

All the signs available to us at the time indicated that this would be the course of the remainder of the war. Several Allied surrender ultimatums were rejected offhand by the Japanese. Thus, as the war drew to a close in Europe, we were clearly faced with a choice in Asia; do something to bring a quick end to our losses and suffering, or continue a painfully long, drawn-out, costly conflict. President Truman chose the only alternative a nation's leader would, and the bombs fell.

Yet, some in Japan can overlook all that came before the bombs. Some can reduce Japan from the vigorous aggressor to the passive victim. Mr. Hiraoka seems to be of that ilk. For example, he emphasized that several early multinational conventions prohibited deliberate attacks on civilians, then proceeded to list those nations which did not live up to that ideal during the war era: German attacks on London, the United States firebombing of Tokyo, the British-led firebombing of Dresden.

Yet, conspicuously absent from his list is the country behind the first such indiscriminate bombing: Japan. On December 1, 1937, the Imperial Army Headquarters in Tokyo ordered an attack on Nanjing, China. The planes came and laid waste to the city and its population; estimates of the civilian losses range from 100,000 to 200,000. The attack lives on in the minds of many Chinese as one of the most infamous events of the 20th century.

Mr. President, the present strong relationship between the United States and Japan is of the utmost importance to us. I personally enjoy my nascent relationship with Kuriyama Takakazu, Japan's Ambassador here in Washington. But statements like those made by these two mayors cannot go unanswered; for to fail to rebut such revisionism is simply to lend credence to it. ●

#### TRIBUTE TO CAROLYN SQUIRES

● Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, during the welfare reform debate that we are bound to have in the months ahead of us, I would like the Senate to keep in mind the story of Carolyn Squires, representative of the State of Montana's House District 68. Her example should be a reminder to all of us that public assistance programs can work.

Although she is a successful member of the Montana House of Representatives, I would like to tell you about a time when Carolyn was not so lucky. She was once divorced, a single mother, and on welfare. But like a majority of welfare mothers, she never gave up a little over a year later she found a career.

For the past 27 years, Carolyn has worked at Missoula's community medical center as a licensed practical nurse. She is active in the Missoula labor movement. Still a member of the licensed practical nurses union, Carolyn is president of the Central Labor Council in Missoula.

Although she was initially appointed to the Montana State House, Carolyn has worked hard for her constituents. And they have rewarded her with their votes. It is because she has a way with people. I remember hearing of a time during her recent campaign when she decided to go door-to-door. After about three or four blocks, several people started following her. They liked what she had to say. And although Carolyn did not get far on her walk, she was always connected with her constituents.

Carolyn has exemplified this again and again. One of her constituents, a single mom receiving AFDC, called for Carolyn's help. The mother did not receive her check for 2 straight weeks. As many of you know, this can be a crisis. But Carolyn did not waste any time. She called the Montana Social Rehabilitation Service directly and demanded to talk to the cabinet director.

"The Director is in a meeting," she was told.

Then Carolyn got really mad. And, while Carolyn has a heart of gold, anybody who knows her also knows it is best to stay on her good side. Clearly, the folks in the department did not know Carolyn Squires very well. Yet they finally pulled the director out of the meeting. Carolyn demanded that the check arrive tomorrow morning, and that she herself would be there to receive it. Needless to say, the check arrived bright and early the next day.

Carolyn Squires has a lot to be proud of. She knows that politics is about people, and she makes a difference. She is a shining example, one of many, whose life was improved because of our welfare system. Her husband Harold, her sons Paul and Keith, her grandchildren and those Montanans in house district 68 are lucky to have someone so dedicated taking care of them. They should all be proud of her legacy of service to the city of Missoula and the State of Montana. I am proud to honor her today before the Senate. ●

#### TRIBUTE TO REAR ADM. RICHARD G. KIRKLAND

● Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise to recognize the dedication, public service, and patriotism of Rear Adm. Richard G. Kirkland, U.S. Navy, on the occasion of his retirement after 26 years of faithful service to our Nation. Admiral Kirkland's strong commitment to excellence will leave a lasting impact on the vitality of our modern warfighters, commanding admiration and respect from his military colleagues and Members of Congress.

Rear Admiral Kirkland was born August 17, 1947, in Coronado, CA. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1969 with a bachelor of science degree and earned a master of science in aeronautical systems engineering from the University of West Florida.

Rear Admiral Kirkland's first duty assignment was Patrol Squadron 56 (VP-56) from June 1971 through May 1974. He then was attached to Air Test

and Evaluation Squadron 1 (VX-1) as operations test director, Harpoon weapons system from June 1974 through May 1977. In August 1977, he reported to U.S.S. *Constellation* (CV-64) for duty as assistant navigator. During this tour, the ship deployed twice to the Western Pacific and was the first carrier to deploy into the Indian Ocean. While on board, he qualified and was designated as surface warfare officer. He then went to the Naval Military Personnel Command [NMPC] as VP sea duty detailer and sea duty coordinator from May 1979 to January 1981. His next assignment was with the Pelicans of Patrol Squadron 45 (VP-45) as operations officer from June 1981 until April 1983. He was then assigned to Patrol Wing 11 as operations officer between April 1983 and April 1984. He was selected to serve with the Mad Foxes of VP-5 as executive officer from May 1984 until June 1985. Subsequently, he took command of Patrol Squadron 5 (VP-5) from July 1985 through September 1986. He returned to serve a second tour at NMPC as the assistant aviation commander detailer from September 1986 until March 1988. He then was assigned command of Patrol Squadron 30 (VP-30) from April 1988 through July 1989. After completion of this command tour, he was selected as a CNO Fellow and served as a member of the Strategic Studies Group IX from August 1989 to July 1990 which marked his third tour outside the VP community. Upon completion of this tour, he was assigned as Commander, Patrol Wing 11 from July 1990 until April 1992. He served as director, Navy/Marine Corps Senate liaison office from April 1992 to December 1993 before assuming his present position.

Rear Admiral Kirkland's awards include the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal with three gold stars, and numerous other unit awards and personal decorations.

Our Nation, the U.S. Navy, his children Keith, Heather, and Ryan, can truly be proud of the Admiral's many accomplishments. A man of his extraordinary talent and integrity is rare indeed. While his honorable service will be genuinely missed in the Department of Defense, it gives me great pleasure to recognize Rear Admiral Kirkland before my colleagues and wish him all of our best wishes in his new and exciting career. ●

#### SALUTE TO ROSIE THE RIVETER

● Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, on March 15, 1995, Dundalk Community College in Dundalk, MD, in honor of Women's History Month, hosted "A Salute to Rosie the Riveter," honoring the women who worked in America's wartime factories to do their part in America's war effort.

Between 1942 and 1945, the ranks of American working women swelled from 12 to 18 million. Responding to the call that "We can do it," thousands of women entered the wartime work force

to build the ships, planes, and tanks for our men and women overseas.

Joining the celebration on March 15 were 236 "Rosies." These women worked in the industrial hub of Baltimore's wartime economy—they melted the ore, welded the ships, and riveted the wings. Fifty years later their employers—Bethlehem Steel, Lockheed-Martin—formerly Glen L. Martin Aircraft—and General Motors—Eastern Aircraft—thanked the 236 Rosies present at the celebration and the thousands of Rosies these women represented.

In recognition of the efforts of Dundalk Community College and in honor of the lives of all of the "Rosies" who built the arsenal of democracy and helped to save the Western World, today we extend to them our gratitude. They have earned an honored place in our memory and respected place in our history.●

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#### THE LEGACY OF STANLEY O. IKENBERRY

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, Stanley O. Ikenberry, a giant on the national stage of higher education policy, will retire this year after an exceptional tenure of 16 years as president of the University of Illinois.

President Ikenberry announced his decision last year to give the university's board of trustees ample time to carefully select a successor, and the board now has chosen James J. Stukel, chancellor of the University of Illinois at Chicago, to become the 15th president of the university.

Few posts are as stressful and delicate—and as public and influential—as the presidency of a major university. Stan and Judy Ikenberry have handled the pressures superbly, with grace and warmth and character.

Stan Ikenberry has kept a firm hand on the tiller and a clear eye on the horizon in charting the university's progress during his stewardship. The Ikenberry era has been an intense period of growth and vigor that has seen improvements across the breadth of the university's activities and has solidified the campus' stature as a world-class university and center of research. During his tenure institutions such as

the university's National Center for Supercomputing Applications have been established, and the university activities in Chicago have been strengthened with the chartering of the University of Illinois at Chicago.

Under Stan Ikenberry's leadership, the University of Illinois last fall became one of the first campuses in the Nation to offer the new direct student loan program to its students. Stan Ikenberry and the University of Illinois are helping to prove the merits of this bold new program that is benefiting not only students but also taxpayers and schools.

I well recall that when another major university in our State became indecisive about the chance to establish and offer a permanent home to an annual Paul Douglas Ethics In Government Award, Stan Ikenberry seized the opportunity, and the award program is now underway, based in Urbana-Champaign.

Stan Ikenberry is a statesman who has enriched American higher education. Governors, lawmakers of both political parties in the State legislature and in Congress, and his colleagues in the higher education community all have relied heavily on Stan Ikenberry's insight, wisdom, and leadership skills. I have had the pleasure and the opportunity of working with Stan Ikenberry on a wide range of issues of importance to the university and to national education policy. Among many, many others who have worked in this field, I am grateful for Stan Ikenberry's wisdom, for his constancy, and for his leadership.

President Ikenberry has much more to contribute to the Nation when he moves later this year into other pursuits. To his great credit, he plans on resuming college-level teaching in the field of higher education administration.

We extend to Stan and Judy Ikenberry our deep appreciation and our very best wishes for their future endeavors.●

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#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO REPORT

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance

Committee have until 8 p.m. this evening to file a report to accompany H.R. 831.

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

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#### ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1995

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, March 21, 1995; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that there then be a period for the transaction of morning business, not to extend beyond the hour of 10 a.m., with the following Senators recognized to speak for up to 10 minutes each: Senator GRASSLEY, 10 minutes; Senator HEFLIN, 10 minutes; Senator FEINSTEIN, 10 minutes.

I further ask that at the hour of 10 a.m., the Senate resume consideration of S. 4, the line-item veto bill, and that the Senate stand in recess between the hours of 12:30 p.m. and 2:15 p.m. for the weekly party luncheons to meet.

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

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#### PROGRAM

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, for the information of my colleagues, a cloture motion was filed on the pending substitute amendment to the line-item veto bill. Therefore, a cloture vote will occur on the amendment on Wednesday.

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#### RECESS UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MCCAIN. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:15 p.m., recessed until Tuesday, March 21, 1995, at 9:30 a.m.