

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 16

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 16, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant the President line-item veto authority.

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 17

At the request of Mr. KEMPTHORNE, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 17, a joint resolution naming the CVN-76 aircraft carrier as the U.S.S. *Ronald Reagan*.

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 19

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 19, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to limiting congressional terms.

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 25

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 25, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for women and men.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 37

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 37, a resolution designating February 2, 1995, and February 1, 1996, as "National Women and Girls in Sports Day."

## SENATE RESOLUTION 75—TO DESIGNATE OCTOBER 1996 AS "ROOSEVELT HISTORY MONTH"

Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. D'AMATO, and Mr. LEVIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

## S. RES. 75

Whereas January 30, 1995, is the 113th anniversary of the birth of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in Hyde Park, New York;

Whereas almost a half-century after the death of President Roosevelt, his legacy remains central to the public life of the Nation;

Whereas before becoming President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt served in the New York State Senate and later was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and in 1928 became Governor of New York;

Whereas as President of the United States between 1933 and 1945, Franklin Delano Roosevelt guided the Nation through 2 of the greatest crises of the twentieth century, the Great Depression and the Second World War, and in so doing, changed the course of American politics;

Whereas a memorial in stone in the District of Columbia will soon be dedicated to his memory, as authorized by Congress in 1955; and

Whereas a month commemorating the history of Franklin Delano Roosevelt would complement the dedication of the memorial: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That October, 1996, should be designated "Roosevelt History Month". The President is requested to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to submit a resolution designating October 1996 as "Roosevelt History Month," to coincide with the dedication of the new Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial now being built in the District of Columbia. A national history month celebrating the achievements of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt is an appropriate and necessary complement to the new memorial.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born on January 30, 1882, in Hyde Park, NY, and entered politics in 1910 with his election to the New York State Senate. Later, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy and then sought and lost a bid for a seat in the U.S. Senate. Despite a debilitating attack of polio, he went on to become Governor of New York in 1928, establishing New York's first program of unemployment relief.

As President of the United States from 1933 to 1945, Franklin Delano Roosevelt guided this Nation through two of the gravest crises of the 20th century, the Great Depression and the Second World War. In so doing, he defined our national stature and secured his place as one of the greatest American Presidents of the 20th century.

It is therefore fitting that our country honor his efforts, and those of his wife, with a celebration of Roosevelt History Month. Citizens and organizations across the Nation may observe the month with appropriate ceremonies and activities to learn about a President and a generation who gave much to the Nation. Soon, a new granite memorial will be dedicated to President Roosevelt. I rise today and urge my colleagues to join me in dedicating a month to his legacy, a memorial of thought and history to complement the one of stone.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 76—RELATIVE TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

Mr. HELMS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

## S. RES. 76

*Resolved*, That (a) subsection (a) of the first section of Senate Resolution 338, agreed to July 23, 1964 (88th Congress, 2d session), is amended to read as follows: "(a)(1) there is hereby established a permanent select committee of the Senate to be known as the Select Committee on Ethics (referred to in this resolution as the 'Select Committee') consisting of 6 members all of whom shall be private citizens. Three members of the Select Committee shall be selected by the Majority Leader and 3 shall be selected by the Minority Leader. Each member of the Select Committee shall serve 6 years except that the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader when making their initial appointments shall each designate 1 member to serve only 2 years and 1 member to serve only 4 years.

At least 2 members of the Select Committee shall be retired Federal judges, and at least 2 members of the Select Committee shall be former members of the Senate. Members of the Select Committee may be reappointed.

"(2) The Select Committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

"(3) Members of the Select Committee shall serve without compensation but shall be entitled to travel and per diem expenses in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Senate."

(b) Subsection (e) of the first section of Senate Resolution 338 (as referred to in subsection (a)) is repealed.

## AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

## COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 1, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., in SR-332, to mark up S. 178, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Reauthorization.

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

## COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Wednesday, February 1, 1995, at 10 a.m. for an organizational meeting and markup on S. 244, the Paperwork Reduction Act.

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

## COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs would like to request unanimous consent to hold an organizational meeting for the 104th Congress. The meeting will be held on February 1, 1995, at 10 a.m., in room 418 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

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

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION, FEDERALISM, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights, of the Committee on the Judiciary, be authorized to hold a business meeting during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, February 1, 1995, to consider Senate Joint Resolution 19 and Senate Joint Resolution 21.

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

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

## TRIBUTE TO IONE DUKE

• Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding Kentuckian. Ms. Ione Duke of Morgantown, KY, gives fully and wholeheartedly of herself to her church

and community. She deserves to be recognized for her many contributions as she turns 90 years young.

Ms. Duke joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1915. For the past 79 years Ms. Duke has devoted much of her time to religious service throughout western Kentucky. Among her accomplishments are serving as the first president of the Local Missionary Society and Organization, her appointment by the Bowling Green district as the Rural Woman of Kentucky, and presiding as the church choir director and pianist from her youth until 1980.

Ms. Duke's musical talent allowed her to pursue a career in teaching public school music and directing high school choir in several schools throughout Butler County. Ms. Duke has also directed countywide cantatas that encompassed a group of singers from all denominations.

Ms. Duke has been actively involved in many civic organizations. She is a member of the Historical Society of both Butler and Ohio Counties. She was involved in the Women's Civic League. She has contributed her energy and talents to many other organizations and projects in which she volunteered tirelessly.

Mr. President, Ms. Duke's church and community should be very pleased to have such an outstanding member. Her community owes her a debt of gratitude and I feel that she deserves much recognition for her accomplishments and contributions. It is impossible to list everything Ms. Duke has done to make western Kentucky a better place, but she is truly an outstanding person and I extend to her my congratulations on her many accomplishments.●

#### SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I believe that many senior citizens will be confused by the floor debates and amendments on Social Security offered last week during debates on the unfunded mandates legislation, and in the future in regard to the balanced budget amendment. Such confusion is understandable. Both sides tend to claim to be protecting Social Security.

Last week, I voted for Senator HARKIN's amendment to the S. 1, the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act of 1995, instead of Senator KEMPTHORNE's amendment, because I believed that the language of the Harkin amendment was much stronger language to protect Social Security trust funds if a constitutional amendment to balance the budget is adopted.

Personally, I oppose a balanced budget amendment, and I hope that over the course, of time people will understand how such an amendment will affect programs that are vital to the citizens in their States and that such a balanced budget amendment will not be added to the Constitution.

But because the fate of a constitutional amendment to balance the budget remains unclear, the Harkin amend-

ment is a very important symbol of the intention of the Senate not to jeopardize or play games with Social Security or use the Social Security trust fund in calculations to balance the budget.

I voted last week for Senator HARKIN's amendment which says that Social Security should be exempt in any calculations required by a balanced budget. I did it to protect the Social Security trust funds and to reassure senior citizens who rely on Social Security benefits. My record in fighting to protect Social Security and senior citizens is clear.●

#### HITTERS HALL OF FAME

● Mr. MACK. Mr. President, last year I had the privilege of speaking before the Senate on the occasion of the dedication of the Ted Williams Retrospective Museum and Library. I rise to speak today because on February 8 and 9 the Ted Williams Museum is opening the Hitters Hall of Fame and an 85-seat theater. Ted has specifically chosen the 20 greatest hitters of baseball to be inducted in the inaugural class. Each subsequent year, two more hitting greats will be inducted into the Hitters Hall of Fame. The inaugural class of inductees includes:

Babe Ruth, New York Yankees.  
Lou Gehrig, New York Yankees.  
Jimmie Foxx, Boston Red Sox.  
Rogers Hornsby, Saint Louis Cardinals.  
Joe DiMaggio, New York Yankees.  
Ty Cobb, Detroit Tigers.  
Stan Musial, Saint Louis Cardinals.  
Joe Jackson, Chicago White Sox.  
Hank Aaron, Milwaukee-Atlanta Braves.  
Willie Mays, New York Giants.  
Hank Greenberg, Detroit Tigers.  
Mickey Mantle, New York Yankees.  
Tris Speaker, Cleveland Indians.  
Al Simmons, Philadelphia Athletics.  
Johnny Mize, New York Giants.  
Mel Ott, New York Giants.  
Harry Heilmann, Detroit Tigers.  
Frank Robinson, Baltimore Orioles.  
Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia Phillies.  
Ralph Kiner, Pittsburgh Pirates.

In addition to the annual induction of two new members, the Hitters Hall of Fame will recognize four active players, two from the National League and two from the American League, for their hitting prowess. This year the Hall would like to recognize Tony Gwynn, San Diego Padres, Jeff Bagwell, Houston Astros, from the National League; and Frank Thomas, Chicago White Sox, and Ken Griffey, Jr., Seattle Mariners, of the American League.

As you know, Mr. President, my family has a long history of association with major league baseball. It is a great honor for me to be able to recognize these heroes of America's national pastime, and I am proud that their memories will live on in the Ted Williams Museum in Hernando, FL.●

#### EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN: PRAGMATIC CONSERVATIVE

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, Everett McKinley Dirksen of Pekin, IL, who served this body so well as the Republican leader of the U.S. Senate, was one of the most capable political figures of his time and of the modern era.

Historians generally acknowledge, for instance, that without Everett Dirksen's backing, such landmark legislation as the 1964 Civil Rights Act almost certainly would not have passed.

Thomas McArdle, offers an insightful profile of Everett Dirksen in a recent article published by Investor's Business Daily.

Mr. President, I call the attention of my colleagues to this article and ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

SEN. EVERETT DIRKSEN: HE EPITOMIZED THE NOTION OF "PRAGMATIC CONSERVATISM"

(By Thomas McArdle)

Today, the country's most influential Republican leader, Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., proclaims that he will cooperate with President Clinton, but is unwilling to compromise.

What a contrast to the late Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen, who was fond of replying to detractors who accused him of not standing for very much, "If there were no compromise, there might not have been a Constitution of the United States."

Dirksen is remembered as a honeytoned orator who could endear himself even to a hostile audience. His baggy clothes and unkempt hair were legendary, but it was a rumpled, folksy image he deliberately cultivated.

Moreover, he was far from being just the colorful, lovable clown political cartoonists loved to peg him as. He may have been the senator who delivered an annual speech in praise of the marigold, but there was substance underneath of idiosyncracies.

Dirksen was both in 1896 in Pekin, Ill., part of Rep. Abraham Lincoln's congressional district in the 1840s. As a boy, Dirksen knew some old-timers in the town who actually knew Lincoln personally. His sentimentality towards Lincoln would pervade his speeches and statements all of Dirksen's career.

His parents were immigrants from Ostfriesland in northern Germany. His father, like many of his fellow German-immigrant and native-born neighbors in Pekin, had an unquestioning loyalty to the Republican Party unheard of today. Dirksen's middle name came from then-Ohio Governor William McKinley, soon to become the next Republican president. His twin brother was named after the sitting GOP speaker of the House and his older brother after the last Republic president, Benjamin Harrison.

When he was five, Dirksen's father suffered a debilitating stroke and the young sons were forced to work hard on the family's small farm. Rising before dawn each workday was a habit Dirksen would maintain all his life.

He displayed extraordinary political acumen early on, gaining his first term in the House of Representatives by beating a multimillionaire, five-term GOP incumbent in the party primary. He then handily defeated the Democratic challenger—in 1932, the year voters were so mad at Republicans for the Great Depression that Franklin Roosevelt won the presidency in a landslide and a national realignment in favor of the Democratic Party began. Dirksen won the district by almost as great a margin as Roosevelt.