

what would become the Foster Grandparent Program was rejected as preposterous by the Nation's most progressive children's organizations—mostly hospitals and large institutions for developmentally disabled youth. The seniors would have little to contribute to children, they complained; besides, they would spread disease and probably even lack the wherewithal to get to the job. The agencies actually refused to take the Government's money. Times have certainly changed.

Given this history, we should challenge ourselves to imagine new institutions that make full use of the resources of age for the next successful 25 years for the Aberdeen Foster Grandparents. Pilot programs suggest the kinds of contributions seniors might make. In Hilton Head, SC, a group of retired physicians and nurses have formed a free health clinic providing, among other things, preventive care for low-income families. In Virginia and Montana, the Senior Environmental Corps is dedicated to alerting doctors, the elderly, and the public to the special environmental hazards faced by the older population. In Massachusetts, a group of downsized electrical workers is helping young ex-criminal offenders make the transition to productive life in the community.

This Aberdeen Foster Grandparent Program—on the occasion of their 25th anniversary—is our best glimpse at how we can benefit from the energy and talent of older Americans on a grander scale. The record of the Foster Grandparent Program suggests that if we build appealing service opportunities for older adults, they will come forward and lend a hand.

I congratulate the Aberdeen Foster Grandparents on this very special occasion, and I thank them for giving selflessly of their time to make the past 25 years so successful.●

TELEMARKETING FRAUD PREVENTION ACT OF 1997

● Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I rise in support of the Telemarketing Fraud Prevention Act of 1997. It is long past time to punish criminals who have perpetrated fraudulent telephone scams.

Telemarketing fraud swindles Americans out of \$40 billion dollars every year, but one group in particular is especially hard hit: senior citizens. In fact, the Attorney General recently noted that the elderly are subject to a barrage of high-pressure sales calls, sometimes as many as five or more calls every day.

In a recent Associated Press story, the chief of the Financial Crimes Section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Chuck Owens, discussed criminals who commits telemarketing fraud. Mr. Owens stated as follows:

We estimate that, conservatively, 50% of the time, these people victimize the elderly . . . Many times you've got senior citizens who basically need the money that they've saved to continue to provide for themselves

in their elder years, and we've had numerous instances where they've taken every cent.

Over the past year, one especially heinous scheme has gained popularity among criminals. Past victims of telemarketing fraud are often called by a second swindler who promises to help recover the money lost in the first scam. However, once the victims turn over their recovery fees, the second swindler fails to lift a finger to help.

The Telemarketing Fraud Prevention Act directs the U.S. Sentencing Commission to provide enhanced penalties for those persons convicted of telemarketing fraud, and allows prosecutors to seek even greater penalties for those who mastermind fraudulent schemes. In addition, the act requires offenders to forfeit their ill-gotten gains, much in the same manner as drug dealers are forced to turn over the fruits of their crimes.

Although the original version of this bill mandated specific increases in sentencing levels, those provisions were removed during discussion with the minority in order to move this legislation forward. However, I note that the House recently approved legislation nearly identical to the original version of this bill, and I recognize that final passage of this bill must reconcile the House and Senate positions on the underlying issues. I am hopeful that the final version will contain the strongest possible deterrents for those who might consider taking up the unsavory practice of telemarketing fraud.

Mr. President, this bill presents an opportunity to curb the growing problem of telemarketing fraud, a crime which is especially cruel when targeted against the elderly and infirm. We should not let this opportunity pass.●

ENCRYPTION EXPORTS NEED LIBERALIZATION

● Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, in the final days of this session, the Congress is emersed in a debate over our Nation's trade policy. In my judgement, we have not focused enough attention on our policies that are hindering our ability to compete internationally and policies that are increasing our trade deficits.

One issue that relates the ability of U.S. companies to compete internationally is the existing policy of the administration with respect to controls on the exportation of encryption technology. Currently, U.S. firms are the world leaders in encryption but other nations are gaining fast. Perhaps the greatest single factor in the erosion of U.S. dominance in encryption technology is the administration's export controls.

As some of my colleagues know, there are several bills introduced in Congress to address encryption. The Senate Commerce Committee has even reported legislation in this area and I and the Senator from Montana, Senator BURNS have been pushing alternative legislation that would require

more realistic export controls on encryption. However, the administration does not need Congress to pass a law to change their policy in this area and I would like to encourage the administration to review their current policy and apply more realistic export controls on encryption technology.

My understanding is that many other nations have multilaterally agreed to decontrol the export of computer software with encryption capabilities. Yet, the United States continues to impose unilateral controls. Thus, we have handicapped ourselves in the global market.

Commercial products from companies in Germany, Japan, and England are securing more of the international market share because those nation's impose fewer restrictions on their encryption exports than we do. Mr. President, our Olympic team could not win if they had to compete with ankle weights. The same is true for American computer hardware and software companies. They face real competition in the international market place and their ability to provide strong information security features is costing them sales of computer systems and software packages. Lost sales will mean lost jobs.

In my judgement we need to update American export control policy and catch up with modern realities of technology and the international market place. Unfortunately, rather than make real progress on this issue, the administration has raised all sort of new issues, such as attempting to impose more controls on domestic encryption. I hope that the administration will take a second look at their export controls and start making progress on developing a policy that will allow U.S. companies to compete. Short of that, I hope we will make some progress in the Senate in moving legislation sponsored by Senator BURNS, the Pro-CODE bill, which will require a relocation of export controls, but done in a manner that is sensitive to national security and law enforcement concerns.●

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KOREAN WAR

● Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998, the conferees included a provision (sec. 1083) authorizing the Secretary of Defense to begin to plan, coordinate, and execute a program to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Korean war.

The Department of the Army—under the able leadership of retired General Kicklighter—has been designated to carry out this 50th anniversary program. A good friend of mine, Mr. Roy Martin, former mayor of Norfolk, VA, and currently chairman of the Gen. Douglas MacArthur Foundation in Norfolk, has taken the lead in planning a series of commemorative events for this very special anniversary.

As a veteran of the Korean war, I was disappointed to learn—the day after the defense authorization conference report was approved by the Senate—that the provision we included in our bill to commemorate this historic event was inadequate. The conferees acted in good faith to authorize a program worthy of the event. Unfortunately, new information came to light after the conclusion of our conference which revealed that the \$100,000 we had authorized would not be sufficient.

In an effort to correct this oversight, at my request Senator THURMOND introduced S. 1507, a bill making technical corrections to the defense authorization bill, to provide \$1 million for the Korean war celebration. That bill passed the Senate last evening, and the House has indicated that it will pass this legislation before the end of the current session.

While I understand that this will not be enough to fund the entire Korean war commemoration program, it will solve the immediate problem for fiscal year 1998.

I pledge to my fellow Korean war veterans that I will work with the Department of the Army in the coming fiscal years to ensure that adequate funding is provided by the Congress to fund a commemoration that is worthy of the brave men and women who served so well on the battlefields of Korea.

NATIONAL BIBLE WEEK

• Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, in the spring, I was asked by the Laymen's National Bible Association to serve as a congressional cochairman for National Bible Week. The goal of the association is to encourage the reading and study of the Bible. I was pleased to agree to do this, and to join the association in announcing that November 23 through 30 of this year has been designated as National Bible Week. As we expect to adjourn before then, I take this opportunity to offer my support for the association's efforts.

This book, the "Good Book," has come down to us through the faithful over the centuries. The bedrock of religion for Jews and Christians, it is a boundless source of comfort, hope, action, love, guidance, and inquiry. Some of the most beautiful expressions of human experience, belief and thought are found in the Bible, flowing from the magnificence and grace of God.

Every day that the Senate is in session, our fine Chaplain, or his designee, offers a prayer drawn from the lessons in the Bible. This is a solemn, wonderful, reliable moment in the daily routine. Reading the book itself is the same.●

RECOGNITION OF IDAHO VPP SITES

• Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I rise to commend six industrial sites in my State that have received recogni-

tion by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Voluntary Protection Programs, known also as VPP.

The VPP is a cooperative organization between government and industry that was established in 1982 to emphasize and encourage safety, health, and environmental programs among labor, management, and government. This is done by recognizing certain industrial sites that have either achieved, or are making significant strides toward, excellence in worker safety and health protection. Mr. President, I am proud to say that six sites in Idaho have been recognized by the VPP.

The following sites, all in Soda Springs, IA, have been awarded highest recognition as star sites: the Agrium Conda Phosphate Operations; the J.R. Simplot Company's Conda Pump Station; the Kerr-McGee Corporation's Vanadium Facility; and Solutia, Inc.

In addition to these star sites, I would like to commend two additional industrial sites in Idaho, both run by Potlatch Corp., that have achieved recognition as Merit Sites: Jaype Plywood, in Pierce, ID; and Potlatch Corp.'s Consumer Products Division, in Lewiston. Mr. President, both of these Potlatch sites have employees who are represented by unions. Jaype Plywood workers belong to the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, Local W0358, and Potlatch's Consumer Products Division employees are represented by the United Paperworkers International Union, Locals 608 and 712, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 73. I would like to say, in regard to these Potlatch sites being recognized by the VPP, that the cooperation that has been exhibited between organized labor and management represents, in my mind, the best way to achieve a truly productive working environment by avoiding division and intrusive government regulation that frequently is counterproductive to the best interests of both the laborers and management.

Mr. President, I would like to congratulate all of these industrial sites in Idaho for their efforts. VPP recognizes the cooperation of labor and management, working in conjunction with the government, to create a safe and healthy work environment for all who work at the sites. This spirit of cooperation has clearly achieved results, and as a U.S. Senator from Idaho, I would like to say again that I am very proud of the six sites in my State that have been recognized by the VPP.●

INDIAN DISTRIBUTION JUDGMENT FUND BILL

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I am pleased that H.R. 1604, the Indian distribution judgment fund bill, passed the Senate yesterday. This bill cleared the Senate with bipartisan support, including my Michigan colleague, Senator SPENCER ABRAHAM. I would like to

thank my colleague in the House, Representative DALE KILDEE, for introducing this bill. I believe that H.R. 1604 will pass the House in the next few days and will then be signed into law by the President.

H.R. 1604 is a very important piece of legislation for several Michigan tribes. To fully understand this bill, it is necessary to understand Michigan history. In the Treaty of 1836, the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians of Michigan ceded over 12 million acres of land in Michigan to the Federal Government. Approximately 15 cents per acre was given to the tribes as compensation for this land.

In 1946, the U.S. Congress established the Indian Claims Commission, a body created to redress some of the worst injustices of the U.S. Government/Indian Nation treaty era. The Indian Claims Commission determined that the value of the land ceded by the Michigan tribes was 90 cents an acre, not 15 cents. In 1972, Congress appropriated \$10 million as a final settlement for the land, but the money could not be distributed until the tribes reached an agreement on how the funds would be distributed. This amount has now grown to over \$70 million.

Over the last few years, the tribes have worked among themselves to come to an agreement as to the means of distributing the funds. H.R. 1604 is the result of this consensus between the parties.

I would like to commend the tribal leaders for coming together to negotiate this agreement. It has taken many years and much negotiating. Tribal elder, Arthur LeBlanc, of the Bay Mills Indian Community, testified before the Senate Indian Affairs Committee on November 3, 1997, on behalf of H.R. 1604. Mr. LeBlanc, and other tribal members, will now be compensated for a settlement claim that has taken 25 years to fully resolve.

In closing, I offer my strong support for H.R. 1604 and am hopeful that it will pass the House quickly and that the tribes will receive compensation for their land as soon as possible.●

PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF 1997

• Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I commend my colleagues in the House of Representatives for their recent passage of H.R. 1534, the Private Property Rights Implementation Act. This long overdue legislation will provide a much needed boost to the thousands of homeowners, small landowners, farmers, and others who for years have had their constitutional rights compromised.

For too long, these landowners have seen their constitutionally guaranteed property rights eroded by expanding Government regulations. I believe the taking or restriction of the use of private property without due process and just compensation is directly contrary to our Constitution.

This predicament that too many private property owners find themselves