

of the freedom and opportunity America has to offer. As a former small business owner myself, I am proud to honor Susan for donating her time and talents to helping small businesses succeed in the Granite State. As a professional and a volunteer, she has devoted countless hours toward securing the American dream of prosperity for small business owners. I would like to congratulate Susan for this prestigious recognition, and thank her for her steadfast devotion to small business owners in New Hampshire.●

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA GRIZZLIES

●Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, in December of last year, my staff and I, as well as some Montanans who were in the DC area, traveled hundreds of miles to West Virginia to see a football game. It wasn't just any ordinary football game, it was the NCAA Division I-AA Football Championship, which pitted the University of Montana against Marshall University.

The game was the most exciting of my life. After a come-from-behind drive that lead to a last minute field goal, the University of Montana Grizzlies won their first football championship in the school's history. That day I saw my team beat an opponent that ESPN said was the heavy favorite. I saw my team beat an opponent that had played in the big game many times before. I saw my team beat an opponent that has so dominated Division I-AA football that they will soon be moved to Division I competition. You see, my team possessed qualities that are hard to measure: heart, self-discipline, work ethic. A player can learn these qualities from only one person, their coach.

Mr. President, I was saddened, but not disappointed, to learn that Don Read will retire from coaching the Montana Grizzlies football team. I was saddened to see that our coach, with 10 straight years of winning seasons and a national championship under his belt, had decided to move on. But I was not disappointed because I know that Don will still play a major role in his community.

Ask anyone involved with Grizzly football and they will tell you that Don is not only a great coach, but an even better person. UM president George Dennison said it best:

The Read legacy has much more substance than winning at all costs. For him, winning mattered. But other things counted more. As his record and actions revealed, the welfare and success of his players as students, athletes and human beings always came first.

Coach Read rode a wave of success that went beyond winning football games. He made winners of his players on and off the field.

Don would be the first to tell you that Montana has been good to him. On behalf of all of us in our State, coach, you have also been very good to Montana.

Mr. President, I close by asking to have printed in the RECORD an editorial published by the Missoulian that reflects my sentiments exactly.

The editorial follows:

[From the Missoulian, Apr. 16, 1996]

THANKS FOR THE MEMORIES, DON

Thank you, Don Read, for 10 truly remarkable and wonderful years. That national NCAA championship was something. Those faces of UM's athletes, the thrill, the pride. It was classy win on all fronts, earned outright by coaches and players alike. We still ride high.

Thanks for those very impressive statistics. Ten seasons, all winners. Ten wins against the Bobcats. Wow.

Thanks for selecting high-quality assistant coaches who lead with skill and compassion.

Thanks for loving and respecting Missoula. We saw you walking, with your wife, Lois along the river, through downtown streets, on campus, in your own neighborhood, meandering through the Farmers' Market. You took time to know this place and all it offers. Even when you built a new house in an old district, you did so with sensitivity to neighborhood history and character.

Thank you for loving your family. We saw that, too, when you talked with pride and respect of your own children and grandchildren.

And who knows what marvelous effect you've had on other children. Kids who gathered to watch the Grizzlies practice met a coach who welcomed them and their daydreams—and who offered them gum and wise words on the sidelines:

UM's players, too, seem to understand both the value of individual accomplishments and the necessity and beauty of teamwork, traits made strong by the quality of leaders on the coaching staff.

Thank you for carrying yourself with pride and honor on the road, during and after the season, when meeting with alumni, when talking to fans, when wooing contributors, when meeting everyday people. Never once did we cringe at what you said or how you acted, in private or in public.

Did you ever whine about salaries or belittle players or make snide comments about other coaches? Not that we ever heard. Even after losses you offered nothing but words of support and pride and encouragement along with honest analysis.

Thanks for the seasons. For the wins. For the class.

The pleasure was ours.●

CEASE-FIRE IN LEBANON

●Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to applaud the decision of the parties to the crisis in Lebanon to institute a cease-fire. Every day last week, I urged Secretary Christopher in the strongest possible terms to do everything in his power to cease the hostilities between Israel and Hezbollah in Lebanon. I would like to congratulate Secretary Christopher for his intense efforts in negotiating this cease-fire. It is my sincere hope that the parties will abide by the cease-fire, and eventually work toward a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The cease-fire is based upon an agreement on a set of understandings, the most important of which is the agreement not to fire weapons at civilians or civilian populated areas. With over 150 civilians dead as a result of the vio-

lence in Lebanon, the urgency of ceasing hostilities aimed at civilians is of utmost priority.

Now that an agreement to end the hostilities has been reached Mr. President, I urge the administration to contribute more financial resources to assist the civilians in Lebanon. As part of the most recent cease-fire agreement, the United States, France, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Russia, and the European Union have agreed to form a consultative group which will assist in the reconstruction needs of Lebanon. It is my hope that the United States will take a leadership role in the consultative group by granting considerably more additional assistance to Lebanon than what it already has.●

WALTER MONTGOMERY: THE PASSING OF A LEGEND

●Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to pay tribute to a man who set the example for excellence and competitiveness in the textile industry. Walter Montgomery, Sr., was the godfather of textiles in South Carolina. He is the reason that we have an outstanding textile industry today. Anyone who came into contact with Mr. Walter could tell you that he was a real legend—and not only as a force in the Nation's textile industry. An outstanding figure in the field of community service, he helped countless numbers of people in his native Spartanburg County during his 95 years.

Walter Montgomery was born in Spartanburg in 1900. He began working at Spartan Mills, founded by his grandfather, Captain John H. Montgomery, in 1922. In 1929, after the death of his father, Walter Montgomery became president. He passed on the title to his son in 1972, and took his place as the chairman of Spartan Mills. In this capacity, he was one of the Nation's top textile executives and led the industry toward modernization.

Mr. Walter, as he was known affectionately, was a firm believer in the value of associations and institutes. He served as the president or chairman of just about every textile group there was, from the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association to what is now called the American Textile Manufacturing Institute. In 1989, Montgomery was named "Textile Leader of the Year" by Textile World Magazine. It selected him not so much for his impressive management skills within his own company, but for his unselfish leadership of the industry as a whole.

Talk to anyone about Walter Montgomery and they will tell you about his outstanding leadership. Through his tireless efforts in the industry and the boundless energy he dedicated to the community, Mr. Walter earned the respect of everyone. Working with organizations such as the Spartanburg County Foundation, United Way, Junior Achievement, and Wofford College, he created a bridge between business

and humanitarianism. He was also an active member of the Episcopal Church of the Advent, and once served as scoutmaster of the church's Boy Scout troop.

If it sounds unusual for one of the Nation's top textile executives to have this active an extracurricular schedule, it is. Walter Montgomery was an extraordinary man. He had a sincere love for the textile industry, and he passed on his enthusiasm to all the workers and executives he knew. He believed in education, and contributed time and money to the establishment and maintenance of educational institutions. Among his beneficiaries were Wofford College, Converse College, the University of South Carolina-Spartanburg and what is now the Spartanburg Methodist College, which his father had been instrumental in forming.

I will miss his vigor, drive, and wise advice. He was an example to me of how one can balance work and charity. Peatsy joins me in sending our condolences to his family along with our gratitude for the many lives he touched in South Carolina.●

THE TERRORISM PREVENTION ACT

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise to make a few remarks concerning the recently-passed Terrorism Prevention Act. I was actively involved in working out the version of the bill that passed the Senate last year. However, I was not a conferee in the negotiations between the House and the Senate that produced the final version that was enacted into law last week. Recognizing how difficult it can be to reach agreement among a majority of one hundred Senators, I appreciate the daunting task of attaining agreement between not only the two congressional bodies, but also between Congress and the President, especially on such an important piece of legislation as the Terrorism Prevention Act.

Nevertheless, I do want to note that in my view, while the final version contains provisions that make the bill one of this Congress's proudest accomplishments, it also contains other provisions included at the insistence of the Administration that have rightly raised serious concerns among serious people from all across the political spectrum.

Violent acts against American citizens, whether for political reasons or otherwise, cannot be tolerated. But for too long, our criminal justice system has been excessively solicitous of the rights of violent criminals whose guilt is not in doubt.

This must stop. The Terrorism Prevention Act's habeas corpus reforms will play an important role in stopping it by preventing prisoners on death row from gaming our legal system with countless appeals. So, too, will its provisions limiting the ability of non-citizens who have committed serious crimes in this country to avoid deportation by filing countless meritless court challenges to deportation orders.

At the same time, it is also important that we do not let the pendulum swing too far in the other direction and trample on the civil rights of those who have committed no crime. Other provisions in the Terrorism Prevention Act that were included at the insistence of President Clinton will restrict fundraising for organizations suspected but not proven to be terrorist on the basis of secret evidence. These, I believe, present a serious risk of jeopardizing the freedoms of all Americans. I would like to discuss both types of provisions.

I was delighted, though admittedly confused when, in the wake of the Oklahoma City bombing, President Clinton stated that the perpetrators of that bombing would be brought to swift and certain justice. As the victims of any type of crime in this country know, and apparently know better than the President himself, our criminal justice system in its present form makes "swift and certain" justice for criminals all but impossible.

Instead, convicted criminals—murderers, child molesters, and thieves—have been able to game the system for far too long. The parents of children who have been molested and murdered and the families of other murder victims many of whom were tortured or raped before they were killed have had to wait year after year as their child's murderer appeals a capital sentence time and time again—not on grounds of innocence but because their trials were not perfect. And sometimes the attackers have been released by courts more concerned about the technical rights of criminals than the need to see that the law is carried out and justice served.

Swift and certain justice has not been possible in this country, not for common criminals and not for the perpetrators of terrorist acts, because of the endless appeals permitted by the habeas corpus procedures enacted by Congress. As Senator HATCH has recently noted, there were about 2,976 inmates on death row in 1995. Yet, the States have executed only 263 of these convicted killers since 1973. Habeas appeals alone make up 40 percent of the total delay from sentence to execution.

The notorious case of Robert Alton Harris demonstrates rather vividly where the vices in our present criminal justice system lead. Harris killed his first victim in 1975. In a savage attack that included hours of torture, Harris beat his next-door neighbor to death. He was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to prison. Even in prison, his uncontrollable violence was said to make him a danger to the other inmates.

Six months after he was paroled, Harris abducted two high school sophomores as they sat eating hamburgers in a car. He drove them to a wooded area and shot them to death, chasing one of the boys through the woods and gunning him down as he crouched in the bushes screaming for his life. Harris

then returned to the first victim and shot him again. Over that boy's dead body, Harris sat down and finished the boys' half-eaten hamburgers.

Harris did not deny his guilt, but in fact admitted the murders in open court. He explained he had murdered the boys because he needed their car to commit a bank robbery—the crime for which he had originally been arrested. He was given the death penalty by a jury on March 6, 1979. Thirteen years passed before the jury's verdict was carried out and Harris was finally executed.

During those 13 years—the years when his teenage victims could have been completing college, starting jobs, getting married, and having children—Harris filed 10 habeas corpus petitions with the State courts and 6 habeas corpus petitions with the Federal courts. The boys' parents were notified of five execution dates, four of which were canceled by the courts. But for Harris' habeas petitions, he could have been executed as early as October 1981, after review by the California Supreme Court and further review by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Reform of our habeas corpus system has been needed, and needed badly, for several decades now.

The Oklahoma City bombing finally provided the clarion call that made it possible for the Republican majority, with President Clinton's reluctant acquiescence, and over stiff resistance by a majority of the Democrats, to enact reforms to this legal quagmire. These reforms are long, long overdue.

At last, because of the Terrorism Prevention Act, the limitless opportunities for the Federal judiciary to overturn criminal convictions will come to an end. And at last, State courts will be allowed to enforce capital sentences against convicted murderers without the Federal courts granting repetitive hearings that have allowed death row prisoners to languish in prison for a decade or more.

The habeas corpus reforms may well be the single most important legislation that this Congress has passed. If the Terrorism Prevention Act had no other provisions to recommend it, I would have voted for the act for its habeas corpus reforms.

Also praiseworthy are the provisions that address the serious problem this country has with deporting criminal aliens. Though officially designated "criminal aliens" rather than "terrorists," as far as I am concerned, noncitizens who commit violent, felonious acts against American citizens are resident terrorists, irrespective of their official designation. Indeed, according to the FBI, alien terrorists have been responsible for exactly two terrorist incidents in the United States in the last 11 years: the World Trade Center bombing and a trespassing incident at the Iranian Mission to the United Nations.

Meanwhile, more than 50,000 crimes have been committed by aliens in this