

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.

The Treaty provides for a broad range of cooperation in criminal mat-

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.

The Senate minority leader.

SENATOR BILL BRADLEY

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, our friend and colleague BILL BRADLEY has said that he has always preferred moving to standing still. When the 104th Congress adjourns around a year from now, the senior Senator from New Jersey will move on to new challenges in his life and career, and we will feel the loss of one of the most principled and thoughtful Members of this body. While Senator BRADLEY has expressed a deep sense of disappointment in the country's current political climate, I know that he will be able to look back on his career in the Senate with a lasting sense of pride in his accomplishments on behalf of the people of New Jersey, and of the Nation.

BILL BRADLEY's work in the Senate has been remarkable for the breadth of its legislative range, and for the depth of its intellectual foundation. Whether addressing the intricacies of tax policy or the broad impact of international trade proposals, his grasp of the subject matter before him is unrivaled. Ask any Senator who has stumbled unprepared into a debate with him. BILL BRADLEY has been a legislative force to be reckoned with, as he will continue to be until his last vote is cast in this Chamber.

Senator BRADLEY is often recognized for his mastery of technically intimidating issues. But I will always remember him more for the passion he can bring to a debate than for his oft-cited professorial prowess. In the last decade, some of the most socially important and emotionally powerful statements on the subject of racial strife in America have been delivered from the heart and soul of Senator BRADLEY.

When Senator BRADLEY takes the floor to speak, or offers a legislative solution to a national problem, he comes armed with formidable arguments and effective insights. When BILL BRADLEY takes up an issue or takes on a cause, he will likely succeed in what he's set out to achieve. This is the result of a rare combination of the competitiveness with which he was clearly born, and the credibility he has earned through a life in public service.

If you are a working-class American, then BILL BRADLEY has served you well. If you are poor or disadvantaged, BILL BRADLEY has made your concerns his cause. Through the din of violence and divisiveness in our society, BILL BRADLEY has been a voice of healing. In the face of monied special interests, BILL BRADLEY has been a fighter for fairness and economic justice. BILL BRADLEY has been a credit to the Senate, to the Nation, and to public service. He has been a powerful advocate for the values that so many of us share, and I look forward to working with him on the vital matters we will face together in the months remaining in his term.

CLAIBORNE PELL: A TRUE PUBLIC SERVANT

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, in his commencement address at Syracuse University in 1957, Senator John F. Kennedy called American politics one of this country's "most neglected, most abused, and most ignored professions."

"As one who is familiar with the political world," Senator Kennedy told the graduates: "We stand in serious need of the fruits of your education. Bear in mind, as you leave this university and consider the road ahead, not the sneers of the cynics or the fears of the purists." Instead, he urged us to bear in mind that politics has been a home as well as a noble career to America's best and brightest.

In the early days of our Republic, there were George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and George Mason, to name but a few.

John Kennedy had a way of making you feel good about yourself as well as your country, and he inspired many of us to look for ways to serve our country to preserve its strengths and address its weaknesses. This is one of the reasons so many of us look back on the Kennedy administration with fondness and respect, and with a knowledge that we, as individuals, and we, as a country, are forever indebted to President Kennedy for nurturing that spirit.

We are also indebted to another man who has dedicated his life to that spirit: Senator CLAIBORNE PELL.

Through the years it has been my privilege to work with the senior Senator from Rhode Island, I have only known him to stress the positive, never the negative. He has always looked for the best in us, instead of dwelling upon our faults. Never once have I heard him berate an opponent, or disparage this institution.

He has sought to bring us together instead of divide us. To make the system work better, instead of despairing it.

To Senator PELL, as it was with President KENNEDY, politics is an honorable profession, an enriching experience and meaningful service. The political arena is where ordinary people can accomplish great things. Claiborne PELL understood that.

In announcing his intention to leave the Senate, this gentle and good man remarked:

I continue to believe that government, and the Federal Government in particular, can and should make a positive impact on the lives of most Americans.

Through his efforts, the Federal Government has made a positive impact.

In his 34 years in the Senate, Senator PELL used the system, with all of its faults and limitations, to make our country a better place to live, a better place to work, and a better place to raise a family. He has taken a leading role in passage of much of the land-

mark education legislation of the past three decades, including reducing financial barriers to higher education, with the educational grants that bear his name. He has taken a leading role in the creation of the Nation's most important educational and cultural institutions, including the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

He has also sought to make not only the country, but also the world, a better place in which to live and work. As a U.S. Senator and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he has worked tirelessly to promote international cooperation through his work on behalf of arms control agreements and international environmental treaties. As Senator MOYNIHAN pointed out yesterday, Senator PELL has "brought to the Senate floor two of the most important treaties for the control of nuclear weapons in our Nation's history."

Just this year, he proudly represented the Senate at the 50th anniversary of the United Nations. This was fitting, as Senator PELL was at the United Nation's opening ceremonies 50 years ago, and he has been instrumental in the effort to further the noble goals that inspired the United Nation's creation in the first place.

Mr. President, this is statesmanship at its finest. It is the quest of peace—for international cooperation for the benefit of the United States and the benefit of humankind.

Although Claiborne PELL is leaving the Senate, he has pledged to continue "to fight for the values and programs" that he considers vital.

How pleased I was to hear that promise. We will continue to need his spirit, his energy, and his dedication to making the good fight. Therefore, instead of saying goodbye, I will simply thank him for the years he gave to the people of Rhode Island and to the people of this great country.

I urge all of my colleagues in the Senate and in the House, and those in other great political arenas, to be a bit more like Senator PELL, to look for the high roads, not the lowest ones. We should summon America's best to step up onto the political stage, not scare them away from it. That is something Claiborne PELL has done remarkably well for 34 years.

I yield the floor.

RECESS UNTIL 9:30 A.M.
TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 9:30 a.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 7:43 p.m., recessed until Thursday, September 7, 1995, at 9:30 a.m.