

Members, officers, and employees of the Senate for purposes of the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, approve the deposit of the gift with the Secretary of the Senate for official use, as provided by Section 7342(c)(2)(B) of the Act. It is our understanding that the painting will be displayed in your office during the period of official use.

The Committee approves your request that the gift be deposited with the Secretary of the Senate for official use, and further approves your request that the official use of this gift shall be its display and use in your Senate office. Because this gift remains the property of the United States, you must advise this Committee and the office of the Secretary of the Senate of any proposed change in the use or location of the gift.

The Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act requires that the painting be returned to the Secretary of the Senate within thirty days after terminating the approved "official use". The Act also requires that the "official use" will be deemed to have been terminated upon your leaving the Senate, or upon the use of the gift for a purpose other than that specifically approved by this Committee.

Sincerely,

VICTOR BAIRD,
Staff Director and Chief Counsel.●

MORGAN VILLAGE MIDDLE
SCHOOL STUDENTS VISIT TO
WASHINGTON, D.C.

● Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. President, on Friday, May 19, 1995, a group of students from Camden, NJ, visited Washington, DC, to learn about their Government in our Nation's capital. Approximately 100 of my constituents, from Morgan Village Middle School, traveled from my home State of New Jersey and met with representatives from my office and other agencies. Unfortunately, only half of this group was able to visit the U.S. Senate gallery to personally witness a historic vote and observe the procedures of the Senate.

I regret that I was unable to meet with these future leaders myself, and I very much regret some of them could not get into the Senate gallery. I encourage all of them to continue pursuing their interest in government and politics, for their involvement will determine the future of our country. I am gratified to know that young people are learning about the important issues facing our country and the world today. They should be commended for their concern about the impact today's legislation will have on the future. We must all recognize that the views and concerns of our youth are of the utmost importance, and I hope they will continue to share them with their elected representatives as they grow older.●

IN HONOR OF RICHARD S. LUM,
RETIRING PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,
EMERITUS, AT THE UNIVERSITY
OF HAWAII

● Mr. AKAKA, Mr. President, it is a pleasure and a privilege for me to rise today on the floor of the Senate to honor my dear friend and college classmate, Prof. Richard "Dick" S. Lum, on his retirement from the University of

Hawaii after a lifetime of dedicated service to the students and people of Hawaii. He retires after a distinguished 25-year tenure as director of bands at the university and professor of music, emeritus.

Professor Lum's contribution to concert and band music has brought him many well-deserved accolades and honors. In the span of his long musical career, he has earned and garnered more awards and has been recognized by more organizations than any other person I can think of. Mahalo, Dick, for your complete commitment to music.

Professor Lum has been rightfully credited for building our State's concert and marching bands into nationally recognized organizations. He laid the foundation for the McKinley High School Band to gain national prominence and is the person primarily responsible for the growth of band programs in Hawaii. His vision, hard work, and grooming of young band directors made possible the tremendous growth of the many fine programs that exist today.

Dick served as president of the Hawaii Music Educators Association and is the founder and past president of the Oahu Band Directors Association. He was also State chairman of the College Band Directors National Association and the National Band Association. He has guest conducted the United States of America Armed Services Bicentennial Band from Ft. Meade, MD, the University of Tennessee Band, the Arizona State University Band, and other outstanding university bands. In 1971, Richard was invited to membership in the American Bandmasters Association, and in 1973, was inducted into the prestigious Phi Beta Mu as honorary national member. In 1978, he was selected by the School Musician Magazine as one of the outstanding conductors in the United States and Canada for the school year 1974-75. In 1979, he was selected by the All-American magazine as Band Director of the Year.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me, his family, friends, and peers in honoring Prof. Richard S. Lum for this outstanding contribution to music in our State and country. Mahalo, Dick, for everything you have done for music in your lifetime, and your excellence in service. Thank you for a job well-done and may God's blessing be with you and your family.●

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS

● Mr. SIMON, Mr. President, on May 17 the Christian Coalition announced its "Contract With the American Family," a cornerstone of which is a constitutional amendment to allow "communal prayer in public places, such as schools, high school graduation ceremonies, and courthouses."

The coalition's "communal prayer" proposal will surely provide the basis for some spirited debate in Congress in the upcoming months. Before this debate begins, however, I think it is cru-

cial for people on both sides of these issues to understand fully the current state of the law regarding prayer in schools and other public places. Only by understanding what is and is not allowed under current Supreme Court cases involving the Constitution's religion clauses and under other laws regarding religion can we intelligently determine whether the proposed changes to these laws make sense.

In the hopes of beginning this educational process, I will ask to have printed in the RECORD a short report entitled "Religion in the Public Schools: A Joint Statement of Current Law." This publication, prepared with the endorsements of 35 organizations, sets forth in a detailed and clear way the state of the law regarding numerous religion/school issues: from the question of what types of student prayer are constitutionally protected, to the question of whether students may be exempted from wearing particular types of gym clothing that they regard, on religious grounds, as immodest.

As the preface to this report states: "On some of the issues discussed in this summary, some of the organizations, have urged the courts to reach positions different than they did." However, the 35 organizations that have issued this report agree that the statements on the law included in the report provide an accurate overview of the law regarding religion in schools. Given this agreement, the report provides a valuable service to those of us striving to understand these important and highly charged issues.

At the outset of the debate, I have heard a lot about how our courts have kept and continue to keep religion out of our schools. It is my hope that this report will help demonstrate that the relationship between religion and education is in fact a far more complex one that cannot be described in absolute terms. Religion and education co-exist today in a delicate balance, and if we choose to disrupt this balance, we should understand exactly what we are doing. This report is an important step in the direction of understanding, and I urge each of my colleagues to devote some time to it in the upcoming weeks.

I ask that the report be printed in the RECORD.

The report follows:

RELIGION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS: A JOINT
STATEMENT OF CURRENT LAW, APRIL 1995

The Constitution permits much private religious activity in and about the public schools. Unfortunately, this aspect of constitutional law is not as well known as it should be. Some say that the Supreme Court has declared the public schools "religion-free zones" or that the law is so murky that school officials cannot know what is legally permissible. The former claim is simply wrong. And as to the latter, while there are some difficult issues, much has been settled. It is also unfortunately true that public school officials, due to their busy schedules, may not be as fully aware of this body of law as they could be. As a result, in some school districts some of these rights are not being observed.