

fought for control of the air and a battle which Hitler eventually retreated from.

In 1956, the Count de Chambrun, exploring La Grange, the 15th century chateau he had recently acquired near Paris, discovered a large collection of personal papers of Lafayette. Since its discovery, this collection, which has been carefully preserved and organized, has remained virtually inaccessible to historians and archivists and today remains one of the great scholarly mysteries of the 20th century.

Lafayette played a central role in both the American Revolution and the French Revolution. Agreeing to serve without pay in the American army, Lafayette was present at Valley Forge in the harsh winter of 1777-1778. In France, he worked to make his country a constitutional monarchy and held in his heart a strong desire that France would one day become a pure republic. Throughout his life he championed, sometimes at great personal cost, the ideas of liberty, equality, human rights and national self-determination that today are still cause for inspiration.

Approximately one-quarter of the 18,000 items in the Lafayette collection contain information about the American Revolution and the establishment of the new national government. The collection contains extensive correspondence with leading American political and military leaders. The "hero to two worlds," as Lafayette was called, knew many of America's Founding Fathers well, particularly Presidents Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe. A preliminary examination of the papers indicates that some of this correspondence may be the only existing records of lost original letters. There is substantial documentation on the American Revolution, including a secret code used by Lafayette and Washington and Lafayette's handwritten accounts of his 1781 campaign in Virginia and of the siege of Yorktown. There are important documents concerning the participation of the French Navy in the war. Also of interest are notes from visits to Monticello after the war where Lafayette and Jefferson discussed the subject of slavery.

In addition, the collection contains original material regarding Lafayette's role in the French Revolution and his imprisonment and exile from 1792-1799. It records his interactions with every major French leader from Louis XVI to Napoleon and his activities during the Napoleonic and post-Napoleonic period. It also contains significant correspondence with leaders of national liberation movements in Poland and South America, including Simon Bolivar. Furthermore, the Lafayette papers reveal his private life—the father, husband and farmer.

Through the process of microfilming, important pieces of the Library's collection are protected from extensive and damaging handling. Microfilmed presidential papers are used quite often—I have found occasion to explore

the papers of President Herbert Hoover several times myself. I commend the Library of Congress for its diligent efforts to see that the Lafayette papers are made available to the public where they will join the papers of other prominent founding fathers such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and James Madison.

As a body, the voluminous Lafayette papers promise to shed new light on American history and our view of Lafayette—one of those rare figures who decisively influenced the affairs of two great nations, the United States and France. It is appropriate that we honor Count de Chambrun today, and through him the Marquis de Lafayette. ●

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S ISSUE ON VIOLENCE IN AMERICA

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, today, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to an important issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, which examines violence as a public health issue.

As too many Americans know, violence has become an epidemic in our country. Despite some admirable efforts, the problem has unfortunately not been successfully addressed by congressional action. Given the scope of the problem, it is important for all Americans to focus on this issue and contribute to the solution. I would like to take this opportunity to commend the American Medical Association for taking a leadership role in drawing public attention to this issue.

The June issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) is a prime example of the AMA's commitment. This issue focuses on the recent emphasis in the medical community on addressing violence as a public health issue. Putting violence in this context raises the profile of the issue and, I believe, greatly contributes to creating better solutions.

For example, an editorial entitled "The Unrelenting Epidemic of Violence in America" lists grim statistics about the prevalence of violence in our society, and estimates the tremendous social and medical costs to society caused by this violence. The editorial then calls upon physicians to take an active role in working to reduce the magnitude of this problem, and offers advice on ways to proceed:

Patient centered interventions may include education that emphasizes primary prevention, such as discussing the hazards of firearms and encouraging safe firearm storage practices, appropriately screening for child abuse, domestic violence, and elder abuse, and identifying and initiating proper counseling for harbingers of violence such as alcohol and other substance abuse, behavioral problems, emotional disorders, and inadequate social support.

JAMA also encourages physicians to become antiviolence advocates by participating in community, State, or national public health policy debates on

violence, influencing public attitudes in favor of violence prevention initiatives, and supporting legislative and regulatory measures intended to reduce violence, such as those that limit the availability of handguns.

Because the causes of violence are so complex, we sometimes feel overwhelmed before we even begin the work to find solutions. To encourage its members, JAMA relates the story:

... of a stranger walking along a beach at noon on a brilliant sunny day. As the tide has receded, a large number of starfish have been stranded on the hot sands, baked by the noonday sun. They surely will not survive until the next tide returns. An older woman skitters about the beach, gently picking up the starfish and tossing them back into the ocean. As the stranger approaches and notices the tens of thousands of starfish on the miles of sandy beach, he stops to ask the woman, "How can you possibly make a difference, with the vast number of starfish that are stranded?" The woman replies, gently picking up a starfish next to her and showing it to the stranger, "For this starfish, it makes all the difference in the world."

To further encourage its readers, JAMA then relates the work of John May, a physician with Cermak Health Services in Chicago, who is making an important difference in his community. According to JAMA, Dr. May has received local and national attention for his work to develop patient screening and counseling techniques, study risk factors associated with firearm violence, and promote violence prevention awareness. May has developed a simple mnemonic device involving the word "guns" to assess whether someone is at risk for a firearm injury: Is there a gun in your home? Are you around users of alcohol or other drugs? Do you feel a need to protect yourself? Do any of these situations apply to you: Seen or been involved in acts of violence? Sadness? School-aged children at home? Furthermore, May believes that physicians must work to deglamorize the gun, as they have done with cigarettes: Unfortunately, guns and violence are promoted as powerful, sexy, and effective. It's no wonder that young people are drawn to them and, tragically, killed by them.

The June issue of JAMA is not, however, the first example of the AMA's commitment to exploring the issue of violence. In 1994, the AMA joined with the American Bar Association and nearly 100 other groups in presenting the National Conference on Family Violence: Health and Justice. This important conference focused on the disturbingly widespread problem of family violence, and made specific recommendations, such as primary prevention through education, early intervention in at-risk families, and the development of community-coordinated efforts to address this problem.

My colleagues, the Nation's physicians, and all Americans, can learn from the articles in the June issue of JAMA. But more importantly, we can all learn from the AMA's example of

civic responsibility. I applaud their efforts and encourage my colleagues to review the June issue and share it with medical professionals in their communities.●

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 104-19, TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 104-20, AND TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 104-21

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following three treaties transmitted to the Senate on September 6, 1995, by the President of the United States: The Investment Treaty with Albania, treaty document No. 104-19; the Treaty with Hungary on Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, treaty document No. 104-20; and the Treaty with Austria on Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, document No. 104-21.

I further ask unanimous consent that the treaties be considered as having been read the first time; that they be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's messages be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The messages of the President are as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Albania Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment, with Annex and Protocol, signed at Washington on January 11, 1995. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Treaty.

The bilateral investment Treaty (BIT) with Albania will protect U.S. investment and assist the Republic of Albania in its efforts to develop its economy by creating conditions more favorable for U.S. private investment and thus strengthen the development of its private sector. The Treaty is fully consistent with U.S. policy toward international and domestic investment. A specific tenet of U.S. policy, reflected in this Treaty, is that U.S. investment abroad and foreign investment in the United States should receive national treatment. Under this Treaty, the Parties also agree to international law standards for expropriation and compensation for expropriation; free transfer of funds related to investments; freedom of investments from performance requirements; fair, equitable, and most-favored-nation treatment; and the investor's or investment's freedom to choose to resolve disputes with the host government through international arbitration.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Treaty as soon as possible, and give its advice and consent to ratification of the Treaty, with Annex and Protocol, at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 6, 1995.

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Hungary on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, signed at Budapest on December 1, 1994. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty.

The Treaty is one of a series of modern mutual legal assistance treaties that the United States is negotiating in order to counter criminal activities more effectively. The Treaty should be an effective tool to assist in the prosecution of a wide variety of modern criminals, including members of drug cartels, "white-collar" criminals, and terrorists. The Treaty is self-executing.

The Treaty provides for a broad range of cooperation in criminal matters. Mutual assistance available under the Treaty includes: (1) taking testimony or statements of persons; (2) providing documents, records, and articles of evidence; (3) serving documents; (4) locating or identifying persons or items; (5) transferring persons in custody for testimony or other purposes; (6) executing requests for searches and seizures; (7) assisting in forfeiture proceedings; and (8) rendering any other form of assistance not prohibited by the laws of the Requested State.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 6, 1995.

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Austria on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, signed at Vienna on February 23, 1995. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty.

The Treaty is one of a series of modern mutual legal assistance treaties being negotiated by the United States in order to counter criminal activity more effectively. The Treaty will enhance our ability to investigate and prosecute a wide variety of offenses, including drug trafficking, violent crimes, and "white-collar" crimes. The Treaty is self-executing.

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ters. Mutual assistance available under the Treaty includes: (1) taking the testimony or statements of persons; (2) providing documents, records, and articles of evidence; (3) serving documents; (4) locating or identifying persons or items; (5) transferring persons in custody for testimony or other purposes; (6) executing requests for searches and seizures; (7) assisting in forfeiture proceedings; and (8) rendering any other form of assistance not prohibited by the laws of the Requested State.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 6, 1995.

ORDERS FOR TOMORROW

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, September 7, 1995; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that there then be a period for the transaction of morning business, not to extend beyond the hour of 10:30 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each, with the following exception: Senator MCCAIN, 30 minutes; further, that at the hour of 10:30, the Senate immediately resume consideration of H.R. 4, the welfare reform bill, with the time between 10:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. equally divided between the two managers; further, at 3:30 p.m., Senator DASCHLE be recognized for up to 15 minutes, to be followed by Senator DOLE for up to 15 minutes of debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will resume consideration of the welfare reform bill at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow. Under a previous order, there will be a rollcall vote on the Daschle amendment No. 2282, as modified, at 4 p.m. tomorrow. The vote on the Daschle amendment will be the first vote of Thursday's session. However, rollcall votes are expected thereafter on other amendments on the welfare reform bill, and a late night session is expected in order to make substantial progress on that bill.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that following a statement by the Democratic leader, that the Senate recess as previously ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.