

KERREY] as a member of the Senate Arms Control Observer Group.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

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

DR. SAMUEL BRODER, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, at the end of this month, Dr. Samuel Broder, Director of the National Cancer Institute, will formally leave his post to return to private life. This is an enormous loss to the National Cancer Institute, the American people, and the fight against cancer.

Dr. Broder has served with distinction at the National Cancer Institute since 1972, first with the Metabolism Branch in the Division of Cancer Biology and Diagnosis, and since 1981 with the Division of Cancer Treatment. In 1989, he was appointed by the President to serve as Director of the institute, capping his career there as laboratory researcher, attending clinical oncologist, and administrator.

As a strong supporter of the National Cancer Institute, and in particular, of its information dissemination programs, including the International Cancer Research Data Bank, I am personally grieved to see Dr. Broder move on to the well-deserved quiet and independence of private life. He has been a strong leader and administrator, fighting hard for the NCI's autonomy and priorities. And he has worked hard to create a balance between the critically important research that NCI conducts and supports, and the information dissemination and cancer prevention and control activities that make the NCI a national treasure for all citizens.

Dr. Broder's own scientific accomplishments in the areas of cancer and AIDS are well-known to all in the scientific community. He came to the job of Director with the respect of his colleagues, a solid understanding of the science he was to direct and the Institute he was to lead, and a deep dedication to the fight against cancer.

It is my hope that Dr. Broder will find professional and personal satisfaction in his new position and in his new life in Florida. I have no doubt that this is not the last that we will hear of him, because I believe that a person of his talent and dedication will continue to make enormous contributions to the cause of eradicating cancer wherever his path may take him. My family and I wish him and his family the very best and hope that his legacy at NCI will result in the choice of a successor who is as knowledgeable, responsive, and dedicated to the mission of the NCI as he has been.

Thank you, Mr. President.

RUSSIA CREDITWORTHINESS

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today, I am releasing a GAO report that I requested when I was chairman of the Agriculture Committee.

The report concludes that the Bush administration inappropriately used USDA's export credit guarantee programs to expedite billions of dollars in loans to the Former Soviet Union [FSU] and its successor states.

This misuse of taxpayers funds leaves me deeply concerned.

I have said time after time that the GSM-102 export credit guarantee program is not a foreign aid program. It is a U.S. commercial program that allows creditworthy countries to use short-term debt to finance the purchase of quality U.S. agricultural products.

But, eligible countries must be determined capable of repayment.

This was not the first time that the Bush administration chose foreign policy objectives over creditworthiness considerations in the use of this program. Throughout the late 1980's, foreign policy considerations were the prevailing criteria.

I am all too familiar with the Government of Iraq's receipt of billions of dollars through the GSM-102 Program.

When we responded to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Iraq defaulted on these loans forcing the USDA to pay claims of over \$2 billion with taxpayer money.

That is why, in the 1990 farm bill, I inserted a provision that requires the Secretary of Agriculture to determine that a prospective borrowing country is capable of adequately servicing the debt it incurs under these export credit guarantee programs.

It is also why in 1992, at my request, the Senate struck a Bush administration proposal that would have allowed USDA to balance creditworthiness against market development objectives in using the GSN programs.

I made it very clear on the floor, in committee, and in statements that the law did not permit loans to countries that were not creditworthy. Other foreign aid programs serve that purpose.

This GAO report confirms my suspicions about the Bush administration's use of the GSM-102 Program. When these loans were financed, the FSU was not creditworthy and should not have qualified for GSM-102 Program.

Instead, funds from one Government agency were allocated to support other administrative objectives. In a similar way, the Bush administration loaned money to help Saddam Hussein just before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The Clinton administration understands the distinction between foreign aid and commercial trade.

Under this administration, no additional credit guarantees have been allocated for the Russian public sector.

In the spring of 1993, when Russian President Boris Yeltsin requested addi-

tional foreign aid, President Clinton simply supplied the import needs of Russia by using the Food for Progress Program—a foreign assistance program that I have long supported.

The Bush administration should have told taxpayers what was going on. If the executive branch wishes to provide foreign aid to another country they should at least say that to taxpayers. The aid could have been provided through established aid programs.

The Bush administration did a disservice to the taxpayers by hiding foreign aid under the guise of a commercial export program.

The GAO report comes too late to stop the Bush administration's inappropriate use of a commercial export program to help the states of the Former Soviet Union. But, it serves as a reminder that our agriculture programs are most effective when used for the purpose for which they are designed.

As we proceed through the 1995 farm bill debate, it will be important to create and enhance agricultural policies that best enable U.S. farmers, ranchers, and agribusiness to compete in the new world trade regime.

As part of that debate, we will examine the trade title closely to determine what programs are most effective in developing U.S. agricultural export markets.

And, we will ensure that sufficient safeguards are in place so that the experiences with Iraq and the FSU are not repeated.

I am confident that the Clinton administration will continue to do its utmost to ensure that all moneys borrowed under this and other USDA loan programs are repaid in full.

KENNETH HALL: A GREAT ILLINOISAN AND A GOOD FRIEND

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, the Illinois General Assembly and the people of Illinois suffered a great loss this week. The death of State Senator Kenneth Hall on Tuesday has left his family, friends and colleagues mourning this loss of an extraordinary person and a great public servant. I have known Kenny for a long time. I had the privilege of serving in the Illinois legislature with Senator Hall for 10 years. I am proud to have been able to call him a friend.

Kenneth Hall was born in 1915 in East St. Louis, Illinois and attended high school and college in the area. After military service during World War II, Senator Hall began his public service career as a St. Clair County Sheriff's Investigator. He later served as Commissioner of the St. Clair County Housing Authority. He also served on the St. Clair County Welfare Service Committee and as a commissioner on the East St. Louis Park District. In 1949, he was appointed by former Governor

Adlai Stevenson III to serve on the State Rent Control Board.

Senator Hall's primary concern was always to his community, and he served for 28 years as a Democratic Precinct Committeeman. He was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives where he served two terms, and in 1970 was elected to the Illinois State Senate. Five years after election to the State Senate, he became the first black Assistant Majority Leader. During his 25 years in the Illinois Senate, he served on several committees including the Education, Veteran's Affairs, Executive committees, and served as Chairman of the Appropriation II Committee until 1992. His legislative agenda reflected his primary interests in helping the poor and disenfranchised. He firmly believed that government should play a role in helping those who cannot help themselves. He strongly supported education as a way out of poverty.

Those who knew Senator Hall remember him for his unfailing graciousness, and the way he cared about the people in his district. He was in many legislative battles during his career, but he was never disagreeable. He will be remembered most for his integrity and his honesty, and for the way he always had time for people.

He was an inspiration to many in his community, pushing them to find the best in themselves. East St. Louis Mayor Gordon Bush called Senator Hall a "pioneer for racial harmony, and people living together as God's children".

State Senator Kenneth Hall's career epitomizes what is best about public service. President Kennedy once said about politics as a profession, "**** if you are interested, if you want to participate, if you feel strongly about any public question, *** governmental service is the way to translate this interest into action, the natural place for the concerned citizen is to contribute part of his life to the national interest". Kenneth Hall was such a concerned citizen and he contributed a very large part of his life to the interest of his community, his state, and his country. In his own way he worked hard to make this world a better place. We could all learn something from his life.

I had the pleasure of working with Kenny in Springfield, when I was in the legislature. He was always helpful, and I always benefited from his counsel and advice.

Mr. President, Kenny was one of my mentors, and a shining light. His smile brightened every room and discussion he was in. He was tireless fighter and advocate who was never too busy to be kind. I will greatly miss him.

NOMINATION OF DR. HENRY FOSTER

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I recently had the opportunity to meet with Dr. Henry Foster, President Clinton's nominee for the position of Surgeon

General. I did so because, as a member of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, I will be called upon to cast one of the first votes on this nomination before it is brought to the floor of the Senate. And I wanted to know what kind of man this is, who has been demonized by some and canonized by others.

Mr. President, what I found before me was a man of substance, who has worked very hard all his life to achieve the kind of success that is neither materialistic nor public. Dr. Henry Foster was raised in the rural South at a time of segregation so intense that he was forced, even while in medical school, to drink from a separate water fountain. He suffered the indignities of segregation with the kind of dignity, intelligence, and vision that enabled him both to see that he could achieve something very important in his life—and to do it. He spoke of his father's teachings of the value of education and hard work, and he incorporated those values into everything he has done in his life.

Dr. Foster's credentials alone certainly render him a qualified candidate for Surgeon General. A practicing obstetrician-gynecologist for 38 years, Dr. Foster is also a medical educator who has devoted much of his professional life to reducing infant mortality and preventing teen pregnancy. He has served as both Dean of the School of Medicine and acting President of Meharry Medical College in Nashville—one of the Nation's most prominent historically black colleges. Dr. Foster is currently on sabbatical from Meharry and is scholar-in-residence at the Association of Academic Health Centers in Washington, DC. He has been the recipient of many awards and honors—too numerous to mention here—but ranging from induction into the Institute of Medicine to receiving a "Thousand Points of Light" award from President George Bush for his "I Have A Future" program that promotes self-esteem and positive life choices among at-risk teens.

But as has been pointed out by his detractors, qualifications alone may not be sufficient for a person to hold a position of leadership and trust in our government. Especially with a position attracting as much attention as Surgeon General, it is important that the person appointed be an example of the best that our country has to offer.

Mr. President, from what I know of Dr. Foster, and from what I expect the Labor Committee hearings to bring out, Dr. Foster is such a person. In addition to excellent academic and leadership qualifications, Dr. Foster has traveled an admirable path, in the early years forfeiting a life of great wealth in a more comfortable, ivory tower setting and returning to his roots—this time to poor, rural Alabama—to help an under-served population that needed his care. Since then, Dr. Foster has helped train the minds and influence the careers of hundreds of Meharry Medical College students,

many of whom have followed in Dr. Foster's footsteps.

While Dr. Foster's life and career have not been without their controversial moments, there are few, if any, individuals of prominence and principle in this country who have not experienced such moments in life. I have reviewed carefully the information available to me about those times in Dr. Foster's life and the actions that he took, and I have asked him about others. I am satisfied that Dr. Foster is telling the truth about discrepancies that arose shortly after his nomination was announced, and I am comfortable that Dr. Foster's actions can be explained in the context of both the times and the nature of his work.

While I realize that it is still possible to learn information that might raise questions or cause concern about Dr. Foster's suitability for this position, I must say that I doubt that this will occur. I have been most impressed by the strong support he has received from the medical community, from public health and social service advocates, and from many individuals—including several Rhode Islanders who have contacted me to say that they personally know and admire Dr. Foster.

Mr. President, it is my hope that prompt hearings can be held on Dr. Foster's nomination. I believe that the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, and its able Chairwoman, Senator NANCY KASSEBAUM, will hold fair, even-handed and comprehensive hearings on Dr. Foster's nomination. In my view, it is very much our duty to hold such hearings on any nominee forwarded to us by the President of the United States. As my colleagues know, I have voted to confirm many nominees of Presidents not of my own party, and I have voted to confirm numerous nominees who did not share my view of the world and who would not have been my choice. But I believe that every President deserves great deference in the choice of nominees and—at the least—deserves to have the Senate consider every nominee in a prompt fashion.

I urge my colleagues to meet and talk with Dr. Foster, and to discover a person of compassion, and humor, and dedication, whom I believe deserves the chance to serve his Nation.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES!

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, anyone even remotely familiar with the U.S. Constitution knows that no President can spend a dime of Federal tax money that has not first been authorized and appropriated by both the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

So when you hear politicians or editors or commentators declare that "Reagan ran up the Federal debt" or that "Bush ran it up," bear in mind that the Founding Fathers made it very clear that it is the constitutional