

man who worked hard to make his State and his Nation better: Glen Woodard of Jacksonville, FL.

Mr. Woodard was 77 when he died late last month in Jacksonville after a long illness. A vice president at Winn-Dixie Stores, Mr. Woodard was "the last of a breed," his friend Bill Birchfield said admiringly.

Mr. President, I submit the following eulogy to Glen Woodard, delivered by Robert O. Aders in Jacksonville on January 28, 1995:

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

EULOGY TO GLEN WOODARD

(By Robert O. Aders, President Emeritus, Food Marketing Institute)

Glen, it is an honor to be invited to eulogize you. It is not the first time that I or others have praised you in public but it is the first time you won't have the last word. I speak on behalf of myself and Tabitha and your other close friends in the industry that you have served so well for so many years—on behalf of your many associates in FMI and other groups in Washington and the State capitols with whom you have worked to improve the food system and the supermarket industry—to improve the quality of government—and to improve the relationships between industry and government—in order to better serve the public. We have enjoyed considerable success in all these things and you have truly left your mark. You have made a difference. And today we celebrate your life.

We all lead our lives on many levels—our home, our church, our country, daily work, recreation. So did Glen Woodard. I would like to say a few words on behalf of those who knew him mostly in his Washington life, that part of his Winn-Dixie career where some of us in this room were his extended family. Glen was born in Washington, D.C.—says so in the Jacksonville newspaper so it must be true. But Glen always denied that. He didn't want to be a Washington insider. Instead Glen told a Supermarket News reporter who asked where he was born:

"Born in North Georgia in 1917, RFD 1, Clermont. Go out from Gainesville, turn left at Quillens store, going toward the Wahoo Church, and then past there up toward Dahlonga. We lived there till the Grand Jury met—then moved to Florida."

My friendship with Glen goes back a long way. We both joined the supermarket industry 38 years ago. In 1957 Glen joined Winn-Dixie and I joined Kroger—he as a lobbyist, I as a lawyer.

These were the good old days of smaller government but it was growing and soon Kroger decided to form a government relations department. I was chosen to do it. We were going to lobby and all I knew about that was what you had to go through when you check into a hotel. Then I got lucky. The American Retail Federation was holding a regional conference in Springfield, Illinois, and the already-famous Glen Woodard was the featured speaker on "lobbying." Glen spoke on the nitty-gritty of working with government—the day-to-day task of dealing with small problems so they don't get big—the same way we all deal with our family and business problems. He spoke on the day-to-day things that government does, wittingly or unwittingly, that impose a great burden on business. While business is focusing on the big issues we tend to ignore the minor day-to-day interferences that cost us money and slow us down. The title of his speech was repeated at just the right time

throughout his presentation, in that patented stentorian voice. It was "While you are watching out for the eagles you are being pecked to death by the ducks." And that was my introduction to the famous Glen Woodard vocabulary and the beginning of a long professional relationship as well as a personal friendship.

To Glen, a Congressman or a Senator was always addressed as "my spiritual advisor." Glen Woodard's world was not populated by lawyers, accountants and ordinary citizens but by "skin 'em and cheat 'ems," "shiny britches," and "snuff dippers." These people don't merely get excited, they have "rollin' of the eyes" and "jerkin' of the navel." Colorful he was. But Glen needed that light-hearted perspective to survive, for Glen was in the middle of what is now called "that mess in Washington" from Presidents Eisenhower to Clinton. Working his contacts, talking to representatives and senators, walking his beat—those endless marble corridors of power—doing as he put it "the work of the Lord." And, indeed, his work affected the law of the land.

And, indeed, that work was made a lot more fun for all of us by Glen's marvelous sense of humor and his wonderful delivery. I remember a meeting a few years ago with a top official in the Treasury Department. We had been stymied for years trying to change a ridiculous IRS regulation because of the stubbornness of one particular bureaucrat. One day Glen broke the logjam as follows: "Jerry, I had occasion to pay you a high compliment when I was with the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee last week. I said you were just great with numbers. In fact, you're the biggest 2-timin', 4-flushin', SOB I've ever known." He got the point and the rule was changed.

With all his blunt talk and tough wit, he was a kind and generous man. In fact, my wife described him when she first met him as courtly and gallant. That was at a luncheon at the Grand Ole Opry years ago. My mother was also present and Glen was with his beloved Miss Ann. My mother was so charmed that for the rest of her life she always asked me "How is that wonderful gentleman from Winn-Dixie that you introduced me to in Nashville." Of course, Tab got to know the total Glen over the ensuing years at the many private dinners the three of us enjoyed when Glen was in Washington and had a free evening.

Those of us who worked at the Food Marketing Institute during Glen Woodard's career knew the many facets of this fine man. Always with us when we needed him, he was a brother to me and he was Uncle Glen to the young people on the staff.

Those young people he mentored over the years—young people now mature—carry the principles and values that he lived and taught. Here are some of them:

Integrity—stick to your principles.

Strength and toughness—take a position and stand on it.

Work ethic—It may not be fun at first. If you work hard enough you'll enjoy it.

Responsibility—Take it. Most people duck it.

Generosity—Take the blame; share the credit.

Reliability—Say what you'll do and then do it.

Fairness—It isn't winning if you cheat.

And finally, Grace under pressure.

On behalf of those young people, Glen, I say you brought a great deal of nobility to our day-to-day lives and you made us feel worthwhile.

A few years ago we tricked Glen into coming to a testimonial dinner on his behalf. He thought it was for someone else. The dinner menu was designed especially to Glen's

taste. He always said he was sick of overcooked beef, rubber chicken and livers wrapped in burnt bacon. So we had a Glen Woodard menu prepared at one of the fanciest private clubs in Washington—The F Street Club. Their kitchen staff will never forget it. We had country ham, redeye gravy and biscuits with collard greens. We had cat fish, hush puppies and cole slaw. All the condiments were served in their original containers—ketchup in the bottle, mustard in the jar, and alongside each table a silver ice bucket we had Glen's cheap rose' wine in a screw-top bottle.

The FMI staff had prepared a special plaque for this man who already had a wall covered with plaques, but this was different and it expressed how the staff felt about him. It went this way:

"FMI to Glen P. Woodard, The Best There Is

"For nearly 30 years you have served your company and our industry in the area of public affairs with unparalleled skill and devotion. Currently chairman of the FMI Government Relations Committee, recent Chairman of the FMI Fall Conference, untiring laborer in the vineyards of government on behalf of the American food system, you have accomplished mightily for our industry.

"We salute your dedication, your knowledge, your wit and your style. And we treasure your friendship. You are, indeed, The Best There Is. And we love you. Washington, D.C., October 22, 1985."

And that still goes Glen, old buddy.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES!

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the incredibly enormous Federal debt is like the weather—everybody talks about it but, up to now, hardly anybody has undertaken the responsibility of doing anything about it. The Congress now had better get cracking—time's a-wasting and the debt is mushrooming.

In the past, a great many politicians talked a good game—when they were back home—about bringing Federal deficits and the Federal debt under control. When they got back to Washington, many of these same politicians regularly voted in support of bloated spending bills that rolled through the Senate. The American people took note of that on November 8.

As of Friday, February 10, at the close of business, the Federal debt stood—down to the penny—at exactly \$4,805,266,970,855.19. This debt, remember, was run up by the Congress of the United States.

The Founding Fathers decreed that the big-spending bureaucrats in the executive branch of the U.S. Government should never be able to spend even a dime unless and until the spending had been authorized and appropriated by the U.S. Congress.

The U.S. Constitution is quite specific about that, as every school boy is supposed to know.

And do not be misled by declarations by politicians that the Federal debt was run up by some previous President or another, depending on party affiliation. Sometimes you hear false claims that Ronald Reagan ran it up; sometimes they play hit-and-run with George Bush.

These buck-passing declarations are false, as I said earlier, because the Congress of the United States is the culprit. The Senate and the House of Representatives are the big-spenders.

Mr. President, most citizens cannot conceive of a billion of anything, let alone a trillion. It may provide a bit of perspective to bear in mind that a billion seconds ago, Mr. President, the Cuban Missile Crisis was in progress. A billion minutes ago, the crucifixion of Jesus Christ had occurred not long before.

Which sort of puts it in perspective, does it not, that Congress has run up this incredible Federal debt totaling 4,808 of those billions—of dollars. In other words, the Federal debt, as I said earlier, stood this morning at four trillion, 805 billion, 266 million, 970 thousand, 855 dollars and 19 cents. It'll be even greater at closing time today.

THE UNITED STATES-NORTH KOREA AGREED FRAMEWORK

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, as the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs I intend to share with my colleagues my views on a specific area within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee every Monday. Today I rise to briefly address the current status of relations between the United States and North Korea [DPRK].

Since the division of the Korean Peninsula, we have not maintained diplomatic relations with the DPRK. While South Korea has prospered and grown into one of the strongest economic engines in Asia, the DPRK has become increasingly isolated, paranoid, and violent. If any country has come to epitomize a rogue regime, it is North Korea. In the 1960's the DPRK seized the U.S.S. *Pueblo* and its crew, and staged a violent attack on the residence of the South Korean President. In the 1970's Pyongyang perpetrated several acts of violence along the Demilitarized Zone, including the unprovoked ax murder of an American soldier within the DMZ in 1977. In the 1980's the North orchestrated a bombing attack on the South Korean cabinet during a state visit to Burma, and in 1987 was responsible for blowing up a South Korean airliner with the loss of all aboard. The DPRK has constructed numerous tunnels under the DMZ into South Korea territory to facilitate invasion, some of which have been discovered and some of which, undoubtedly, have not. Finally, as noted in a story last week in the *Washington Times*, the Russian intelligence agencies have implicated the North Korean Government in a plan to distribute some 8 tons of heroin in Russia. And these are just the incidents we know about; I do not doubt but that this is, as the Korean would say, *subak keot halkki*—just “licking the outside of the watermelon.”

Despite this, since 1988 the United States has begun a process of establishing a limited relationship with

North Korea in an effort to draw that country out of its self-imposed isolation. The United States political counselor at our Embassy in Beijing has met dozens of times with his North Korean counterpart to discuss increased North-South dialog and a variety of other issues. However, since the early 1990's the DPRK's suspected nuclear weapons program has overshadowed all other issues.

Although a signatory to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, DPRK-ROK joint declaration on denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency, North Korea is suspected of violating—and in some cases in known to have violated—all three. In late 1992, the IAEA discovered evidence that the DPRK has reprocessed more plutonium than it had disclosed. This worrisome because it may indicate that North Korea is reprocessing nuclear material for the purpose of developing military nuclear capabilities.

North Korea rejected a subsequent demand by the IAEA that it be allowed to inspect several nuclear sites to confirm or disprove its suspicions, and announced on March 12, 1993, its intention to withdraw from the NPT. The administration responded by initiating direct negotiations with the DPRK on the nuclear issue. Two meetings were held—one in New York in June 1993, and in Geneva in July of that year—at which time North Korea suspended its withdrawal from the NPT and agreed to negotiate with the IAEA and the ROK. The two governments also agreed to discuss the conversion of the North's nuclear reactors to light-water reactors—a reactor from which it is more difficult to manufacture weapons-grade nuclear material.

However, the DPRK continued to reject IAEA inspection of its facilities, and reneged on its promise to resume talks with the ROK. After several weeks of continued negotiations, in February 1994 the North eventually accepted the IAEA's suggested inspections. The administration agreed to suspend U.S.-ROK military training exercises for 1994 and begin a new round of talks in March as a quid pro quo for the North's agreement to implement the inspections and begin high-level negotiations with the ROK.

True to form, Pyongyang prevented the IAEA from completing the inspections and disavowed any obligation to begin talks with the ROK. As a result, the United States began discussions with members of the U.N. Security Council with an eye toward imposing sanctions on North Korea in order to encourage the DPRK to comply with its agreement. The North backed down, and completed the March inspection in May.

But before the United States could restart comprehensive negotiations, the North precipitated a new crisis in late May by removing some 8,000 spent fuel rods from its 5 Mw(e) Yongbyon reactor. The rods contained spent ura-

nium from which plutonium could be separated out through reprocessing. The DPRK allowed IAEA inspectors to be present, but prevented them from sampling any of the rods—a process that would have allowed the agency to determine whether prior to 1992 North Korea had removed enough fuel rods from the reactor to produce weapons-grade plutonium.

Revisiting what had become a familiar scenario, the United States called North Korea's bluff and announced that it would again seek U.N. sanctions against that country, and circulated a draft resolution among the members of the Security Council. When the DPRK learned that the People's Republic of China would not veto the resolution, it quickly resumed negotiations.

Over the ensuing months, the parties worked out a final agreement which was signed in Geneva on October 21, 1994. I will not go into any great detail about the specifics of the agreed framework as they were recently discussed at length in two hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Although in the end I saw little alternative but to support the administration's deal, I will say that certain portions of it made me somewhat uncomfortable. Principal among those is the requirement that the United States supply North Korea with 500,000 tons of heavy oil annually until the first light-water reactor called for under the agreement is up and running. We agreed to supply the DPRK with this, and the two light-water reactors, in return for North Korea halting the development of its nuclear program.

I was not convinced at that time, nor am I now, that we got the best end of the deal. North Korea is receiving a shot in the arm that will go a long way toward forestalling what will certainly be North Korea's economic implosion. We, on the other hand, only received an intangible promise on the DPRK's part that I do not believe we have the means adequately to verify. Moreover, it was my view at that time that we had been too quick to reward a tantrum by a spoiled child, since such a move almost invariably results in another tantrum.

In the last week, I believe we have seen my views validated. During talks in Berlin last week the North Koreans demanded another \$500 million to \$1 billion as part of the bargain to which they had already agreed. In addition, they refuse to allow South Korea to supply the reactors as the United States has agreed. Considering their negotiating style, and the speed with which we have seemingly met their demands, this should not have come as any great surprise to anyone.

I believe that the administration will see this move for what it is, simply a ploy of brinksmanship, and dismiss it clearly and directly. But should that not be the case, let me be very clear on my position for the North Koreans, who appear to be confused as to our resolve in this area. I will not support