

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 Donnell 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.

Mr. President, as we approach a new millennium and look back on the all-but-completed Twentieth Century, we are reminded of the importance of the dedicated people who impart knowledge, teach values, coach athletes and manage our schools. Father Marion Bowman—teacher, cleric and friend of St. Leo College—did all those things and many more, and we salute his dedication and his multiple contributions.●

DEPLOYMENT OF A NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 78, H.R. 4.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4) to declare it to be the policy of the United States to deploy a national missile defense.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all after the enacting clause be stricken and the text of S. 257, as passed by the Senate, be inserted in lieu thereof. I further ask consent that the bill then be read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The bill (H.R. 4), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

PUBLIC SAFETY MEDAL OF VALOR ACT

Mr. HATCH. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 95, S. 39.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 39) to provide a national medal for public safety officers who act with extraordinary valor above and beyond the call of duty, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LEAHY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. I commend, as a cosponsor, Senator STEVENS and the others who worked so hard on this.

Mr. HATCH. I feel exactly the same way.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 39) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 39

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be referred to as the "Public Safety Medal of Valor Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Authorization of Medal of Valor.
- Sec. 3. Medal of Valor Review Board.
- Sec. 4. Board personnel matters.
- Sec. 5. National medal office.
- Sec. 6. Definitions.
- Sec. 7. Authorization of appropriations.
- Sec. 8. Conforming repeal.
- Sec. 9. Consultation requirement.

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF MEDAL OF VALOR.

The President may award, and present in the name of Congress, a Medal of Valor of appropriate design, with ribbons and appurtenances, to a public safety officer who is cited by the Attorney General, upon the recommendation of the Medal of Valor Review Board, for extraordinary valor above and beyond the call of duty. The Public Safety Medal of Valor is the highest national award for valor by a public safety officer.

SEC. 3. MEDAL OF VALOR REVIEW BOARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF BOARD.—There is hereby established a Medal of Valor Review Board (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Board"), which shall be composed of 11 members appointed in accordance with subsection (b), and shall conduct its business in accordance with this Act.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) MEMBERS.—The members of the Board shall be individuals with knowledge or expertise, whether by experience or training, in the field of public safety, of which—

(A) two shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate;

(B) two shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate;

(C) two shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(D) two shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives; and

(E) three shall be appointed by the President, including one with experience in firefighting, one with experience in law enforcement, and one with experience in emergency services.

(2) TERM.—The term of a Board member shall be 4 years.

(3) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the membership of the Board shall not affect the powers of the Board and shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(4) OPERATION OF THE BOARD.—

(A) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet at the call of the Chairman, who shall be elected by the Board, and shall meet not less than twice each year. The initial meeting of the Board shall be conducted not later than 90 days after the appointment of the last member of the Board.

(B) VOTING AND RULES.—A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum to conduct business, but the Board may establish a lesser quorum for conducting hearings scheduled by the Board. The Board may establish by majority vote any other rules for the conduct of the Board's business, if such rules are not inconsistent with this Act or other applicable law.

(c) DUTIES.—The Board shall select candidates as recipients of the Medal of Valor from among applications received by the National Medal Office. Not more than once each year, the Board shall present to the Attorney General the name or names of persons it recommends as Medal of Valor recipients. In a given year, the Board is not required to select any recipients, but is limited to a maximum number of 10 recipients. The Attorney General may in extraordinary cases increase the number of recipients in a given

year. The Board shall set an annual timetable for fulfilling its duties under this Act.

(d) HEARINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Board may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, administer such oaths, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Board considers advisable to carry out its duties.

(2) WITNESS EXPENSES.—Witnesses requested to appear before the Board may be paid the same fees as are paid to witnesses under section 1821 of title 28, United States Code. The per diem and mileage allowances for witnesses shall be paid from funds appropriated to the Board.

(e) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Board may secure directly from any Federal department or agency such information as the Board considers necessary to carry out its duties. Upon the request of the Board, the head of such department or agency may furnish such information to the Board.

(f) INFORMATION TO BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL.—The Board shall not disclose any information which may compromise an ongoing law enforcement investigation or is otherwise required by law to be kept confidential.

SEC. 4. BOARD PERSONNEL MATTERS.

(a) COMPENSATION OF BOARD MEMBERS.—

(1) NON-GOVERNMENT.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), each member of the Board shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which such member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Board.

(2) GOVERNMENT.—All members of the Board who serve as officers or employees of the United States, a State, or local government, shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for those services.

(b) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Board shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter 1 of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of service for the Board.

SEC. 5. NATIONAL MEDAL OFFICE.

There is established within the Department of Justice a national medal office. The office shall generally support the Board and shall, with the concurrence of the Board, establish criteria and procedures for the submission of recommendations of nominees for the Medal of Valor.

SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term "public safety officer" means a person serving a public agency, with or without compensation, as a firefighter, law enforcement officer (including a corrections or court officer or a civil defense officer), or emergency services officer, as defined by the Attorney General in implementing this Act; and

(2) the term "State" means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

SEC. 8. CONFORMING REPEAL.

Section 15 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 is repealed.