

drinking water, clog our hatcheries and unravel the Lake Champlain ecosystem.

We did not ask for the mussels, but we got them. I was scuba diving in Lake Champlain this summer and was shocked to find mussels taking over the lake bottom, historic ship wrecks included. Three years ago we had no zebra mussels—this summer I found mussels by the handful.

The zebra mussel problem in Lake Champlain deserves immediate and swift action. This pest poses a serious risk to the water resources throughout Vermont, economic opportunities along the lake, and the health and safety of Vermonters. In the not-so-distant future, some Vermonters may turn on their taps to find nothing flowing, as these mussels have blocked water intakes and delivery systems up and down the shoreline.

The biggest hurdle our States face is the fact that there is no proven control technology. It is like the State of Vermont looking for a solution to cancer—by itself. The Hollings-Levin-Leahy amendment provides a modest contribution of Federal assistance that will help address the zebra mussel problem.

My understanding is that this amendment includes \$100,000 specifically for Vermont to tackle the problem. Our State Legislature has appropriated millions of dollars to address the problem, and this token of Federal support will make a big difference.

Mr. LEVIN. The Senator from Vermont has been very supportive of our efforts to clean up the Great Lakes and is correct about this amendment. We know first hand the challenge Vermont faces. The Great Lakes research and control efforts have benefited Lake Champlain, and we expect the Lake Champlain efforts funded in this amendment to benefit the Great Lakes.

Mr. HOLLINGS. I agree with both the Senator from Vermont and the Senator from Michigan. They have worked hard on this amendment to address a problem of true national concern and scope.

Mr. LEAHY. I want to thank the Senator from South Carolina for his leadership on this bill, and the Senator from Michigan for his long standing commitment to the Great Lakes and to freshwater issues like the Zebra mussel.

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I believe now we are ready for third reading.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third time and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate? If not, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

So the bill (H.R. 2076), as amended, was passed.

Mr. GRAMM. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. HOLLINGS. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. GRAMM. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, on behalf of the city of Smyrna, GA, and its outstanding Mayor Max Bacon, I rise to commend the Senate—and especially Senator GRAMM—for helping Smyrna and the entire Atlanta area in its efforts to deal with the transportation of illegal immigrants once they have been detained.

By increasing by \$12.3 million the portion of the Immigration and Naturalization Service budget for fiscal year 1996 which deals with the transportation of detained illegals, the Commerce, Justice, and State appropriations bill will go a long way toward more effectively enforcing our immigration laws.

In the city of Smyrna—as in many across the country—illegal immigrants are placing an enormous burden on legal residents, who are facing rising taxes due to the increased costs of providing health services and educational programs, in addition to the loss of jobs.

In the Atlanta area, we have been concerned with the lack of vehicles available for the transportation of detained illegals. The city of Smyrna is optimistic that an influx of new buses and vehicles will help the INS be even more effective in removing illegal immigrants and transporting them to the proper authorities. Again, I commend my Senate colleagues for their wisdom, and extend my gratitude on behalf of Smyrna's Mayor Bacon.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

THE RIGHT TRACK

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to once again express my concerns about the so-called "train wreck" that might occur if there is a lapse in appropriations authority beyond the Continuing Resolution we will be approving today or tomorrow.

While some have proclaimed it would be "no big deal" if government shut down, there are many, including me, who think this kind of reasoning is wrong.

By approving a continuing resolution (CR), we are acting responsibly and avoiding unnecessary and costly furloughs. The CR gives us time to pass all of our appropriations bills and helps provide for real deficit reduction.

But, if we continue to play politics with government employees and the

American people on this issue, we are only hurting ourselves and the image of Congress. Those who encourage a shutdown proclaim themselves to be deficit and spending hawks.

Mr. President, in 1990, we had our last furlough. It happened over the Columbus Day Weekend. As a result, several members of Congress asked the General Accounting Office [GAO] to examine the taxpayer costs of that shutdown. The GAO found that of the 22 executive branch agencies surveyed, seven reported significant shutdown costs totaling about \$3.4 million.

Moreover, the GAO examined a hypothetical three-day shutdown during a normal workweek. The costs of this scenario would range from \$244.6 million to \$607.3 million.

It is foolhardy to think a shutdown is good for America. The 1994 elections, which gave Republicans majorities in both Houses of Congress, sent a clear message to Washington, DC. The message was: "We are sick and tired of Congress doing business as usual. Stop the bickering and get the job done."

I applaud the Republican leadership in the House and here in the Senate. We are changing the way government does business. We are, however, doing "business as usual" when we play politics and appear cavalier in attitude towards our Federal employees—both civilian and military.

Mr. President, I am the sponsor of S. 1246, a bill that would insure that Federal employees who work or are furloughed during a shutdown will automatically be paid as soon as the appropriations bill funding their salary is enacted.

I have also vowed not to accept a paycheck if a shutdown occurs. Like the men and women of the armed services and the civil service, all of us are employees of the American people. If the government shuts down in November after the CR expires, or because we fail to agree on a measure to raise the nation's debt ceiling, I believe that the Congress should be denied compensation as well.

In conclusion, Mr. President, let me say that I believe the American people are looking to us Republicans to lead this country and to make their Federal government more responsive and less burdensome. We have weathered some tough storms in the Senate, but we are making progress as evidenced by passage of the unprecedented reform of the country's broken down welfare system. The American public, including the people in my State, are proud of our achievements. Republicans are moving in the right direction, and we are changing the way government governs. We are not posturing, we are working.

I say to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, the American people are fed up with blustering and posturing. The American people are sick and tired of hearing about a "train wreck." They have heard these same arguments year after year. I say to my colleagues, get our appropriations bill passed before the continuing resolution expires.

Resolve to negotiate firmly with the White House over the debt ceiling, but be realistic about what we want and what can be achieved. We Republicans are leading the way against government as usual. Do not get snared in a political trap by recycling old arguments that make us look like we are returning to the old way of doing business.

I say again. We are changing the way government governs. This is the track of the Republican train. There will only be a wreck if we turn our back on the progress we are making.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC PARISH

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise paying tribute to Saint Mary's Catholic Parish in historic Old Town Alexandria. Tomorrow, September 30, 1995 marks a true milestone, its 200th anniversary. Saint Mary's stands as the oldest Catholic church in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Saint Mary's has called Alexandria home for two centuries and is an institution whose presence has extended over many generations. The actual parish was founded in 1795 at a time when the seeds of Catholicism were just planted: Virginia was home for only 200 Catholics at the turn of the eighteenth-century.

Led by Colonel John Fitzgerald, then the Mayor of Alexandria and military assistant to General George Washington, Saint Mary's was erected. In 1869, the Sisters of Holy Cross School pioneered Saint Mary's School, which is still in existence and filled to capacity.

The Reverend Stanley Krempa currently serves pastor to Saint Mary's, which boasts a membership of over 3,200 families. Its "church family" is fervently committed to taking on the twenty-first century with great energy and zeal. Saint Mary's family not only intends to expand, they are preparing for tomorrow, today: the church just successfully concluded an amazing fundraising drive that will build not only classrooms for the school, but assists with other renovation efforts associated with the church.

I join the many friends and families in wishing well to Saint Mary's Catholic Parish. As we stand in the threshold of the twenty-first century, Saint Mary's stands as a body with tremendous outreach. Saint Mary's stands as a credit to its church body and its locality. Saint Mary's can stand tall.

SENATOR MARK HATFIELD: RECIPIENT OF 1995 ALBERT LASKER PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I rise today to extend my congratulations to the distinguished Senator from Oregon, Mr. HATFIELD, upon his receipt of the 1995 Albert Lasker Public Service Award for his "energetic leadership and enduring advocacy in support of biomedical research."

I can think of no Member of the Senate more deserving of this recognition. Senator HATFIELD has been unflagging in his dedication to the cause of biomedical research—recognizing the importance it holds for Americans today and the promise it holds for Americans in the future.

As chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, Senator HATFIELD is keenly aware of the competing demands upon dwindling federal resources. Establishing priorities among a series of worthy causes is a difficult task. I believe it is a tribute to his judgment and his vision that he has always assigned the highest priority to biomedical research efforts.

In addition to protecting the current federal investment in this area, Senator HATFIELD has also sought creative ways to expand the pool of funds which can be made available to it. I was pleased to have been counted among the supporters of the biomedical research trust fund proposal he put forward during the last Congress and of his efforts to restore National Institutes of Health [NIH] funding in the budget resolution this year.

The Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, which I chair, has authorizing and oversight responsibility for the NIH. Senator HATFIELD has consistently offered his support and suggestions for NIH activities, and I look forward to continuing to work with him.

The Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation has made a wise choice in selecting Senator HATFIELD for this prestigious award.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the award citation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1995 ALBERT LASKER PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD THE CITATION

As an energetic advocate in support of biomedical research, Senator Mark Hatfield has made outstanding contributions. Dedicated to the proposition that the health of Americans is a national priority, Mark Hatfield has continually fought to increase research appropriations for the National Institutes of Health, and he has succeeded.

During the six years of his Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, funding for the National Institutes of Health increased by over \$2.5 billion, an average of almost 10% per year. These funds enabled 107,000 research projects to receive NIH grants, supported an expansion of the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, and substantially increased the allocation for research on Alzheimer's Disease.

Senator Hatfield's vigorous leadership has been crucial in the battle against proposed cuts in the NIH budget. Affirming the central role of the National Institutes of Health in the mission of biomedical research, he declared that, "The NIH is the cornerstone of improved quality of life in this nation."

Throughout his career, Mark Hatfield has sought to reorder our nation's research priorities to focus on activities that enhance life. Taking the time to become informed about particular diseases has led him to in-

troduce legislation to create a National Advisory Council on Rare Disease Research, which would formulate a strategic plan and establish a national research database. He has also emphasized the need to support research on Parkinson's Disease, Epidermolysis Bullosa, and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

During the 103rd Congress, Senator Hatfield achieved enactment of a National Center for Sleep Disorders Research within the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute, and introduced a bill to create a permanent bioethics advisory board as a forum for discussion of ethical issues in biomedicine. In a period of dwindling resources, his most far-sighted piece of health legislation is the Hatfield-Harkin bill that would establish a Fund for Health Research, a stable, non-appropriations-based source of additional research dollars, from tax checkoffs and insurance premiums.

Mark Hatfield believes that funding for medical research not only improves quality of life, but offers our nation the highest rate of economic return of any other federal program. If health is wealth, then biomedical research is the best investment our nation can make in its future.

To Mark O. Hatfield, for energetic leadership and enduring advocacy in support of biomedical research, this 1995 Albert Lasker Public Service Award is given.*

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE FULBRIGHT PROGRAM

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to speak on the importance of international exchange programs at this particular point in history. I would particularly like to highlight the Fulbright program and its enormous contribution to the enrichment of our society. The Fulbright program was created in 1946 largely with the efforts of the Senator from Arkansas from whom the program derived its name. Since that time the program has sent 75,026 United States students to study in foreign countries and has brought 127,093 foreigners to study in our country.

Forty-five years ago they sent me off to the London School of Economics where, for the first time, I learned a dictum of Seymour Martin Lipset, who has put it so nicely. He said, "He who knows only one country knows no country." If you use the simple analogy of eyesight, it is two eyes that provide perspective.

My experience in London was certainly eye-opening. As a New Deal Democrat I was surprised to find how extraordinarily suspicious of the United States they were in London. I wrote back to a friend, in a letter that Douglas Schoen had preserved in his book:

I get the impression Americans are not generally aware of just how fundamentally we are being opposed by a small but enormously vital element in British society, or just how much we are being disagreed with by British society in general. I respectfully submit that we had damned sure better get off our intellectual asses but quick.

A point that was perhaps never fully appreciated. I only wish that there were more Fulbright opportunities so that more students might have the enlightening experience that I enjoyed.