

moral turpitude is a question of State law and thus varies from State to State. An offense may be deportable in one State and not deportable in another. Misdemeanor offenses would not be covered under existing law.

Mr. President, under our amendment, stalkers would be deportable on their first offense. The second offense may be too late for their victims, who could well be injured or dead as a result.

Mr. President, it is estimated that over 200,000 women are stalked each year in the United States. Approximately 5 percent of all women will be stalked at some time in their lives. Investigations by State child protective service agencies in 48 States determined that 1.12 million children were victims of child abuse and neglect in 1994. This represents a 27 percent increase since 1990 when approximately 800,000 children were found to be victims of maltreatment.

Among the children, Mr. President, for whom maltreatment was substantiated or indicated in 1994, 53 percent suffered neglect, 26 percent physical abuse, 14 percent sexual abuse, 5 percent emotional abuse, and 3 percent medical neglect.

Mr. President, this is a good amendment. Mr. President, this will protect women and children in our society. As I said, it will have a very positive affect on the ability to deport an alien involved with these offenses that we are adding through these two new headings.

I yield the floor.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, under Title 8 of the U.S. Code, a number of criminal offenses are deemed deportable offenses. However, although aliens are deportable for criminal offenses, there are a number of crimes that should be grounds for deportation that are left unaddressed; and the wording of the statute itself uses vague language like crimes of moral turpitude that lack the certainty we should desire.

The amendment offered by Senator COVERDELL and myself seeks to remedy this problem by making clear that our society will not tolerate crimes against women and children. The criminal law should be a reflection of the best of our values, and it is important that we not only send a message that we will protect our citizens against these assaults, but that we back it up as well.

Under our amendment, certain criminal offenses would be grounds for deportation. These offenses include: conviction of a crime of domestic violence; violation of a judicial protection order in a domestic violence context; conviction for stalking; conviction for child abuse, child sexual abuse, child neglect, or child abandonment, and conviction of rape, aggravated sodomy, aggravated sexual abuse, sexual abuse, abusive sexual contact, or other crimes of sexual violence.

CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Adding these additional and specified categories of offenses closes the existing loopholes. Many crimes, ranging

from simple assault to murder can be committed in a domestic violence context. Simple assault or assault and battery are not necessarily going to be interpreted as crimes of moral turpitude. Yet, because they may not otherwise fall within the other definitions—such as an aggravated felony—of deportable offenses, an alien convicted of such a crime might not be deported.

Our amendment would cover all convictions for domestic violence offenses, including those for which a sentence of less than 1 year is available.

VIOLATION OF A PROTECTIVE ORDER

In many States, protective orders in domestic violence situations have been ineffective due to problems with enforceability and insufficient penalties for violations. This is undoubtedly one reason all 50 States have passed anti-stalking legislation.

Greater attention to the problem has influenced a number of States to make violation of a protective order a separate criminal offense. However, making violation of a protective order a grounds for deportation will put more teeth into such an order.

The amendment does not require a conviction of violating protection order and thus would cover violations even in States where violating an order is not a separate criminal offense. This is an important loophole that must be closed.

STALKING

It is long past time to stop the vicious act of stalking in our country. We cannot prevent in every case the often justified fear that too often haunts our citizens. But we can make sure that any alien that commits such an act we no longer remain within our borders.

It is estimated that over 200,000 women are stalked each year in the United States. Approximately 5 percent of all women will be stalked at some point in their lives. Stalking behavior often leads to violence which may result in the serious injury or death of stalking victims.

Stalkers often repeat their stalking behavior and escalate to violence. Of all the women killed in the United States by husbands or boyfriends, 90 percent were stalked before being murdered.

But since stalking laws are fairly new, they may not be defined as crimes of moral turpitude in many States—they thus may not be covered by existing law. Similarly, in many States, the maximum penalty for stalking is less than 1 year—which strikes me as far too little—and therefore an alien may be convicted of a stalking offense and yet not be deported.

We can't wait for stalkers to strike a second time. Let's deport them the first time.

Mr. President, we face the same kinds of problems with existing law when we confront other crimes against women and children. While some of these offenses may be deportable under the existing headings of crimes of

moral turpitude or aggravated felony, they are not necessarily and always covered. They should be.

Uniformity is also a problem. Whether a crime is one of moral turpitude is a question of State law and thus varies from State to State. An offense may be deportable in one State and not deportable in another.

Mr. President, America already bears a horrendous burden when it comes to the level of violence among our citizens. It is not asking too much that we insist that we treat crimes against women and children as seriously as we do other offenses. Nor should we have to wait for that last violent act. When someone is an alien and has already shown a predisposition toward violence against women and children, we should get rid of them the first time. We owe that much to our citizens.

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I was just shown this amendment a few minutes ago by Senator COVERDELL and Senator DOLE. I have every reason to believe that we can work out, if not this specific language, some modification to do this. I commend my colleague from Georgia for the amendment.

I ask, and we have an understanding on this, I ask unanimous consent that it be set aside until tomorrow.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I also acknowledge that the Senator from Illinois has only had a brief moment to scan the outline of the amendment. We understand that and have agreed to set it aside so there is a more appropriate period of time for his side to view the contents of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is laid aside.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

YANKEE FOUNDATION

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, on April 10, 1996, the New York Yankees baseball organization held its annual homecoming dinner. This year's dinner raised money for the Yankee Foundation, and paid special tribute to one of the Yankees' and indeed one of pro baseball's great players, the late Mickey Mantle. Former and current Yankees along with their friends and family will be on hand.

The Yankee Foundation raises money for youth programs and youth organizations throughout the Greater New York City area. The Yankees' principal owner George Steinbrenner presented the traditional "Pride of the Yankees" award to Mr. James M. Benson, president and chief operating officer of the Equitable Life Insurance Society. Mr. Benson received this honor

for his tireless work on behalf of the numerous philanthropic causes the Yankees are involved in.

Mr. William Denis Fugazy of Fugazy International also deserves mention. I know Bill Fugazy. He has been the general chairman of this dinner since its inception. Through Bill Fugazy's leadership, many young people have been given a chance to participate in some of the youth programs supported by the Yankees. The opportunity to participate in these programs helps young people develop skills which they can carry with them always. It is good to see sports franchises like the New York Yankees offer their communities more than just baseball games, and associate themselves with quality people like Bill Fugazy.

This year's dinner also honored the late great Mickey Mantle. All of us know of his well chronicled, storied career. Many of us followed his achievements on the field when we were kids. From his exciting rookie year through his triple crown, and MVP years, all of the World Series in which he participated, to his election to the Baseball Hall of Fame, Mantle provided many exciting memories for young and old fans alike. Few would disagree that he will remain the Pride of the Yankees, and all of baseball.

THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the victims of the Armenian genocide, the first such crime against a people in the 20th century.

On April 24, 1915, 81 years ago today, the Ottoman Turkish Empire began the systematic rounding up and slaughter of Armenian intellectuals, clergy, businessmen, and other leaders of the community. Ultimately the horror claimed 1½ million lives and resulted in the exile of Armenians from much of their historic homeland in Asia Minor.

I like to think that some good can come from even the most horrifying evil. In this case a large segment of the Armenian diaspora, banished from its ancestral home, reached these shores. They and their descendents have immeasurably enriched the United States of America. In remembering the martyrdom of their fellow Armenians eight decades ago, we are also paying tribute to Armenian-Americans—to their patriotism, and to their many contributions to this land of freedom.

Mr. President, unfortunately there are some who would trivialize the Armenian genocide or even attempt to deny that it ever took place, just as there remain a twisted few who continue to deny the Holocaust that claimed 6 million Jews.

But, Mr. President, there is no denying the undeniable. The Armenians in the Ottoman Empire were not murdered because they were talented businessmen. They were not butchered because their community produced outstanding intellectuals. They were not slaughtered for any socioeconomic rea-

son, however perverted. No, the Armenians were murdered because they were Armenians. This Mr. President, was genocide.

Unfortunately, genocide is a recurring fact of the 20th century. Fifteen years after the Armenian genocide occurred, Stalin began his insane collectivization that decimated the Ukrainian people.

I have already mentioned the Nazis' extermination of 6 million Jews in the Holocaust.

The 1970's witnessed Cambodia's killing fields where a significant proportion of the Khmer people perished.

The 1990's have seen the mass murder of Tutsis in Rwanda and the unspeakable horrors perpetrated upon Bosnian Muslims, cynically given the euphemism, ethnic cleansing.

Mr. President, we must endeavor to ensure that these vile deeds are never repeated yet another time. The first step in that process is to ensure that the memory of genocide is kept alive so that the truth will prevail over the purveyors of historical lies. The Holocaust memorial Museum here in Washington is serving a vital function in that regard.

Similarly, the proposed Armenian Genocide Memorial Museum of America promises to be an important vehicle for preserving and disseminating the truth.

On this solemn day of remembrance, I join millions of other Americans in commemorating the martyrdom of the Armenians and praying that their eternal sacrifice shall not have been in vain.

"LEGISLATING THE REVOLUTION"—HISTORY OF THE 104TH CONGRESS' FIRST 100 DAYS

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, having written two books myself, I appreciate the great time and energy involved in preparing, researching, and writing a book, especially one recounting a complex series of historical events. As an enthusiast and lifelong student of history, I am pleased to bring to my colleagues' attention "Legislating the Revolution," by James G. Gimpel. Jim is a native of western South Dakota. His thorough recounting of the Contract With America during the first 100 days of this Congress so impressed me that I hope my colleagues will take the opportunity to read it.

The book is fair, factual, and comprehensive. Appealing to a spectrum of readers ranging from the social scientist to the concerned citizen, Jim's book already is being used in college classrooms across the country as a resource and reference book. After countless interviews with Members of Congress, congressional staff, interest group representatives, pollsters and party leadership, the product is a detailed, thoughtful chronological record of the events which shaped the so-called Contract With America. The

book examines the many individuals who, behind the scenes, created the Contract itself and the campaign that played such a significant part in the Republican takeover of Congress in November 1994. The first 100 days of the 104th Congress may have been history in the making, but the period prior to the Contract With America was a new and equally historic era. Republicans had not controlled both Houses of Congress simultaneously for more than 40 years. The late House Speaker Tip O'Neil coined the famous phrase, "All politics is local." The Contract With America challenged that notion by nationalizing the congressional elections and unifying the Republican Party around common goals.

Jim Gimpel's examination of Republican and Democratic National Committee fundraising and campaigning, party and committee leadership, Southern Democratic influence and the mass electoral revolution, presents readers with a cornucopia of information and an understanding of the historic scope of the 1994 Congressional Revolution. He offers an overview of the efforts to pass the Contract in Congress, examining voting records and providing political analysis. The detailed accounts of the voting and the behind-the-scenes efforts made on both sides of the aisle paint a dramatic picture of the grueling give-and-take that produced unprecedented legislation. Through a series of theory testing, graphical representation, voting distributions, and the Perot factor, Gimpel thoroughly explains the background and the planks of the Contract With America, and forecasts the implications of these efforts on future elections and legislation.

Although Jim Gimpel covers each plank in the Contract with America, I would like to highlight several areas of personal interest, first, the Fiscal Responsibility Act and second, the Personal Responsibility Act. Jim's analysis of the balanced budget amendment and term limits—the Fiscal Responsibility Act—was outstanding. Jim offers a truly compelling and easy to grasp explanation of the importance of a balanced budget for the United States. As more and more Americans are beginning to realize, if the Federal Government continues to spend beyond our means, more and more of our taxes must finance debt repayment, instead of important programs such as agriculture, education, Social Security, and veterans programs. Jim brings this vital point home clearly and effectively.

He is equally clear and effective in his coverage of the welfare reform debate. As we all know, the original intent of the welfare system was to provide a simple safety net for the needy. The reality is the opposite: The current system acts as a harness holding down the recipients from taking personal responsibility for their own lives. Jim's tracking of the history, legislation, debates, and votes that produced the