

HYMAN BOOKBINDER HONORED

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to my friend, Hyman Bookbinder. On October 2, 1994, Bookie was honored by the National Jewish Democratic Council as the recipient of the First Annual Hubert H. Humphrey Humanitarian Award.

It was very fitting that this honor was bestowed on Bookie. Over the years, Hyman Bookbinder has been indefatigable in his efforts to spread the message on labor, civil rights, and economic justice with a commitment to American ideals.

Admired, loved by family, friends, and colleagues, Bookie has served our country and the Jewish community with honor and distinction. His commitment to his faith and humanity is truly an inspiration. His distinguished career and many contributions was a cause for celebration by NJDC.

All of us owe him a debt of gratitude for his many years of dedicated and exemplary service to others. The celebration of Hyman Bookbinder as the first recipient of the Hubert H. Humphrey Humanitarian Award was a significant milestone in the life of this extraordinary man.

I am pleased to submit to my colleagues, Bookie's remarks upon receiving the Hubert H. Humphrey Award.

NJDC HUBERT HUMPHREY HUMANITARIAN AWARD

(Response by Hyman Bookbinder)

This is the nicest "This Is Your Life" episode I've ever seen! As I look at the names of the Honorary chairs, the list of speakers, the names on the Tribute Committee—and, above all, as I look around this room, I know how lucky I have been all my life to have had such friends and associates. Some of us go back more than sixty years. To have been part of your lives, and you part of mine, to have at times shared with you great pain over society's delinquencies, but at other times to celebrate together over some victories—labor's right to organize, breakthroughs in civil rights, commitment to end poverty, our nation's embrace of Holocaust remembrance and security for Israel—to have been associated with you in pursuit of these and other causes, I express my profound appreciation.

Oh, how I would like to go around the room and identify and thank each of you and say what you individually have meant to me. But limited time, and fear of leaving out some, compels me merely to note how gratified I am to see associates from the earliest days of my trade union work, the Amalgamated and the CIO and the AFL-CIO, from six decades of civil rights alliances and battles, from the halls of Congress since 1950—including its current senior member and chair of a non-existent Jewish caucus—from the war on poverty, including its founding general (although his name is Sargent), from three decades with the American Jewish Committee, including its outgoing President getting ready now to become Ambassador to Romania—and from every campaign since Harry Truman. . . .

I've had a special spot in my heart for our Honorary Chairman for fifteen years now. When another black leader declared that black anger at Jews at the time was just a declaration of independence, Vernon Jordan publicly rebuked him, saying that what was needed was a declaration of inter-dependence.

And there is one name above all, of course, that I wish I could point to. Oh, how I wish he were still with us. Oh, what a different country this might have been if in 1968 a few hundred thousand more Americans had voted for him. I cannot begin to tell you what an honor you have bestowed on me by linking my name with that of Hubert Humphrey. And what an honor to have his son and his sister with us tonight.

Others have already commented on the meaning and the goals of NJDC. Let me add a few words. I'm proud to get its award because its very name—National Jewish Democratic—combines three great commitments and loyalties of my life. National means to me, despite its failures and defaults, a nation we can and do love for its underlying compassion and respect for individual freedom. *Jewish* in our NJDC stands for a Judaism we love because it seeks to live by Hillel's admonition to be not only for ourselves. Democratic, because it is the party that best lives up to our American and our Jewish ideals. Small wonder that such large majorities of Jewish voters have consistently supported Democratic candidates.

I am proud of all three of these identifications and loyalties—and am reminded of that story about Henry Kissinger and Golda Meir. After a long argument with Henry, Golda looked sternly at him and said, "I'm really quite upset with you—you, a Jew!" At which point, Kissinger started to pontificate. "Madam Prime Minister," he said, "I want you to know that first I am a human being, a citizen of the world. Then I am an American. And then I am a Jew." "That may be OK for you in America," Golda responded, "but here we read from right to left."

I hope that nothing I have said smacks of chauvinism. I am a proud American. But I have known many great people who are not American. I am a proud Jew, but—if you will pardon the expression—some of my best friends are not Jewish. I am a proud Democrat, but have had high regard for some—not many, but some—Republicans.

Three years ago, I tried to capture some of the exciting, poignant moments in my life in a book with the sub-title "Memoirs of a Public Affairs Junkie." Permit me to cite briefly two of those precious memoirs that sort of sum up the public passions of my life—one fifty years ago, the second fifteen years ago.

In the late Forties, I was active in the campaign to raise the Federal minimum wage to 75 cents an hour—yes, 75 cents. I helped locate a garment worker in Tennessee who would testify on what 75 cents an hour might mean for her. All we did was urge her to talk frankly to the members of the Senate Labor committee. I sat next to her, not to prompt her, but to put her at ease. Ora Green was her name, and from the official transcript, here are some of her words:

"My youngest girl, she's nine now, goes straight to the piano when we go to a house where they have one. She wants to play so bad. I've thought that maybe I could save fifty cents or a dollar a week to buy a second hand piano for her, no matter how old or battered. But try as hard as I can, and save and squeeze, I haven't found a way to do it. By this time, the Senators had stopped shuffling their papers before them. They had leaned forward and were looking directly at this woman from Tennessee. She went on:

"Maybe I've been foolish to talk to you about music for one of my children when the main problem is getting enough to eat or wear, or blankets to put on the bed, or even a chair to sit on. But down in Tennessee we love music, and factory workers don't live by bread alone any more than anyone else does."

I cherish that moment because it tells us so much. It tells us that in every human

being there is indeed a spark of the divine, that with all its imperfections, our American democracy makes possible such magical moments to occur, and it reminds us how great it is to have a labor movement that cares about the Ora Greens of the world.

Oh, yes. One of the freshman Senators at that hearing was Hubert Humphrey.

My second story. . . The year was 1979. I was one of fifteen Americans appointed by Jimmy Carter to the President's Commission on the Holocaust. Miles Lerman, the present Chairman of the Holocaust Council and the Museum, was another. And so was Ben Meed, the chief co-ordinator of the world's survivors. Both are here tonight. And then there was Bayard Rustin, the late, great black trade unionist and civil rights leader. To help us develop recommendations for a suitable American memorial, we visited a number of concentration camps and existing memorials in Europe and Israel. On this particular day, after a painful tour through Auschwitz and Birkenau, we stopped for a short outdoor service at a row of memorial tablets. In front of the one inscribed in Hebrew, Elie Wiesel spoke as only he can speak. We joined in reciting the Kaddish. As we were about to leave, Bayard whispered to me, "Should I?" I knew exactly what he meant; I said "Sure" and asked the group to remain. Accompanied only by the soft winds of the vast open expanse, Bayard started to sing one of his favorite Negro spirituals:

"Freedom, oh Freedom, oh Freedom over me," he sang.

"And before I'd be a slave,
I'd be buried in my grave,
And go home to my Lord and be free."

When he finished, there wasn't a dry eye. Tears were being shed, tears not only in reverent memory of six million Jews, but also for untold millions of American slaves who had been deprived of lives of dignity and freedom. Tears, we were reminded, have no color.

On the last page of my book, I quoted some words I had spoken on an earlier occasion. I'd like to conclude tonight with those words.

"If it should be true that in my lifetime I have helped even one Jew or one Haitian or one Pole escape persecution; if I have helped even one ghetto youngster escape poverty; if I have helped one daughter of a Tennessee shirtmaker get to play on her own piano . . . If these things are indeed true, then all that is left to say is that I thank God that I was given some opportunities to help make life a little easier, a little sweeter, a little more secure, for some fellow human beings."

And I thank every one of you for being here tonight to share this proud moment.

Thank you very much.

TRIBUTE TO SGT. MANUEL BOJORQUEZ-PICO

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to honor and congratulate U.S. Sgt. Manuel Bojorquez-Pico of Alabama's Redstone Arsenal, on the day of his swearing-in ceremony as a U.S. citizen. A dedicated patriot and loyal protector of this country and its people, Sergeant Bojorquez is not only an inspiration and role model but a symbol of American democracy and freedom.

Born in Mexico, Sergeant Bojorquez obtained permanent residency status while living in the United States as a child. For a short period of time he moved back to Mexico due to a family illness, but returned to the United

States as an adult and applied to reactivate his permanent residency. It was granted and he enlisted in the Army. A few years later, the Board of Immigration Appeals reversed its decision and ordered Sergeant Bojorquez deported.

For several years he filed motions and appeals, and in a final attempt to become a citizen of this country, Manuel contacted the President on July 12, 1994, and requested that he designate the Persian Gulf war a period of military hostility which would allow active duty aliens, such as himself, to apply for naturalization.

Despite the concern, support, and assistance of Representative CRAMER and myself, 2 weeks before Thanksgiving the District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service informed Manuel he would be deported on February 1, 1995. With little hope left, Manuel contacted the President again and finally his prayers were answered.

Impressed by Manuel's commitment to serving his adopted country, the President passed an Executive order which not only allows Manuel to become a citizen, but also includes other active duty aliens who fought in the Persian Gulf war. This young, vibrant family man proved to us all that the American dream still lives.

Manuel's selfless dedication to defending our country, which he could not call his own until today, is a superior example to all American citizens. I applaud him for his tireless efforts and I thank him for the reminder of how lucky we are to live in this great Nation.

REPORT OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ESTONIA RELATIVE TO FISHERIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM-1

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; referred jointly, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1823(b), to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Congress of the United States

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Estonia Extending the Agreement of June 1, 1992, Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States. The Agreement, which was effected by an exchange of notes at Tallinn on March 11 and May 12, 1994, extends the 1992 Agreement to June 30, 1996.

In light of the importance of our fisheries relationship with the Republic of Estonia, I urge that the Congress give favorable consideration to this Agreement at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 19, 1995.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

S. 243. A bill to provide greater access to civil justice by reducing costs and delay, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NUNN (for himself, Mr. ROTH, Mr. GLENN, Mr. BOND, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROBB, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. SMITH, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. MACK, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, and Mr. SHELBY):

S. 244. A bill to further the goals of the Paperwork Reduction Act to have Federal agencies become more responsible and publicly accountable for reducing the burden of Federal paperwork on the public, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. COATS, Mr. GREGG, Mr. WARNER, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. BOND, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. FORD, and Mr. DOMENICI):

S. 245. A bill to provide for enhanced penalties for health care fraud, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LIEBERMAN:

S. 246. A bill to establish demonstration projects to expand innovations in State administration of the aid to families with dependent children under title IV of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GREGG (for himself and Mr. COCHRAN):

S. 247. A bill to improve senior citizen housing safety; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GREGG (for himself, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. LOTT, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. NICKLES, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 248. A bill to delay the required implementation date for enhanced vehicle inspection and maintenance programs under the Clean Air Act and to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to reissue the regulations relating to the programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. D'AMATO, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 249. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to require States to establish a 2-digit fingerprint matching identification system in order to prevent multiple enrollments by an individual for benefits under such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MCCONNELL:

S. 250. A bill to amend chapter 41 of title 28, United States Code, to provide for an analysis of certain bills and resolutions pending before the Congress by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 251. A bill to make provisions of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 applicable to Cambodia; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THOMPSON (for himself, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. BOND, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURNS, Mr. COVERDELL, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. FAIRCLOTH, Mr. FRIST, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. MACK, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. THOMAS):

S.J. Res. 21. A joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to limit congressional terms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAMS (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. MACK):

S.J. Res. 22. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require a balanced budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DORGAN:

S. Con. Res. 2. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the People's Republic of China should purchase a majority of its imported wheat from the United States in order to reduce the trade imbalance between the People's Republic of China and the United States; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SIMON (for himself and Mr. BROWN)

S. Con. Res. 3. A concurrent resolution relative to Taiwan and the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

S. 243. A bill to provide greater access to civil justice by reducing costs and delay, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE CIVIL JUSTICE REFORM ACT OF 1995

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to reform America's Federal Civil Justice System. The purpose of this bill, the Civil Justice Reform Act of 1995, is to improve deserving parties' access to the Federal courts by reducing the volume of frivolous cases, to reduce the costs of Federal civil litigation, and to encourage the settlement of disputes. It is similar to the bill introduced by Senator DECONCINI and myself in March 1993.

This bill introduces some modest reforms that will reduce the economic and social costs our society has borne due to the litigation explosion. Our society spends billions of dollars every year on civil lawsuits. More than \$1 billion goes just to pay for the Federal district courts, which handle hundreds of thousands of civil cases annually. It has become clear to most Americans that our system of dispute resolution through adversarial lawsuits has gotten out of hand, and reason needs to be restored to it. More litigation does not necessarily translate into more justice.