

## TITLE II

Section 201 sets out the short title of the Act.

Section 202 establishes a mechanism for certain Nicaraguans and Cubans who have been present in the United States since 1995 to adjust to the status of lawful permanent resident.

Section 203 modifies certain transition rules established by IIRIRA with regard to suspension of deportation and cancellation of removal. The changes state that the "stop time" rule established by that Act in section 240A of the INA shall apply generally to individuals in deportation proceedings before April 1, 1997, with certain exceptions. They also state that the rule shall not apply to certain applicants for suspension of deportation. The exception includes certain Salvadorans and Guatemalans who were members of the ABC class or applied for asylum by April 1, 1990 and derivatives as specified in the statute, as well as applicants from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe who came here by December 31, 1990 and applied for asylum by December 31, 1991 and derivatives as specified in the statute. Section 203 also makes clear that in order to obtain cancellation these individuals have to meet the standards laid out in that section, rather than the ones laid out in section 240A of the INA. Finally, the section provides for temporary reductions in visas available under the "diversity" and "other workers" immigration categories, with the reduction in the latter to take effect after those in the backlog have received visas.

Section 204 makes technical and clarifying changes to certain provisions in section 240A(e) of the INA. •

#### HISTORIC TOWN HALL MEETING IN BILLINGS, MONTANA

• Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of one city in Montana in addressing the issues of gangs, violence and kids.

On September 29, 1997, a historic town hall meeting took place in Billings, Montana. This cooperative and coordinated effort involved the media, school officials, and community leaders. It also involved a critical component: experts in addressing gang activity from Los Angeles. Together this effort created an hour-long video conference called "Gangs, Violence and Kids" and aired it on every major media outlet in the Billings area.

This presentation incorporated a panel and studio audience format which brought in a cross-section of the population, including teenagers, represented in the region. Concerns were raised, perceptions were addressed, and issues were confronted in an honest and straightforward manner.

By no means an end to itself, this town hall meeting has launched a series of follow-up gatherings, a foundation, a mentoring connection and a pipeline of support for ongoing programs like the U.S. Department of Justice's Weed and Seed program for Billings and surrounding communities has been established.

Beginning last week, a series of 30-second public service announcements were aired to address the issues raised in the town hall meeting. This cam-

paign will contribute to the community's understanding of how these important issues affect all our neighborhoods. I especially appreciate the significant commitment by those who have agreed to continue in their role as advocates for change.

I am extremely proud of what Billings has accomplished and how its residents strive to respond to important issues. I hope my colleagues will agree that this successful effort in Billings is a model that can be duplicated in their community. •

#### FUNDING FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

• Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I want to express my disappointment that—due to compromises made during negotiations over three separate conference reports, the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill for FY 1998, the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill for FY 1998, and the State Department Authorization Act for FY 1998—conferees were forced to trade away authorization and appropriations that would have cleared existing U.S. debt to the United Nations. As the Senate adjourns for the holiday recess, only a fraction of the \$900 million in arrears payments that was originally proposed by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on which I serve was included in the CJS appropriations bill.

Mr. President, what this means is that we will still be in substantial debt to the United Nations.

Mr. President, the United Nations is not a perfect organization. I certainly have some real concerns about the size and extent of the UN bureaucracy, for example. Just as with any organization this big, we must be on guard against possible mismanagement or abuse, and certainly the U.N. system has had its share of both.

But at the same time, I think that U.S. participation in the United Nations—with all the benefits and costs that membership implies—is an indispensable tool in this country's foreign policy bag. When it operates effectively, the United Nations provides a framework to serve U.S. interests at the same time that it achieves economies of scale.

Just this week, Mr. President, the United States is working within the U.N. structure to assert a united front against the flagrant abuses of international law exercised by Iraq in recent weeks. Mr. President, if nothing else, the crisis in Iraq aptly demonstrates the value of the United Nations to our country.

I would make a similar point about the role the United Nations plays in peacekeeping operations. U.N. forces have participated in more than 40 peacekeeping operations around the world since 1948. Members of this body may have disagreements over whether or not each and every one of those was necessary, but when you look at places where the U.N. has been instrumental

in maintaining cease-fires or providing humanitarian relief, it is clear that the United States can achieve its national interest goals at a lower cost to U.S. taxpayers than would be possible if the United States tried to do it alone.

Mr. President, during the listening sessions that I conduct in the 72 counties in the state of Wisconsin, I hear sympathetic words from my constituents about the need for the involvement of the international community in times of crisis. But they also express hesitation about sending their sons and daughters to fight in far-away conflicts.

The United Nations provides a mechanism through which the United States can contribute to international security without having to send our own troops every time there is a problem.

The U.N. reform and funding package that was agreed to in the Foreign Relations Committee was a carefully crafted compromise between those that would limit or eliminate U.S. participation in the United Nations and those that would like to see a fully funded and active United Nations.

But, Mr. President, due to the intransigence of some of our colleagues in the other body, it appears that the moral and legal obligations of the United States to pay its debts to the United Nations have been sacrificed to serve an unrelated domestic interest.

The compromise package worked out in our Committee would have gradually decreased the amount of our assessed contribution to the United Nations from the current level of 25 percent, to 20 percent by fiscal year 2001. Assuming the budget for the United Nations remained constant, the time line set forth in this package could have saved the US taxpayer at least \$375 million over the next four years from a combination of savings from the assessments and from budget discipline. It would have allowed us to continue our participation in the United Nations, which I think is important, while at the same time achieving some real cost savings for the taxpayer.

Now, with authorization of repayment of these arrears in jeopardy, it remains unclear how the United States will manage to clean the slate with the United Nations.

Mr. President, I hope we will be able to resolve this issue when the Senate returns for the 2d session of the 105th Congress. •

#### NATIONAL D-DAY MEMORIAL

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on Tuesday, I was privileged to attend the dedication of the National D-Day memorial. Located in Bedford, VA, among the grandeur of the Blue Ridge Mountains, this memorial truly dignifies those who participated in the historic military operation of June 6, 1944.

As many of my colleagues may recall, there had not been a national memorial honoring those who served in

the D-Day operation. Last year, I offered legislation to establish the National D-Day Memorial and, again, I thank my colleagues for supporting that legislation.

Gov. George Allen of Virginia, Col. Robert Doughty, and Col. William McIntosh each spoke eloquently on the D-Day operation and the importance of the National D-Day Memorial. I am submitting the text of their remarks and the schedule of the ceremony for the RECORD.

I invite my colleagues to review these remarks.

The remarks follow:

GROUNDBREAKING FOR THE NATIONAL D-DAY MEMORIAL, TEN O'CLOCK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER ELEVENTH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN

March Slav, Tchaikovsky—Jefferson Forest High School Band; Forest, Virginia; David A. Heim, Director.

Invocation—Rabbi Tom Gutherz, Agudath Sholom Synagogue, Lynchburg, Virginia.

Presentation of the Colors—US Marine Corps Color Guard, Company B, 4th CEB; Roanoke, Virginia.

The Star Spangled Banner—Harmony Choral Group, Liberty High School; Bedford, Virginia; Terry P. Arnold, Director; Jefferson Forest High School Band.

Posting of the Colors—Color Guard.

Preamble—COL William A. McIntosh, USA (Ret.), Director of Education, National D-Day Memorial Foundation.

Welcome—John R. Slaughter, Chairman, National D-Day Memorial Foundation.

Greetings from Abroad—Josh Honan, President, D-Day Association, Ireland.

D-Day Then, Now, and Tomorrow—COL Robert A. Doughty, Head, Department of History, US Military Academy.

Congressional Salutations—Honorable Virgil H. Goode, Jr., House of Representatives, Washington, DC, Honorable Bob Goodlatte, House of Representatives, Washington, DC, Honorable Charles S. Robb, The United States Senate, Washington, DC, Honorable John Warner, The United States Senate, Washington, DC.

The Virginia Commonwealth's Welcome—The Honorable the Governor of Virginia George Allen, Jr.

Groundbreaking—Richard B. Burrow, Executive Director, National D-Day Memorial Foundation.

Retrieval and Retirement of the Colors—Color Guard.

Benefiction—The Rev. J. Douglas Wigner, Jr., Rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church; Lynchburg, Virginia.

The Stars and Stripes Forever, Sousa—Jefferson Forest High School Band.

#### STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

By Col. William A. McIntosh, USA (Ret.)

The National D-Day Memorial Foundation's strength, both institutionally and operationally, is closely tied to a conscious and deliberate commitment to its mission, a statement that bears repeating here: The purpose of the National D-Day Memorial Foundation is to memorialize the valor, fidelity, and sacrifices of the Allied Armed Forces on D-Day, June 6, 1944. Its specific mission is to establish in Bedford, Virginia, and maintain for the nation, a memorial complex, consisting of a monument and education center, that celebrates and preserves the legacy of D-Day. Its operational objectives are to ensure the operation, integrity, and security of the D-Day Memorial Complex; to sponsor innovative commemorations, educational programs, projects, and

exhibits, that foster an awareness of D-Day's historical significance; and to seek and provide educational opportunities that will preserve, for present and future generations, the meaning and lessons of D-Day.

Our immediate focus, to which today's ceremony bears witness, is on construction of a monument. And so it should be. But, as the mission statement explicitly indicates, the long-term focus of this enterprise is education. It is through education—ultimately, only through education—that a memorial sustains its meaning, to say nothing whatever of its immediacy.

The older generations know why they are here; those less old feel they should be here but are perhaps less sure why; most of the youngsters are here because someone brought or compelled them. A few of those children will participate with the assembled dignitaries in the actual groundbreaking. That intergenerational participation, symbolic on one level, will have been real enough by ceremony's end. And no one will leave this place without knowing why this event has taken place or, finally, why he or she came.

In warranting the National D-Day Memorial to rise up outside Washington—to take root on the same heartland soil that once held seed that flowered on D-Day and came to harvest in a liberated Europe—the Congress of the United States acted with noteworthy courage and vision. It will, through its ongoing educational and interpretative programs, memorialize, for present and future generations, the valor, fidelity, and sacrifices of the Allied Forces on D-Day. Such is its national duty—and its particular privilege.

#### THE MEANING OF D-DAY

(By Col. Robert A. Doughty, USA)

During the twentieth century, American armed forces have often used the generic term "D-Day" to indicate the date a military operation would begin. By using the term D-Day commanders and planners could orchestrate the logical, sequential arrival of units and equipment. Planners could anticipate, for example, on D+1 certain actions occurring or specific units arriving. Using the term D-Day also permitted military commanders to change the date of operations easily without causing confusion or disrupting preparations. General Dwight D. Eisenhower, for example, changed the date of the landings in Normandy because of bad weather. Thus, American planners in World War II often used the term D-Day to assist in the planning and conduct of operations in the Pacific and European theaters.

After June 6, 1944, however, the term D-Day became synonymous with the landings on the Normandy beaches and the beginning of what President Franklin D. Roosevelt called the "mighty endeavor." The day marked the decisive coming to grips with the Germans for which the Allies had been preparing since the fall of France and the withdrawal of the British from Dunkirk. D-Day marked a major step in winning a victory over the Axis powers in Europe.

Many years after the invasion General Omar N. Bradley, who commanded the American First Army in the operation, said, "Even now it brings pain to recall what happened there on June 6, 1944. I have returned many times to honor the valiant men who died on that beach. They should never be forgotten. Nor should those who lived to carry the day by the slimmest of margins." Bradley noted that every man who set foot on those beaches that day was a "hero." He later wrote, "Freedom is not a gift, and . . . democracy can extract both stern and unequal payment from those who share its bounty. Freedom is neither achieved nor re-

tained without sacrifice by individuals, often in unequal measure."

A tragic part of that "unequal measure" was paid by the people of Bedford, Virginia. On the morning of June 6, 1944, D-Day, about sixty percent of A Company, 116th Regiment, 29th Infantry Division, had come from Bedford. As part of the first wave in the landings on Omaha Beach, A Company confronted some of the strongest enemy resistance Allied forces encountered that fateful day. In the short space of only a few minutes, A Company lost 96% of its effective strength. War always has been and always will be a terrible thing, and it indeed was a terrible thing that morning for the men of A Company, 116th Regiment.

To me, the final meaning—and perhaps the most important meaning—of D-Day comes from the memory of those men who died on the Normandy beaches or who sacrificed their health and their futures in those desperate moments. Gathered from across America, these young men knew the price of liberty was high and willingly risked their lives to defend freedom. Their sacrifice ensured that the term D-Day will always be associated with only one day, the day the Allies landed at Normandy, and will always represent a noble cause, a courageous effort, and a gallant commitment to the highest ideals of this nation.

Today, this memorial to D-Day commemorates the achievements of June 6, 1944, but it also reminds us of the challenges of defending liberty and the costs of remaining free. Let us remember the importance of the landings on the coast of France but let us never forget the young men who made that operation a success, who charged forward despite fearful losses. As the inscription in the Normandy memorial suggests, let us always remember the glory of their spirit.

REMARKS BY GOVERNOR GEORGE ALLEN AT THE NATIONAL D-DAY MEMORIAL GROUNDBREAKING IN FUTURE MEMORIAL SITE, BEDFORD, VIRGINIA, NOVEMBER 11, 1997

This certainly is an invigorating morning! It is good to see United States Senators John Warner and Chuck Robb; Representatives Bob Goodlatte and Virgil Goode; Members of the General Assembly; Chairperson Lucille Boggess; Mayor Michael Shelton; Josh Honan, President of the D-Day Association of Ireland; John Slaughter, Chairman, and Members of the National D-Day Memorial Foundation; Colonel Robert Doughty; Colonel Smith; honored guests all; and most especially veterans and their families. On behalf of the people of Virginia, welcome!

Your presence honors our Commonwealth. We are grateful to have you here to help break ground for the National D-Day Memorial in Bedford County, Virginia.

This is an historically significant, commemorative occasion for all Americans, indeed, for all freedom-loving people on earth and in the heavens.

Veteran's Day is a time for respectful reflection as we honor and remember all those brave men and women of the United States Armed Forces who have served us to secure and protect our nation's interests, including our God-given rights and freedoms, as well as those rights and freedoms for our fellow human beings everywhere.

From the cold, snow-covered fields at Valley Forge to the hot, desert storms of the Persian Gulf and Kuwait, and even today in Bosnia, Virginians and Americans have served nobly, and with great distinction, whenever and wherever Duty's clarion call has sounded.

We salute all of our veterans and their families who have stood against tyranny in

defense of liberty in times of war and peace. And on this Veteran's Day, we honor those especially courageous patriots who—on that gray, windy and fateful morning on the coast of Normandy—valiantly began the eradication from Europe of the hateful plague of Nazism, fascism and totalitarian dictatorship.

It is highly appropriate that this National D-Day Memorial should find its home here in Bedford, Virginia.

As vividly described by Colonel Doughty, United States and Allied soldiers stormed Omaha Beach at dawn June 6, 1944. And brave men from Bedford County spearheaded the first wave in one of the greatest military feats in the annals of world history.

Virginia remembers with pride the noble legacy of the 29th Division, especially the citizen-soldiers of the imperishable "Stone-wall Brigade" who waded, scrambled, fought and overcame entrenched forces on high, formidable bluffs.

While Time has washed away the blood of our fallen heroes from the beaches and cliffs of Normandy, Time has not washed away, and must not dim, our memories of those horrific and heroic events—how they fought; how they died; and how they won freedom for the people of Europe and the world.

Whether by hard-fought victory or through steadfast vigilance, each generation passes on to the next lessons: lessons in the sometimes high price of freedom.

This Memorial will be a thoughtful, magnificent tribute to the Americans and Allies who began the liberation of the European continent during that "Longest Day."

Right here in Bedford, Virginia, people from around the world can—and will—come to visit, learn and pay their respects to heroes of unselfish character and undaunted courage.

This Memorial will add meaning to the strong, silent testimony of those men who lost their own future in making secure for others the responsibilities and opportunities that come from freedom.

By breaking ground for this National D-Day Memorial, each of us is helping to ensure that the eternal flame of freedom will never be extinguished by force from without or by neglect from within.

Through the hard work of so many, we are bequeathing to our children a greater appreciation and respect for the many blessings of liberty, and a better understanding of their responsibility to nurture and protect it.

In closing, I pray God will continue to bless Virginia and the United States with people of such honor and character as those we remember this Veteran's Day, so that our United States will always be a beacon of hope, opportunity and freedom.

Veterans: we gratefully salute you in our minds and in our hearts!•

#### 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FRANCISCAN FRIARS AND SISTERS OF THE ATONEMENT

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, December 15, 1997 will mark the 100th anniversary of the Order of the Franciscan Friars and Sisters of the Atonement. The Order was founded by Father Lewis T. Watson and Mother Lurana White in Garrison, New York with the goal of promoting Christian unity. The Friars and Sisters continue their mission work through the promotion of the Week of Christian Unity and the operation of ecumenical centers and libraries.

Through the years, the Friars and Sisters of the Atonement have re-

mained in Garrison where they now operate the Graymoor Ecumenical and Religious Institute. At Graymoor they publish a monthly magazine, Ecumenical Trends, and operate St. Christopher's Inn, a temporary shelter for homeless men, whom they refer to as "Brothers Christopher" or Christ Bearers.

The influence and the good work of the Friars and Sisters extends well beyond the Hudson Highlands region of New York, reaching throughout the United States, Canada, Europe and Asia. They operate day care centers, Retreat Houses, Head Start programs, and shelters for battered wives and children. They minister to the poor, feed the hungry, and embrace the marginalized worldwide. Not only do they seek unity of the Christian community, but also unity of the human spirit and unity of the human community.

True to their cause of Christian unity, they have dedicated their lives to the hope "that all may be one. . . that the world may believe." I commend their single-heartedness and congratulate them on the occasion of their 100th anniversary.•

#### CHILD EXPLOITATION SENTENCING ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1997

• Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to voice my disappointment that in the final hours of this legislative session, a piece of legislation sponsored by my colleague, Senator DEWINE and I, S. 900 has apparently been stopped from passing the Senate because of an objection from the other side of the aisle.

S. 900 is a bi-partisan effort to address the growing problem of criminals using the Internet to contact and target young children that they ultimately sexually abuse and exploit. This bill requires the United States Sentencing Commission to create a sentencing enhancement for criminals who use the Internet to facilitate sexual crimes against young people. The legislation also increases penalties for repeat sexual offenders.

S. 900 has, on two occasions, received the unanimous support of the Senate Judiciary Committee. It has passed the Committee as a free-standing measure and was adopted as an amendment to juvenile justice legislation considered by the Committee earlier this year. Yet, we are now told that the bill has been held. I find it troubling that someone would object to legislation designed to help protect young children from being sexual abused and molested and that such objection would be made, without providing Senator DEWINE or myself an opportunity to address whatever concerns might exist.

Mr. President, the misuse of the Internet is a growing problem. FBI Director Freeh has testified to this fact and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children—which sup-

ports the DeWine/Feingold legislation—agrees that the situation is a growing concern. S. 900 is a straightforward, bipartisan effort to send the message that pedophiles and child molesters will not be allowed to exploit the Internet to commit their illicit crimes against children. While I regret that someone has chosen to slow this effort to protect children, I fully intend to return to this issue next year and will continue to push for the adoption of this legislation.•

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 2267

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the conference report to accompany H.R. 2267, the appropriations bill for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies is received, if it is identical to the document filed earlier today, it be deemed agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, all without further action or debate.

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

#### THE COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I would like to take a few minutes at this time to especially thank my staff, headed by Jim Morhard, and so many other members of the staff on both the Democratic and Republican side, who have spent literally hours, including all the hours of last night and many other evenings, but the entire night, getting this bill into a position where it could be passed. It is, as it appears to be, the last appropriations bill to be passed by the Senate and the House and, as such, it has had more than its fair share of issues attached to it. But as a result of the diligent and extraordinary work of the staff, both the Democratic and Republican staff, it is now, I believe, close to successful conclusion, and I anticipate that the House will soon be passing it, and it will be, as we have just agreed to here in the Senate, deemed passed.

The bill itself is a very strong piece of legislation. It makes an extraordinarily aggressive commitment to supporting and expanding our efforts in the area of law enforcement, in the area of trying to stop the drugs that are flowing into this country, in protecting our borders and expanding our efforts to make sure that people who are convicted, especially of violent crimes, are incarcerated and kept in prison.

It has a very strong commitment also to prevention activities in the area of our justice system. Special emphasis has been put on the violence-against-women initiatives, which are funded at \$270.7 million in this bill, an increase of almost 55 percent in this category since I became chairman in 1995.