

Senator HATFIELD has elevated the caliber of this Chamber's debate, frequently taking lonely stands in the process.

Voting one's conscience often requires courage. Senator HATFIELD has never wavered in his devotion to what he believes is just, and he has always done right by the good people of Oregon.

Madam President, no one in this body has been a greater crusader for peace than MARK HATFIELD. A devout pacifist since the beginning of his political career, Senator HATFIELD opposed President Johnson's Vietnam policy, and more than 20 years later was one of only two Republicans to vote against United States military involvement in the Persian Gulf. He opposes nuclear testing and an extensive military buildup, and authored the 1992 nuclear test ban law that is now regarded as an important standard for U.S. conduct on nuclear issues.

More recently, Senator HATFIELD was the sole Republican to vote against the balanced budget amendment, and he would have paid dearly for that stand had the concept of respect for one's conscience not prevailed.

Senator HATFIELD's constituents respect his principles just as much as his colleagues, which is perhaps why Governor Kitzhaber said Senator HATFIELD has achieved "what may be the single greatest public career in Oregon's history." Senator HATFIELD has never lost an election. Oregonians have continually returned their Senator to office not only because of his righteousness, but also because of his commitment to them and their values. As chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator HATFIELD has seen to it that Oregon's pristine parks and clean coastlines have the means to stay that way, while other public projects such as hospitals, research centers, and roads help to ensure health of the State's citizens and the vibrancy of the State's economy. And as one of this body's true moderates, Senator HATFIELD has also supported gun control and motor-voter initiatives, while opposing President Reagan's unwise tax cuts.

Madam President, Senator HATFIELD is an outstanding Member of this body whose sincerity and strength of character should be emulated by all Americans. Widely respected for his independence and well-liked for his loyal friendship, Senator HATFIELD will be sorely missed. I wish him all the best in his retirement.

HONORING AN ESTEEMED COLLEAGUE

Mr. DODD. Madam President, amidst a very busy, occasionally frantic session, as we struggle for sometimes small, perhaps fleeting victories, it is important that we not ignore those losses that are permanent and personal. A close friend and a fine legislator announced last month that he will be leaving us at the end of this

Congress, and I would like to take this opportunity to pay him part of the tribute that he deserves.

Madam President, I know something about following in the footsteps of one's own father in this Chamber. The U.S. Congress held not only a set of expectations for Senator Simpson, but also a legacy. It was a legacy that came not just from former Senator Milward Simpson, but from a long lineage of Simpons dating back to the 19th century. Senator SIMPSON's ancestors were among the pioneers of the State of Wyoming, and were part of the effort that turned a beautiful stretch of American frontier into a great American State. This spirit—one of perseverance, integrity, and hard work—was the legacy that was left to Senator SIMPSON. It was a legacy that he embraced and nurtured, while simultaneously carving for himself an identity and a presence in the Senate all his own.

It is easy to stand up here and honor a colleague by listing a litany of legislative achievements. It is much harder to try to pay tribute by attempting to evoke the humor and the wit that were the hallmark of Senator SIMPSON's career. I am afraid I am not up to the task, Madam President. But those who know the Senator remember the humor that he brought to a too often humorless place. Indeed, many of us were the victims of his good-natured joshing on numerous occasions. He was disarming with his charm, and his quick wit won him many small battles, while averting many larger ones. Suffice it to say, on the subject of Senator SIMPSON's humor, that many of us, before we came to Washington and encountered the acerbic tongue of the 67" Senator from Wyoming, had no idea what or where a gazoo was.

It must have been that pioneering spirit that made Senator SIMPSON gravitate toward some of the toughest legislative assignments in this body. He quickly took on one of our Nation's thorniest policy areas, immigration reform, and, through dogged perseverance, determination, and a keen sense of when and how to compromise, he pushed through the legislation that has become the foundation of our Nation's immigration policy ever since.

The bill that eventually passed was a tribute to our policymaking process here in Congress. It marked a strengthening of U.S. immigration policy, but also showed sensitivity to the serious concerns of some very thoughtful people. It tempered a toughening of border patrols with amnesty for illegal aliens who arrived in this country through the early 1980's. It balanced sanctions against employers who hired illegal aliens with provisions to protect legal aliens and citizens from unfair discrimination. It took him 6 years to do it, and I know that it was at times a frustrating march. It was an effort that other legislators might have given up, and left to another leader, or another time. But he persisted, and the bill

that was passed in 1986, after 6 years of hard work and compromise, stands as a heartening example of how a political system too often accused of gridlock and obstruction can succeed when the right leader tempers determination with cooperation.

He hardly slowed down from there, however, continuing to take on some of the most sensitive issues, impressing even his opponents with his honesty and courage. He spoke to a group of Vietnam veterans, and frankly told them of his reservations about compensation for veterans who claimed to have been injured due to their exposure to chemicals during the war. He simply had not seen adequate proof that their injuries were caused by their wartime experiences, he explained. The audience disagreed with him, but they respected his honesty and forthrightness in explaining his views. At the conclusion of his speech, he received a standing ovation.

In announcing his retirement, Senator SIMPSON said that, when he began his work in the Senate, he promised the voters two things, and two things only. First, that he would work very hard, and second, that he would try to make them very proud. Madam President, it takes honesty and courage to be so frank in what one promises, and it takes hard work and perseverance to make good on those promises. Senator SIMPSON exhibited all of those qualities, and he will be long remembered for them.

Senator SIMPSON also told us that he is leaving this Chamber because he no longer feels the same "fire in the belly." I am disappointed to hear that, but I have very little doubt that whatever he chooses to do upon leaving us, the fire in his belly will soon be rekindled, and the flames will fuel his passion, and we will all be touched by his energy. I thank him, and I wish him the best of luck.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:45 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 33. An act to transfer the Fish Farming Experimental Laboratory in Stuttgart,

Arkansas, to the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

H.R. 394. An act to amend title 4 of the United States Code to limit State taxation of certain pension income.

H.R. 1718. An act to designate the United States courthouse located at 197 South Main Street in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, as the "Max Rosem United States Courthouse."

H.R. 1878. An act to extend for 4 years the period of applicability of enrollment mix requirement to certain health maintenance organizations providing services under Dayton Area Health Plan.

H.R. 2061. An act to designate the Federal building located at 1550 Dewey Avenue, Baker City, Oregon, as the "David J. Wheeler Federal Building."

H.R. 2111. An act to designate the Federal building at 1221 Nevin Avenue in Richmond, California, as the "Frank Hagel Federal Building."

H.R. 2415. An act to designate the United States Customs Administrative Building at the Ysleta/Zaragosa Port of Entry located at 797 South Ysleta in El Paso, Texas, as the "Timothy C. McCaghren Customs Administrative Building."

H.R. 2481. An act to designate the Federal Triangle Project under construction at 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, in the District of Columbia, as the "Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center."

H.R. 2504. An act to designate the Federal Building located at the corner of Patton Avenue and Otis Street, and the United States Courthouse located on Otis Street, in Asheville, North Carolina, as the "Veach-Baley Federal Complex."

H.R. 2547. An act to designate the United States courthouse located at 800 Market Street in Knoxville, Tennessee, as the "Howard H. Baker, Jr. United States Courthouse."

H.R. 2556. An act to redesignated the Federal building located at 345 Middlefield Road in Menlo Park, California, and known as the Earth Sciences and Library Building, as the "Vincent E. McKelvey Federal Building."

H.R. 2689. An act to designate the United States Courthouse located at 301 West Main Street in Benton, Illinois, as the "James L. Foreman United States Courthouse."

The message also announced that the House has also passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 369. An act to designate the Federal Courthouse in Decatur, Alabama, as the "Seybourn H. Lynne Federal Courthouse", and for other purposes.

S. 965. An act to designate the United States Courthouse for the Eastern District of Virginia in Alexandria, Virginia, as the "Albert V. Bryan United States Courthouse."

S. 1465. An act to extend all pair programs.

The message further announced that the House agree to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 660) to amend the Fair Housing Act to modify the exemption from certain familiar status discrimination prohibitions granted to housing for older person.

At 6:15 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.J. Res. 132. Joint Resolution affirming that budget negotiations shall be based on the most recent technical and economic assumptions of the Congressional Budget Office and shall achieve a balanced budget by fiscal year 2002 based on those assumptions.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 33. An act to transfer the Fish Farming Experimental Laboratory in Stuttgart, Arkansas, to the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 394. An act to amend title 4 of the United States Code to limit State taxation of certain pension income; to the Committee on Finance.

H.R. 1718. An act to designate the United States courthouse located at 197 South Main Street in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, as the "Max Rosem United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 1878. An act to extend for 4 years the period of applicability of enrollment mix requirement to certain health maintenance organizations providing services under Dayton Area Health Plan; to the Committee on Finance.

H.R. 2061. An act to designate the Federal building located at 1550 Dewey Avenue, Baker City, Oregon, as the "David J. Wheeler Federal Building"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 2111. An act to designate the Federal building at 112 Nevin Avenue in Richmond, California, as the "Frank Hagel Federal Building"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 2415. An act to designate the United States Customs Administrative Building at the Ysleta/Zaragosa Port of Entry located at 797 South Ysleta in El Paso, Texas, as the "Timothy C. McCaghren Customs Administrative Building"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 2481. An act to designate the Federal Triangle Project under construction at 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, in the District of Columbia, as the "Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

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H.R. 2689. An bill to designate the United States Courthouse located at 301 West Main Street in Benton, Illinois, as the "James L. Foreman United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Tommy Edward Jewell, III, of New Mexico, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of

the State Justice Institute for a term expiring September 17, 1995.

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that he be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. NICKLES:

S. 1484. A bill to enforce the public debt limit and to protect the social security trust funds and other federal trust funds and accounts invested in public debt obligations; to the Committee on Finance.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. NICKLES:

S. 1484. A bill to enforce the public debt limit and to protect the social security trust funds and other federal trust funds and accounts invested in public debt obligations; to the Committee on Finance.

THE FEDERAL TRUST FUND BENEFICIARY PROTECTION ACT

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, 4 weeks ago tomorrow, the President signed a bill into law, the continuing resolution, that stated he would agree to a balanced budget in 7 years using Congressional Budget Office figures, which protected his priorities. That bill passed both Houses of Congress and was signed by the President of the United States.

Unfortunately, that happened 4 weeks ago, but the President has not complied with the law. He has not done what he said he was going to do. I find that to be particularly upsetting, and frustrating because the President has not done what he said he was going to do.

I have been one of the budget negotiators. I sat in on very long meetings, very unfruitful meetings where we asked time and time again for the President's representatives to submit a budget that would comply with the law.

Last Friday, President Clinton's negotiators submitted their fourth budget of the year, the second since signing the continuing resolution 4 weeks ago. The fourth budget did not come close to balancing using Congressional Budget Office numbers. As a matter of fact, it has a deficit in the \$100 billion range, as far as the eye can see. Now, that is not a balanced budget. That is not what the President said he was going to do.

That bothers me. The President of the United States said in a statement to a joint session of Congress in January 1993, that he would use the Congressional Budget Office figures so that we would not be arguing about baselines and different sets of numbers, so