

TABLE I.—CUMULATIVE DOSES BY EVENT AND LOCATION  
(Finite Dose to Next Event)—mr

EVENT	BRAVO	ROMEO	KOON	UNION	YANKEE	NECTAR	TOTAL
Days between events	26	11	19	9	9	10	
AERIAL MONITORING							
Lae	5.5	12	12	7.5	78	95	125
Ujae	6	32	17	9.5	48	1.4	114
Wotho	250	270	110	55	95	4	784
Ailinginae	<sup>1</sup> 60,000	3,400	3,300	8	600	70	67,000
Rongelap	<sup>1</sup> 180,000	11,000	6,000	3,400	1,700	300	202,000
Rongerik	<sup>1</sup> 190,000	9,000	5,000	550	1,400	280	206,000
Taongi	280	60	9.5	10	10		370
Bikar	<sup>1</sup> 60,000	3,000	1,200	650	1,700	150	67,000
Utirik	<sup>1</sup> 22,000	1,200	700	100	330	50	24,000
Taka	<sup>1</sup> 15,000	800	1,000	120	380	50	17,000
Ailuk	5,000	410	110	100	500	20	6,140
Jemo	1,200	410	130	18	200	20	1,978
Likiep	1,700	170	80	30	200	16	2,196
Namu	1.8	90	100	0	25	0	216
Ailinglapalap	7.2	140	100	8	0	0	255
Namorik	20	160	70	2	0	0	252
Ebon	20	250	50	8	25	0	353
Kili	20	200	70	0	0	1.3	291
Jaluit	20	300	70	8	0	2.6	401
Mili	60	200	200	20	0	1.3	441
Arno	60	200	300	8	25	1.3	594
Majuro	200	200	50	200	0	1.3	471
Aur	40	200	50	8	40	2.6	341
Maledlap	350	120	50	0	25	4.0	549
Erlaib	390	200	50	0	0	6.5	647
Wotje	1,800	300	200	13	220	10	2,543

<sup>1</sup> Based on arrival estimated from Rongerik data.

TEEN PREGNANCY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be here this evening, because it is Teen Pregnancy Awareness Month, to address this epidemic of teen pregnancy in our country. It is a reality that affects our entire society and it deserves not only our attention but it also deserves a series of remedies.

Teens are often a group invisible to health policymakers and providers because they are generally in good physical health and they have limited contact with health care providers. Parents and health care providers often believe that young equals healthy.

Unfortunately, the United States not only leads the Western industrialized world in teen sexual activity and teen pregnancy but there is double the rate of these activities in the United States than in other industrialized nations. That is shocking.

Teen sexual activity has led to 3 million teens acquiring sexually transmitted diseases each year along with one of the fastest rising rates of AIDS cases. The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases reports that 25 percent of new HIV infections are occurring to people between the ages of 13 and 20. Teen mothers are less likely to graduate from high school and nearly 80 percent of teen mothers turn to welfare.

These circumstances have had a detrimental effect on our children and obviously on our society as a whole.

The problem is apparent. But now what can we do? Teens who engage in risky behaviors such as sex at an early age may be attempting to mask or cope with emotional school or family problems, and these behaviors may be a call for help. By understanding and valuing the concerns of young people, adults

can help develop and encourage safer options that are attractive to adolescents and teens.

For the past few years, we have seen a slow decline in our Nation's teen pregnancy rates. We can be grateful for that. Communities all over the country have reached out to their teens by providing information and support.

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But what we need to know is we need to know what works. I am pleased to be a sponsor of H.R. 1636, the Teen Pregnancy Reduction Act introduced by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and supported and endorsed by many of the people who will be speaking this evening, including the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON), who is involved with this special order.

That legislation calls for an evaluation of the best methods of communicating with our youth about sex, and uses these programs as models for areas that are in need around the country. It is a nonpartisan approach, and it would include experts who would collaborate on the most effective method of getting in touch with teens and therefore decreasing teen pregnancy rates.

Some of the organizations leading this effort in battling teen pregnancy that would be called on in this legislation are the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Office of Population Affairs, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

It is obvious that a cookie cutter approach to teaching our teens about sex and how to reduce risky behavior will not be enough to minimize pregnancy rates. Now we as policymakers need to provide methods that work.

As a cosponsor of that Teen Pregnancy Reduction Act and a member of the House Advisory Panel to the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, and as a mother and as a grand-

parent, I urge our colleagues to join with us to combat this epidemic of teen pregnancy in our country.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RUSH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. RUSH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PASS THE HATE CRIMES PREVENTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Deputy Attorney General Eric Holder, who yesterday correctly testified before Congress that current Federal hate crime laws are inadequate in the fight against crimes of hate. Present laws do not prohibit crimes against individuals based on their sexual orientation or gender. Deputy Attorney General Holder urged Congress to pass legislation that would expand Federal authority to prosecute those responsible for such crimes.

On May 3, 1999, I hosted a community discussion at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts, on this timely and important piece of legislation, H.R. 1082, the Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 1999.

The forum brought together scores of community leaders and organizations, including the National Conference for Community and Justice, the Human Rights Campaign, the Safe Homes