. We have also been united in agreement that this objective can only be attained through all party negotiations addressing comprehensively all the relevant relationships and issues in an interlocking three-stranded process. The necessity for all-party negotiations is also appreciated by all parties in Northern Ireland.

Where they, and we, have differed, has been on how to proceed into such negotiations. Was it possible to ensure that, on the one

hand, all parties could enter into such negotiations freely, on a basis of equality, and without prejudice to their fundamental aspirations, and, on the other hand, that all could negotiate in full confidence that there was a basic commitment all round to exclusively peaceful methods and to the democratic process?

This conundrum has dominated discussions between the two Governments, and wider debate, for the last year. It has been a difficult and frustrating period. Disputes over a wide range of complex and interconnected, but ultimately secondary, issues have been permitted to obscure the fundamental point, that there is an overwhelming consensus for peace, and for agreement between the people who share this island. Debate about questions of substance has been crowded out by debate about questions of procedure.

The appalling prospect that the peace process might run into the sands has loomed before us. In their mass demonstrations last Sunday, the people underlined their determination that this could not be allowed to happen. Even before yesterday's Communiqué was written, the wider Irish public had demonstrated that the peace does indeed belong to all the people.

The two Governments agreed at the end of November that it was their firm aim to launch all-party negotiations by the end of February—that is, today. A clear and unalterable timetable leading to negotiations on 10 June has now been put in place. The timescale now envisaged is consistent with the implications of an elective process, the possibility of which was signalled in the November communiqué.

The essential point agreed at the summit is that there is a fixed date on which all-party negotiations will begin. This is a firm and unambiguous commitment. Neither Government has sought to enter any qualifications, to hedge or to equivocate.

We now see a definite commitment that the two Governments and the Northern parties will sit down together to begin to fashion that lasting settlement which is required to underpin peace and to allow for a new beginning in all three core relationships.

The need for negotiations has been acknowledged on all sides. We want them because, objectively, they are necessary. They would be necessary even if the paramilitary organizations had never existed, because there is a political conflict that must be resolved.

Nor can the will of the people for negotiations leading to an agreement founded on consent be thwarted by violence. The Taoiseach and the Prime Minister resolved that neither violence, nor the threat of violence, would be allowed to influence the course of negotiations, or preparations for negotiations. They also agreed that the IRA's abandonment of its cessation of violence was a fundamental breach of the declared basis on which both Governments had engaged Sinn Féin in political dialogue. They reiterated what has already been stated more than once in this House, that the resumption of full political dialogue with Sinn Féin requires the restoration of the ceasefire.

The vast majority of the people of Ireland, North and South, who utterly repudiate the use of violence for any purpose whatever, can be assured that there will be no bending of the principle that violence has no place in any political process.

Equally, the Governments have emphasized that they are determined to press on in the search for political agreement, irrespective of whether the republican movement makes it possible for Sinn Féin to rejoin that quest or not.

Nevertheless, a fundamental objective of the peace process has always been to offer a

meaningful political alternative to violence. Negotiations conducted on a fully inclusive basis, and in the absence both of violence and of security counter-measures, have always seemed more likely in the long run to produce a stable agreement in which all could acquiesce. It is the hope of the two Governments, accordingly, that the negotiations will be fully inclusive, with all parties being able to participate in them. We call on Sinn Féin, and the IRA, to make Sinn Féin's participation in the process of such negotiations possible.

On 15 February, the President of Sinn Féin said that "the absence of negotiations led to the breakdown. The commencement of negotiations therefore provides the way forward. Any new process must contain copperfastened and unambiguous public assurances that all party talks will be initiated by both Governments at the earliest possible date."

All-party negotiations will begin on 10 June. While many would have wished for an earlier date, we wanted to be sure that the appointed date was realistic and could be fixed without doubt. This fixed date surely now offers the basic assurances that the republican movement has sought. Given the intolerable human cost, and the grave political damage caused by the violence to date, how can the IRA explain the continuation, for one more day, of its renewed campaign? It is up to it to decide its own course. I cannot pretend to know how the minds of its leaders work. But I expect that all those with influence upon it will do what they can to point out to it the straightforward and positive implications of agreement on a fixed date and timetable for negotiations.

The Taoiseach and the Prime Minister both recognized that confidence building measures will be necessary in the course of all-party negotiations. Negotiations are a dynamic process, depending on the interplay of personalities and arguments, and not a matter of static calculation. As one such measure, all participants would need to make clear at the beginning of negotiations their total and absolute commitment to the principles of democracy and non-violence set out in the Mitchell Report. These principles offer essential guarantees that negotiations will not be affected by violence or by the threat of violence, and that they will address and, as part of their outcome, achieve, the total and verifiable decommissioning of all paramilitary weapons.

All parties will also have to address, as a high priority, the Report's proposals on decommissioning. Negotiations must, in a nutshell, deal fully and satisfactorily with this issue.

But decommissioning is by no means the only item on the agenda, nor should the commitments we seek be exploited to avoid serious negotiation on the many other questions to be addressed. The two Governments have been at pains to stress that confidence is required all round if the negotiations are to gain the momentum necessary for their success. The parties must have reassurance that a meaningful and inclusive process of negotiations is genuinely being offered to address the legitimate concerns of their traditions, and the need for new political arrangements with which all can identify. Negotiations must be for real, and must be undertaken in good faith. Every participant has the right to expect that every other participant will make a genuine effort to understand opposing perspectives and to seek accommodation.

A heavy onus will rest on all of us. For all to gain, each must be prepared to change. A flexible and accommodating approach will be essential. For example, I was heartened by the fact that the Ulster Unionist Party's re-

cent paper, *The Democratic Imperative*, displayed some understanding of the basis of the nationalist requirement for meaningful North/South links. I hope that all parties, including the Unionists, will feel able, both before and throughout the negotiations, to prove to others their determination to forge a new and all-embracing accord.

The Unionist parties have stressed that for them an elective process is of crucial importance in enabling them to go to the table. Both Governments are of the view that such a process would have to be broadly acceptable and would have to lead immediately and without further pre-conditions to the convening of all-party negotiations with a comprehensive agenda.

As is reflected in the Communiqué, the details of an elective process are primarily a matter for the Northern Ireland parties, which will be the participants in any such process, and for the British Government, which will have to introduce the necessary legislation, and to ensure that it is speedily processed. The question of how elections are to be integrated into the launch of negotiations, on the other hand, is one in which we have entirely legitimate interest, as one of the participants in those negotiations. The Irish Government is prepared to support any process which satisfies the criteria set out by the International Body; it must be broadly acceptable to the Northern parties, have an appropriate mandate, and be within the three stranded structure. It is on this basis that the Government has agreed with the British Government on the approach outlined in the Communiqué.

It is no secret that the Northern parties continue to disagree on the form of any elective process, and on the precise function of that process. There are significant disagreements even between those who have advocated such a process from the beginning. There is a range of possible options consistent with the requirement that elections lead directly and without pre-conditions into three-stranded all party negotiations.

There are also numerous other significant details which need to be resolved in advance of the launch of negotiations. These are broadly grouped together under the rubric of "the basis, participation, structure, format and agenda" of such negotiations. Both Governments have had useful discussions with the parties during the series of preparatory talks which were initiated after last November's Summit. Nevertheless, there is still much work to be done. For example, we need to ensure that, irrespective of the form and outcome of any elective process, there will be a way for all the relevant players in the situation, including the loyalist parties, which have played so crucial and constructive a role, to be involved in resolving the conflict. There are several other key points, and myriad lesser details on which it will be necessary to be clear in advance.

It seemed to me for some time that the only practical way to hammer out agreement on these issues, given both their complexity and the number of participants involved, would be through some form of concentrated and accelerated dialogue, which would allow us all to bounce ideas off one another and to explore common ground.

The Prime Minister and the Taoiseach have now agreed that the two Governments will conduct intensive multi-lateral consultations on these lines with the relevant Northern Ireland parties, in whatever configuration, or indeed configurations, are acceptable to those concerned. These consultations will begin on Monday next, 4 March. Preparations at official level are already underway. The Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and I will meet in Belfast on that day to launch the consultations and to agree

on how we will make the best use of the time available, to ensure that every effort is made to secure widespread agreement among the parties on elections and the organisation of negotiations, and to allow us to come to a view on the question of a referendum. I would appeal to all parties to cooperate fully in that process.

These consultations are to be strictly time-limited. They will end on Wednesday 13 March. They will not be allowed to drag on inconclusively, and in so doing to threaten the timetable set out for the launch of negotiations. The existence of a deadline will focus the minds of participants.

After 13 March, the two Governments will immediately review their outcome. The British Government will bring forward legislation for an elective process, based on a judgement of what seems most broadly acceptable. Decisions will also be announced as appropriate on the other matters relating to the negotiating process which are to be addressed by the consultations. The two Governments are of the shared view that the parties must be given every opportunity to shape these matters in an agreed fashion, but ultimately we are prepared to make judgements and where appropriate to take the necessary decisions on the basis of what we have learned in the consultations.

In essence, we have mapped out a clear path to the negotiating table. This combination of steps offers to all parties a balanced and honourable way forward. It guarantees negotiations, and it also guarantees that those negotiations will be conducted on the basis of the principles of democracy and non-violence. There is no reason for any party to refuse to participate in negotiations. Equally, there is no reason for the IRA, through a refusal to restore its ceasefire, to deny Sinn Féin the possibility of full participation in political dialogue and entry into the negotiations on a basis of equality.

Negotiations are a necessary means to an essential end. We must never forget what it is that we seek to attain through them. It is important to remind ourselves of the ultimate prize we seek to gain.

Political violence could be eradicated forever through a draining of the swamp of inherited distrust and incomprehension. Through partnership in agreed institutions, unionism and nationalism could learn to respect one another and to work together for the common good. Nationalists could feel secure and valued within Northern Ireland; Unionists could feel secure and valued on the island of Ireland. We could achieve permanent agreement on the rules which would order our relationships, through matching and reciprocal guarantees which would transcend disputes about sovereignty. The last ghosts which haunt the relationship between Britain and Ireland would be laid to rest.

It is long past time that we began to work out together how to reach this destination. Now we know when negotiations will begin, and we must prepare ourselves for the task ahead. The Irish Government, working on the foundations and with the commitments of yesterday's communiqué, will approach that task with the utmost urgency and resolve.●

THE BLACK REVOLUTIONARY WAR PATRIOT'S COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

● Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to cosponsor S. 953, the Black Revolutionary War Patriot's Commemorative Coin Act. This legislation, sponsored by Senators CHAFEE and MOSELEY-BRAUN, would allow the

minting and sale of commemorative coins to finance the construction of a memorial in our Nation's Capital, honoring those African-Americans who fought for our Nation's independence.

Mr. President, our Nation owes those African-American patriots who fought in the American Revolution a deep debt of gratitude. All together, over 5,000 African-American men and women served as guides, spies, teamsters, and sailors in pursuit of a free nation. These African-Americans accounted for over 2½ percent of the total American force. They served with distinction and honor.

In this month, designated as Black History Month, it is appropriate to remind ourselves of the service African-Americans have given to this Nation's armed services. African-American service men and women have left an indelible mark upon our Nation's history.

In researching the role of African-Americans in the American Revolution, I was surprised to learn that many of those patriots who served were, indeed, slaves. How ironic it is that many of the patriots serving to found a nation based on the ideals of freedom were unable to enjoy this very freedom. We as a nation have struggled, and continue to struggle today, to ensure that all Americans can enjoy the fruits of living in a nation dedicated to democracy and freedom for all.

We have a long way to go to meet that ideal. It is my sincere hope that the construction of the memorial to be built from the proceeds of the sale of these commemorative coins, will inspire us to continue this fight for democracy and equality. We owe the patriots who fought in the American Revolution no less.●

TRIBUTE TO DIANE KASEMAN

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I am pleased to take the opportunity to acknowledge the 43 years of dedicated service of Diane Kaseman, upon her retirement. A native of Rochester, NY, Diane began her distinguished career on March 27, 1953. Diane began her tenure here on Capitol Hill as a receptionist for Representative Kenneth Keating. She then moved to the Senate and worked for Senator John Sherman Cooper and has since served under the administrations of 11 separate Senate Sergeants at Arms, where she has worked with the service and computer facilities staff of the U.S. Senate.

Diane's accomplishments have not been limited to her professional career, as she has endlessly devoted herself to volunteer activities benefiting not only her colleagues, but also many charitable organizations. In 1953, Diane actively sought and obtained approval from the Senate Rules Committee for the establishment of the Senate Staff Club. Founded in 1954 with 150 members as a social organization for all Senate employees, the club has sponsored a variety of social, civic, and charitable ac-

tivities. Under the capable and dynamic leadership of Diane, the club's first treasurer, the Staff Club has grown to over 3,000 members.

The organization has been responsible for a number of variety shows, dances, and dinners, however, an integral part of the club has been charitable activities. Diane Kaseman has been instrumental in the success of these efforts. In 1955 Diane helped to form a Senate hospitalization plan, which is still active under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Senate. The Staff Club was asked by the Red Cross to become part of its blood donor drive in 1978 and has continued this support. Diane has been a driving force behind this noteworthy campaign and has dedicated many hours of hard work to ensure that the Senate blood drive meets its goal. As a result of her efforts, the Senate Staff Club has received four Outstanding Merit Awards for its contributions.

Diane won the 22d Annual Roll Call Congressional Staff Award in 1953 as one of the founders of the Senate Staff Club. In 1981, Diane Kaseman received the Sid Yudin Award in recognition of "her dedication to the well-being of her coworkers and for the generous expenditure of her time, talent, and personal resources in the service of the congressional community." Diane was also commended by U.S. Capitol Chief of Police James M. Powell for her unending assistance and patience during a special 5-week assignment in 1984 with the U.S. Capitol Police in establishing a system for providing security badges for all employees of the Senate.

Diane's contributions have been vast and effectual. She enjoys volunteering her time and special talents in helping others and has contributed to the Red Cross, Children's Hospital, Walter Reed Hospital, Saint Joseph's food drive, Hungary relief, Mexico's earthquake relief, and Help for Retarded Children, among others.

As U.S. Senator from New York, I am particularly pleased to congratulate Diane Kaseman for her outstanding contributions and dedicated service of the past 43 years and wish Diane continued success in all her future endeavors.●

RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH REAUTHORIZATION ACT

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask that the tape of S. 1582, a bill to reauthorize the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act and the Missing Children's Assistance Act, introduced by myself and Senator SIMON on Thursday, February 29, be printed in the RECORD.

The text of the bill follows:

S. 1582

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Runaway and Homeless Youth Reauthorization Act of 1996".