Calling the Jordan, Smith and Simpson proposals ''an effort to strike a balance,'' he said, ''We have to make these decisions based on what is in our national interest.'' He added, ''We have no duty or obligation to people who have been waiting in line because the system is impractical in the first place.''

But opponents say the cuts are politically motivated and unnecessary. ''Since when did the United States become too small for the parents and children and brothers and sisters of United States citizens?'' asked Frank Sharry, executive director of the National Immigration Forum, a pro-immigration lobbying group. ''The idea of bringing in energetic newcomers who are helped by family members to get a leg up in this society is something that has worked for 300 years.''

He added, ''For a Congress that prides itself in being pro-family, it seem hypocritical to cut family immigration by 30 percent.''

One potential victim of the expected changes is Leticia Chong, a Filipino nurse who has played by the rules and prospered. She entered the country legally in 1981, became a legal resident, obtained both business and nursing degrees here and brought up five Philippines-born children to become American doctors, nurses and engineers. Today they are all either citizens or legal residents.

Her problem is her sixth and last child, an engineering student who will turn 21 this month, having waited in vain for his name to come up in the backlog of petitions for minor children of legal residents. He now enters the category of adult children, and—like Ms. Canton's banker sister—he would simply be dropped from eligibility under the proposed changes.

''He has been here since he was 11 years old,'' Mrs. Chong said. ''He has friends here. His family is here. This is his home. What will he do if he has to go back to the Philippines?''●

HONORING THE MONTSHIRE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE 1995 WINNER OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM SERVICES AWARD

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, on Friday, October 6, 1995, the Institute of Museum Services announced the winners of the 1995 National Awards for Museum Services. The awards were presented to five museums that demonstrated success in attracting new audiences, developing innovative programming which address educational, social, economic, and environmental issues, and entering into collaborations with other public institutions in the community. Winners received the awards at a special White House ceremony. I am so proud that one of the museums chosen to be honored this year comes from the State of Vermont. The Montshire Museum of Science in Norwich, VT is a recipient of the 1995 National Museum Service Award. Serving both Vermont and New Hampshire, the Montshire Museum is a model of creativity, usefulness, and public service.

The Montshire Museum is an outstanding science museum that has enriched the cultural and educational life of the Norwich community and surrounding environs. It has set itself apart through a commitment to special activities and exhibitions, bringing unique vitality and purpose to innovative programming. For years, the Montshire Museum has been making learning science fun and accessible for people of all ages. For example, the Montshire has developed educational exhibitions that inform visitors about recycling and ''precycling,'' or making smart purchasing decisions as part of its work in partnership with the Hartford Community Center for Recycling and Waste Management. As a result of the Montshire Museum's commitment, thousands who have come to the center to dispose of waste have had an opportunity to learn more about recycling and making smarter, more environmentally friendly purchasing decisions. In addition, the Montshire has been a leader in creating a new community computer network housed in the museum—a great asset to all served by the museum. Clearly, this small science museum has taken a leadership role in making a difference to its community.

Since it was established 20 years ago, the Montshire Museum has made an enormous impact on presenting unique educational opportunities for the people of Vermont and New Hampshire. It is truly an example of excellence in partnership and learning. My sincere congratulations to David Goudy, director of the Montshire Museum and to Bruce Pipes, chairman of the board—as well as to the all of the other committed individuals working at the Montshire Museum—for this exceptional honor. I am certain that it will continue to make a positive difference in our State that will last far into the future. ●

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. JAMES M. HURLEY, USAF, ON HIS RETIREMENT

● Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I would like the Senate to recognize Maj. Gen. James M. Hurley on the occasion of his retirement from active duty with the U.S. Air Force. General Hurley will retire from his position as the Director of Plans and Programs at Headquarters Air Combat Command at Langley AFB, VA. Throughout his tenure in this position, General Hurley has been responsible for the development of concepts, policies, and doctrine for the employment of Combat Air Forces. In addition, he has overseen the force structure requirements and budgeting for all Combat Air Forces programs and aircraft assignments as well as the interactions between Combat Air Forces and the FAA.

During his college years at Texas A&M University, General Hurley participated in the Reserve Officer Training Corps program. After his graduation from college in May 1965, he began his career in the Air Force. He earned a command pilot rating and has logged more than 3,300 flight hours, primarily in fighter aircraft such as the F–4 and F–16. He flew 143 combat missions over North Vietnam and Laos. From January 1978 to November 1981, General Hurley commanded a squadron in the 347th Tactical Fighter Wing at Moody AFB, GA. His next assignment was at Headquarters U.S. Air Force in Washington, DC, where he served as the Chief of Flying Training for the Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower and Personnel. From July 1987 through June 1988, General Hurley served as the vice commander and wing commander of the 474th Tactical Fighter Wing based at Nellis AFB, NV.

In 1987, General Hurley returned to Headquarters, U.S. Air Force to assume the post of Deputy Director, and later, the post of Director of Personnel Plans. From July 1989 through July 1991, he served as the Chief of Staff for NATO's 2d Tactical Air Force in Germany. In July 1991, General Hurley became the Director of Manpower and Organization at Headquarters U.S. Air Force. He remained in that position until May 1992, when he undertook his current assignment.

General Hurley has served the United States with great distinction and honor. Throughout his outstanding career in the U.S. Air Force, General Hurley has received numerous decorations and medals, including the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Meritorious Service Medal with 4 oak leaf clusters, the Air Medal with 11 oak leaf clusters, the Presidential Unit Citation, and the Vietnam Service Medal with 3 bronze stars.

Mr. President, on behalf of a grateful Nation, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Maj. Gen. James M. Hurley for his exemplary service in the U.S. Air Force. We wish him, his wife Donna, and their two daughters, Lisa and April, Godspeed and every success in their future endeavors.●

VIOLENCE POLICY CENTER'S REPORT, ''COP KILLERS: ASSAULT WEAPON ATTACKS ON AMERICA'S POLICE''

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to a report recently released by the Violence Policy Center which refutes one of the most persistent criticisms of the assault weapon ban—that assault weapons are not used by criminals. The ban on semiautomatic assault weapons, enacted into law last year, has been the subject of intense criticism and unfortunately seems to be the target of an almost inevitable repeal effort in this Congress. This report should help clarify the real dangers posed by these weapons.

Despite the support of numerous law enforcement groups, and compelling testimony to the contrary, many opponents of the assault weapon ban claim that assault weapons are rarely used in crimes, and pose little threat to law enforcement personnel. This report, based on a survey of newspaper clips from across the nation from February to July, 1995, provides further evidence to the contrary.