

limits on expression in specific instances have long been recognized as legitimate means of maintaining public safety and decency, as well as orderliness and productive value of public debate; and

Whereas, Certain actions, although arguably related to one person's free expression, nevertheless raise issues concerning public decency, public peace, and the rights of expression and sacred values of others; and

Whereas, There are symbols of our national soul such as the Washington Monument, the United States Capitol Building, and memorials to our greatest leaders, which are the property of every American and are therefore worthy of protection from desecration and dishonor; and

Whereas, The American Flag to this day is a most honorable and worthy banner of a nation that is thankful for its strengths and committed to curing its faults, and remains the destination of millions of immigrants attracted by the universal power of the American ideal; and

Whereas, The law as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court no longer accords to the Stars and Stripes that reverence, respect, and dignity befitting the banner of that most noble experiment of a nation-state; and

Whereas, It is only fitting that people everywhere should lend their voices to a forceful call for a restoration of the Stars and Stripes to a proper station under law and decency;

Now, therefore, Your Memorialists respectfully pray that the Congress of the United States propose an amendment of the United States Constitution, for ratification by the states, specifying that Congress and the states shall have the power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States; be it

Resolved, That certified copies of this Memorial be immediately transmitted by the secretary of state to the president and the secretary of the United States Senate, to the speaker and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and to each member of this state's delegation to the Congress.

STATE OF HAWAII, HOUSE CONCURRENT
RESOLUTION 142

Whereas, the flag of the United States is the ultimate symbol of our country and it is the unique fiber that holds together a diverse and different people into a nation we call America and the United States; and

Whereas, as of May, 1994, forty-three states have memorials to the United States Congress urging action to protect the American flag from willful physical desecration and these legislations represent nearly two hundred and twenty nine million Americans, more than ninety percent of our country's population; and

Whereas, although the right of free expression is part of the foundation of the United States Constitution, very carefully drawn limits on expression in specific instances have long been recognized as legitimate means of maintaining public safety and decency, as well as orderliness and productive value of public debate; and

Whereas, certain actions, although arguably related to one person's free expression, nevertheless raise issues concerning public decency, public peace, and the rights of other citizens; and

Whereas, there are symbols of our national soul such as the Washington Monument, the United States Capitol Building, and memorials to our greatest leaders, which are the property of every American and are therefore worthy of protection from desecration and dishonor; and

Whereas, the American Flag is a most honorable and worthy banner of a nation which

is thankful for its strengths and committed to curing its faults and remains the destination of millions of immigrants attracted by the universal power of the American ideal; and

Whereas, the law as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court no longer accords to the Stars and Stripes the reverence, respect, and dignity befitting the banner of that most noble experiment of a nation-state; and

Whereas, it is only fitting that people everywhere should lend their voices to a forceful call for restoration to the Stars and Stripes of a proper station under law and decency; and

Whereas, as increasing number of citizens, individually and collectively, in Hawaii and throughout the nation, have called for action to ban the willful desecration of the American flag; and to ignore the effect of this decision would be an affront to everyone who has been committed to the ideals of our nation in times of war and in times of peace; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Eighteenth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1995, the Senate concurring, That this body respectfully requests each member of Hawaii's congressional delegation, with the specific purpose of urging the Congress of the United States to propose an amendment to the United States Constitution, for ratification by the states, providing that Congress and the states shall have the power to prohibit the willful physical desecration of the flag of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to each member of Hawaii's congressional delegation.

OREGON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, SENATE
JOINT MEMORIAL 1

Whereas although the right of free expression is part of the foundation of the United States Constitution, very carefully drawn limits on expression in specific instances have long been recognized as legitimate means of maintaining public safety and decency, as well as orderliness and productive value of public debate; and

Whereas certain actions, although arguably related to one person's free expression, nevertheless raise issues concerning public decency, public peace, and rights of expression and sacred values of others; and

Whereas there are symbols of our national soul such as the Washington Monument, the United States Capitol and memorials to our greatest leaders that are the property of every American and therefore worthy of protection from desecration and dishonor; and

Whereas the American flag is a most honorable and worthy banner of a nation thankful for its own strengths, committed to curing its faults, and the continued destination of millions of immigrants attracted by the universal power of the American ideal; and

Whereas the law, as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court, no longer accords to the Stars and Stripes that reverence, respect and dignity befitting the banner of that most noble experiment of a nation-state; and

Whereas it is only fitting that people everywhere should lend their voices to a forceful call for restoration to the Stars and Stripes of a proper station under law and decency; now, therefore, be it *Resolved* by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

(1) The Congress of the United States is memorialized to promptly propose an amendment to the United States Constitution specifying that Congress and the several states shall have the power to prohibit the

physical desecration of the flag of the United States of America.

(2) A copy of this memorial shall be sent to the President of the United States and to each member of the Oregon Congressional Delegation.●

RUSSIAN SALES OF SUBMARINES
TO IRAN AND CHINA

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, the sale of Russian submarines to Iran and the People's Republic of China have the potential to significantly jeopardize regional stability and pose a grave threat to international trade. The United States must take a firm stand on this issue.

Iran, which borders the Straits of Hormuz, has obtained two and is expected to take delivery of a third Russian *Kilo* class submarine. These submarines, particularly when armed with the wake-homing torpedoes that the Iranian's have tested, are optimized to cut off the passage of merchant shipping through the straits. Roughly 50 percent of the oil in international trade passes through these straits. Any interruption of this supply would result in an international energy crisis, and a sustained interruption would have dramatic economic consequences.

We must ask ourselves, "why are the Iranian's developing this capability?" Could the answer be that they wish to close the straits? Clearly, it is not in our national interest to allow a country which sponsors international terrorism to do this, holding the world's oil supply and the key to the global economy hostage.

The People's Republic of China is also buying modern Russian submarines. For what purpose? Their lawless efforts to seize control of the Spratley Islands already indicate an intent to control the South China Sea. Are these submarines intended to bolster this effort or are they intended to threaten our friends in Taiwan?

As an island nation, Taiwan is desperately dependent on the free passage of shipping. If this were to be threatened or cut off, the Taiwanese economy would flounder. Would we, should we, allow this to happen? I think not. Taiwan is our sixth largest trading partner and, unlike the People's Republic of China, a democratic state.

Since 1776 the United States has supported the freedom of navigation and must continue to do so. Twice in this century a country with a relatively small submarine force caused havoc with the merchant shipping of free nations. This can not happen again.

The United States does not build submarines for foreign nations and neither should the Russians. We must increase our efforts to discourage the Russians from proliferating this, as well as other, dangerous technology and we must vigorously maintain our supremacy in antisubmarine warfare capabilities. Furthermore, we must make it absolutely clear to Iran and the People's Republic of China that the United

States can not, and will not, tolerate any action which impacts regional stability by threatening the merchant trade of peaceful nations.●

(At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

24TH ANNUAL POLISH HERITAGE FESTIVAL

● Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, our country is a remarkable mosaic—a mixture of races, languages, ethnicities, and religions—that grows increasingly diverse with each passing year. Nowhere is this incredible diversity more evident than in the State of New Jersey. In New Jersey, schoolchildren come from families that speak 120 different languages at home. These different languages are used in over 1.4 million homes in my State. I have always believed that one of the United States greatest strengths is the diversity of the people that make up its citizenry and I am proud to call the attention of my colleagues to an event in New Jersey that celebrates the importance of the diversity that is a part of America's collective heritage.

On June 4, 1995, the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, NJ, will begin its 1995 Spring Heritage Festival Series. This Heritage Festival program will salute some of the different ethnic communities that contribute so greatly to New Jersey's diverse makeup. Highlighting old country customs and culture, the festival programs are an opportunity to express pride in the ethnic backgrounds that are a part of our collective heritage. Additionally, the Spring Heritage Festivals will contribute proceeds from their programs to the Garden State Arts Center's cultural center fund which presents theater productions free-of-charge to New Jersey's school children, seniors, and other deserving residents. The Heritage Festival thus not only pays tribute to the cultural influences from our past, it also makes a significant contribution to our present day cultural activities.

On Sunday, June 4, 1995, the Heritage Festival Series will open with the 24th Annual Polish Heritage Festival. Chaired by Stanley Kostenowcyk, this year's event commemorates the end of World War II and pays tribute to the bravery of American and Polish soldiers in their war efforts. A special commemorative exhibition on the Polish people's involvement in World War II will be held in the Robert Meyner Reception Center and will honor the memory of the 6 million Poles that disappeared during this dark period in world history. The festival will also feature food, crafts, music, and traditional Polish folk dancing as well as an outdoor liturgy concelebrated by Rev. Msgr. Joseph Marjanczyk, pastor of Our Lady of Mount Carmel R.C. Church of Bayonne, NJ, and Rev. Eugene Koch, pastor of St. Theresa's R.C. Church in Linden, NJ. Immediately following the

outdoor liturgy will be a program featuring many talented Polish artists including: Lenny Gormulka and The Chicago Push; the Jimmy Sturr Orchestra with Carl Buda directing the St. Cecilia's Choir; Raymond Wojcik conducting the Garden State Philharmonic Orchestra; the pianist Jacek Zganiacz; the Hejnal Polish-American Dancers; and Emcee Barry Kaminski. On behalf of all New Jerseyans of Polish descent, a group that numbers over 400,000 people, I offer my congratulations on the occasion of the 24th Polish Heritage Festival.●

SET A GOOD EXAMPLE PROGRAM

● Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize two elementary schools from Shreveport, LA, that placed in the top five in the 1994-95 Set a Good Example Contest sponsored by the Concerned Businessmen's Association of America. Westwood Elementary School placed first and Lakeshore Elementary School placed fifth in this competition, which is based on the idea that teaching children common sense values and encouraging them to serve as role models for their peers is a workable solution for preventing juvenile crime, drug abuse, illiteracy, and delinquency. More than 7,500 schools and close to 7 million students have participated in this innovative and visionary program since its creation in 1984.

The Set a Good Example Contest is unique because students design their own program to improve their school environment. The students at Westwood Elementary chose the theme "Westwood Respects All," and decided to strive for a 95-percent improvement in discipline and behavior schoolwide. Lakeshore Elementary students decided on the concept "Tell the Truth," and also emphasized stopping violence both in school and at home. The children from these two Louisiana schools organized several impressive activities to educate themselves and others on the dangers of gangs, drugs, and violence. The initiative and creativity they showed in organizing food drives, encouraging recycling, decorating their schools with antidrug and antiviolence slogans, and improving the environment are worthy of our admiration and commendation.

I am pleased and proud to acknowledge this fine accomplishment by the Westwood and Lakeshore schools. These students, who will be the leaders of tomorrow, have shown dedication to bettering themselves and their environment. If this type of involvement is any indication of the way America's youth will address issues in the future, then we should not worry, for we are headed in the right direction. The bold stand against violence and the endorsement of positive values like honesty and discipline by these students should service as an outstanding example and inspiration for their peers. I salute the students and faculty of the Westwood

and Lakeshore elementary schools and hope that the youth of our Nation will follow in your footsteps.●

TRIBUTE TO VICE ADM. THOMAS J. KILCLINE, USN (RETIRED)

● Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President. Today I rise to pay tribute to my longtime friend and mentor, Vice Adm. Thomas J. Kilcline, USN (Retired). We served together in the Navy's legislative affairs office in the late 1970's and over the intervening years I have grown to respect him as an insightful leader, dedicated humanitarian, and sage counselor. On the eve of his retirement from his position as President of the Retired Officers Association, I considered it extremely appropriate to formally recognize him for his more than 50 years of service to this Nation.

Tom Kilcline was born in Detroit, MI, on December 9, 1925. He enlisted in the Navy in 1943, graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1949, and was designated a naval aviator in November 1950, after which he flew with VR-5 until 1953.

Admiral Kilcline attended the Naval Postgraduate School and later Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he earned a masters degree in aeronautical engineering in 1956.

He then joined Heavy Attack Squadron Nine, serving on the U.S.S. *Saratoga* (CV-60) and U.S.S. *Ranger* (CV-61). In 1959, he was assigned to the staff of the Commander Sixth Fleet. He completed the command and staff course at the Naval War College and in 1962 completed test pilot school. He was later assigned as coordinator of test programs for all attack aircraft at the Naval Air Test Center.

In January 1965, Tom reported to Heavy Attack Squadron Eleven (VAH-11) aboard the U.S.S. *Forrestal* (CV-59). He commanded an RA5C squadron deployed to the Vietnam theater. He returned to the staff of the Commander Naval Air Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet in August 1967, and a year later was assigned as operations officer and later executive officer aboard the U.S.S. *Ticonderoga* (CVA-14) during combat operations off Vietnam. He then became program manager for acquisition and support of the RA-5C aircraft, Naval Air Systems Command. In October 1970, he was named Director of Liaison with the House of Representatives under the Navy Office of Legislative Affairs.

From August 1972 until May 1974, Tom was commanding officer, Navy Air Station, Patuxent River, MD. He was then assigned as director of aviation officer distribution, aviation captain detailee and later, Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel, Officer Distribution and Education. In August 1975, he assumed command of Naval Base Subic Bay with duties as Commander in Chief Pacific Representative in the Philippines and Commander U.S. Naval Forces, Philippines. He became Chief,