

The resolution conveys the sense of the Senate that the United States expresses its sympathy for those killed at Tiananmen Square and commends the Chinese citizens who have continued over the last decade to peacefully advocate greater democracy and respect for human rights in China. This resolution further calls on the authorities in China to reevaluate the events of June 1989, establish a commission to investigate what happened, release those still being held in connection with the democratic rally, and cease current harassment and detention of those still seeking democratic reform. This resolution makes a simple, clear request, one that the Senate has made many times before—free the Tiananmen Square democratic protesters and accept the legitimacy of the voices that still cry out for peaceful democratic reform in China.

Mr. President, first I would like this opportunity to express my deep regret at the unfortunate, and unintentional, bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade. Regardless of my continuing concerns with some of China's practices, I certainly feel great sorrow that innocent civilians were hurt under these circumstances.

Nevertheless, we can not, we will not, let this tragic accident, nor the impact it may have on our relations with China, silence our voices on the subject of democracy and human rights in China, or cause us to overlook the continuing ramifications of the events in Tiananmen Square ten years ago. China's human rights practices remain abhorrent, and we will not allow recent events to dampen our continued vigilance and willingness to condemn such practices. It is noteworthy that the demonstrations in China in reaction to the bombing are perhaps the largest since the Tiananmen Square protests. It is ironic that public protest is OK when it serves the government's interest, and not OK when it threatens the government's hold on power. This is an unacceptable double standard, and I believe we would be derelict in our duties if we did not keep our attention focused on the lack of freedom in China.

As we all know, this April, under considerable pressure from the Congress, the United States sponsored a resolution at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to condemn China's ongoing abuses of human rights. As in past years, China's leaders aggressively lobbied against efforts at the Commission earlier and more actively than the countries that supported the resolution. Once again, Beijing's vigorous efforts have resulted in a "no action" motion at the Commission. While I commend the Administration's actions this year, I question whether our late and halfhearted support for condemnation of China doomed that resolution to failure. We must not allow China to believe that its human rights practices are acceptable. We must remember that if it was only under the pressure of previous Geneva resolu-

tions that China signed in 1997 the UN Covenant of Social Economic and Cultural Rights and in October 1998 the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. We should also not overlook the fact that neither of these important international documents has yet been ratified or implemented.

Mr. President, while recent attention has been drawn to the Embassy bombing, repeated allegations of espionage and of efforts to influence our elections, and the negotiations for China's entrance to the WTO, these current concerns should not obscure our views of the ongoing human rights abuses that abound throughout China and Tibet. According to Amnesty International, the human rights situation in China shows no fundamental change, despite the recent promises from the government of China. At least 2,000 people remain in prison for counter-revolutionary crimes that are no longer even on the books in China. At least 200 individuals detained or arrested for Tiananmen Square activities a decade ago are also still in prison. By China's own statistics, there are nearly a quarter of a million Chinese people imprisoned under the "re-education through labor" system. This situation demonstrates that China has yet to learn the lesson of Tiananmen Square—that the aspiration of the Chinese people for human rights and democratic reform will not disappear with time or repression.

On this, the tenth anniversary of the traumatic Tiananmen Square massacre, we must remember the brave Chinese citizens who stood before the tanks and gave their lives to express their hopes for freedom. They breathed their last on the bloody pavement of Tiananmen, hoping that their sacrifice would help bring democratic reform and respect for human rights to their fellow countrymen. We must continue to honor those who made such dramatic sacrifices for their beliefs. In this momentous year in which China marks not only the tenth anniversary of Tiananmen Square, but also the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we must not choose silence on this issue. Only by repeating our demands for change, can we appropriately honor those who were willing to sacrifice all to achieve a better life for the people of China.

Mr. President, I strongly commend my friends, the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) for their leadership on this important, long-standing issue. ●

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet

on Tuesday, May 18, 1999, at 9:30 a.m. on TV violence and safe harbor legislation.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent to conduct a hearing on Tuesday, May 18, 1999 beginning at 10:00 a.m. in room 215 Dirksen.

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

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet for a hearing on "ESEA: Educating the Forgotten Half" during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 18, 1999, at 10:00 a.m.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CLEAN AIR, WETLANDS, PRIVATE PROPERTY, AND NUCLEAR SAFETY

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety be granted permission to conduct a hearing on the Environmental Protection Agency's proposed sulfur standard for gasoline as contained in the proposed Tier Two standard for automobiles Tuesday, May 18, 9:30 a.m., Hearing Room (SD-406).

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, AND REGULATION

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Energy Research, Development, Production, and Regulation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 18, for purposes of conducting a subcommittee hearing, which is scheduled to begin at 2:30 p.m. The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 924, the Federal Royalty Certainty Act.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTRY CONSERVATION AND RURAL REVITALIZATION

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Subcommittee on Forestry, Conservation and Rural Revitalization be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday May 18, 1999. The purpose of this meeting will be to discuss noxious weeds and plant pests.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

● Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, it may be human nature to overlook the

hardships of previous generations. We don't think about suffering we don't have to endure. This is the way it should be. And this is the hope of America's innovators, who work to ease misfortune for our children and grandchildren.

One of those innovators is a 101-year-old woman from Sioux City, Iowa. Louise Humphrey was a leading light in the battle against polio, one of the most terrifying illnesses of our century. Because of her work, and the work of others devoted to finding a cure, polio is virtually non-existent in our country.

It's hard for anyone who didn't live through the 1940s and 1950s to understand fully the fear of polio. The disease was highly contagious and sometimes fatal. It attacked the lungs and the limbs. It immobilized its victims, made them struggle for breath and often forced them to breathe through mechanical iron lungs. Parents wouldn't allow their children to go swimming, or to drink out of public fountains, for fear of contagion. Those children fortunate enough to escape the illness saw their classmates return to school in leg braces and watched news reels of people in iron lungs.

At the height of the epidemic, during the late 1940s and early 1950s, polio struck between 20,000 to 50,000 Americans each year. In one year—1952—58,000 people caught the disease. Most of them were children.

Mrs. Humphrey of Sioux City became interested in polio before the height of the epidemic. In the 1930s, according to the Sioux City Journal, she saw firsthand the ravaging effects of polio after meeting a man who had been disabled by the disease. She and her husband, the late Dr. J. Hubert Humphrey, a Sioux City dentist, became leaders in the fight against polio. They headed the Woodbury County chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Mrs. Humphrey was elected state chairman of the woman's division of the foundation.

The Humphreys raised thousands of dollars for equipment and therapy to battle the disease. They enlisted entertainers and circus performers in the cause, hosting these individuals at fund-raising parties. Their guests included Bob Hope, clown Emmett Kelly and a ham sandwich-eating elephant.

Their work contributed to a climate in which Jonas Salk developed the first polio vaccine. His vaccine, and another developed by Dr. Albert Sabin, soon became widely available. Polio is virtually non-existent in our country, although it remains a Third World threat.

Mrs. Humphrey has said she has no secret for living such a long life. She advises people to "just be happy and be well." She has never had an ache or pain. What she did have in abundance was empathy, kindness, generosity and devotion. Because of her contributions, millions of American children will live without a debilitating disease.

On June 3, Mrs. Humphrey will turn 102. In advance of her birthday, during Older Americans Month, I want to thank Mrs. Humphrey for helping to make our country strong. Mrs. Humphrey, with her clear vision and compassionate concern for America's children, perfectly illustrates the theme of Older Americans Month: "Honor the Past, Imagine the Future: Toward a Society for All Ages."•

TRIBUTE TO JOE TAUB

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a great friend, Joe Taub, in celebration of his 70th birthday on May 19th. Joe is a tremendously hard worker and a world-class philanthropist, and I'm proud to say he's been my friend for almost 50 years.

Joe came from humble beginnings in Paterson, NJ to join me in founding Automatic Data Processing in 1949. Today, the company employs over 30,000 people in the U.S. and Europe. Even after leaving ADP in 1971, Joe continued to lead an active business life, starting his own company and becoming owner of the New Jersey Nets basketball team. Along the way, Joe donated his time to several charities and with his wife, Arlene, established the Taub-Gorelick Laboratory at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center to aid breast cancer victims.

Joe has always worked to improve the world around him. To help keep inner city kids off the streets, he financed several scholarships and started the Taub-Doby Basketball League. And he contributed to the redevelopment of Paterson by giving the city a museum documenting its history.

Mr. President, Joe isn't remarkable just for his business achievements and philanthropy. He's also been a loving, devoted husband for 45 years and has done a wonderful job as a father and grandfather.

I would like to extend my heartfelt best wishes to a long-time friend and former business partner in honor of his 70th birthday. Joe, on behalf of myself and all those whose lives you have touched, we wish you the best.•

HONORING SAMUEL STROUM

• Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I submit the following letter to be printed in the RECORD.

The letter follows:

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, June 19, 1999.

Mr. KERRY KILLINGER,
Honorary Chair, North West Industry Partnership, Seattle, WA.

DEAR MR. KILLINGER: tonight, you are gathered to recognize the outstanding accomplishments of Samuel Stroum. Nothing could give me more pleasure than to congratulate my friend, Sam Stroum, the 1999 recipient of the Donnal Thomas Medal of Achievement award. Dr. Thomas was a man of great vision, integrity, determination, and he possessed a strong commitment to helping his fellow citizens. Because Sam personi-

fies these same characteristics, it is only fitting that he should be the recipient of this award.

For half a century, Sam has been an established leader in our state. Sam has continued to give back to his community in immeasurable and invaluable ways. He has set the tone, led by example, and has propelled his peers to do better. Tonight as Sam is being lauded for his many accomplishments and contributions, I suspect that there as many untold stories where Sam has quietly made a difference.

In the past decade, our state has experienced tremendous developments in the high-tech industry. From the very beginning, Sam could see the future of that industry and knew how it would benefit Washington. He encouraged its development and became actively involved in expanding the software business in Washington, creating more jobs and spurring unprecedented economic growth.

More importantly, Samuel understands that there is more to life than business. There is art, community cohesion, and the need and desire to continue one's education. Sam has rescued community centers from financial disaster, expanded art galleries, and raised funds for hundreds of organizations.

Sam is an invaluable asset to our community for his vision, leadership, and compassion for those in need. I am convinced that Washington state is far better because of him.

Sincerely,

SLADE GORTON,
U.S. Senator.•

TRIBUTE TO THE RIGHT REVEREND MARION BOWMAN

• Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to offer a solemn tribute to an educator and clergyman whose life spanned most of this great century: the Right Reverend Marion Bowman of Florida.

Father Marion Bowman passed away last week, and was buried on Friday, May 14, 1999, at the St. Leo Abbey Cemetery. As coach, teacher and president, Father Bowman was a guiding force at St. Leo College in St. Leo, FL. He is survived by a large and loving family, and a legion of alumni and friends of St. Leo College.

Born on June 30, 1905, in Lebanon, KY, he made his first profession of vows twenty years later, and was ordained as a priest in 1931. His association with St. Leo began as a young man; he graduated from St. Leo College Prep School in 1923.

Father Bowman served as the third abbot of St. Leo Abbey, from 1954-69. On April 27, 1970, Father Bowman was elected president of St. Leo College and served on the institution's Board of Trustees as well.

A versatile man, Father Bowman taught math, physics and chemistry at the prep school, and for four years was St. Leo's sole coach, heading the football, baseball, basketball and track teams. He also served as athletic director, and played a key role in converting St. Leo from a prep school to a college.

In 1971, St. Leo College bestowed an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree on Father Bowman.