

equator, about 2,500 miles southwest of Hawaii. While only 42 square miles in size, it is well known throughout the region for its lush topography, beautiful beaches, clear blue waters, and rich coral reefs.

I should tell my colleagues that the splendor of Kosrae is not exaggerated. My one and only visit to Kosrae took place fifty years ago this year, shortly after the end of World War II, when I had the good fortune to help crew the *Morning Star*, a schooner sent by the churches of Boston, MA, as part of a Christian mission to islands in Micronesia. The island was remarkably beautiful at that time, and I have been told that this continues to be the case.

Although experiencing significant cultural changes over the past several decades, Kosrae's 8,000 inhabitants enjoy a casual, family oriented lifestyle. Fishing is a significant recreational and commercial activity. Kosrae is a major exporter of tuna to Guam and other Pacific islands. The island also has an abundance of citrus products and is particularly known for its sweet tangerines. And Kosrae handicrafts, such as their unique coconut baskets and trays, are renowned throughout the region.

Kosrae is a single-island state that is part of the Federated States of Micronesia [FSM], formerly known as the United Nations Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. As trustee of the territory in the years following World War II, the United States was responsible for preparing the islands for eventual self-government, by helping develop their political, economic, and social institutions.

In 1978, the four territorial districts of Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, and Kosrae organized to form the Federated States of Micronesia, an action which became effective 1979 after the adoption of the Federation's draft constitution. The Federated States comprise 607 small islands, totaling only 270 square miles of land, spread across more than 1 million square miles of the Pacific.

In 1986, after years of negotiations with our government, the FSM entered into the Compact of Free Association. The trusteeship was terminated at that time. The United States exercised no further administrative responsibility, and the island nation became fully self-governing. The terms of the compact generally provided for a framework of United States assistance, in return for which the FSM delegated security responsibility to the United States. This agreement has been in effect since November of 1986 with renegotiation of its financial provisions to start in November of 1999.

Mr. President, in the period since the signing of the Compact, the close relationship between the United States and FSM has in some respects become stronger. The FSM has established constitutional governments at the national, state, and municipal levels that are patterned after our own. And in appreciation for our investment in Micro-

nesia's quest for self-sufficiency, the FSM has reciprocated by maintaining strong political, economic, educational, and cultural ties.

The FSM has also been a strong supporter in the United Nations on key issues of concern to the United States. For instance, the FSM has consistently voted with the United States on such major issues as the situation in Bosnia, the Middle East peace process, and human rights in Iran and Iraq.

Mr. President, I expect the strong relationship between the peoples of Micronesia and the United States to grow stronger and richer in the years ahead, as the FSM's experiment in American-style democracy continues. As the November 1999 date for renegotiating the compact of Free Association draws closer, I hope that my colleagues who have not yet had an opportunity to do so will take the opportunity to visit this unique and lovely place, and to acquaint themselves with the needs of Micronesia's people as well as the unique opportunities that the region offers our nation.●

FAMILY-FRIENDLY TELEVISION

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, today I wish to talk about yet another sign of the decline of American culture.

What ever happened to the family hour? This is the complaint I have heard from many moms and dads in Missouri.

It wasn't so long ago that parents could sit down with their school age and even preschool children to watch television from 7-8 p.m. and not be worried about the content of the programs.

For many years, the major television networks voluntarily ran programs during the first hour of prime time that were considered family friendly, that is, without profanity, violence, or adult themes.

Shows like "Happy Days," "MASH," "The Waltons," "Little House on the Prairie," and "The Cosby Show" gave us wonderful family entertainment in the evening, not to mention the fact that they were great revenue producers for the networks.

Now, however, if you turn on the television at that time, you are met with images so graphic, so sexual, or so violent, that you have to channel flip to keep your children from seeing them, or have them leave the room, or turn the television off.

The Media Research Center here in the Washington area will issue a report later today on the content of family hour programming.

Last year they found that vulgar language was used commonly during the first hour of prime time. They found that sex outside of marriage was portrayed during the family hour eight times more often than sex within marriage.

Mr. President, American families have enough forces working against them—struggling to make ends meet,

competing priorities, not enough time together—not to be able to relax together during the evening and enjoy a television program that isn't violent, or graphic, or full of profanity.

That is why I am joining with many other Senators and Congressmen to ask Hollywood television executives to bring back the family hour. We're not mandating this. We're not passing a law to force it. We're simply putting a little polite pressure on the networks to ask them to think about American families when they set their programming.

Now, they may take the line that it is up to parents to make sure they monitor their children's TV watching. And I agree. But, what we are saying is, give parents some good choices. Give us programming that we can watch together, as a family.●

ARSON EDUCATION

● Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, arson poses a serious but preventable threat to our society. This week, the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] is launching a community-based campaign entitled, "Target Arson."

Developed by FEMA in conjunction with the National Arson Prevention Initiative, "Target Arson" will educate young people on the dangers of fire, the importance of parental control of access to matches and cigarette lighters, and the need for adults to set good examples for children. I have long been a supporter of efforts to prevent and combat arson. During my second term in the Senate, I sponsored legislation that was enacted that requires the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI] to include arson statistics in its Uniform Crime Reports. This legislation increased our ability to detect, prevent, and prosecute arson crimes.

One out of four fires is intentionally set. More than 500,000 fires were set deliberately last year, over one-half of which were set by juveniles. These fires killed more than 500 people and caused approximately \$1 billion in property damage. Through this education campaign, "Target Arson" will emphasize the 100 percent preventable nature of this offense.

Mr. President, I join FEMA and its director, James Lee Witt, in supporting this important educational program. I urge my colleagues to support arson education in the schools in their States.●

APPOINTMENTS BY THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Democratic leader, after consultation with the Republican leader, pursuant to Public Law 104-201, appoints Charles B. Curtis, of Maryland, to the Commission on Maintaining United States Nuclear Weapons Expertise.

The Chair, on behalf of the Democratic leader, pursuant to Senate Resolution 105, adopted April 13, 1989, as amended by Senate Resolution 280, adopted October 8, 1994, announces the following appointments to the Senate Arms Control Observer Group: The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN].

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, MAY 8,
1997

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9:15 a.m. on Thursday, May 8.

I further ask unanimous consent that, on Thursday, immediately following the prayer, the routine requests through the morning hour be granted, and there be a period for morning business until the hour of 10 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each with the following exceptions:

Senator FEINGOLD will be allowed 20 minutes; Senator DOMENICI, or his designee, 15 minutes; and Senator GORTON, 10 minutes.

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

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that following morning business, the Senate resume consideration of the pending business, S. 672, and that Senator WARNER be recognized at that time in order to call up an amendment.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, tomorrow, following morning business, the Senate will resume consideration of the supplemental appropriations bill.

At 10 a.m. Senator WARNER will be recognized to offer his amendment.

It is the intention of the manager—myself—that a vote to table the Warner amendment occur sometime around 10:30 a.m. Senators should be prepared

to vote on the Warner amendment at 10:30 a.m.

There is not a time agreement on that. But when this Senator can get the floor, I will make a motion sometime around 10:30 to table the Warner amendment.

Following the disposition of the Warner amendment, it is our expectation to continue to debate the Byrd amendment. And additional votes will occur on Thursday. It is the intention of the leadership still to try to finish this bill. I felt we could finish it by tonight, but it will be finished by the time we close tomorrow night because there are events planned for the weekend. We will finish the bill tomorrow night.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:15 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, pursuant to the previous request, I ask that the Senate stand in adjournment.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:02 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, May 8, 1997, at 9:15 a.m..