

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-

gency 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