

the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, contained an inadvertent error relating to section 809, assessing and reducing the threat to law enforcement officers from the criminal use of firearms and ammunition. I ask that the correct description of that section be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

Section 809—Senate recedes to House amendment section 112. This section requires that the Secretary of the Treasury, in conjunction with the Attorney General, conduct a study which assesses the threat to law enforcement officers from the criminal use of firearms and ammunition, and to examine ways in which such threats can be reduced.

In particular, the study will examine whether current passive defensive strategies, such as body armor, are adequate to counter the criminal use of firearms against law officers. The study will also comprehensively examine or gather information on the general circumstances, statistics, and data surrounding the killing or injury of law enforcement officers, whether intentionally or accidentally, by various types of firearms, ammunition, types, and calibers.

An important component of the study will be to examine the number, the facts, and the circumstances surrounding deaths or serious injuries to officers attributable to projectiles defined as "armor piercing ammunition" under 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(17)(B)(i) and (ii) piercing the protective material of bullet resistant vests or bullet resistant headgear being worn by the officer. Since 1986, federal law has prohibited the sale or manufacture of such ammunition, except for government or law enforcement use. Armor piercing ammunition is defined as a projectile or projectile core which may be used in a handgun and is constructed entirely (except for trace elements) of certain hard metals. The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 further amended the definition of armor piercing ammunition by establishing a bullet jacket weight test.

Recognizing that ammunition used primarily by law-abiding citizens, and that any study of this nature and magnitude has the potential to affect regulatory policy in the future, this section requires that all parties interested in the outcome of the study outcome (including Federal, State, and local officials, non-governmental organizations including all national police organizations, national sporting organizations, and national industry associations with expertise in this area) be consulted on the study contents, methodology, and specific study objectives. The study is due 12 months from the date of enactment.●

RECOGNIZING LT. COL. JEFFREY DUNKLE

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, with 28 years of active-duty service, Lieutenant Colonel Dunkle will be retiring from the U.S. Air Force, Medical Service Corps, this August.

During his years with the Air Force, Lieutenant Colonel Dunkle has helped manage the delivery of military medical services. As a senior member of the MSC, he has mentored younger service members. The delivery of quality medical services to our active-duty force is a critical job that Lieutenant Colonel Dunkle has done with vigor and excellence.

We should recognize the contributions of this soldier and his MSC staff.●

PROMOTION OF JAKE LESTENKOF TO BRIGADIER GENERAL

● Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, today I come before you with pride to recognize and honor Jake Lestenkof upon his promotion to brigadier general. General Lestenkof is a native Alaskan who is the adjutant general of Alaska. He has held a number of important positions both in the Federal Government, Alaska National Guard, and private sector. General Lestenkof is a greatly admired and respected leader throughout the State and by the National Guard.

General Lestenkof entered the Marine Corps as an enlisted man in 1951 and served both in the United States and the Republic of Korea. After leaving active duty, he joined the Alaska Army National Guard in 1956. Over the years, he has held a number of positions within the Alaska Army National Guard. He was appointed assistant adjutant general, Army, and served in that position until 1990.

General Lestenkof took over the Alaska National Guard on December 21, 1994. Since that time, he has worked to integrate the Alaska National Guard with our Nation's defense requirements. General Lestenkof has worked closely with the U.S. Army, Pacific, and the National Guard Bureau, to build units that are relevant to the total force as we move into the 21st century.

It is my pleasure to see him promoted in acknowledgment of his years of service to the country and to the State of Alaska. I am very honored to be able today to recognize General Lestenkof and his distinguished career. Congratulations to him and his family and the Alaska National Guard.●

FOOD AID FOR NORTH KOREA

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, North Korea is considered today a rogue state—the last country with a Stalinist system and surely the most isolated country in the world. During the cold war, when we looked at other nations as enemies, we made clear that our differences with those nations were with their governments and not with their people. The same should be true of North Korea today.

The food situation in North Korea is turning dire. There are reports of conditions approaching famine, caused by natural disasters, poor harvests, and economic mismanagement. The World Food Program, with personnel on the ground to assess conditions and monitor deliveries, is appealing for more food aid to avert a disaster. Hunger could lead to instability, which could cause desperate actions by the North Korean military, and that would be in no one's interest.

The administration wisely granted \$2 million in food aid earlier this year, but the situation has worsened, and we should do more. The following editorial from today's New York Times urges

the President to put hunger above politics and provide food aid. That is the right thing to do—for humanitarian reasons and in the interest of reducing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

I ask that the article be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, May 22, 1996]

FAMINE AID TO NORTH KOREA

Near-famine conditions in North Korea pose a moral and political challenge to the United States and its allies. America's goal should be to feed the hungry without reinforcing the already dangerous military capacities of an erratic, belligerent and poorly understood regime.

This can be done by providing generous amounts of grain and other basic foodstuffs, but insisting on a reasonable degree of international monitoring to make sure the aid is distributed throughout the country and not hoarded or sold by the Communist Party and military elite.

The United States has previously provided modest quantities of aid through the United Nations World Food Program and Unicef, both of which monitor deliveries. South Korea has supplied more substantial aid through direct shipments. But animosity on both sides of the 38th Parallel scuttled the South Korean effort, and now Seoul is pressing Washington to hold back as well. South Korea wants further food aid suspended until North Korea accepts President Clinton's recent proposal for four-way peace talks involving the two Koreas, China and the United States.

Bowing to that pressure would violate an admirable American tradition of not using food as a diplomatic weapon. An entire people should not be punished for the sins of their hard-line Communist leaders. The United States joined other Western donors in feeding Ethiopia during its famine in 1991-1992, though its Marxist tyranny was no less unsavory. The same principle should apply to North Korea if it is stricken by widespread famine this summer, as a new United Nations alert predicts.

For most of its 50-year history, North Korea did all it could to discourage trade and even humanitarian assistance from the outside world. Fearing ideological contamination, Pyongyang preached an extreme doctrine of self-reliance and used its heavy-handed police apparatus to keep out all but a few trusted Communist friends.

But decades of economic mismanagement, political uncertainties following the 1994 death of Kim Il Sung and the abrupt loss of Russian and Chinese support, combined with disastrous flooding last year, have brought widespread suffering and forced the regime to appeal for help.

The Clinton Administration should grasp this opportunity to put hunger above politics and advance its own policies of cautious courtship of North Korea. The nuclear freeze agreement the two countries reached in 1994 marked a recognition by Washington that a nuanced combination of military deterrence and diplomatic engagement offers the most promising approach to maintaining security on the Korean Peninsula.

In present circumstances, humanitarian aid, military deterrence and opening North Korea to fresh winds of change all go together. The Clinton Administration would be right to explore the possibilities.●

TRIBUTE TO TIMOTHY MARQUIS,
JOANNE MILLETTE, SYMA
MIRZA, AND KENNETH JOHNSON,
NEW HAMPSHIRE 1996 PRESI-
DENTIAL SCHOLARS

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate four outstanding New Hampshire high school students on receiving the 1996 Presidential Scholar Award. Timothy Marquis and Joanne Millette from Winnacunnet High School in Hampton; and Syma Mirza and Kenneth Johnson from Alvirne High School in Hudson were all honored with this prestigious award.

The U.S. Presidential Scholars Program was founded by Executive order of the President in 1964 to recognize outstanding high school students in America. These four New Hampshire students should be very proud of this honor because the selection process is quite rigorous. Based on student scores from SAT and ACT testing, the top 20 men and women from each State are invited to apply for the Presidential Scholar Program. An independent review committee, composed of various academics such as guidance counselors and college admissions officers, then review the applications of these students and determine 500 semifinalists for the award. The committee uses a variety of criteria to evaluate each student such as personal character, academic achievement, leadership service in school as well as the community, and an essay analysis. From the pool of semifinalists a 32-member commission appointed by the President chooses 141 scholars to be honored for their accomplishments during National Recognition Week.

These four hard working New Hampshire students will be guests of the White House Commission on Presidential Scholars in Washington, DC, from June 18 through June 23. While in Washington, the students will be involved in various activities such as informative panel discussions, a ceremony at the White House, and an evening at the Kennedy Center featuring performances by the Scholars in the Performing Arts.

As a former high school teacher myself, I applaud the hard work and dedication of Timothy, Joanne, Syma, and Kenneth. Their outstanding academic performance have won them this distinguished national honor. I commend these special students for achieving excellence in their schools and communities, and wish them great success in their future endeavors. Their contributions to New Hampshire and the Nation serve as a role model for others to follow.●

CAMP RAMAH DAROM

• Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, on May 27, the United Synagogue of Conservative Judaism will commemorate a milestone in the life of the conservative Jewish community in the South. May 27 marks the opening of Camp Ramah

Darom, near Clayton, GA, as well as the installation of the board and officers of this very special institution.

Camp Ramah Darom has been made possible by the hard work and dedication of many individuals to a shared dream. The camp will provide a unique center for the conservative Jewish community throughout the South to share and strengthen their community ties. The camp will be a place for the children to foster bonds with friends throughout the region and a retreat for families separated by distance but bound by a strong common heritage. At a time when it is so critical to preserve and reinforce the family and community values that are the basis of our great Nation, the dedication of Camp Ramah Darom is especially important.

I know my colleagues from the South and the rest of the Nation will join me in commemorating the inauguration of this special event and in congratulating and thanking the many who made Camp Ramah Darom a reality.●

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE REPORT OF SENATOR PAUL SIMON

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, it has been my practice in each of the 41 years I have spent in public life to volunteer a detailed accounting of my finances.

I ask that my financial report for 1995 be printed in the RECORD.

The financial report and related announcement follow:

ANNOUNCEMENT

For the 41st consecutive year that he has held public office, U.S. Senator Paul Simon, D-Ill., has released a detailed description of his income, assets and liabilities—the last such report that he will file before retiring from the Senate when his term ends in January 1997.

Simon has been making the voluntary annual statements longer than any other national officeholder. Simon set his policy when he left the newspaper publishing business he had established to enter public service and has followed the practice during his eight years in the Illinois House of Representatives, six years in the Illinois Senate, four years as lieutenant governor, 10 years in the U.S. House of Representatives and now 11 years in the U.S. Senate. The listing predates disclosure requirements of state and federal law and continues to exceed those requirements. Senate rules today require only the listing of income within broad brackets. Simon's practice also has set the standard for many officeholders in Illinois.

Simon also continues to exceed Senate requirements by listing detailed income for his wife, Jeanne.

The Illinois Senator lists 1995 income for himself and Jeanne Simon totaling \$196,300.60, down from \$206,287 in 1994. The figure includes Paul Simon's Senate salary, Jeanne Simon's per diem compensation as chair of the National Commission on Library and Information Science, and reimbursements to Paul and Jeanne Simon for travel and other expenses.

The Simons had assets of \$551,837.35 and liabilities of \$106,979.79 for a net worth of \$444,857.56. Earlier disclosures have shown Simon to be one of the least wealthy members of the United States Senate.

The detailed 1995 financial report of Senator Paul Simon follows:

Income statement: Paul and Jeanne Simon—1995

General Income (Paul Simon):	
Salary, U.S. Senate	\$133,600.00
State of Illinois, General Assembly System	22,281.60
Book Royalties	2,788.45
Dana College, Homecoming Payment Refund	43.00
Blue Cross/Blue Shield, Insurance Reimbursement	100.75
Movies Unlimited, Refund	20.49
Discover Card, Cash Back Bonus	7.28
Earnings, IRA	989.46

General Income (Jeanne Simon):	
Salary, Emeritus Foundation	\$1,000.00
Social Security, (Entirely donated to charitable causes)	5,350.00
Medicare Premiums	718.80
U.S. Department of Education, (National Commission on Libraries and Information Science)	17,103.04
Distribution from IRA	980.41
Earnings, IRA	423.15
U.S. Government, Travel Expense Reimbursement	5,412.37
University of Illinois at Urbana, Travel Expense Reimbursement	826.00
North Suburban Library Association, Travel Expense Reimbursement	211.00
Lincoln Trail Libraries, Travel Expense Reimbursement	411.00
Wisconsin Library Association, Expense Reimbursement	548.40
Emeritus Foundation, Expense Reimbursement	133.12

Interest Income:	
U.S. Senate Federal Credit Union	\$14.25
General American Life	225.61
Polish National Alliance of U.S.A.	57.63
South Shore Bank of Chicago	30.11

Non-IRA Dividends	
Adams Express	\$711.52
General Mills	84.60
Union One58
Mattel	7.08
McDonalds	6.57
Quaker Oats	9.12
Scott Paper	6.40
Dreyfus Growth & Income Fund	237.06
Dreyfus Municipal Bond Fund	892.92
Franklin Money Fund	47.11
Wal-Mart Stores	18.48
Pacific Gas & Electric	525.28
Pax World Fund	167.22
Texas Instruments	14.16
Harcourt General	4.55
Seudder Growth & Income	74.72