

get off the bus because she doesn't know them."

If a snow day is called, the Sauers panic.

But they panic on other days as well. Once, they came home to find blood on the carpet and a shower rod in the upstairs bathroom ripped from the wall. Christina was fine, but the personal care attendant on duty that day was never allowed back into their home.

Often, they have Bob Sauer's daughter from a previous marriage watch the personal care attendant who is supposed to be caring for Christina.

"Sometimes I think that it's Christina who should be watching them," he said.

One attendant didn't realize Christina was having a seizure until Sauer's son told her, Sauer said.

"We have strangers coming into the house who just don't have a clue," he said. "There have been people in this house that we have never met. Once, they called and warned us about one of the PCAs. They said, 'If she comes to the door, don't let her in. And if she will not leave, call 911.' It's an accident waiting to happen."

Julie Sauer has written area legislators about the lack of child care for special needs children.

Hiawatha Homes provides respite care, but the children must stay overnight to be reimbursed by the state, she said.

"I want to take care of my daughter for as long as I can," Julie Sauer said. "I am not looking for money to pay for someone to take care of my daughter, only help in finding a place that will be equipped for special needs children in our community."

SHORTAGE OF EMPLOYEES

Tom Davie, director of Community Education, oversees the School-Age Child Care program, which serve some special-needs children.

"Our challenge becomes one of having adequate staffing" he said. "We have taken children who have not required one-to-one care. Many times, because of our numbers, School-Age Child Care is not the best choice for a child with special needs."

Arc Olmsted County used to provide a day care program for children with special needs, but the organization discontinued it, said Buff Hennessey, Arc's executive director.

About 3 percent of the population is identified as having a developmental disability, she said.

"There are home health care agencies that provide PCA services, although a couple are no longer providing services to families with young people," she said. "There are reimbursement problems and then with the way the labor market is. Our industry as a whole has a crisis shortage of employees. There have been efforts to train additional providers, but the numbers have been pretty limited."

Hennessey said some families have given up employment opportunities to have one parent stay home with the special-needs child.

That's not an option for the Sauers, both of whom work full-time, they say.

"We want to raise her as much as we can," Bob Sauer said, "but our options are to put up with this or give her up completely."•

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD C. MARBES

• Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Richard (Dick) Marbes, who is retiring from the full time position of Wisconsin State Adjutant of the Disabled American Veterans (DAV). As Mr. Marbes retires, it seems an appropriate time to acknowledge his distinguished career and ex-

traordinary contributions and service to veterans and the DAV.

During the 1950's, Dick served his country proudly in the Air Force. He is a long time active member of DAV chapter 3 in Green Bay and he has served as Wisconsin State Adjutant for over ten years. In 1993-1994, Dick was elected and served as the National Commander of the DAV where he spearheaded an effort to change some pre-existing policies, helping to reestablish the DAV as one on the strongest and most influential Veterans groups. Dick was recognized as the DAV's National Amputee of the year, and is also a member of the Wisconsin Board of Veterans affairs.

Mr. President, I hope all of my colleagues will join me in offering our congratulations to Dick Marbes and his wife Mary Jane and four children, Pam, Susan, Amy, and Tim. Dick has dedicated his time, talents and energy to serving Veterans and we are indeed indebted to him for his efforts. I am proud to salute Dick for a job well done, and I send him my best wishes for the future. •

FIGHTING BACK AGAINST THE PAPARAZZI

• Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with my distinguished colleague, Senator FEINSTEIN, in introducing this legislation to combat the efforts of a few overzealous individuals to improperly intrude upon other's privacy rights. I am cosponsoring this legislation, in large measure, as a tribute to the efforts of Congressman Sonny Bono, who brought this issue to the fore. As we all know, long before he was elected to Congress, Representative Bono achieved celebrity status in the music business and on television. He was thus acutely aware, from an early age, of the costs of fame. A cost that some, such as rising television star Rebecca Schaeffer, had to pay in blood, and others, such as Arnold Schwarzenegger, Steven Spielberg, Jodie Foster, David Letterman, and Elizabeth Taylor, to name but a few, have had to pay with a loss of privacy and an inability to freely mingle in public.

Unfortunately, certain individuals within the generally responsible media corps have forced many of these well-known figures to hide behind a veil of high-priced security systems and bodyguards. I know that some so-called celebrities have openly questioned whether their fame is worth the price of sacrificing their privacy and their ability to live normal lives.

I know, too, that my colleague, Senator FEINSTEIN, was herself once the target of a stalker. So I know that this legislation means a great deal to her on a personal level. As public figures, whether as actors or musicians or yes, even Senators, we must expect a certain amount of media attention. Indeed, most of my colleagues on the Hill relish such attention—particularly in

election years! Press coverage—some of it favorable, some of it not so favorable—is all a part of the system. Indeed, it is an important part of our democratic system. So important that the Constitution's framers bestowed upon us the First Amendment protections of free speech and press. And lest we condemn those who have followed recent infamous criminal trials too closely, I would note that the Sixth Amendment guarantees the right to a public trial. The glare of the spotlight is an unavoidable, and in most cases, laudable, feature of a free democratic-republic.

Unfortunately, just as the right to swing one's fist may end at another man's nose, the right to aim one's camera at another person's face may end where that person has a reasonable expectation of privacy. Undoubtedly, the privacy expectations of public figures are considerably different from that of private individuals. That is a reality that all who walk in the glare of the camera come to expect and learn, for the most part, to deal with. But when the media become too intrusive, or cross lines of general decency or responsibility, something must be done.

It is one thing for the media to attend a press conference where I introduce this legislation—it is quite another thing, however, for the media to follow me home and train their cameras on my windows. I know, for example, that Arnold Schwarzenegger and Maria Shriver did not appreciate the attempts of some in the media, shortly after Mr. Schwarzenegger had been released from the hospital after undergoing open heart surgery, to stop their van on the street as they were taking their children to school, in an attempt to get photographs. I don't think any of us here would appreciate it if someone tried to harass our spouses or fathers or mothers as they left the hospital after having had major surgery. Public figure or not, some things simply cross the bounds of responsible journalism or media coverage.

I think the recent death of Princess Diana focused efforts to deal with an overly intrusive media—even if it is unclear whether the media had anything to do with that tragedy. In fact, some people overreacted to that horrible event, pointing fingers at the press before the facts were established. Regardless of the media's role in that accident, the mere fact that people recognized that she had long been harassed by an overly aggressive media, and that it was not such a stretch to believe that the paparazzi could have played a role in her tragic death, demonstrates the seriousness of this problem.

In the wake of Princess Diana's death, Representative Bono and Senator FEINSTEIN began a tireless crusade to see Federal legislation enacted to protect people from the so-called stalkarazzi. We are now witnessing the fruits of their efforts—I only wish that Representative Bono had been here to see this legislation introduced.