

July 4, 1947. At that time, the radio station was owned by Hirsch Broadcasting Corp.

From the time of the forty's when radio was king through today, KFMO remains one of the most vibrant and energetic stations in the area. KFMO is part of the Parklands Information System and carries extensive news coverage throughout the day. With the Parkland Today Show, the senior's lunch menu, obits, and tons of local news, folk in St. Francois County know that if it is happening locally, it's happening on KFMO.

In 1992, KFMO was acquired and is currently owned by Hirsch Broadcasting Co. Under the leadership of President M. L. Steinmetz and Larry D. Joseph, vice president/general manager, M.K.S. Broadcasting also own and operates B104 FM radio which is also in Park Hills.

Mr. Speaker, with so many people in so many different areas dependent upon the folks at KFMO for their information, I am pleased to wish them a happy 50th anniversary. I salute their commitment to the community and I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing the folks at KFMO all the best for another 50 years of success and service.

THE SUPREME COURT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 9, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 9, 1997, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE SUPREME COURT

The U.S. Supreme Court recently completed its 1996-1997 term with a flurry of landmark opinions on a wide range of issues, including assisted suicide, religious freedom and the Brady gun law. This term of the Court showed the extraordinary role and power of the Supreme Court in redesigning the institutions of our government and in allocating power among them. With unusual assertiveness and confidence, the Court struck down three federal laws in a single day and sided against the White House on cases involving Paula Jones and Whitewater.

The Court, particularly its conservative majority, has strongly-held views about the structure of our constitutional form of government, and is not afraid to exercise judicial authority to that end. Restraining federal power is one overarching theme in the Court's decisions this term. The Court struck several blows for states' rights at the expense of Congress, limited claims of immunity by the White House, and even acted to curtail federal judicial authority in certain matters.

The Court continues to be narrowly divided on many issues. Seventeen cases were decided by 5-to-4 votes. The conservative justices—Rehnquist, Scalia, Thomas, O'Connor, and Kennedy—voted together on many of the key decisions, including the decision overturning the Brady gun law. But this term lacked the rancorous debate of previous years, and the Court was surprisingly united on several important cases, including the two decisions rejecting a constitutional right to assisted suicide.

What follows is a summary of the major decisions this term:

ASSISTED SUICIDE

In perhaps the most anticipated decisions of the term, the Court rejected claims that

there was a constitutional right to assisted suicide. The Court held that the states may bar or allow assisted suicide as they choose. Currently, only one state, Oregon, allows assisted suicide. The decision was also significant in that the Court declined to involve itself in a difficult social issue, deferring instead to state legislatures.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

The Court also addressed fundamental questions about the distribution of power between states and the federal government. The conservative majority has acted in recent years to curb the reach of federal authority, particularly when it may intrude on state powers. In 1995, for example, the Court overturned a federal law banning gun possession within 1000 feet of a school.

The Court struck two more blows for states' rights this term. First, the Court invalidated provisions of the Brady gun law which required local law enforcement officials to conduct background checks on prospective handgun purchasers. The Court said that Congress cannot "drag" state and local officials into administering or enforcing a federal regulatory program. The effect of the decision will likely be limited because most states, including Indiana, also require background checks, and because the Brady law's five-day waiting period for gun purchases remains intact. Second, the Court invalidated the Religious Freedom Act which aimed to protect religious practices from government interference. The Court ruled that Congress has the authority to enforce constitutional rights, but not, as in this case, to make a substantive change in the meaning of the Constitution. The Court stressed that it, and not Congress, has that responsibility. The decision makes it easier for state and local authorities to pass laws of general applicability, such as zoning restrictions, even if those laws have the incidental effect of burdening a religious practice.

PRESIDENTIAL POWER

The Court decided several important cases relating to Presidential power. First, the Court unanimously rejected the President's request for delay in the Paula Jones lawsuit until he leaves office. The civil suit involving alleged sexual harassment while the President was Governor of Arkansas must now go forward. Second, the Court refused to consider a White House claim that attorney-client privilege attached to notes taken by White House lawyers during conversations with Hillary Clinton about the Whitewater matter. The White House has now turned over the notes to Whitewater prosecutor Ken Starr. Third, and in a partial victory for the President, the Court rejected a challenge to the line-item veto law, which gives the President authority to strike certain provisions from spending and tax measures. The Court said that the members of Congress who brought the suit did not have "standing" to sue, which means that the Court will not address the merits of the claim until the President actually exercises the line-item veto.

FREE SPEECH RIGHTS

The Court handed down important decisions relating to the First Amendment. First, the Court invalidated a federal law which made it a crime to knowingly send or display indecent material over the Internet, where children can see it. The Court unanimously said that the law would suppress too much speech among Internet users. Second, the Court permitted public schoolteachers to provide remedial help to students at parochial schools. The Court had previously held that public funds could not be spent in this way without violating the separation between church and state.

CRIMINAL LAW

The Court upheld a Kansas law which permits states to confine certain violent sex offenders in mental hospitals after they have served their criminal sentences. The Court also made it easier for police to conduct car searches during routine traffic stops.

CONCLUSION

The Court's major decisions this term aim to restrain the exercise of federal power, particularly by Congress. For a Court that often preaches judicial restraint, it did not hesitate to exercise extraordinary judicial power. The practical effect of the Court's decisions on future congressional action, however, is uncertain. The states and the public continue to look to Washington for guidance, money, and leadership on many issues, including health care, environmental protection and law enforcement. Congress, I suspect, will continue to pass laws which impose some burdens on the states, perhaps as a condition of receiving federal funding or in some other manner consistent with the recent Court decisions. But, in doing so, Congress will know that the Court is a strong proponent of states' rights and is scrutinizing its every move.

DEFENSE INDUSTRY INITIATIVE ON BUSINESS ETHICS AND CONDUCT

HON. LAMAR S. SMITH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 9, 1997

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Defense Industry Initiative on Business Ethics and Conduct for its 11 years of active effort in creating high standards of business ethics, business conduct, and compliance in the defense industry. I know that many Members of the House are not familiar with this unique effort, known as the DII.

The DII was created in 1986 as an outgrowth of the work of the President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management, known as the Packard Commission. At that time, a number of leading defense contractors drafted a set of DII principles. These principles obligated signatory companies to have written codes of conduct, to distribute the codes to all of their employees, to have ethics training programs which made certain that employees understood the codes, to have a hotline or ombudsman system, to have systems to make voluntary disclosures of violations of law or regulation to the Government, to attend annual best practices forums, and to participate in a public accountability process.

The group of signatory companies has grown over these 11 years to 48 companies, including virtually all of the largest defense contractors. Frankly, I would think that all of our 100 largest defense contractors, at least, should be willing to sign up publicly to the Defense Industry Initiative Principles. And I call upon those companies that are among this group which, for whatever reason, are not presently signatories to sign this statement in order to pledge themselves to the Defense Department and to the public as being committed to these ideals.

Recently, the DII conducted its 12th Best Practices Forum. This session was held on

June 5 and 6 in Washington, DC, and included some 160 representatives of the signatory companies and 40 senior Government officials. The program was a state-of-the-art exploration of best practices in corporate ethics and compliance programs.

It is my understanding that the Defense Industry Initiative is the only industry ethics initiative of its type. We have certainly seen any number of other industries which have had sufficient ethical problems that they should consider something equivalent. But it gives me a great source of comfort to know that the industry which is charged with supplying the defense articles that support our national security has set a leadership example in this area.

I would close by saying that all the evidence available to me suggests that the participation of these 48 companies has had a very positive impact on their levels of compliance, as well as in the tone of the relationship with the Government. I am certain that we all remember back to the events that gave rise to the creation of the Packard Commission—things such as high price spare parts or improper labor charging. I understand the Government audits show that among these DII signatory companies the level of such problems has dropped dramatically. Moreover, I believe that this effort has forged a true partnership in the best sense of the word between Government officials responsible for procurement and those in industry who design, develop, and manufacture the items necessary for our national defense.

In order to fully recognize the contribution that has been made and the excellent work that has been done, I would like to place into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a list of those companies which are signatories to the DII. All of these defense contractors are to be congratulated for the leadership they have shown and the accomplishments to date. I am certain that we can count on them to continue this fine work in the future. And I hope that we can count on other defense contractors to become part of this important effort.

DEFENSE INDUSTRY INITIATIVE SIGNATORY COMPANIES

Allfast Fastening Systems, Inc.
Alliant Techsystems Inc.
Allied-Signal Inc.
AT&T
BDM International, Inc.
The Boeing Company
Calspan SRL Corporation
CFM International, Inc.
The CNA Corporation
Computer Sciences Corporation
Day, Zimmerman & Hawthorne Corporation
Day & Zimmermann, Inc.
DynCorp
ESCO Electronics Company
FMC Corporation
Frequency Electronics, Inc.
GDE Systems, Inc.
General Dynamics Corporation
General Electric Company
Harris Corporation
Hewlett-Packard Company
Honeywell Inc.
Hughes Electronics Corporation
IBM Corporation
ITT Industries, Inc.
Lockheed Martin Corporation
McDonnell Douglas Corporation
Northrop Grumman Corporation
Olin Corporation
Parker Hannifin Corporation
Primex Technologies, Inc.
Raytheon Company

Rockwell International Corporation
Rohr, Inc.
Science Applications International Corporation
Stewart & Stevenson
Sundstrand Corporation
Technical Products Group (TPG) Inc./Marion
Composites Division
Teledyne, Inc.
Texas Instruments Incorporated
Textron, Inc.
Thiokol Corporation
Trident Data Systems
TRW Inc.
UNISYS Corporation
United Technologies Corporation
Westinghouse Electric Corporation
Williams International Corporation

IN MEMORY OF ROBERT E. COURTNEY, JR.

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 9, 1997

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note with great sorrow the passing of Robert E. Courtney, Jr., a great friend of Connecticut and all her citizens.

For decades Mr. Courtney worked as an attorney in Connecticut. Working in the insurance liability field, he was so well respected by his colleagues that he was named a member of the American College of Trial Lawyers.

Previously, Mr. Courtney worked as an attorney for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This was during the Second World War. Living in New York at this time, he met his first wife, Dorothy Kane Courtney. They moved to Connecticut, and spent 40 years together raising their children through good times and bad. In 1976, they tragically lost their son Philip to an illness. After Mr. Courtney suffered the sad passing of his first wife, he was blessed to marry his second wife, Dorothy Scanlon Courtney, with whom he happily spent his last 10 years. Of course, we were all saddened last winter when Dorothy Scanlon Courtney suddenly passed away.

Mr. Courtney was fond of golfing, and he derived great satisfaction and joy from being on the links of his country club in West Hartford. It is also well-known that Mr. Courtney bestowed great threads of legal wisdom on many members of his profession. He was greatly respected in legal circles for his advice and counsel, generously giving his time to attorneys young and old who sought his help.

If a man's success could be measured by the children he raised, then Mr. Courtney must truly be recognized as a giant among men. I have had the pleasure of knowing four of his sons, and they are all successful, community oriented men, three of whom chose to follow their father's footsteps and serve at the bar. In particular, I have had the great pleasure of knowing Joe, a nationally known and respected former State legislator who began his career as an intern in my office when I was a State legislator. It has been my honor to call him a good friend.

His sons blessed him with eight grandchildren, and they brought tremendous joy to him over the years.

Yesterday, Mr. Courtney was laid to rest near his home in Connecticut. He will be missed by his family, his friends, his colleagues, and a grateful State.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. C. "DEAN" SANGALIS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 9, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to congratulate Maj. Gen. C. "Dean" Sangalis on his receipt of the 1997 Navy Award. Today, Dean will be presented with this award at the Radisson Hotel at Star Plaza in Merrillville, IN, where there will be a testimonial luncheon featuring time-honored military customs and traditions. The Navy Award is bestowed upon individuals who have demonstrated outstanding achievements, dedication, and years of honorable service to their God, country, branch of service, and community.

Throughout his life, Dean Sangalis has served as an exceptional example of a good American. As a U.S. Marine and World War II veteran, Dean has demonstrated the enduring qualities of loyalty, honor, and service to our country. In 1946, at age 19, Dean enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps and, shortly thereafter, served with the 1st Service Battalion, 1st Marine Division, in Tientsen, China, and the 1st Marine Provisional Brigade on the island of Guam. He completed his initial tour of duty in April 1948, as a member of the All Navy Olympic Wrestling Team at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD. Dean was again called to active duty in June 1952, and began his rise up the ranks in September of that year when he was commissioned a second lieutenant. While on active duty, Dean served as a platoon commander of I Company, 3d Battalion, 9th Marines in Japan, and I Company, 3d Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division in Korea. He completed his tour of duty with the Marine Detachment, Great Lakes, IL.

Dean Sangalis further excelled during his 30 years of service as a Marine reservist. Some of his accomplishments in this capacity included serving as commanding officer in various companies and fulfilling high-level administrative responsibilities. During Dean's assignment as commanding officer of the 2d Battalion, 24th Marines, the battalion was awarded the General Harry Schmidt Trophy as the most outstanding infantry battalion in 1971. Dean also served as: director of the Marine Corps Reserve Support Center in Kansas City, MO; assistant division commander, 4th Marine Division, New Orleans, LA; and commanding general, 2d Marine Amphibious Brigade. Dean was promoted to major general on May 18, 1985, and received his last designated assignment as commanding general, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, NC, in 1986. Maj. Gen. Sangalis joined the retired reserves on December 1, 1987.

In addition to his outstanding military career, Dean Sangalis secured a successful professional career within the insurance industry. From 1959 to 1992, Dean was district agent for Northwestern Life Insurance Co., specializing in a variety of areas within the field. While with Northwestern Life, Dean has served as a member of several prominent professional organizations, and has received numerous honors, including the 1975 State of Indiana Underwriter of the Year Award.

Over the years, Dean Sangalis has also devoted countless hours to many volunteer