

a specific mission: to provide, as he expressed it, "an education of the whole person within the context of a value-oriented curriculum—an education that is not merely training in a specialty, but a matter of nurturing individuals to be civil, articulate, and productive members of society."

For the past 15 years, Dr. Bellavance has focused on his vision, transforming the institution from a small State college, primarily attended by students from Maryland's Eastern Shore, to a highly-respected regional university that is nationally recognized as one of the best among American colleges and universities.

During Dr. Bellavance's tenure, applications for admission have more than doubled and average SAT scores have increased from 848 to 1085. When faced with the reality of difficult economic times, Dr. Bellavance sought private funding, establishing three endowed schools, the Franklin P. Perdue School of Business, the Richard A. Henson School of Science and Technology, and the Charles R. and Martha N. Fulton School of Liberal Arts. Also established were scholarships for deserving students, and a foundation strongly supported by the community. University assets have dramatically increased from \$32,261 in 1980 to over \$16 million. Today over \$800,000 is available to assist students with financing their education.

In his pursuit of academic excellence, Thom Bellavance has helped create a true academic community—a community of scholars with an abundance of opportunities to learn and grow and a strong sense of family among the students, faculty, and administrators. In the process, he has earned the love and respect of the entire university community.

In a nation which believes that a person's merit and talent should take them as far as they can go, we are indeed fortunate to have educators like my friend, Thom Bellavance, who have fostered a path which allows our young people to maximize their potential. When this happens, we gain a person who contributes to society at a higher level. This is best exemplified by the fact that Salisbury State students contributed over 300,000 hours of community service in the 1993-94 calendar year.

On the occasion of his retirement, I join with the Salisbury State University community in saluting Dr. Bellavance and expressing deep appreciation for his exceptional leadership. As stated in a proclamation recently presented to Dr. Bellavance by the University Forum, "He leaves Salisbury State University immeasurably better than he found it."

Mr. President, I know that you and all of our colleagues will join me in wishing Dr. Thomas Bellavance the very best in the years ahead.●

ROMANIA'S NATIONAL DAY

● Mr. COATS. Mr. President, on December 1, Romania celebrated the 75th anniversary of its founding as a modern country. While its roots as a nation actually go back as far as the Roman Empire, its modern history began on December 1, 1918, when Romania, as we know it today, was created.

Seventy-seven years ago, there were roughly 50 nation states in the world. Half of these were considered democracies. Today more than 180 nations in the world are democracies, with this number on the rise. Romania, I am pleased to note, is not only a member of the international community but of the community of democracies.

Since its revolution in 1989, Romania has made strides in democratic reform and the development of a free-market economy. Difficult decisions have been to bring down inflation, bring in foreign investment, and privatize government. GDP which had dropped initially has been growing over the last 3 years. Inflation has been reduced from 300 to 60 percent in 1994 and is expected to be less than 30 percent this year. Unemployment is down to 10 percent. Foreign investment has been greater in the last 6 months than in the previous 4 years. There are more steps which must be taken to strengthen democratic institutions, further economic growth, and develop rule of law. I encourage Romania to keep its commitment to these goals.

Romania has actively pursued improving relations with the West. It was the first of the former Eastern bloc countries to sign the Partnership for Peace Program. In 1994 it became a member of the Council of Europe. Romania has even sent troops and medical staff to participate in peacekeeping efforts in Angola. On September 26 President Iliescu made his first official visit to Washington, DC, meeting with the President, Cabinet members, and Congressmen.

I hope my colleagues will join with me in congratulating Romania on its national day and extending to the people of Romania best wishes as they celebrate the founding of their nation.●

TRIBUTE TO ROSA PARKS

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, 40 years ago this month—December 1955—in Montgomery, AL, the modern civil rights movement began when Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat and move to the back of the bus. The strength and spirit of this courageous woman captured the consciousness of not only the American people but the entire world.

Rosa Parks' arrest for violating the city's segregation laws was the catalyst for the Montgomery bus boycott. Her stand on that December day in 1955 was not an isolated incident but part of a lifetime of struggle for equality and justice. Twelve years earlier, in 1943, Rosa Parks had been arrested for vio-

lating another one of the city's bus-related segregation laws requiring blacks to pay their fares at the front of the bus then get off of the bus and reboard from the rear of the bus. The driver of that bus was the same driver with whom she would have her confrontation years later.

The rest is history, the boycott which Rosa Parks began was the beginning of an American revolution that elevated that status of African-Americans nationwide and introduced to the world a young leader who would one day have a national holiday declared in his honor, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

Mr. President, on the occasion of this important 40th anniversary, I want to pay tribute to Rosa Parks, the gentle warrior who decided that she would no longer tolerate the humiliation and demoralization of racial segregation on a bus.

We have come a long way toward achieving Dr. King's dream of justice and equality for all. But we still have work to be done. Let us rededicate ourselves to continuing the struggle.●

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through December 6, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1996 concurrent resolution on the budget (H. Con. Res. 67), show that current level spending is above the budget resolution by \$13.5 billion in budget authority and above the budget resolution by \$17.3 billion in outlays. Current level is \$43 million below the revenue floor in 1996 and \$0.7 billion below the revenue floor over the 5 years 1996-2000. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$262.9 billion, \$17.3 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1996 of \$245.6 billion.

Since my last report, dated November 17, 1995, the President signed the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act (P.L. 104-52), the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (P.L. 104-53), and the Alaska Power Administration Sale Act (P.L. 104-58). Congress also cleared, and the President signed, the second (P.L. 104-54) and third (P.L. 104-56) continuing resolutions. Congress also cleared the Defense Appropriations Act (P.L. 104-61); pursuant to article 1, section 7 of the Constitution, this act became

law without the President's signature. These actions changed the current level of budget authority and outlays. In addition, the revenue aggregates have been revised to reflect the recommended level in House Concurrent Resolution 67. My last report had revised the revenue aggregates pursuant to section 205(b)(2) of House Concurrent Resolution 67 for purposes of consideration of H.R. 2491.

The report follows:

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
U.S. CONGRESS,
Washington, DC, December 7, 1995.

Hon. PETE V. DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1996 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1996 budget and is current through December 6, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1996 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 67). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last report, dated November 16, 1995, the President signed the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act (P.L. 104-52), the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (P.L. 104-53), and the Alaska Power Administration Sale Act (P.L. 104-58). Congress also cleared, and the President signed, the second (P.L. 104-54) and third (P.L. 104-56) continuing resolutions. Congress also cleared the Defense Appropriation Act (P.L. 104-61); pursuant to Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution, this act became law without the President's signature. These actions changed the current level of budget authority and outlays. In addition, at the request of the Senate Committee on the Budget, the revenue estimates shown for the concurrent resolution have been changed pursuant to Section 205(b)(2) of H. Con. Res. 67.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1996, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS DEC. 6, 1995

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget Resolution (H. Con. Res. 67)	Current Level ¹	Current Level Over/Under Resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority	1,285.5	1,299.0	13.5
Outlays	1,288.1	1,305.4	17.3
Revenues:			
1996	1,042.5	1,042.5	² —0
1996-2000	5,691.5	5,690.8	-0.7
Deficit	245.6	262.9	17.3
Debt Subject to Limit	5,210.7	4,900.0	-310.7
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays:			
1996	299.4	299.4	0
1996-2000	1,626.5	1,626.5	0
Social Security Revenues:			
1996	374.7	374.7	0
1996-2000	2,061.0	2,061.0	0

¹ Current level represents the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

² Less than \$50 million.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS DEC. 6, 1995

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues	—	—	1,042,557
Permanents and other spending legislation	830,272	798,924	—
Appropriation legislation	—	242,052	—
Offsetting receipts	(200,017)	(200,017)	—
Total previously enacted	630,254	840,958	1,042,557
ENACTED THIS SESSION			
Appropriation bills:			
1995 Rescissions and Department of Defense Emergency Supplementals Act (P.L. 104-6)	(100)	(885)	—
1995 Rescissions and Emergency Supplementals for Disaster Assistance Act (P.L. 104-19)	22	(3,149)	—
Agriculture (P.L. 104-37)	62,602	45,620	—
Defense (P.L. 104-6)	243,301	163,223	—
Energy and Water (P.L. 104-46) ..	19,336	11,502	—
Legislative Branch (P.L. 105-53) ..	2,125	1,977	—
Military Construction (P.L. 104-32)	11,177	3,110	—
Transportation (P.L. 104-50)	12,682	11,899	—
Treasury, Postal Service (P.L. 104-52)	15,080	12,584	—
Authorization bills:			
Self-Employed Health Insurance Act (P.L. 104-7)	(18)	(18)	(101)
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 104-42)	1	1	—
Fishermen's Protective Act Amendments of 1995 (P.L. 104-43) ..	—	(*)	—
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act Amendments of 1995 (P.L. 104-48)	1	(*)	1
Alaska Power Administration Sale Act (P.L. 104-58)	(20)	(20)	—
Total enacted this session ...	366,191	245,845	(100)
CONTINUING RESOLUTION AUTHORITY			
Further Continuing Appropriations (P.L. 104-56) ¹	167,467	86,812	—
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	135,049	131,736	—
Total Current Level ²	1,298,961	1,305,352	1,042,457
Total Budget Resolution	1,258,500	1,288,100	1,042,500
Amount remaining:			
Under Budget Resolution	—	—	43
Over Budget Resolution	13,461	17,252	—

¹ This is an estimate of discretionary funding based on a full year calculation of the continuing resolution that expires December 15, 1995. Included in this estimate are the following appropriation bills: Commerce, Justice, State; District of Columbia; Foreign Operations; Interior; Labor, HHS, Education; and Veterans, HUD.

² In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$3,400 million in budget authority and \$1,590 million in outlays for funding of emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress.

* Less than \$500,000.

Notes: Detail may not add due to rounding. Numbers in parentheses are negative.

CONFEREES MOVING IN WRONG DIRECTION ON THE INTERNET

• Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise to share with my colleagues my great concern about the actions of the House telecommunications conferees.

Despite what appeared to be some movement away from the regulation of constitutionally protected speech, I understand that the conferees adopted an amendment yesterday which would subject adult Internet users to criminal penalties for so-called indecent speech. Rather than focusing on materials that are truly harmful to minors, the language agreed to yesterday would prohibit great works of literature from being made available on line. It would make subject to criminal

penalties frank discussions between adults about the prevention of AIDS. This amendment will extinguish many on-line support groups dealing with issues such as child abuse and sexual assault. It will likely place severe limitations on the materials discussed on many online scientific forums. In the ultimate irony, the amendment does virtually nothing to address the problem of the already illegal victimization of children over computer networks. Rather than focus on real issues and real concerns, this amendment focuses on indecency. It places blame on a technology rather than on the perpetrators of crimes against children.

Mr. President, despite the fact that the materials and communications on the Internet that are of the greatest concern to many parents, such as obscenity, child solicitation, and child pornography, are already subject to criminal penalties, and despite the fact that technologies already exist to allow parents to control what their children have access to on the Internet including indecent materials, the House conferees chose to take this unwise step towards censorship.

Mr. President, there is still time to reverse this action and for the conferees to direct their efforts towards providing parents with even greater ability to protect their children using tools offered in the market place. I urge my colleagues to recognize just what this amendment will mean if it remains in the telecommunications bill. I urge them to recognize that indecency is not the same as obscenity or pornography. The distribution of obscene materials on the Internet is already illegal and those crimes are already being aggressively prosecuted.

Indecent speech, on the other hand, is far different than obscenity and is protected by the constitution. Indecency includes four letter words that many adults use routinely in their everyday speech. Indecent words include those that are among the first words many children speak, not because they learned them from the Internet, but because they heard them in the school yard, in child care settings, and in some cases, in their own homes. While it is unfortunate that children are exposed to such speech at young ages, it is not a reason to censor constitutionally protected speech between adults on the Internet. Creating criminal penalties for indecency as stringent as those imposed on traffickers of obscenity is extreme, unwarranted, and unnecessary.

As I said earlier this week in this Chamber, this type of law will have a tremendous chilling effect on speech over the Internet. What two adults can say over the phone to one another, they will not be able to say over the Internet for fear a minor might read their words. The fact that America Online censored the word "breast" on their service, albeit temporarily, should forewarn members of things to come. Screening by online service providers will be necessary if they wish to