

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

EVENT	BRAVO	ROMEO	KOON	UNION	YANKEE	NECTAR	TOTAL
Days between events	26	11	19	9	9	10	
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	160	200	20	0	1.3	441
Arno	60	200	300	8	25	1.3	594
Majuro	200	200	50	20	0	1.3	471
Aur	40	200	50	8	40	2.6	341
Maledlap	350	120	50	0	25	4.0	549
Eritaiib	390	200	50	0	0	6.5	647
Wotje	1,800	300	200	13	220	10	2,543

¹ 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.

□ 1830

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

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 Project, the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Center, and the Jewish Federation of Central Massachusetts.

Over the past few months we as a country have witnessed horrific crimes motivated by hate. Last year James Byrd, Junior, a 49-year-old black man, was murdered in a brutal attack in Jasper, Texas. His alleged assailants, three white men, dragged him for 2 miles while he was chained to the back of a truck.

Four months later Matthew Shepard, an openly gay student at the University of Wyoming, was kidnapped, robbed, beaten, and burned by two men on a cold October night. This young man, with a promising future, died 6 days later.

Recently in Littleton, Colorado, certain high school students appeared to have been specifically targeted and murdered because of their race and chosen faith. In my own district, the Jewish Community Center in Worcester, Massachusetts, experienced the evils of anti-Semitism when Nazi swastikas were painted throughout the facilities.

Those who participated in the community meeting last week shared moving accounts on the effects of intolerance. These crimes attack the very democratic foundation of our country.

The Hate Crimes Prevention Act would expand the situations where the