

real difference in the lives of children. It has given them an opportunity to get an education and to break the cycle of poverty.

In August 2005, I visited Pakistan and spent time at an IPEC program funded by the U.S. Department of Labor to combat child labor in the Pakistani carpet industry. I was able to sit down and talk with young adults who had been laborers in the carpet industry as children but had been removed and given the opportunity to go to school. In Pakistan, the Department of Labor's international child labor program has helped to ensure that 20,000 children between the ages of 10–18 have been removed from hazardous work conditions and provided with either nonformal education or vocational training. I have also visited child labor rehabilitation programs in Brazil, Nepal, and Bangladesh. These visits have showed me the incredibly beneficial impacts that governments can make, but I also realize that industry partnerships are essential to the real eradication of child labor.

Although there has been a tremendous amount of progress in ending child labor, now is not the time to become complacent. Unfortunately, hundreds of millions of children are still forced to work illegally for little or no pay. Economic development alone is not enough, and we must focus on human rights and educational opportunities for those in poverty. Social change must go hand in hand with economic development, which requires workers' and employers' organizations. Our keys to success will be mainstreaming child labor efforts with other human rights and development goals, as well as getting national governments, NGOs, and international organizations all working cooperatively to end child poverty.

We should not think about these children only on June 12 each year. We should think about this last vestige of slavery 365 days a year. I have remained steadfast in my commitment to eliminating abusive and exploitative child labor. It was in 1992 that I first introduced a bill to ban all products made by abusive and exploitative child labor from entering the United States. In my view, we can make significant progress to eliminate this scourge if we all do our part and redouble our efforts. This means that governments must not merely pass laws but enforce them, while also striving to provide quality, free education. Businesses must take responsibility, as well, by not hiring children, and by paying adults livable wages so they can provide for their families. Multilateral institutions must also play a robust role. Together, we can eliminate the worst forms of child labor by 2016.

BROADCAST DECENCY ENFORCEMENT ACT

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the Broadcast De-

cency Enforcement Act. As an original cosponsor of the bipartisan bill, I strongly support the Senate's recent unanimous action to add real teeth to the broadcast decency laws. The Broadcast Decency Enforcement Act enables the Federal Communications Commission to significantly increase the fines on television and radio broadcasters who violate the FCC decency rules regarding over-the-air public broadcasts. Specifically, this legislation will increase the maximum fine for the broadcast of obscene, indecent, or profane material to \$325,000 for each violation, with a cap of \$3 million for any single act or failure to act. This is a tenfold increase over the current maximum fine per offense.

The First amendment states, "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press." However, the Supreme Court has determined many times that not all forms of speech are protected. In fact, the Court has deemed fit to regulate such forms of speech as obscenity, defamation, speech that incites violence, speech that is harmful to children, and speech that is broadcasted on radio and television.

Unfortunately, broadcasters have recently started playing fast and loose with the decency guidelines. Some of the infractions have made the headlines, but many others never do. Either way, the broadcasters have a responsibility to America's viewing public, and particularly to America's parents. Their behavior demands a response. Allowing obscene, indecent, or profane material over our unrestricted airways can make the job of raising children in today's world even tougher than it already might be. Putting in place a fine that means something significant to broadcasters who violate decency regulations will help parents who are trying to surround their young children with good role models and decent behavior.

My parents provided me with a strong value system that I depend on to this day. As a father of two teenage daughters, I am doing my best to make sure my girls understand the difference between right and wrong as they prepare for life on their own. Parents will always have the primary role of instilling values in children, supported by teachers, church leaders, and friends. Decent television will never take the place of good parenting, but if there is a modest action that we can take here in Washington to keep the airwaves a little cleaner, I believe we should take that action. I am proud to support this effort to do just that.

Mr. President, the House has recently passed this same legislation, and I call on the President to sign the bill into law. American families deserve nothing less.

APPRECIATION FOR LARRY Q. NOWELS

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to extend

the appreciation of the Senate to a dedicated public servant at the Congressional Research Service, CRS, of the Library of Congress. Larry Q. Nowels is retiring from CRS after more than 30 years of service to the Congress. This length of public service is not only a credit to Mr. Nowels but also a demonstration of the dedication that the staff of the Congressional Research Service brings in its support of our work in Congress.

Mr. Nowels first joined CRS in 1973 as an information resources assistant, while simultaneously pursuing an advanced degree in international relations at American University. His primary responsibility at CRS was to help in the management of the Foreign Affairs Division library, a task for which he was well prepared, having worked throughout his high school years as a library page in Claremont, CA. In a very short time he was promoted to division librarian, then to technical information specialist, to foreign affairs analyst, and finally to foreign affairs specialist. He served as section head of the International Organizations, Development, and Security Section of the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division from 1985 to 1997, and for a period in 1992, served as acting assistant chief of the division.

Mr. Nowels' first research assignment at CRS was to assist senior staff in monitoring reporting requirements in the foreign affairs field, a joint committee project begun in 1975 for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and House Committee on International Relations. For the next 30 years, Mr. Nowels would assist Congress in tracking, moderating, and understanding the use of reporting requirements in fulfilling its oversight responsibility. In that first year, Mr. Nowels was also involved in the preparation of three other contributions by CRS to the congressional committees dedicated to foreign relations: the Committee on Foreign Relations' biennial Legislative History; the Committee on International Relations' annual Congress and Foreign Policy; and the annual Legislation on Foreign Relations, a joint committee project begun by the 88th Congress and continued to this day as a joint effort of the Congressional Research Service, Committee on Foreign Relations, and Committee on International Relations. Mr. Nowels remained intimately involved with each of these projects for many years and also provided mentorship to a notable succession of CRS staff.

During his career, Mr. Nowels wrote nearly 500 memoranda and reports for Members of Congress and congressional committees, organized numerous seminars, provided many briefings to Members and congressional staff, accompanied congressional delegations abroad, and testified before congressional committees, primarily on issues related to foreign assistance. Over the years, he introduced congressional staff persons, both new to Washington

and those most senior, to the appropriations process through courses in the Graduate Legislative Institute and briefed newly elected Members of Congress at biennial Williamsburg seminars. He provided groundbreaking analysis to the Congress on U.S. aid to Communist nations, implications of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction on foreign policy, debt forgiveness including heavily indebted poorest country—HIPC—Initiatives, post-Cold War aid, Israeli loan guarantees, numerous congressional-executive efforts at foreign aid reform, international family planning programs, third-country foreign aid programs, establishment of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and multiyear foreign policy budget trends.

Mr. Nowels attended the National War College at the National Defense University in 1986–1987, where he won an award for his writing. On several occasions he was detailed to committees to serve alongside committee staff. In recent years, he traveled extensively on behalf of the Department of State's Speakers Program to speak to foreign officials, academics, and journalists on the U.S. Congress and U.S. foreign policy.

Mr. Nowels' exemplary contribution and service has been recognized by the Congressional Research Service with numerous special service awards, performance awards, and outstanding performance evaluations. His sustained excellence was acknowledged and honored by the Library of Congress with a Meritorious Service Award in 1992.

Larry Nowels is a fine example of those many dedicated staff of the Congressional Research Service who help inform Congress as it deliberates important public policy issues. His gracious demeanor and considerable expertise on U.S. foreign aid and U.S. foreign policy made him an invaluable asset to Congress for many years. On behalf of my colleagues, I extend our deep appreciation to Larry for his service and wish him the very best in future endeavors.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO VICE ADMIRAL KEITH W. LIPPERT

• Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a lifetime commitment of service to the United States of America, our Defense Department and our great U.S. Navy by a true patriot, VADM Keith W. Lippert, Supply Corps, U.S. Navy. On September 1, 2006, Vice Admiral Lippert will retire after 37 years and 8 months of dedicated and exceptionally distinguished service in the U.S. Navy. In addition to his retirement, Vice Admiral Lippert will relinquish command as the 14th Director of the Defense Logistics Agency, DLA, and I would note that he will retire as our longest serving DLA Director having spent the last 5 years at the helm

of a Defense agency that has become increasingly important to the Nation. The Admiral's departure is indeed a loss for our nation since over these last 5 years, he has made remarkable accomplishments and I would highlight a few of them here.

The remarkable success of our military servicemen and women in the field, and the battles won every day by our forces engaged in the global war against terrorism could not be accomplished if not for the unparalleled logistics support our military so critically depends upon. On Admiral Lippert's watch this support has increased to the extent that 95 percent of the materials used by the entire U.S. military is provided by the 22,000 personnel hard at work in DLA activities around the globe and many here in Virginia. I am proud to note that Virginia hosts the DLA Headquarters and the Defense Energy Support Center at Fort Belvoir in Northern Virginia, the Defense Supply Center, Aviation, and Distribution Depot in our State capital of Richmond, and another Distribution Depot right on Virginia's Navy waterfront in Norfolk.

DLA has facilities in 48 States and 24 countries around the world and each facility is a source of pride for all of the DLA employees. All of the fuel supporting our jets, helicopters, ships and tanks is purchased by DLA. All of the food, military clothing, and supplies needed to sustain our forces is managed by the DLA workforce.

The DLA Defense Distribution system, a total of 26 distribution depots here in the United States and in overseas locations such as Kuwait, Korea, Japan, Italy, and Germany are all crucial to the steady flow of materials to our troops and these depots constitute a national treasure in their own right.

Allied forces that have partnered with DLA on Admiral Lippert's watch also enjoy this same support.

Remarkably, Admiral Lippert has aggressively driven down the cost of managing this enterprise to the lowest level in the 45-year history of DLA while dramatically improving the inventory validity of our critical defense stocks, championing a series of transformational initiatives, leading the most successful enterprise resource planning software re-engineering initiative in the entire Defense Department, and greatly improving the quality of customer service provided by this amazing Agency. I would add that the Agency has become equally important to the Coast Guard, FEMA and other Agencies in our Federal, State, and local governments. This support was especially significant to our country after the last hurricane season when millions of Meals Ready to Eat, MREs, were sent en masse from Norfolk to our fellow citizens in need.

Thirty-eight years ago, Vice Admiral Lippert earned his commission through the Navy Reserve Officer Training Corps program at Miami University in Oxford, OH, with a bachelor of arts de-

gree in mathematics in 1968. He received his master's degrees in management and in operations research from the Naval Postgraduate School. In 1994, he attended the senior executive program in national and international security at the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

The admiral has spent a significant time on sea duty tours including service as the supply officer on the nuclear submarine USS *Queenfish*, SSN 651, as assistant supply officer on the Submarine Tender USS *Simon Lake*, AS 33, and as the supply officer on the Submarine Tender USS *Canopus*, AS 34. The admiral has had increasingly important shore duty tours including assignments as assistant comptroller, Commander Submarine Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet, operations research officer at the Navy Ships Parts Control Center, Mechanicsburg, PA; inventory analysis staff, Naval Supply Systems Command, Washington, DC; executive officer, Naval Supply Center, Jacksonville, FL; and director, spares programs and policy branch in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Logistics.

In 1990, he rejoined the Naval Supply Systems Command as the deputy commander for financial management/comptroller. From July 1993 to July 1995, Admiral Lippert served as the commander, Defense General Supply Center in the great capital of our commonwealth, Richmond. In August 1995, he became the first commander of the Naval Inventory Control Point with offices in Philadelphia, PA, and Mechanicsburg, PA. Admiral Lippert officially entered the Flag Officer Corps when he was awarded the rank of rear admiral, lower half, in November 1995. From 1997 to 1999, he served as the vice commander for the Naval Supply Systems Command and received his promotion to rear admiral, upper half, in October 1998. From 1999 to 2001, he commanded the Naval Supply Systems Command and served as the Navy's 41st chief of Supply Corps. In May of 2000, President Clinton appointed Vice Admiral Lippert to represent the Navy as a member of the President's Committee for Purchase from People who are Blind or Severely Disabled. He assumed his current position as the director of DLA in July of 2001 and received his promotion to vice admiral in September of 2001.

His decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, three Legion of Merits, four Meritorious Service Medals, two Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medals, Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal, and Submarine Supply Dolphins. He is also the recipient of the Society of Logistics Engineers 1992 International Award for outstanding performance in financial management/inventory control. Under Admiral Lippert's tenure as Director, DLA received two Joint Meritorious Unit Awards.

In closing I wish to commend Vice Admiral Lippert for his nearly 38 years