our midst—labor which ''by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.''

Mr. President, who among us can deny that there are children working under such circumstances in our own country?

In order to be a credible leader in the world struggle against abusive child labor, we've got to do more to eliminate the worst forms of child labor right here in America.

Fortunately, the Child Labor Coalition has recently convened meetings of non-governmental organizations to begin fashioning recommendations for the U.S. national action plan required by ILO Convention #182.

Hopefully, President Clinton will be moved to act on some of these recommendations when they are presented to White House officials today. He has already distinguished himself as a President who has done more than all of his predecessors combined to fight abusive child labor.

I conclude my remarks by describing one glaring example of abusive child labor in our own backyard that cries out for immediate legislative redress.

Right now, as many as 800,000 migrant child laborers toil in the fields of large-scale commercial agriculture picking the produce we eat every day. They are working at younger ages, for longer hours, exposed to more hazardous conditions than minors working in non-agricultural jobs.

Their plight has prompted me to introduce the Children's Act for Responsible Employment (S. 3100—The CARE Act) which I will push hard to enact next year.

This legislation will end our current double standard in employment. It will extend to minors working in large-scale commercial agriculture—corporate farms, if you will—the same rights and legal protections as those working in non-agricultural jobs. It will also: Toughen civil and criminal penalties for willful child labor violators; protect children under 16 from working in peddling or door-to-door sales; strengthen the authority of the U.S. Secretary of Labor to deal with ''hot goods'' made by children and shipped in interstate commerce; improve coordination and reporting among federal, state, and local governments on injuries and deaths of minors on the job; improve collaboration between the U.S. Labor and Agriculture Departments to enforce federal child labor laws; and preserve exemptions for minors working on family farms as well as those selling door-to-door as volunteers for non-profit organizations like the Girl Scouts of America.

So today, we should all celebrate that day one year ago when we took the high road and ratified ILO Convention #182. But we cannot rest on our laurels. In the next Congress, we've got to re-dedicate ourselves to restoring the childhoods of millions of child laborers and lifting them up from the cruel hand that they and their impoverished families have been dealt.

AMERICAN HOMEOWNERSHIP AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 2000

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, on December 7, 2000, the Senate approved H.R. 5640, the American Homeownership and Economic Opportunity Act of 2000. I earlier introduced S. 3274, the Senate companion to this legislation. Title IV of H.R. 5640 included several technical corrections to the Homeowners Protection Act of 1998. These technical corrections have no specific effective date attached to them. In my view, it is the expectation of Congress that lenders impacted by those technical corrections should have a reasonable period of time to make systems changes and conform administrative processes to the new law. This flexibility is important because the Homeowners Protection Act of 1998 does not authorize a Federal agency to provide implementing regulations.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING ALAN EMORY

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, Alan Emory, who for nearly half a century covered Washington for the Watertown Daily Times, passed away on November 27. Known for years as ''the Dean'' of the New York press corps, he was an indefatigable and prolific writer who often penned up to six stories a day in addition to a twice-weekly column. Even after retiring as bureau chief in 1998, he pursued stories with the same integrity and determination that first brought him to Washington in 1951. This past July, he broke the news that the Health Care Financing Administration intended to cut Medicare reimbursement for outpatient cancer care. Shortly thereafter, in a great part because of Alan's reporting, the plan was abandoned.

He was a dear friend, and he will be missed. I ask that the obituary from the Associated Press be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

ALAN EMORY, LONGTIME WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT FOR WATERTOWN TIMES, DIES

Washington—Alan Emory, Washington correspondent for the Watertown (N.Y.) Daily Times for 49 years, died Monday after a battle with pancreatic cancer.

He was 78.

Emory covered 10 presidential administrations—from Harry Truman to Bill Clinton—during his tenure in Washington. He began his career with the Times in 1947 in Watertown and also worked in the paper's Albany, N.Y., bureau before coming to Washington in 1951.

He specialized in Canadian border issues, founding a group of reporters from northern states that met regularly with Canadian officials. He also covered more than 1,500 White House press conferences, traveling to Russia, China, Canada and South America.

A former president of Washington's famed Gridiron Club, Emory penned many of the songs and skits that were performed in the club's annual spoof of the Washington political scene.

In 1956, he was elected to the Standing Committee of Correspondents of Congressional Press Galleries. He was elected to the Hall of Fame of the Washington chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists in 1979.

Emory graduated from Harvard University and received a master's degree from Columbia University's School of Journalism. He spent almost three years in the U.S. Army.

Emory was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer early in 2000. He continued with his political writing, sometimes also writing about his struggles with the health care system.

Sen. Charles Schumer, D–N.Y., called Emory ''a giant.''

''He practiced journalism the way it should be practiced with integrity and honesty,'' Schumer said Monday. ''Whether you liked the story he was writing or not, you always knew it was going to be fair and honest.''

Emory died at his home in Falls Church, VA.

He is survived by his wife, Nancy Carol Goodman.•

PASSING OF JAMES RUSSELL WIGGINS

• Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a beloved adopted son of Maine, James Russell Wiggins, whose life brought tremendous pride to our State, credit to the profession of journalism, and joy to all those fortunate to have known him.

For all of us, a great many people pass through our lives. Few clearly and completely present us with the qualities to which we instinctively know we should aspire. Few truly define and embody the standards to which all of us should hold ourselves, and it is a blessing when we find them.

James Russell Wiggins was instantly recognizable as such a person, and I was blessed to have found him nearly 23 years ago. While his heart has ceased to beat after nearly 97 extraordinary years, his spirit continues to enkindle the hearts of all those whose lives he touched with his warmth, his enthusiasm, and his generosity.

Russ Wiggins cast his light most broadly and brightly through the medium of the printed word, and perhaps most prominently in his 20-year career with The Washington Post. Difficult as it may be to believe today, there was a time when the Post was not widely held in high regard, even in its own hometown. That the Post is internationally recognized today is a testament to the vision of a man for whom the public's right to the best possible information was paramount and integral to the health of our democracy.

Eventually reaching the position of editor, Russ Wiggins' stamp remains on