

Now, in this year of decision, our ambition for the future must be even more ambitious. If our people are to know real lasting security, we have to redouble our arms control, nonproliferation and antiterrorism efforts. We have to do everything we can to avoid living with the 21st century version of fall-out shelters and duck-and-cover exercises to prevent another World Trade Center tragedy.

In just four days we mark the 25th anniversary of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Nothing is more important to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons than extending the treaty indefinitely and unconditionally. And that's why I've asked the Vice President to lead our delegation to the NPT conference this April and to work as hard as we can to make sure we succeed in getting that indefinite extension.

The NPT is the principal reason why scores of nations do not now possess nuclear weapons; why the doomsayers were wrong. One hundred and seventy-two nations have made NPT the most widely subscribed arms limitation treaty in history for one overriding reason—it's in their self-interest to do so. Non-nuclear weapon states that sign on to the treaty pledge never to acquire them. Nuclear weapons states vow not to help others obtain nuclear weapons, to facilitate the peaceful uses of atomic energy and to pursue nuclear arms control and disarmament—commitments I strongly reaffirm, along with our determination to attain universal membership in the treaty.

Failure to extend NPT indefinitely could open the door to a world of nuclear trouble. Pariah nations with rigid ideologies and expansionist ambitions would have an easier time acquiring terrible weapons, and countries that have chosen to forego the nuclear option would then rethink their position; they would certainly be tempted to reconsider that decision.

To further demonstrate our commitment to the goals of the treaty, today I have ordered that 200 tons of fissile material, enough for thousands of nuclear weapons, be permanently withdrawn from the United States nuclear stockpile. (Applause.) Two hundred tons of fissile material that will never again be used to build a nuclear weapon.

A second key goal of ours is ratifying START II. Once in effect, that treaty will eliminate delivery systems from Russian and American arsenals that carry more than 5,000 weapons. The major reductions under START I, together with START II, will enable us to reduce by two-thirds the number of strategic warheads deployed at the height of the Cold War. At my urging, the Senate has already begun hearings on START II, and I am encouraged by the interest of the senators from both parties in seeking quick action. I commend the Senate for the action taken so far, and I urge again the approval of the treaty as soon as possible.

President Yeltsin and I have already instructed our experts to begin considering the possibility after START II is ratified of additional reductions and limitations on remaining nuclear forces. We have a chance to further lift the nuclear cloud, and we dare not miss it.

To stop the development of new generations of nuclear weapons, we must also quickly complete negotiations on a comprehensive test ban treaty. Last month I extended a nuclear testing moratorium that I put into effect when I took office. And we revised our negotiating position to speed the conclusion of the treaty while reaffirming our determination to maintain a safe and reliable nuclear stockpile.

We will also continue to work with our allies to fully implement the agreement we

reached with North Korea, first to freeze, then do dismantle its nuclear program, all under international monitoring. The critics of this agreement, I believe, are wrong. The deal does stop North Korea's nuclear program, and it does commit Pyongyang to roll it back in the years to come.

I have not heard another alternative proposal that isn't either unworkable or foolhardy, or one that our allies in the Republic of Korea and Japan, the nation's most directly affected, would fail to support.

If North Korea fulfills its commitment, the Korean Peninsula and the entire world will clearly be less threatened and more secure. The NPT, START II, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, the North Korean Agreement, they top our agenda for the year ahead. [There are other critical tasks we also face if we want to make every American more secure, including winning Senate ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention, negotiating legally binding measures to strengthen the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, clarifying the ABM Treaty so as to secure its viability while permitting highly effective defenses against theater missile attacks, continuing to support regional arms control efforts in the Middle East and elsewhere, and pushing for the ratification of conventional weapons which, among other things, would help us to reduce the suffering caused by the tens of millions of anti-personnel mines which are plaguing millions of people all across this world.] (Applause.)

My friends, this is a full and challenging agenda. There are many obstacles ahead. We cannot achieve it if we give into a new isolationism. But I believe we can do no less than make every effort to complete it.

Tonight, let us remember what President Nixon told the joint session of Congress when he returned from his historic trip to Moscow in 1972. He said, "We have begun to check the wasteful and dangerous spiral of nuclear arms. Let us seize the moment so that our children and the world's children can live free of the fears and free of the hatreds that have been the lot of mankind through the centuries."

Now it is within our power to realize the dream that Richard Nixon described over 20 years ago. We cannot let history record that our generation of Americans refused to rise to this challenge, that we withdrew from the world and abandoned our responsibilities when we knew better than to do it, that we lacked the energy, the vision and the will to carry this struggle forward—the age-old struggle between hope and fear.

So let us find inspiration in the great tradition of Harry Truman and Arthur Vandenburg—a tradition that builds bridges of cooperation, not walls of isolation; that opens the arms of Americans to change instead of throwing up our hands in despair; that casts aside partisanship and brings together Republicans and Democrats for the good of the American people and the world. That is the tradition that made the most of this land, won the great battles of this century against tyranny and secured our freedom and our prosperity.

Above all, let's not forget that these efforts begin and end with the American people. Every time we reduce the threat that has hung over our heads since the dawn of the Nuclear Age, we help to ensure that from the far stretches of the Aleutians to the tip of the Florida Keys, the American people are more secure. That is our most serious task and our most solemn obligation.

The challenge of this moment is matched only by its possibility. So let us do our duty.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

SECRETARY GENERAL'S MESSAGE ON 1994 UNITED NATIONS DAY

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, last year, during the ceremony for United Nations Day on October 24, 1994, United Secretary-General Joseph Verner Reed delivered a message at U.N. headquarters on behalf of Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali. That occasion launched the Golden Anniversary celebration of the United Nations and was the first in a series of planned events that will continue well into this year.

As Ambassador Reed—whom, by the way, many of my colleagues will recall from his distinguished service in the U.S. Government—noted in his introductory remarks to the Secretary General's message.

Forty-nine years ago in San Francisco, the United Nations was launched as our world organization and began its long journey for a better world. The signators of the charter were fifty-one sovereign states, and today the United Nations comprises 184 member-states; the organization represents the world with all its problems and all its aspirations.

I had the honor of serving on the International Secretariat of the San Francisco Conference which drew up the U.N. Charter. I have since then held the hope that the United Nations would fulfill the noble thoughts expressed in the charter and have tried to promote ways to make the United Nations become a functional and effective alternative to international conflict and discord.

Because of my longstanding interest in and support for the United Nations, it is a particular pleasure for me to witness and participate in the events to celebrate its 50-year anniversary. I also sure the sentiment expressed by the Secretary General in his message that * * * with the active commitment of people, the United Nations can continue to play its indispensable role for peace and security, social and economic progress, and global human development.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Ambassador Reed's remarks and the Secretary-General's message be printed in the RECORD.

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

MESSAGE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DR. BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI ON THE OCCASION OF UNITED NATIONS DAY 1994

Excellencies, Friends of the United Nations, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is an honour to represent the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, at United Nations Day 1994 as we launch the year of the golden anniversary of our world organization here at headquarters, in this great world city—New York. Forty-nine years ago in San Francisco, the United Nations was launched as our world organization and began its long journey for a better world. The signators of the charter were fifty-one sovereign States, and today the United Nations comprises 184 member-States; the organization represents the world with all its problems and all its aspirations.

In this spirit, ladies and gentlemen, may I bring you the message from the Secretary-General:

United Nations Day has become a universally recognized time for celebration and reflection on the state of the world.

Today we all live in a global context. Societies which once felt able to stand alone, now see themselves interlocked with others. The great goals of peace, development and democracy increasingly are understood to require greater multilateral effort.

Without peace, nothing is possible. Without development, societies cannot look forward to the future. Without democracy, progress will not rest securely on a foundation of popular participation and commitment.

In the coming year, the United Nations calls upon the peoples and governments of the world to take charge of the development effort. This year, we shall review progress on the agreements reached at the United Nations Conference on environment and development held at Rio de Janeiro in 1992. We shall also continue to implement the decisions reached at the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna in 1993.

At the World Summit for Social Development, to be held in Copenhagen 1995, we meet to find solutions to the development crisis faced by all nations, rich and poor. At the Fourth International Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing in September 1995, we meet to discuss the special role of women in development.

This year, as we prepare for the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, let us recall the opening words of the charter: "We the peoples of the United Nations * * *." We—all of us—are the United Nations. The United Nations is now, and increasingly will be, what we choose to make of it.

Knowledge about the United Nations is thus ever-more important for people everywhere. With the active commitment of people, the United Nations can continue to play its indispensable role for peace and security, social and economic progress, and global human development.

Let us take up the challenge of the next fifty years. It is in our power to use the United Nations as a force for fundamental transformation to a world of peace and enduring prosperity.

Let this day be the starting point for taking your United Nations on the road to the future.

This concludes the message from the Secretary-General.

I believe it is in the spirit of United Nations Day 1994 to say that fostering harmony through understanding among the peoples of the world continues to be the principal mission of the United Nations; that is so today even more than in the past. The year of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations offers a unique opportunity for governments, peoples and institutions around the world to set aside social, racial, political and religious differences and initiate a real and productive dialogue on the burning problems of the world as we move towards a new century. On this day, United Nations Day 1994, let us rededicate our energies and join our forces towards this goal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

DEFEAT OF THE BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, this has not been a good day for the United States. I cannot imagine any piece of legislation that could have been offered

in the Senate which would do this country more good than this balanced budget amendment which was defeated today, defeated by one vote.

Mr. President, we cannot keep on as we are. We have not balanced this budget but one time in 32 years—eight times in 64 years. How are we going to change it? We are putting a burden on our children and our grandchildren that is unbearable. It is not fair to this generation or the next generation that we permit this to happen.

The best way we can stop this spending—and the Congress is intent on spending—is to adopt a balanced budget amendment. We passed a statute years ago, and before the end of that year—Harry Byrd was the author of it—the Congress had gone beyond and spent more than that statute permitted. The only way under the Sun you are going to stop this spending—the only way, I repeat—is to pass a constitutional amendment to mandate—to mandate, to make—the Congress balance the budget. That is the only way you are going to stop it.

We refused to pass that today. We turned it down. I hope the American people will study this question and see what happened and bring pressure on this Congress to do what it ought to do, and that is to pass this amendment when it comes up again. And it will come up again. It will come up again probably this session. It may not pass again this session. It will come up again next session. But I predict it will pass either this session or next session. It has to pass if we are going to stop this spending. It has to pass if we are going to save this country from financial ruin. I hope people rise up and demand that such action be taken.

Mr. President, let me pay tribute before I yield the floor to Senator DOLE, the majority leader, and Senator LOTT, the assistant majority leader, for their leadership throughout this fight.

I also wish to commend Senator HATCH, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, for the fine job he did, and Senator SIMON, who joined him as one of the principal authors, and Senator CRAIG, from Idaho, who did such a herculean job in trying to get this amendment passed, and Senator HEFLIN from Alabama, who was prominent in pushing this amendment. They all deserve to be commended. I thank all Senators who voted for it, but I especially wish to thank the leaders whose names I just mentioned. I also want to commend the staff of Senator HATCH for their exemplary and dedicated work on this legislation, Sharon Prost, Shawn Bentley, and Larry Block. Additionally, Damon Tobias of Senator CRAIG's office was tireless in his efforts to assist during consideration of this measure and too I commend Thad Strom, my chief counsel on the Judiciary Committee for his able assistance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

TRIBUTE TO BILL GARDINER

Mr. HEFLIN. I rise today with much sorrow to lament the passing of my great friend Bill Gardiner, who passed away on February 21, 1995 at the age of 68. William F. Gardiner, Sr., was my chief of staff in charge of my Alabama offices.

The U.S. Marine Corps has as its motto the latin words "Semper Fidelis," which mean "Always Faithful." These words are descriptive and indicative of the spirit and life of Bill Gardiner. He was always faithful to his principles and to his friends. He also possessed the unfailing values of hard work, patriotism, and spirituality.

He loved politics. He relished being in the political arena as much as anyone I have ever known. He enjoyed the bonding that brings people with common likes, dislikes, feelings, philosophies, and goals together. He thrived on the excitement of politics. He especially delighted in political gatherings. On many occasions, he would stay up all night cooking meat for a barbecue or some other event where politicians would gather.

He believed politics and public service were ways to bring about improvements in the quality of life of all people; a way to increase the standards of living for our citizens; a means of rectifying wrongs and injustices; and a way of improving the future for generations that would follow. These principles were his guideposts in his own public service.

As mayor of the city of Tuscumbia, AL he took a leadership role in improving its educational system. He used Federal money and programs to benefit the citizens of his community in many different ways, such as substituting decent and good housing for shacks in blighted areas and providing homes for the elderly. He expanded and improve the infrastructure of the city. Every municipal service, including police protection and fire-fighting, improved under his leadership.

He loved to be kidded about "Gardiner's Lake." A short time after he became mayor, a body of water was named for him. For generation after generation in Tuscumbia, every time a big rain came, a deep dip in Cave Street near the football stadium would become flooded with water that made traffic impassable for several days. Many of his friends kidded him about this body of water and jokingly named it "Gardiner's Lake." He vowed to eliminate this, and he soon did with superb drainage engineering. He made many other vast improvements to his city during his years as mayor.

He made mistakes like all of us do. At one point, he was persuaded to carry out an urban renewal program in the center of the city. Parking was substantially reduced, water fountains and pools were established, and a beautification project was created with a fish pond and series of flag poles at the Palace drugstore corner. Some wag soon labeled this project "Three Flags