

After graduating from Mount Saint Mary's Seminary in Emmitsburg, Maryland, he was ordained on May 4, 1949 by Richard Cardinal Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, at the Holy Cross Cathedral in Boston. He was assigned to serve as Assistant Rector at the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist in Savannah Georgia. He went on to serve as an assistant pastor and then pastor of nearly a dozen churches across the state of Georgia, currently serving All Saints Catholic Church in Dunwoody. In 1969 he was given the title Prelate of Honor (Reverend Monsignor) by Pope Paul VI. He was elevated to the highest rank of Monsignor by Pope John Paul I in 1979.

I could list many other honors and awards conferred upon Monsignor Kiernan, but perhaps his greatest achievement is in the many lives he has touched. By now he must be on the third generation of performing baptisms and marriages. His counsel, his example, and his leadership have been a comfort and an inspiration to many thousands of Georgians. His community service and his work raising money for the Church have benefitted many others.

Those of us fortunate enough to know Monsignor Kiernan are thankful that we do and so I am pleased, Mr. President, to congratulate Monsignor Kiernan on reaching this milestone and to thank him for his many years of outstanding service to our state, our nation, and to God.●

UPCOMING ELECTIONS IN INDONESIA AND THE FUTURE OF EAST TIMOR

● Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, there are two issues of critical importance to the future of Indonesia, the region, and the international community which has interest in securing a stable and democratic future for Southeast Asia: the upcoming elections in Indonesia and the political status of East Timor. If the June national elections in Indonesia are determined to be free, fair and transparent, the ballot for East Timor's political future has a much better chance of being conducted under the same conditions. The U.S. and the international community must make a strong effort now to ensure that these conditions are established and upheld.

For the first time in forty-five years, Indonesians have a chance to participate in a free and fair election and to establish a government with popular support and legitimacy. For the first time in twenty-four years, the Indonesian government is willing to consider an East Timor that is independent of Indonesian rule, pending the decision of the East Timorese, themselves. Indonesia, indeed, stands at a cross-roads.

We must be sure that the U.S. and the international community stands there with it to guide Indonesia down the correct path. The path that leads to democracy and free-market eco-

nomics growth. Not the one headed into chaos and economic downturn. It is clear that the stakes are high.

Indonesia boasts the fourth largest population, and is a crucial player in Asia, where American economic and political interests overlap. In 1996, the United States benefitted from some \$3 billion in exports to Indonesia and American firms had invested over \$5.1 billion in Indonesia's growing economy. The Asian financial crisis reversed this course of economic expansion, crippling Indonesia's economy and exposing the inherent weakness in Indonesia's political structure under the Suharto regime.

The resulting disintegration, which I saw first-hand during my trip to Indonesia in December, is overwhelming. Indonesia's GNP fell by fifteen percent in 1998, and is predicted to experience another decline this year. Unemployment stands at over 20 million, up from 8 million last May. Forty percent of Indonesia's 218 million people live below the poverty line. But, this is not the end of it.

Economic instability has exacerbated the already prevalent political and social tensions. Student protests, attacks on Chinese businessmen, conflicts between Ambonese Christians and Muslims, and paramilitary violence in East Timor is evident across the country. Separatist forces on Aceh, Irian Jaya and other islands in Indonesia's multi-ethnic archipelago are gaining sway as Timorese independence moves closer to reality. The Indonesian government must take strong and decisive steps now to reduce these tensions and build respect for the rule of law and human rights. This is necessary and crucial in order to create an atmosphere conducive to holding democratic elections and determining, peacefully, the future political status of East Timor.

I must, however, commend the actions that President Habibie has taken thus far to open the political process and set the stage for democratic elections in June. In February, 1999, he signed legislation that established guidelines and procedures for conducting national elections. Forty-eight parties are now registered to compete in the June election, as opposed to three in the Suharto era. The military's representation in the parliament has also been reduced. Seats will be allocated by proportional representation, rather than the winner take all strategy which favored the Golkar party.

I am pleased to cosponsor legislation introduced by Senator Robert TORRICELLI which supports these efforts of the Indonesian government to achieve a real and peaceful transition to democracy. This bill calls upon the government to make necessary preparations to ensure that free, fair and transparent national elections will occur in June and that there is a strong commitment to uphold the results of them. It also asks all parties involved in determining the status of East Timor to seek an equitable and

workable resolution to this issue. I have cosponsored similar legislation in the past which affirmed the right of the East Timorese to have a referendum on self-determination, encouraged the Indonesian government to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and urged the Indonesian political leaders to implement political and economic reforms. I will continue to support such efforts in the future.

The reforms that the Indonesian government has implemented—however encouraging—do not on their own guarantee free and fair elections, nor do they help to reduce the tensions related to East Timor's political status. Violence has been on the rise. The world has witnessed increased hostilities in recent months among groups that have cultural and political interest in what the future shape of East Timor will be. The Indonesian government has a responsibility to resolve these tensions. I believe it can begin by abandoning its plan to employ civilian militias to combat violence and dismantling existing militias, whose abuses are already heightening the potential for violence. The government must help the military find means for handling violent outbursts effectively, without abuse.

Allegations of the Indonesian military's direct involvement in committing human rights abuses and perpetuating violence led me to support a restriction on U.S. arms sales and International Military Education and Training (IMET) aid to Indonesia which was initiated by Congress in 1993. I was, and still am, concerned that the Indonesian armed forces might use U.S. arms, military training, and financial assistance to commit human rights violations against innocent civilians. It remains necessary to keep these restrictions in place until it is clear that the Indonesian military is committed to upholding democratic principles.

I am encouraged that the leaders of the Indonesian military, the pro-Indonesia militias and the pro-Independence rebels signed a peace agreement on April 21, 1999 that calls for an end to the violence and a laying down of arms. It also establishes a Peace and Stability Commission which may help to determine the process by which full disarmament can occur and the political status of East Timor can be determined. These are significant steps forward and I believe lay the groundwork for real stability and peace.

Mr. President, it must not stop there, however. The Indonesian government—with the support and commitment of its military—must continue its dialogue with all competing factions, both those that support and those that oppose independence. Together, they must seek to resolve outstanding issues—such as disarmament and the question that will be asked on the ballot—in the most expeditious way possible. I am pleased that East Timor groups favoring independence from Indonesia have been included in recent

discussions regarding the future political status of East Timor. It is important for all parties to be at the table since all parties must ultimately abide by the agreement if it is to be credible and enduring.

While the exact details of the tripartite negotiations that occurred last month between Indonesia, Portugal and the U.N. are not fully clear at this time, the world community will be watching closely when they are released. The August ballot is supposed to determine the political future of East Timor. Whether the East Timorese choose independence or continued unity with Indonesia, the voting process and the period following the vote must be free of violence and intimidation. The world community can play an active role in helping the Indonesian government see that this happens.

The Administration has pledged \$30 million to assist Indonesia during its national election. However, I believe we, and others in the international community, should do more to make sure that sufficient funds are available both for a free and fair election to occur in June and to help the Indonesian government conduct a free and fair ballot for East Timor in August. The United Nations already has agreed to send a civilian police force to East Timor to monitor the vote. I believe this is a good first step. The U.N. presence should, though, be supplemented by international, non-governmental organizations, or equivalent Indonesian groups, which can help monitor and facilitate the ballot process.

The time is now for the U.S. and the international community to focus on Indonesia and East Timor. The national election for Indonesia is less than six weeks away and the ballot for East Timor is only about eight weeks after that. I believe, as one long involved in Southeast Asia, that it is important for those who have interest in the future stability of this region to start creating a positive atmosphere in which both of these events can occur.●

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

● Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, since 1963, May has traditionally been designated Older Americans Month. I would like to take this opportunity to thank these valuable citizens and share an article that was recently printed in the Des Moines Register. The author reminds us of the many contributions older Americans make to our communities.

As we prepare for one of the largest demographic shifts in the history of our nation, we as policy makers often focus on the challenges presented by a graying nation. However, as suggested by Francis Keith in his article, "Celebrate the Old Folks, Iowa's Assets," it would be a shame not to take the time to recognize and appreciate the vital role that seniors play in our communities.

Today more than ever, seniors are continuing to play active roles in their

communities. In my home state of Iowa, I know many seniors who perform both paid and volunteer work well into their later years. Their wisdom and experience are a valuable resource that we should not allow to go to waste.

Mr. Marion Tierney, of Des Moines, Iowa recently spoke at an Aging Committee event. He is a perfect example of an older American who continues to be an active participant in his community. He made a career change half a lifetime ago because he was looking for a new challenge in sales and increased earning potential. Today, at the age of eighty, he serves nearly 100 customers of Iowa Machinery and Supply.

In a highly competitive business, Mr. Tierney says hard work is the key to success. He brings know-how, experience, relationships, and trust to customers as he assists them in developing solutions to improve their productivity through the use of his company's industrial products. He stays on top of new technology and products and re-trains frequently to effectively meet customer needs. In turn, his field experience helps the company decide which new product lines to acquire.

His employer cites Mr. Tierney's willingness to share knowledge and experience with younger salesmen as a major contribution to the business.

Mr. Tierney is just one example of the many contributions older Americans make to their communities. I hope you will join me in honoring Mr. Tierney and all Older Americans for their many contributions. Not just during the month of May, but all year long.

I ask an article regarding Older Americans be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Des Moines Register, Apr. 27, 1999]

CELEBRATE THE 'OLD FOLKS,' IOWA'S ASSETS

(By Francis Keith)

In recent months there have been numerous stories about the aging of Iowa. The news reporters say our older population is a burden. They say that the increasing numbers of older people will be a liability for all the younger people who still work and pay taxes in Iowa. The graying of Iowa it's called.

There are predictions that as this trend continues, the problem of so many old people will become acute and drag the state into some economic quagmire that will have a negative effect on everyone living here.

I take a different and more positive view. I am retired, over 65; I was born in Iowa, I worked my whole life in Iowa and I retired in Iowa. Most of my peers and close friends are over 65. Many are over 70 and some over 80. For the most part, we "old Iowans" remain very active in our community and church and we know we are an asset to the state. We pay our own way and we make a contribution. We old people are a renewable resource.

We pay property taxes and help pay for the public schools, yet none of us has children still in school. We don't drive as much as when we worked and chauffeured our children to school and activities. Still, we pay our share of the street budget and we don't wear out the roads.

We pay income taxes, like everyone else, on our pensions, on interest earned on our savings, even on part of our Social Security.

We don't go to jail very often. As a group, we have a very low crime rate. Few of us are druggies, abuse children, speed, rob banks or use excess alcohol. We don't tie up the courts or fill the jails.

We pay our share of sales tax. We still buy things locally and support the stores and shops of Iowa. We eat out more often, while we may not have as much income as when we worked, we have more disposable income.

Most of our income is fixed, which has its limitations. But on the other hand, we aren't caught in economic downturns, layoffs, unemployment, labor strikes and other crises of the work years. Our income is limited, but dependable.

We know how to work. While it's true we don't run as fast as we used to, we are steady and dependable and we're not afraid to work. Some of us still have business interests and work every day. When we do have a business, we employ Iowans and contribute to the economic well-being of our state.

We work for free. We volunteer. We serve on boards and committees of many community activities and at hospitals and care centers, libraries, churches and schools. We give our time; some of us almost as much as a full-time job. We baby-sit our grandchildren.

We're a stable population. We don't move around much. Not that we don't travel for fun. We do that whenever we can, but we aren't job-hopping. We don't have to prove ourselves anymore by buying a bigger house or a bigger car, just to impress our peers. Been there, done that. We've been in the rat race—we know sometimes the rat wins. We've learned to rest a little, to see the world up close and far away. We look at sunsets and flowers and people in a little different way now. We have learned patience and tolerance and we are more thankful and appreciative of little things.

We even contribute when we are sick, which some doomsayers point out derisively as a negative of being old. Even our being in the hospital more than our younger friends contributes to the economy of Iowa. We keep people working as nurses, therapists, lab technicians and so on. We all die sometime, and for us it's likely to be sooner. Even that gives a job to someone.

Wouldn't any state like to have a group of honest, reliable, stable, sociable, tax-paying citizens who are willing to work without pay, who support our local businesses and who never go on strike?

Well, look around, Iowa, we're already here. We're your retired citizens. And we're working hard to keep Iowa the great state we choose to retire in.

We're nice people to have around. We know we're pretty darned good citizens and we have our pride. We have beaten the system. We have reached retirement with all its promises, most of which are true. Let's celebrate all the "old folks" in Iowa, not put them down as a liability.●

JAPANESE CAR CARRIER TRADE

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, with our trade deficit continuing to grow and with Japanese vehicle manufacturers continuing to increase exports to the United States, I rise to remind my colleagues that competitive U.S. companies continue to be thwarted in their efforts to break down the walls of "kereitsu" relationships built up over decades in Japan. With Prime Minister Obuchi making his first official state visit to the United States, I thought it useful to review our economic relationship, or lack thereof.