

of one lone Chinese individual—Wang Weilin—confronting a column of 18 PLA tanks is both a tribute to the courage of the Chinese people and a fitting emblem for a regime that believes it can crush ideas with 120 millimeter guns and hold back the tide of history with bayonets.

I am sorry to say that since 1989, China has continued to silence dissent. So much so that the State Department reported this year that by 1996, "all public dissent against the party and government was effectively silenced by intimidation, exile, the imposition of prison terms, administrative detention, or house arrest. No dissidents were known to be active at year's end."

On this occasion, let us honor the memory of those who were slain and reiterate our solidarity with Chinese dissidents imprisoned by their government. ●

WE THE PEOPLE . . . THE CITIZENS AND THE CONSTITUTION COMPETITION

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the following students of Dunwoody High School in Dunwoody, GA, and their teacher for their excellent performance in the We the People . . . The Citizens and the Constitution: Deno Adkins, Leslie Alterman, Chuck Askew, Querida Brisbane, John Brown, Alice Bui, Kevin Campbell, Carrie Chu, Jeff Guggenheim, Susie Ham, Adam Hassler, Judy Hong, Michael Landis, Rachel Moore, Regan O'Boyle, Youn Park, Kim Pham, Ahmer Siddiq, David Stewart, Adam Tate, Brad Thomas, David Tran, Christin Voytko, Morhan Willis, Brent Wolkin, and teacher Celeste Boemker. I would also like to recognize the efforts of the State coordinator, Michele Collins and district coordinator, John Carr, who helped these students make it to the finals.

This bright young group of students competed against 50 other classes from around the Nation, testing their knowledge of the U.S. Constitution and our Government. They spent hours roleplaying and testing to prepare themselves for this competition. This 3-day program simulates a congressional hearing in which students' presentations are judged on the basis of their knowledge of constitutional principles and their ability to apply them to historical and contemporary issues.

Mr. President, it is with great pride that I offer my congratulations to these students from Dunwoody High School for their outstanding performance at the We the People competition, and wish them continuing success with their future studies. ●

INDONESIAN ELECTIONS

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to draw the Senate's attention to the parliamentary elections that took place in Indonesia last Thursday, May 29.

Actually, it does not seem accurate to call this event an election since the polling was conducted amid worsening political repression and human rights abuses by the Indonesian Government. As in past elections, all candidates were prescreened and new political parties banned. Individuals who posed even the slightest challenge to President Suharto's power were not allowed to participate. We cannot mistake this process for a real election. Rather, it was a pitiful example of a brutal authoritarian Government attempting to masquerade as a democracy.

Clearly many in Indonesia are angry about not having a voice. This latest election was the most violent in 30 years. Rampant corruption among Indonesia's ruling elite and continued high unemployment have created a deep vein of discontent. Yet Indonesians are given no choice other than Suharto, who already has ruled Indonesia for more than three decades.

Mr. President, the human rights situation in Indonesia remains as bad as ever. Five demonstrators were killed by troops last July after the Government engineered an attack on the office of an opposition party. In addition to the 5 dead, 23 protestors are still missing. Also last summer, labor leader Muchtar Pakpahan was arrested on trumped-up sedition charges. Mr. Pakpahan's only crime was to demand democracy, respect for human rights, and decent labor conditions.

The State Department's 1996 human rights report indicates that prisoners like Mr. Pakpahan frequently die at the hands of their interrogators. The report states that Indonesian "security forces continue to employ torture and other forms of mistreatment, particularly in regions where there were active security concerns, such as Irian Jaya, and East Timor. Police often resort to physical abuse, even in minor incidents."

Indeed, the human rights situation in East Timor continues to be a matter of great concern. Since last Tuesday, as many as 41 people—both East Timorese citizens and Indonesian soldiers—have died in election-related violence. Unfortunately, such killings are a part of daily life in East Timor. Human rights monitors estimate that as many as 200,000 East Timorese have died under the Indonesian regime. Two hundred thousand. That represents a full third of East Timor's population before Indonesia invaded the former Portuguese colony back in 1975.

On the day before Indonesia's election, East Timorese activist and co-winner of the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize Jose Ramos-Horta visited Washington. Mr. Ramos-Horta carried with him graphic evidence of human rights abuses that have occurred in East Timor in the last few months, evidence that includes disturbing photographs of Indonesian military officers torturing East Timorese detainees with electric shocks and lit cigarettes.

In his statement on the elections, Mr. Ramos-Horta notes that the unrest

in East Timor is now spreading into Indonesia as people grow more frustrated with the existing political system. According to Mr. Ramos-Horta "a spiral of violence can be anticipated for Indonesia from now on as dissent grows. It will be met with the customary repression by the military-backed regime, now increasingly desperate as its grip on power begins to slip, leading to an extended period of instability, disruption to peace and much human suffering."

I agree that the violence in Indonesia will only subside after President Suharto initiates real democratic change and, for example, allows all parties to compete equally in the political process.

However, like their counterparts in China, Indonesian authorities try to argue that greater democracy will lead to instability which in turn will impede economic development. I fundamentally reject this idea. Clearly, with so many Indonesians venting their anger against the present regime, the problem is not too much democracy, but too little. Just because President Suharto's government has boosted economic growth does not mean it has the right to murder and torture Indonesians and East Timorese.

Mr. President, the events of last week only further my discomfort regarding United States policy in Indonesia. As you know, the United States has supplied Indonesia with military training and weapons. Rather than aid Indonesia's military, we should encourage the democratic forces within Indonesian society. As a world leader with great influence in Jakarta, the United States should work to convince Indonesia's leaders that holding real elections, the kind that give people a true say in how they are governed, is a sign of national strength, not weakness. ●

TRIBUTE TO ISADOR LOUIS KUNIAN

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Isador Louis Kunian, a long-time friend who passed away on March 5, 1997. Born in Atlanta, GA as Isador Louis Kunianski, he shortened his last name, but everyone who knew him called him Sonny. We are honoring Sonny not only because he was successful, but because he used the fruits of his success to help others. One of Sonny's greatest personal drives was to help people who wanted to help themselves. His participation in the education of hundreds of persons will provide a legacy to Sonny. In Sonny's own words, "Providing for a person's education is the greatest investment that I have ever made."

In 1980, he established the Mildred and I.L. Kunian Scholarship Fund at Georgia Tech that has helped more than a hundred students pay their college bills. In addition, he founded the Georgia Tech Satellite Literacy Program, which broadcasts, via satellite

television, adult basic education classes to over 100 classrooms in rural Georgia. Sonny was instrumental in securing funding for the program from Federal, State and foundation sources.

Sonny was a graduate of Atlanta's Boy's High School and then Georgia Tech, receiving his degree in textile engineering in 1934. Sonny played freshman football for Georgia Tech, was on the student council and was a member of several honor societies. Following college, he went to work in the textile industry until needed by the Navy from 1943 to 1945. Following this, he distinguished himself in the business world as a past president and partner with Atlanta's Kay Developers and later his own real estate development company, Kunian Enterprises.

In civic affairs, Mr. Kunian was active and held office in a number of organizations, including the Center for Rehabilitative Technology, Inc., the Georgia Chapter of the Arthritis Foundation, the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra Association, the Southeastern Regional Board of the Anti-Defamation League, Families First, the American Jewish Committee, the Georgia Council on Adult Literacy, the Southern Regional Education Board and the National Jewish Welfare Board.

Mr. President, I ask that you join me in recognizing the impact Sonny made on the world in which we live. He will be sorely missed. ●

FAMILY FRIENDLY WORKPLACE ACT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will now resume consideration of S. 4, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide to private sector employees the same opportunities for time-and-a-half compensatory time off, biweekly work programs, and flexible credit hour programs as Federal employees currently enjoy to help balance the demands and needs of work and family, to clarify the provisions relating to exemptions of certain professionals from the minimum wage and overtime requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.

Pending:

Grassley amendment No. 253, to provide protections in bankruptcy proceedings for claims relating to compensatory time off and flexible work credit hours.

Grassley modified amendment No. 256, to apply to Congress the same provisions relating to compensatory time off, biweekly work programs, flexible credit hour programs, and exemptions of certain professionals from the minimum wage and overtime requirements as apply to private sector employees.

Gorton modified amendment No. 265, to prohibit coercion by employers of certain public employees who are eligible for compensatory time off under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and provide for additional remedies in a case of coercion by such employers of such employees.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, on the family friendly workplace bill itself, the

comptime/flexitime issue, I hope that we can come to an agreement on this. Senator DASCHLE has indicated he would like to work with us on it. The President said during the election campaign and, in fact, 2 weeks ago, he would like to work with us on giving some flexibility to workers' schedules. I believe he has indicated that again today. Senator ASHCROFT has done such a magnificent job on this bill. In fact, I believe the President said flexitime is very important—flexibility is very important. I wrote it down and gave a copy of it to the Senator from Missouri.

So, we all agree that having a little option of taking your comptime in terms of higher pay or the option of it being some time off, that's a good idea. We all agree, I think, that working spouses ought to have a little flexibility in their schedules. That is who really benefits from the flexitime portion of this bill.

Now, if there are questions or concerns about making sure that it is fair and there is no intimidation, it is truly voluntary, hey, let's work that out. We ought to do that. We want those protections. We want those guarantees. But I want somebody to explain to me how I can explain to the hourly workers in my State that they should not have these options even though Federal employees do. And, as a matter of fact, in truth, so do salaried employees. If they want a little time off, they take it off. But, no, not the hourly workers, not the blue collar workers in my State, not the people out there pulling the load. They don't even have this option.

Protect them, make sure that the law doesn't get out of control, that it's abused—let's do that. But to have this type of flexibility, to have a more family friendly workplace, isn't that a worthwhile goal? Can't we do this?

The Senator from Massachusetts and I worked together on some bills that he forced me to work with him on. I didn't particularly want to, but we wound up doing it. We got health insurance reform last year, thanks to the good help of the Senator from Kansas, Senator Kassebaum. This very day, an unbelievable achievement was signed by the President of the United States: IDEA, I-D-E-A, Individuals With Disabilities Education Act. Last year we gave up in exhaustion. We couldn't get it done. This year, because of a lot of good staff work, administration input, Democrats, Republicans, all regions, all races, all ethnic backgrounds, all degrees of philosophy, we came together on a bill that will help education in America—not just for the disabled, but I believe all of our children will be better off because of this bill. We got it done because we put aside our prejudices and our determinations that we were going to be committed to this position or that position and we said we need results and we got results.

We need to do this on this legislation. Let's get started. Let's work to-

gether. If you have amendments, put them up. I would like them to be germane. I would rather we not solve some irrelevant issue. Let's stick to the subject at hand. And I believe the American people would be the beneficiaries.

So I hope that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will vote for this cloture, or if they don't, tell us how we can come together and give this opportunity to working Americans.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. COLLINS). The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, I was listening to the comments of our friend and our majority leader with regard to the cooperative effort on the IDEA legislation, and he has correctly characterized that. He himself deserves great credit. This was worked out in a strong, bipartisan way.

I am hopeful that we can have that same kind of cooperative effort on our children's health insurance proposal, which Senator HATCH has introduced and which I have cosponsored, which has such broad Republican and Democratic support across the country and which I believe a majority of the Members of this body, Republican and Democrat, support as well.

The Senator made a very eloquent statement about how we want to be family friendly. I would like to see some progress for the sons and daughters of working families who are making \$20,000 to \$25,000. I would like to see some progress for the single heads of households with two children who are unable to afford the premium for their health insurance. Those Americans need to have what I would consider to be one of the most, if not the most important, family friendly protection, and that is to make sure that their children can have the same healthy start as do children of so many of the Members of this Congress and Senate.

So, I know that the next business before the Senate is the cloture motion on S. 4. But I am very hopeful that we will find an opportunity to address this important proposal. The majority leader felt our amendment on the budget was inconsistent with other terms in that agreement. Yet, I would say to my friend and colleague, it was interesting yesterday when the House Members went down to see the President that they introduced a new concept, a medical savings account, which Republicans and Democrats had agreed to last year on the Kassebaum-Kennedy bill, for 750,000 people. And the Republicans also proposed a limitation on punitive damages to protect doctors, even though we have some 50,000 Americans who die in hospitals every year from preventable injuries. Yet I didn't hear that that proposal was part of the budget deal.

So, I hope, as we move forward, we will be able to gain the attention of the majority leader on the issues of children's health. The majority leader knows very well the administration is