

Fannie Lou Hamer Human Rights Award, Clergy and Laity Concerned, December 16, 1993

Distinguished Pro Bono Service Award, San Diego Volunteer Lawyer Program, 1994

Commitment to Life Award, AIDS Project Los Angeles, January 27, 1994

Distinguished Service Health Education & Prevention Award, National Center for Health Education, February 2, 1994

First Annual Eleanor Roosevelt Freedom Fighter Award, Alachua County Democratic Executive Committee, March 21, 1994

Social Justice Award, United Auto Workers, March 22, 1994

Brandeis Award, School of Law, University of Louisville, April 1, 1994

Benjamin E. Mays Award, A Better Chance, Inc., April 4, 1994

Ernie Banks Positivism Trophy, Emil Verban Memorial Society, April 6, 1994

Humanitarian Award, Alzheimer's Association, April 11, 1994

Elie Wiesel Foundation Award, April 14, 1994

International Broadcasting Award, Hollywood Radio and Television Society, April 26, 1994

Ellen Browning Scripps Award, Scripps College, April 26, 1994

Legislator of the Year Award, The American Physical Therapy Association, April 27, 1994

HIPPY USA Award, May 6, 1994

Women of the Year Award, Yad B'Yad Award, May 7, 1994

C. Everett Koop Medical for Health Promotion and Awareness, American Diabetes Association, May 17, 1994

Distinguished Pro Bono Service Award, San Diego Lawyer's Program, May 17, 1994

Humanitarian Award, Chicago Chapter, Hadassah Medical Organization, May 26, 1994

Coalition of Labor Union Women 20th Anniversary Award, May 20, 1994

Women of Distinction Award, National Conference for College Women Student Leaders, June 2, 1994

Mary Hatwood Futrell Award, National Education Association, June 14, 1994

Woman of Achievement Award, B'nai B'rith Women, June 15, 1994

Claude Pepper Award, National Association for Home Care Board of Directors, June 19, 1994

Women's Legal Defense Fund Award, June 23, 1994

Shining Star Award, Starlight Foundation, August 2, 1994

Martin Luther King, Jr. Award, Progressive National Baptist Convention, Inc., August 12, 1994

Children's Diabetes Foundation Brass Ring Award, October 28, 1994

Women's Media Group Award, Women's Media Group, November 1, 1994

American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers Family Advocate of the Year Award, Greenfield & Murphy, November 4, 1994.

Woman of Distinction Award, Women's League for Conservative Judaism, November 13, 1994

30th Anniversary of Women at Work Award in Public Policy, National Commission on Working Women, December 6, 1994

Boehm Soaring Eagle Award for Excellence in Leadership, National Women's Economic Alliance Foundation, December 12, 1994

National Woman's Law Center Award, 1994

Award for Excellence in Communication, Capital Speakers Club, January 18, 1995

National Federation of Black Women Business Owners Black Women of Courage Award to Hillary Rodham Clinton, February 8, 1995

Greater Washington Urban League Award, March 8, 1995

Golden Acorn Award, Child Development Center, March 9, 1995

Servant of Justice Award, New York Legal Aid Society, March 23, 1995

Health Educator of the Year Award, The Ryan White Foundation, April 8, 1995

Golden Image Award, Women at Work, April 9, 1995

1995 Outstanding Mother Award, National Mother's Day Committee, April 13, 1995

Eleanor Roosevelt Award, Citizen's Committee For Children of New York, Inc., April 24, 1995

United Cerebral Palsy Humanitarian Award, 1995

World Health Award, American Association for World Health, World Health Day, April 24, 1995

Brooklyn College, Presidential Medal, 1995

Memberships and Associations:

Member, Arkansas Bar Association

Member, Arkansas Trial Lawyers Association

Member, Pulaski County Bar Association

Founder and President, Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families, Founder, President and Member of Board of Directors, 1977-84

Chair, Arkansas Rural Health Committee, 1979-80

Chair, Board of Directors, Children's Defense Fund, Washington, D.C., 1986-91, Member, Board of Directors, 1976-92

Chair, Arkansas Education Standards Committee, 1983-84

Yale Law School Executive Committee, New Haven, CT, 1983-88, Treasurer, 1987-88

Member, Southern Governors Association Task Force on Infant Mortality, 1984-85

Member, Commission on Quality Education, Southern Regional Education Board, 1984-1992

Member, Youth and America's Future: The William T. Grant Foundation Commission on Work, Family, and Citizenship, 1986-88

Board of Directors, Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., 1986-92

Board of Directors, Child Care Action Campaign, New York, NY, 1986-92

Board of Directors, Southern Development Bancorporation, 1986-92

Chair, Board of Directors, New World Foundation, New York, 1987-88, Member, Board of Directors, 1983-88

Board of Directors, Co-Chair for Implementation, Commission on Skills of the American Workforce, National Center for Education and the Economy, 1987-92

Board of Directors, "I Have a Dream" Foundation, 1988-89

Board of Directors, Arkansas Children's Hospital, 1988-92

Board of Directors, New Futures for Little Rock Youth, 1988-92

Member, HIPPY USA Advisory Board, 1988-92

Board of Directors, Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, 1988-93

Charter Member, Business Leadership Council, Wellesley College, 1989

Board of Directors, Children's Television Workshop, 1989-92

Board of Directors, TCBY Enterprises, Inc., 1989-92

Board of Directors, National Alliance of Business Center for Excellence in Education, 1990-91

Board of Directors, Public/Private Ventures, 1990-92

Arkansas Business and Education Alliance, 1991-92

President, Board of Directors, Arkansas Single Parent Scholarship Fund Program, 1990-92

Chair, National Board of the Claudia Company, 1991-93

Honorary President of the Girl Scouts of America, 1993-present

Member, Visiting Committee, University of Chicago Law School, 1991-92

Alumnae Trustee, Wellesley College, 1992-93

DEDICATEES OF ANNUAL SURVEY OF AMERICAN LAW

1942 Harry Woodburn Chase

1943 Frank H. Sommer

1944 Manley O. Hudson

1945 Carl McFarland

1946 Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., A.S. Mike Monroney, George B. Galloway

1947 Roscoe Pound

1948 Arthur T. Vanderbilt

1949 Herbert Hoover

1950 Bernard Baruch

*1951 Robert P. Patterson

1952 Phanor J. Eder

1953 Edward S. Corwin

1954 Arthur Lehman Goodhart

1955 John Johnston Parker

1956 Henry T. Heald

1957 Herbert F. Goodrich

1958 Harold H. Burton

1959 Charles E. Clark

1960 Whitney North Seymour

1961 Austin Wakeman Scott

1962 Fred H. Blume

1963 Laurence P. Simpson

*1964 Edmond Cahn

1965 Charles S. Desmond

1966 Tom C. Clark

1967 Francis J. Putman

1968/69 Russell D. Niles

1969/70 Jack L. Kroner

*1970/71 Frank Rowe Kenison

1971/72 Robert A. Leflar

1972/73 Justine Wise Polier

1973/74 Walter J. Derenberg

1974/75 Robert B. McKay

1976 Herbert Peterfreund

1977 Charles D. Breitel

1978 Henry J. Friendly

1979 David L. Bazelon

1980 Edward Weinfield

1981 William J. Brennan, Jr.

1982 Shirley M. Hufstedler

1983 Thurgood Marshall

1984 Hans A. Linde

1985 J. Skelly Wright

1986 William Wayne Justice

1987 Frank M. Johnson, Jr.

1988 Bernard Schwartz

1989 Barbara Jordan

1990 Harry A. Blackmun

1991 Martin Lipton

1992/93 John Paul Stevens

1994 Judith S. Kaye

1995 Hillary Rodham Clinton

*In memoriam.

SOUTH PACIFIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE TREATY [SPNFZ]

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I was gratified yesterday by the French announcement in support of a complete ban on nuclear testing next year. Unfortunately, at present, France intends to conduct a series of nuclear tests in the South Pacific during the remainder of this year and the first part of next year.

The decision of the new French Government has brought about a storm of protest from Pacific nations who had fervently hoped that they would never see nuclear testing in their region.

So far, the United States, Britain, and France have maintained a relatively united public position with regard to nuclear testing. This changed with the decision of the French to resume testing while Britain and the United States have placed a moratorium on their own nuclear testing.

Mr. President, it is very important that the world understand that we were very serious about our commitment at the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in New York this spring in negotiation of a comprehensive test ban. We must not lose sight of that goal. A good step in that direction now would be an affirmation to the nations of the South Pacific that we stand with them in their desire that there be no further nuclear testing in their region.

Mr. President, today Senator THOMAS and I sent a letter to the President to urge that he take the positive and important step of seeking Senate advise and consent to ratification of three protocols to the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty. This treaty, known as the Treaty of Rarotonga, took effect in 1986. Parties include Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Western Samoa, the Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu.

Countries in the region are united in their opposition to the proposed French tests. The chairman of the South Pacific Forum, the Prime Minister of Australia, P.J. Keating, expressed the forum's "unequivocal opposition of France's decision" to resume testing. In a separate statement, Keating went on to say that the tests were viewed as "an assault upon the rights of small nations by a large one."

Papua New Guinean Prime Minister Julius Chan described France's decision as "deplorable and unacceptable." He argued that the decision is "not only counter-productive to the conduct of friendly relations between Metropolitan France and Island Governments, but must be condemned." Chan went on to say that "France's total lack of sensitivity of the issue" is a major problem for the entire region.

Several countries in the region expressed concern that the French tests would set back nonproliferation efforts around the world. New Zealand Prime Minister Bolger cited the South Pacific's "sense of outrage" and argued that the tests run "directly counter to the worldwide trend away from the development and use of nuclear weapons and puts at risk all that has been achieved in nuclear disarmament since the end of the cold war." Keating noted that "France's very position as a responsible and leading power in the world means that each new test by France will give comfort to would-be proliferations, and each test will give pause to many of those countries whose support we will need to conclude the CTBT."

The sentiment of the region was perhaps best expressed by Keating, who said that the overwhelming majority of countries in the region felt that "if France must test these weapons, let her test them in metropolitan France."

Mr. President, I hope very much that the administration will decide to show support for the desires and resolve of the inhabitants of the South Pacific with regard to nuclear testing. It will

serve to reinforce our commitment at the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference to achievement in 1996 of a complete ban on nuclear testing. Moreover, Presidential action would demonstrate that we are willing to stand with those nations desiring to take strong positions with regard to nuclear nonproliferation.

MEASURE WOULD FOSTER MARINE AQUACULTURE

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I rise as a cosponsor of the Marine Aquaculture Act of 1995, a measure sponsored by the junior Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) to foster the growth of our marine aquaculture industry.

Senator KERRY, the ranking member of the Commerce Committee Oceans and Fisheries Subcommittee, has done an excellent job in drafting this legislation to promote marine aquaculture research and the development of an environmentally sound marine aquaculture industry in the United States.

The bill would create a coastal and marine aquaculture research and development program under the National Sea Grant College Program Act. As one of the fathers of the sea grant system, I am delighted that this new measure builds upon the sound and proven base of the sea grant.

I know that this measure is designed to promote marine aquaculture, as distinct from other general aquaculture measures. This is an area that has been largely overlooked and underdeveloped in the United States, but that has become increasingly competitive in the international market.

The United States cannot long afford to ignore the potential of marine aquaculture, because many of our fisheries already are overfished and nearing collapse. The groundfish stock off New England shores already has collapsed and the closures of our fisheries have hit hard.

Marine aquaculture may not be a panacea, but it has the potential to provide both new employment opportunities and to bring some relief to our fisheries by developing alternate sources.

I commend this measure to the attention of my colleagues and I congratulate Senator KERRY for his excellent work.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES CALL ON CONGRESS TO REMEMBER THE POOR IN MAKING DECISIONS ON WELFARE REFORM

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, as the Senate prepares to begin its August recess, it is clear that much business awaits our return. One of the first issues we will return to will be reform of our Nation's welfare system. As we reflect over the coming weeks on how our policy choices made here will affect our Nation's neediest, and American society as a whole, I would ask my

colleagues on both sides of the aisle to consider the powerful statement made this week by 47 leaders of our Nation's major religious denominations and social service agencies.

This week, in an unprecedented and moving way, 47 leaders from the Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, and Moslem communities signed a letter that was delivered to every Member of the Senate. The letter called on Congress to remember the poor as it makes decisions on welfare reform.

Citing the verse in Proverbs 31:9, "Speak up, judge righteously, champion the poor and the needy," the leaders called on Congress to reaffirm a federally guaranteed safety net for those in our Nation who are most vulnerable.

The letter also focused on the drastic effects of current proposals on the ability of the religious social service organizations to provide for the poor.

Mr. President, these religious leaders wrote that they are motivated not only from their faith-based ethics, but also from their years of experience in serving poor families in the churches, synagogues, mosques, temples, and service agencies across the country. I was particularly moved by the consensus found among America's many and diverse religious communities with regard to the obligation of all of us to care for all of our citizens, especially our children.

I urge my colleagues to reflect on the points raised in this important letter from our Nation's religious leaders.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the letter and the list of 47 signatories be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

DEAR SENATORS DOLE, DASCHLE, PACKWOOD and MOYNIHAN: We write on behalf of the religious organizations we represent to urge you to make the well-being of women, children and families your primary objective as you seek to reform the nation's welfare system. As the Congress sorts through fiscal, political, and ideological pressures to construct real reform, the decisions you make will be a test of our nation's values, of our commitment to "the least among us," and of our willingness to offer genuine help and opportunity to our poorest families.

We are commanded in Proverbs 31:9, "Speak up, judge righteously, champion the poor and the needy." We are called to share God's wealth with those of God's children who cannot provide for themselves. The moral test of any nation is how well it fulfills this Biblical mandate.

As leaders of many of this nation's religious faith communities and religious social service organizations, we are called to stand with, and seek justice for, people who are poor. We share a conviction that welfare reform must not focus on eliminating programs, but on eliminating poverty and the damage it inflicts upon children (who comprise 2/3 of all recipients of cash assistance), on their parents, and on the rest of society. Genuine reform must provide the disadvantaged with the tools they need to become self-sufficient.

Specifically, we advocate reform that: Strengthens families; Preserves a federally guaranteed safety net for the vulnerable; Protects human life and human dignity; Encourages and rewards work; Creates jobs, strengthens job training and improves child