

TABLE I.—CUMULATIVE DOSES BY EVENT AND LOCATION
(Finite Dose to Next Event)—mr

EVENT	BRAVO	ROMEO	KOON	UNION	YANKEE	NECTAR	TOTAL
Days between events	26	11	19	9	9	10	
AERIAL MONITORING							
Lae	5.5	12	12	7.5	78	95	125
Ujae	6	32	17	9.5	48	1.4	114
Wotho	250	270	110	55	95	4	784
Ailinginae	160,000	3,400	3,300	8	600	70	67,000
Rongelap	1180,000	11,000	6,000	3,400	1,700	300	202,000
Rongerik	1190,000	9,000	5,000	550	1,400	280	206,000
Taongi	280	60	9.5	10	10	370
Bikar	160,000	3,000	1,200	650	1,700	150	67,000
Ulirik	122,000	1,200	700	100	330	50	24,000
Taka	115,000	800	1,000	120	380	50	17,000
Alluk	5,000	410	110	100	500	20	6,140
Jemo	1,200	410	130	18	200	20	1,978
Likiep	1,700	170	80	30	200	16	2,196
Namu	1.8	90	100	0	25	0	216
Ailinglapalap	7.2	140	100	8	0	0	255
Namorik	20	160	70	2	0	0	252
Ebon	20	250	50	8	25	0	353
Kili	20	200	70	0	0	1.3	291
Jaluit	20	300	70	8	0	2.6	401
Mili	60	160	200	20	0	1.3	441
Arno	60	200	300	8	25	1.3	594
Majuro	200	200	50	20	0	1.3	471
Aur	40	200	50	8	40	2.6	341
Maledlap	350	120	50	0	25	4.0	549
Eritalib	390	200	50	0	0	6.5	647
Wotje	1,800	300	200	13	220	10	2,543

¹ Based on arrival estimated from Rongerik data.

TEEN PREGNANCY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be here this evening, because it is Teen Pregnancy Awareness Month, to address this epidemic of teen pregnancy in our country. It is a reality that affects our entire society and it deserves not only our attention but it also deserves a series of remedies.

Teens are often a group invisible to health policymakers and providers because they are generally in good physical health and they have limited contact with health care providers. Parents and health care providers often believe that young equals healthy.

Unfortunately, the United States not only leads the Western industrialized world in teen sexual activity and teen pregnancy but there is double the rate of these activities in the United States than in other industrialized nations. That is shocking.

Teen sexual activity has led to 3 million teens acquiring sexually transmitted diseases each year along with one of the fastest rising rates of AIDS cases. The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases reports that 25 percent of new HIV infections are occurring to people between the ages of 13 and 20. Teen mothers are less likely to graduate from high school and nearly 80 percent of teen mothers turn to welfare.

These circumstances have had a detrimental effect on our children and obviously on our society as a whole.

The problem is apparent. But now what can we do? Teens who engage in risky behaviors such as sex at an early age may be attempting to mask or cope with emotional school or family problems, and these behaviors may be a call for help. By understanding and valuing the concerns of young people, adults

can help develop and encourage safer options that are attractive to adolescents and teens.

For the past few years, we have seen a slow decline in our Nation's teen pregnancy rates. We can be grateful for that. Communities all over the country have reached out to their teens by providing information and support.

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But what we need to know is we need to know what works. I am pleased to be a sponsor of H.R. 1636, the Teen Pregnancy Reduction Act introduced by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and supported and endorsed by many of the people who will be speaking this evening, including the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON), who is involved with this special order.

That legislation calls for an evaluation of the best methods of communicating with our youth about sex, and uses these programs as models for areas that are in need around the country. It is a nonpartisan approach, and it would include experts who would collaborate on the most effective method of getting in touch with teens and therefore decreasing teen pregnancy rates.

Some of the organizations leading this effort in battling teen pregnancy that would be called on in this legislation are the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Office of Population Affairs, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

It is obvious that a cookie cutter approach to teaching our teens about sex and how to reduce risky behavior will not be enough to minimize pregnancy rates. Now we as policymakers need to provide methods that work.

As a cosponsor of that Teen Pregnancy Reduction Act and a member of the House Advisory Panel to the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, and as a mother and as a grand-

parent, I urge our colleagues to join with us to combat this epidemic of teen pregnancy in our country.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. RUSH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PASS THE HATE CRIMES PREVENTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McGOVERN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder, who yesterday correctly testified before Congress that current Federal hate crime laws are inadequate in the fight against crimes of hate. Present laws do not prohibit crimes against individuals based on their sexual orientation or gender. Deputy Attorney General Holder urged Congress to pass legislation that would expand Federal authority to prosecute those responsible for such crimes.

On May 3, 1999, I hosted a community discussion at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts, on this timely and important piece of legislation, H.R. 1082, the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999.

The forum brought together scores of community leaders and organizations, including the National Conference for Community and Justice, the Human Rights Campaign, the Safe Homes

Project, the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Center, and the Jewish Federation of Central Massachusetts.

Over the past few months we as a country have witnessed horrific crimes motivated by hate. Last year James Byrd, Junior, a 49-year-old black man, was murdered in a brutal attack in Jasper, Texas. His alleged assailants, three white men, dragged him for 2 miles while he was chained to the back of a truck.

Four months later Matthew Shepard, an openly gay student at the University of Wyoming, was kidnapped, robbed, beaten, and burned by two men on a cold October night. This young man, with a promising future, died 6 days later.

Recently in Littleton, Colorado, certain high school students appeared to have been specifically targeted and murdered because of their race and chosen faith. In my own district, the Jewish Community Center in Worcester, Massachusetts, experienced the evils of anti-Semitism when Nazi swastikas were painted throughout the facilities.

Those who participated in the community meeting last week shared moving accounts on the effects of intolerance. These crimes attack the very democratic foundation of our country.

The Hate Crimes Prevention Act would expand the situations where the Department of Justice can prosecute defendants for violent crimes committed because of the victim's race, color, religion, or national origin.

It would also authorize the Department of Justice to prosecute individuals who commit violent crimes against others because of the victim's sexual orientation, gender, or disability. Current Federal law does not cover crimes with these motives.

In 1997, the latest year for which FBI figures are available, over 8,000 hate crime incidents were reported. That is nearly one hate crime every hour. Clearly the time to pass the Hate Crimes Prevention Act is now.

Over 40 States have hate crimes statutes, including, I am proud to say, my home State of Massachusetts. However, only 21 cover sexual orientation, 22 cover gender, and 21 cover disability. By strengthening the Federal law, State and local authorities will be able to utilize Federal personnel and investigative resources.

Hate knows no boundaries. We need a law to protect all Americans. Tough Federal hate crimes legislation would give our justice system the tools and authority to recognize acts of violence committed on the basis of a person's gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or religion.

By recognizing these incidents and punishing those responsible, we can begin to eradicate these acts of hate from our schools, our neighborhoods, and our country.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Junior, believed that injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. By pass-

ing this legislation, Congress will send a clear and powerful message that we will not tolerate these violent acts which not only change the life of the victim, but affect the entire community. The ripple effect caused by these crimes sends shock waves throughout the targeted community, often leaving fear, despair, and loneliness in its wake.

We all need to join together to break down the walls of ignorance and to build a community founded on tolerance, justice, and compassion. The allies of hate are not just the perpetrators. Silence and complacency are allies, as well. The enemy of hate is a community and a Congress that does not tolerate hateful messages, words, or deeds.

We must take a stand and pass the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999 now; not next year or sometime in the future, but now.

ENCOURAGING MEMBERS TO SUPPORT THE TEENAGE PREGNANCY PREVENTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank all of those who have joined me, and the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. CONNIE MORELLA) who has spoken earlier, and several others. The gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) is here, and the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) is here, who are all taking active time out to speak.

Mr. Speaker, we are here this evening because we care about our young people. We are here because we recognize that May has been designated as Teenage Pregnancy Month.

We are here to acknowledge the success of efforts that have been made as a result of communities working together and a variety of communities doing different things, pulling together parents, schools, communities, churches; understanding that there are no easy answers to teenage pregnancy, but understanding that it is a serious problem that indeed deserves our concentration and a concentrated effort on the part of all of us.

Abstinence certainly is the main program that we advocate, and feel that it is one sure method that young people can be assured of, if indeed they have that and practice that. Abstinence certainly would not only reduce and prevent teenage pregnancy, but it also will reduce and prevent many of the transmitted disease as they relate to being sexually active, none more drastically than the spread of AIDS, which takes too many lives.

However, abstinence alone will not do it, because too many young people, obviously, are involved. So we also advocate that there should be Planned Parenthood, there should be contraceptives, there should be a variety of educational counseling, health clinics.

There should be the community, the church, faith-based activities that encourage young people's development. We believe that if young people have a strategy for the future and have hope about their career and have economic security, they are more likely to be about developing themselves, rather than getting involved in behavior that is self-destructive, including premature sex.

Once a young person is pregnant, there are no good choices. Indeed, we know, because there is research that shows without a doubt teenage pregnancy not only brings stress to the teenage mother or the teenage father and their family, and the young person that is born, but also it is costly to society.

Research has shown that a teenaged daughter giving birth to a daughter, that daughter grows up and is 83 percent more likely to be a teenage mother herself. A son who is given birth by a teenage mother, that young man has a likelihood 2.7 times greater to get in trouble and to either have as his hope for the future going to prison or death. Those are not statistics that we can look and think that this is an easy answer by saying that that is just one approach. Several approaches must be used.

This is a serious problem because we think that teenage destructive behavior eventually is a continuum, whether it is getting involved with premature sexual activities or involved in drugs or involved in crime, all of the things that do not allow that young person to be the person that he or she has the potential of being and making a contribution. Society loses, not only through the costs to imprison that young man or the costs for sexual disease and transmission of those diseases, but the loss of the contribution that those young people could make is even more severe.

So we are here tonight to tell young people and adults that this is a serious problem. We are here to reinforce their value to us, and how we care about them.

I just want to mention things that we do in our district. We have now had several forums. This year alone we have had two. We had one last Saturday, where we had more than 50 young people and adults to come. We had ministers, we had counselors, we had health professionals, we had young people who were engaged with other young people. They had a teen summit where they talked to each other. It is surprising what teenagers say to themselves and to each other. They indeed can give some of the best wisdom.

I urge all of our colleagues to engage themselves with young people. Again, I want to thank all the Members who have come to speak on this important subject.