

joined with 70 of my colleagues in requesting full funding for this vital program.

The Daschle amendment would restore the cuts in these three important programs, and it would pare back cuts in education.

EDUCATION

Today, our Nation faces tremendous and unparalleled economic challenges. Increased global economic competition and rapid advances in technology have created major structural changes in our work force.

If we are to meet the economic challenges of the 21st century, it is critical that we invest in the education and training of our work force—even if it takes us a little longer to get our budget fully into balance.

Yet at precisely the time in our Nation's history when our educational challenges are greatest, the Federal commitment to education has diminished. Since 1979, we have cut in half the Federal commitment to elementary and secondary Education to a share of total education spending. This decrease has exacerbated the disparities in education spending across school districts and threatens to compromise our future economic productivity.

Education takes a heavy hit in this bill. It includes a \$100 million cut in the only Federal program that seeks to combat violence and drug abuse in our schools—the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.

It includes a \$72 million cut in the title one program for disadvantaged children. It includes a \$68 million cut in the Goals 2000 Program. This cut would deny seed money for implementing comprehensive reform plans to about 1,550 schools.

The Daschle amendment recognizes that these shortsighted cuts cost our Nation more in the long-run than they save today.

HOUSING

The largest cuts in the rescission bill occur in Federal housing programs. The rescission bill includes more than \$4.5 billion in cuts in the Department of Housing and Urban Development's current budget. If enacted, these cuts will hurt low-income people struggling to find decent housing and reduce economic opportunity in our urban communities. Forty percent of public housing residents are single women with children.

Even without the recommended rescissions, current funding levels for HUD's public and assisted housing programs serve only about a third of the persons eligible for benefits. In Connecticut, there continues to be a shortage of affordable housing. There are 15,000 homeless people in my State, including more than 3,000 children.

The Daschle amendment would restore \$500 million to the public housing modernization account. These funds are critical for families living in public housing. Without them, we will have more roofs with holes, rusting stair-

wells, and boarded-up windows. Unless we restore these funds, thousands of families will be forced to raise their children in substandard housing.

The Daschle amendment is essential to help us maintain decent living conditions at many public housing developments across the country.

NATIONAL SERVICE

The rescission bill cuts national service by \$210 million. The AmeriCorps Program has provided thousands of Americans with the opportunity to serve in their communities and earn a post-service benefit for further education and training. Currently, 20,000 young Americans have answered this call to service and are working in communities across the country to meet vital needs. The AmeriCorps Program represents all that is best about America. The Daschle amendment recognizes this fact and restores funding for this program.

CONCLUSION

After consulting with high-paid political pollsters, some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have begun cloaking their political goals in the guise of helping kids.

They have learned to talk about deficit reduction in terms of its impact on our children's future prosperity. And they have learned to talk about tax cuts in terms of their impact on families with young children.

They've become better at framing issues to score quick political points and worse at thoughtfully examining the impact of their policies.

Clearly it is important that we reduce our deficit and our debt. But a child who is denied food on the table, adequate child care, or a decent education is not worried about what may happen to them 20 or 30 years down the road. They are worried about their health and safety in the present. And we should be too.

The cuts in this bill compromise the immediate nutrition, housing, and developmental needs of thousands of our children. The Daschle amendment lessens the severity of these cuts.

The Children Defense Fund's report should powerfully focus our resolve to strengthen our investment in children's needs, not to lessen them.

I urge my colleagues not to undermine our commitment to our kids. I urge my colleagues to support the Daschle amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator yields back the time.

The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. SMITH. I yield back the remainder of the time on our side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator yields back the remainder of the time.

Mr. BREAUX addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

RINGLING BROS. AND BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION

Mr. BREAUX. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Rules

Committee be discharged from further consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 34 relative to the Ringling Bros. Circus and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration under the following time agreement: 1 hour under the control of Senator SMITH to offer an amendment regarding elephants. I further ask that following the conclusion or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to a vote on the Smith amendment, to be followed immediately by a vote on adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 34.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 34) authorizing the use of the Capitol grounds for the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus Anniversary Commemoration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, first of all, let me say that the resolution that we have before us is a resolution to allow the Ringling Bros. Circus to come on the Capitol Grounds at some point this next week. I believe it is Wednesday. I could be wrong on the date.

As a youngster, I enjoyed the circus many times, as most of us have. I have no objection to many of the acts that you see in the circus. My objection here to this resolution is the issue of using elephants in a way that they are used in the circuses throughout the United States, in this case Ringling Bros., because they are planning to bring, I cannot get the exact number, a certain number of adult elephants onto the Capitol Grounds.

AMENDMENT NO. 449

(Purpose: To prevent the use of elephants in the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus celebration)

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I am going to offer an amendment, and that amendment should be at the desk. I will offer that amendment at this time, an amendment to the underlying resolution. It is a very simple amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH] proposes an amendment numbered 449.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 2, strike lines 9 through 13, and insert the following: "performers, on the Capitol Grounds, on April 3, 1995, or on such other date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President pro tempore of the Senate may jointly designate.

SEC. 2. CONDITIONS.

No elephants shall be allowed on the Capitol Grounds for the purpose of this event."

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, the amendment is a very simple amendment. It simply says the circus can proceed on the Capitol Grounds without the use of elephants.

Now, this is the type of amendment that tends to bring some ridicule of me by others who have in some way expressed their concern about this. I am going to go through this because I think it needs to be said. I am going to be very methodical about it.

It concerns two areas. One area is how the elephant in a circus is treated; not how you see the elephant out there doing its performance, but how it is treated in order to do that performance, and how it is kept, how it is transported. And, second, I am going to outline a number of incidents that have taken place in the past few years involving these huge, several-thousand-pound animals that are used in the circus.

I am not going to in any way try to misrepresent facts. I realize—and I want to say it up front—that in some areas the Ringling Bros. people do some very fine things with animals. I know for a fact that one of the trainers at Ringling Bros. who trains dogs saves some of those dogs from death at the pound and trains those animals to be used in the act. I do not object to any of that.

This involves elephants.

I hope that the cameras can pick this up, but this, in only a very small way, conveys the horror of what I am talking about, because I cannot explain it or show it with pictures. I have films. I have tried for about 2 weeks now to interest any of my colleagues, any one of my colleagues—any one—in this issue, to no avail.

So that all my colleagues will know, lest they be worried about it, I have decided not to call for a rollcall vote on this issue, because I know what the vote will be. It will be a voice vote.

But I want my colleagues to know that what they are doing by allowing these animals on the Capitol Grounds is a grave risk, a grave risk not only to the animals but also to the children who have been invited to be here.

This elephant in this picture here was shot over 100 times when it went berserk in Honolulu. It killed a trainer and injured some people.

These animals—you might say, what is it about them that would cause them to do this? Well, for those who care, I would think that they must not have reacted too well to some of the training and some of the things that they are required to do in these acts.

Now, does this mean that deliberately people try to inflict harm upon these animals? In some cases, that may be true. Are they fed well? Of course, they are fed well. But that is not the issue here. The issue is, should an animal this big go through the procedures that we put them through, and is it

safe to have them around little children on the Capitol Grounds?

Now, I want to again repeat, I do not object to Ringling Bros. being here. I know they do a lot of things in the breeding of elephants and help to somehow enhance some species that may even be on the endangered species list.

That is not what I object to. I object to them being transported and used in the way they are used.

I have a film of this animal from beginning to end. I have asked some of my colleagues to look at it. Nobody has taken me up on it. Maybe if they took me up on it, somebody might come down on the floor and ask for a recorded vote. It would be nice to have a little company.

But let me start by relaying some incidents. Because, bear in mind, now, sometime this week, or whenever we do it—I would like to be wrong on the number and I stand corrected if I am—but somewhere around 15 elephants are going to be brought onto the Capitol Grounds. Maybe it is less. I do not know how many it will be. I have not been told. I cannot find out. So many elephants are going to be brought on the Capitol Grounds here.

How do you restrain an elephant?

So they are going to be brought on to the Capitol Grounds. As we hear about these elephants being brought on the Capitol Grounds here, remember this is my objection.

Let us talk about some of the things that happened to elephants in circuses in the last few years. Let us just take a few minutes and go through them.

I have talked to Mr. Ireland, who is a representative of the Ringling Bros. Circus. We had a very nice conversation. He is a good friend of mine; a former Congressman. He represents Ringling Bros. He came in and spoke to me. He made a very strong case, a good appeal to me.

I ask him if he would simply remove the elephants from the act on the Capitol Grounds. This circus is going to be performing downtown in the armory for 20 days. All I ask is that the elephants be removed from the acts on the Capitol Grounds, because I thought first, it was a danger; and second, I objected to some of the ways and methods that were used to train these animals, to no avail. There was no agreement. They would not agree to do that.

I cannot understand why it is so important to have these huge animals roaming around the Capitol Grounds. If people want to see them, they can go down the street at the armory, go to the circus and see them there. But they said that was out of the question. They would not agree. So here I am.

It is an issue of public safety, Mr. President. It really is an issue of public safety.

Now, it would be very easy for the skeptics, because, after it is all over, if nothing happened—and I pray to God nothing does; but if it does, then do not say I did not tell you so—and if it does not—and I hope it does not—they will

all say, "Well, there was SMITH out there wailing away on nothing. It is irrelevant. He took the Senate's time. Nobody cares about this."

Well, at least 15 people have been killed by animals in the last 5 years in circuses—15 people. And I am going to go through these right now.

This one here, 2 weeks ago, a circus elephant trampled two men to death in Bangkok. OK, that was not in America. OK; fine. I am preparing myself for the comments that will be coming. So let us move on.

Ringling Bros.—that is who we are talking about here; that is who is coming to town, Ringling Bros.—Ringling Bros. Circus' most experienced trainer, Alex Gautier, was trampled to death in 1993.

Lest somebody would doubt me, I have the obituary on that somewhere. Let me see if I can find it. I have it right here.

This is an obituary from the New York Times. He was Ringling Bros.' elephant trainer. He was trampled to death 2 years ago by an elephant. He had been with Ringling for 35 years. So it was not exactly some inexperienced kid that came out and said, "I'm going to train an elephant." He represents 35 years of training.

Even if Ringling's most experienced trainers are at risk, how about the kids on the Capitol Grounds? Does anybody care about them? Hundreds of school-children are going to be here.

I heard Speaker GINGRICH say how wonderful it was going to be; we are going to have animals on the grounds; it was going to be a wonderful thing for the children.

A 51-year-old elephant trainer, leading trainer of elephants, performer all these years, died 2 years ago at a hospital at the University of Florida, Gainesville. One of the elephants he was working with at the Ringling Bros. elephant farm in Williston, FL, knocked him down and stepped on him. He was taken by helicopter to the hospital. He was a feature performer at one of the show's traveling circuses where he had been appearing in Asheville, NC. He was making a brief visit to the farm to check on the conservation and breeding program in the herd of 20 elephants.

So that is the first instance.

In 1994, Alan Campbell was crushed to death and a dozen spectators—a dozen spectators—were injured when an elephant with Circus International went on a rampage through downtown Honolulu. This is that picture. That elephant killed the trainer, came out of the little circle, the arena, came out of the tent, through a fence, out into the road. There was absolutely no protection for the people against this huge animal.

They had to shoot this animal with anything they could find—revolvers, whatever they could gear up; there was absolutely no protection—100 times before the animal fell down against a car, and even then they could not kill it

with a gun. Somebody got there with some type of drug and was able to immobilize the elephant for when they finally killed it. So 100 times. It was the second incident at the circus in 1 week.

Was that Ringling? No. I am not maintaining that it is. It was a circus and that happened. Elephants are elephants. I do not think elephants know the difference between a Ringling Bros. Circus and any other circus. If they are asked to stand up on one leg on a barrel, I do not think they understand if it is Ringling asking them to do it or anybody else.

If anybody can tell me how they know that, I would be happy to hear it.

Backstage at "Live with Regis and Kathie Lee," Yelena Aleynikova had her skull fractured, ribs broken and a lung punctured by a Moscow Circus elephant in 1994. She is suing the circus, the show, and ABC as a result of that incident.

I hope our insurance is paid up on the Capitol Grounds, by the way.

Schoolchildren looked on as an elephant crushed a man to death at the San Salvador National Zoo in 1993. He was the second person that this very elephant had killed.

Char-Lee Torre was kicked to death by an elephant at the Lowry Park Zoo in Florida in 1993.

Christopher Ponte was crushed to death in 1993 by an elephant at the Clyde Beatty-Cole Bros. Circus in New York.

And in 1992, Jubal Cox was grabbed and slammed to death by an elephant in Texas while visiting the San Antonio Zoo.

There is more.

Eight children and their parents were pinned under a fence by an elephant at the Circus International in 1994—children.

Twelve spectators were injured and a police officer was thrown to the ground when an elephant went on a rampage in Florida at the Great American Circus in 1992. The elephant was shot and killed by police.

Again, members of the audience were trampled after an elephant at Circus Benneweis attacked her trainer and went running through the town's busy harbor area in 1994. The elephant later returned and was killed.

In 1994 in Utah, Jordan Circus animal trainer Rex Williams suffered broken ribs, a broken arm and organ damage after being thrown and trampled by an elephant on whom children—children—were riding.

Here is a Ringling animal trainer, George Lewis:

An elephant, when brought into captivity, must make a tremendous adjustment to live with man . . . They come to hate their human masters, who are responsible for keeping them confined . . .

That is a Ringling trainer.

I do not have them all up here on the chart, but let me give you a couple more.

On August 15, 1994, 10 people were injured when an elephant pinned them

under a fence separating the ring from the audience in Honolulu, HI.

Lion Country Safari: On February 1, 1992, 12 people were injured, including one police officer, when an Indian elephant broke loose during a performance at Brevard Community College in Palm Bay, FL.

On June 8, 1990, a man was injured when an elephant attacked her trainer and ran into a crowd in Reading, PA. The trainer had repeatedly stuck the elephant in the mouth with a hook to gain her attention just prior to the attack. The trainer got her attention, I might add.

In July 1987, two children were injured in Milwaukee, WI, by an elephant when she escaped from trainers with children on her back. The circus recovered the animal and she resumed giving children rides 2 days later. I wonder if the parents of the children who were brought to ride the elephant after the incident were told the animal had done that days before.

Hanneford Family Circus: On June 21, 1990, David Dickerson, an elephant trainer, was killed when the elephant he was training crushed him after being startled by a passing car in Fort Lauderdale, FL.

Commefford & Sons: On August 31, 1991, Brian Corring was severely injured by an elephant carrying children on her back during the Champlain Valley Fair in Essex Junction, VT. While the children on the elephant were unharmed, the parents felt the officials ignored the severity of the situation. This was the second time that the elephant had injured someone.

Just a couple more.

The Gatini Circus: Elephant trainer Eloise Berchtold was killed by an elephant during a performance at Rock Forest, Quebec. The elephant stepped on Berchtold and would not let anyone near her to provide medical assistance.

Tarzan Zerbini International Circus: July 15, 1992, nine people were injured when elephants toppled a barricade during a performance at a shopping center in Lafayette, IN.

I have been trying for the past several days to get somebody around this place to care about this, and I cannot do it. I cannot find anybody that cares. There is not exactly a crowd on the Senate floor right now.

I asked the Sergeant at Arms how much does it cost for the extra security, extra police—just the extra police, not what it costs us every day. The extra police, just for a couple of hours while the circus is here for overtime—overtime for officers—\$52,000.

I then said to the Sergeant at Arms, "I want to know what protection do we have for the children and the spectators on the Capitol Grounds if this elephant, or any elephant of the elephants you have on the grounds, goes berserk, what do we do?"

He said to my staff person, "I will not tell you that. I will not tell you what the protection is." The implication is that it would be a security mat-

ter, and I respect that. But I am a U.S. Senator. The last time I looked, the Sergeant at Arms worked for us. Maybe somebody else has a different perspective on that. I thought the Sergeant at Arms worked for the Senate.

I am a Senator, and I asked him, "What do we have available to us if an elephant goes berserk on the Capitol Grounds?" He refused to tell me. He refused to tell me. He did not say, "I'll put it off," "I'll tell you tomorrow," "I'll look it up," or "It is the following." He said, "I won't tell you," period. "I don't have to tell you, and I won't." And he did not, and I do not know why. I assume 99 of my other colleagues do not care. They are just going to have the elephants here.

I was told by the office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms that the security requirements for this circus for 2 hours would be the equivalent of the State of the Union Address. So, apparently, they must think it is pretty serious.

We were also told that the cost was mainly associated with the expected demonstrations against the involvement of the elephants in the circus. Of course, the elephants themselves pose a serious security threat and, thus, an enormous cost to the taxpayers in excess security personnel, but I cannot find out what the security is.

It is my understanding that all shifts of the Capitol Police—all—will be on duty during this event when they bring the circus to town. The Senate Sergeant at Arms told me it would require paying overtime for a number of officers—again, \$52,000.

Let us go into it a little bit more because sometimes when you talk about money around here, it is the only time you get anybody's attention.

If a person does not care about the elephants, and they do not care about the kids out there, maybe we can get your attention with money. Of course, that is not including the regular Capitol Police officers who will be on hand, that is \$200,000, in addition to the \$52,000. If there are any arrests, any at all, anybody gets arrested out there—protesting, demonstrating, making love, whatever they are doing out there on the grounds—each arrest will cost additional overtime hours on top of the \$52,000. This does not include the additional security costs for the Washington, DC Police Department. It also does not include the setup costs of the circus. The Architect of the Capitol estimates that could be about \$7,000. Remember now, the circus is right downtown for 20 days.

Mr. President, for the past several days we have been debating decisions of previously appropriated funds. It is not an easy task, because many of the projects are worthy. These programs will be paid for. These programs we have been debating on the floor of the Senate will be paid for by our children and their children.

Ringling Bros. said the elephants must be in the circus, cannot have a circus without elephants. I asked if

they would bring the circus here so I could come and enjoy it as well, without the elephants. Clowns, acrobats, dancing dogs. No, no, no, they want to see that, but the kids want to see the elephants.

Well, I hope the kids enjoy it because they are paying for it. Right now the national debt says each child in America today is \$18,500 in debt, so we will add to your debt. So I hope you enjoy the elephants. We will pay for it years from now. They will pay when they join the work force. By then, the national debt will be—I do not know what it will be by that time. It will be \$6 trillion by the next 3 or 4 years.

So, I suppose I could say if I was cynical, if we want to cut the cost of Government, we could vote for this amendment. If we pass the amendment, there will be no protesters, there will be no threat of elephants running amok on the Capitol Grounds. And we can pass it by unanimous consent. We save the taxpayers \$52,000.

There are all sorts of events on the Mall here in Washington. Cirque du Soleil has done performances on the Mall. No elephants, no protests, no threat to security, no cost to taxpayers. The kids loved it. They do not need elephants to have a good time. Neither does Ringling.

Ringling Bros. circus is performing at the armory. If the kids really want elephants, they can go and see them at the armory or they can see them at the National Zoo. They can see them for free at the National Zoo. There are several there, as a matter of fact, for the benefit of anybody who might be listening who cares, including a baby elephant.

They are not asked to stand on their heads or climb up on a barrel about the size of 1 foot, parade around with a hook in their mouths. They are just there, well-taken care of at the zoo.

So, let me again comment on the Sergeant at Arms, because this is very critical. I think there is an arrogance here, No. 1. We have a right to know. A U.S. Senator asked the Sergeant at Arms about information about an event here on the Capitol Grounds. We have a right to know what it is. I will find out. With or without a vote on this amendment, I will find out what they are going to do and what the plan is.

I asked, and the only reason I have not found out, I was not here, and I had to have a staff person do it on my behalf. I will find out or there will be hell to pay as to why I do not find out.

Given all the instances I have mentioned that is not an unreasonable concern. What do they have on the grounds. How do we stop an elephant, Mr. President, if it goes berserk? What do we do? Do you use an AK-47? An M-16? An AR-15? They are illegal in Washington. A person cannot even carry them. All illegal. All banned. This is gun control in the city of Washington. Highest crime rate in the world, we have gun control. All illegal.

Frankly, would that stop an elephant? I doubt it. I really doubt it. Do

they have a bazooka? What is their plan of action? What is the plan if something happens? It took 100 rounds in this poor animal here that went wild in Honolulu and that still didn't kill it. It needed to be killed by lethal injection.

People ought to see the film. My colleagues ought to look at the film of that. That is really something to watch. Look at the policemen, and then see if you can vote against this. I do not know where we will get 100 rounds. Last year's crime bill banned the manufacture, sale, or possession of all clips over 10 rounds, so I assume we will have 100 officers standing out there with pistols, with 10 rounds in a clip. I do not know. I cannot find out.

Now, do we want to be firing AK-47 rounds around little children if something happens? I do not know. These are the issues that ought to be of concern.

Overreacting, they will say. Yes, always overreacting until something happens. Is that not the way it is?

Even those who do not have strong feelings about the treatment of animals ought to be concerned about the issue of public safety, as well as the cost.

I want to stress a few points in closing here. Ringling Bros. maintains their training practices are not cruel and they are not abusive. I think they mean that. They may think that.

But let me say when the elephants go berserk the first person they go after is the trainer. That ought to say something. When I met with Mr. Ireland he said that while Ringling Bros. does, in fact, use whips, whips are used because of the cracking sound, which is an audible cue to the elephants.

I am not an elephant trainer. I do not know what the function of a whip is or how it works. I suppose if someone was whipping a cracking whip behind me I would probably do whatever they said, too.

I have concerns about a number of other practices that are regularly employed in the training of elephants. I am not going to get into whether Ringling employs these are not. I do not know. We may never know, because no outside organizations are allowed to monitor or film their trainers.

I was offered the opportunity to go down to a Ringling training area where they train elephants by Ringling. They said, "You can come in and watch us train." I found that somewhat humorous. If they had any methods I would object to, I do not think they would use them while I was there. Maybe they would, but I doubt it.

So, let me mention a few articles that I have here.

Before I do, let me call my colleagues' attention to a section of the National Geographic. This piece from the National Geographic shows the methods that are used. Obviously, I cannot show it here. We do not have the facilities to do that. Might be a good thing to do some time.

These tapes, I have them. I will be more than happy to provide them for my colleagues to look at, anytime they want to look at them. The hooks that are used, the methods of training the animals down, the cramped quarters to house the animals, and the methods used in breaking wild elephants.

Let me just say for the record on wild elephants, Ringling has assured me they do not use wild elephants, that they breed their own and take young elephants, and I have no reason to deny that.

In the past, and, in fact, in some other circuses, baby elephants are captured in the wild, taken from their mother, and beaten for days at a time while they are screaming. It is on the tape. Members ought to watch it. Beaten, for days and days, in shifts, by these people in the jungles of Thailand and Laos. Wherever the elephants are captured, beaten consistently until their spirit is broken, and until they have nothing left to offer resistance to. Screaming and crying. Ought to watch the tape.

Does Ringling do that? No, I want to make it clear. But young elephants are captured and are used in circuses in that way.

Now, the issue, we could go on and on and on. Elephant incident after incident after incident, where elephants have been on the rampage and done some of these things.

The issue, really, is this. Should an animal this big, this wild, be used for entertainment? I do not think so. I do not see the need for it. There is no need for it. We do not see what happens when the circus is not around. When we are not watching the circus.

We are seeing the animal out there with his trunk around another elephant's tail and gets up and does a trick. That looks cute and I have seen it.

Frankly, before I knew more about this I thought it was great. How do they transport an elephant from Florida to California? You cannot put them on an airplane, so they put them in some kind of a truck. Ever look at the width of a highway? There is only so much size of a truck that can be used.

So they are in cramped quarters. Now, when you have them on location for a circus—let us say down here at the Armory—how do you restrain these animals? How do you restrain an animal that weighs several tons? Let me tell you how you restrain them. You chain them. You chain them up.

You can say we feed them hay, we feed them grain, we take good care of them—these are wild animals. So that is why things like this happen. That is why elephants go berserk, because they are not meant to do these kinds of things and it is cruel. It is cruel.

We have an opportunity here today in the Senate to make a very small statement. We are not going to stop this by doing this. We are not going to

stop it. But we could say, as U.S. Senators and U.S. Congressmen, that we do not want to risk having an incident like this happen on the Capitol Grounds, No. 1; and, No. 2, we think that, even though it is not intended to be cruel, the result is that it is cruel in the way that we treat these animals. They ought to be left alone in zoos, in parks, wherever we can; and not use—or abuse—them in the ways that is being done in these circuses.

The little kids ought to be able to go down and see these elephants chained and restricted, or watch the training, which we are not allowed to watch.

I think it is sad because all we have to do is just make a statement: No, we are not going to let the elephants come here on the Capitol Grounds because we do not think it is right. The elephants are still going to be performing down at the Armory. We are not going to be able to stop that. But we make a statement and maybe, by making that statement, we show the world and show the country that we care a little bit.

I know the types of criticism and the ridicule that I get. People say you are an animal rights nut. I am not. I am not. But they do not have anybody. There is nobody who can come out here on the floor. An elephant cannot come out here on the floor. No animal can come out here. It does not have any Congressmen or Senators to represent it. So if somebody does not speak up, who do they have?

So it is a very small thing to do, really. It is not a big deal. We just say Ringling, come on up; bring the clowns, bring the dog acts, bring the rings, bring the trapeze artists, and entertain the kids. But leave the elephants in the zoos and in the parks. Leave them alone.

Circuses started back in the days when we did not understand this, or when we did not care. Those days are past. Let us move on. Let us get into the 21st century here.

Elephants are a vanishing species, anyway. I doubt very much 100 years from now, when somebody stands here at Daniel Webster's desk where I stand now, I seriously doubt that person is going to know what a live elephant looks like. Unfortunately, I have to say that.

In some cases, some of these groups like Ringling do a good deed by breeding these animals. But you do not have to use them in circus acts, which are unnatural for these animals. That is why these incidents happen.

We have another quote here:

Physical abuse and dominance control remain a major method of training elephants.

That is by John Lehnhardt, the assistant curator at the National Zoo right here in Washington. These guys know what they are talking about. Do not take my word for it. These are people who work with these animals every day. They know what they are talking about. It is unnatural to make huge beasts the size of an elephant do the things we ask them to do. They are telling us that. They are warning us.

Henry Ringling North, the Ringling Circus founder, said:

When it came to teaching [the animals] the more involved tricks, [Ringling animal trainer Alfred Court] had to use a whip. If an animal got out of line, he flicked that animal in the most sensitive place you could hit either a male or a female. He hit, but only because the animal had made a mistake.

Really? That is what the kids are going to patronize when they come on the Capitol Grounds.

Let me just repeat, Mr. President, when I started this process I said if I get some support, if I get some people who will come forth and participate in this debate with me and share my concern, I would probably call for a rollcall vote. But it did not come. I know where the votes are and are not. There is no point in taking the Senate's time anymore on this. I will not call for a rollcall vote.

I will call for a vote, however, at whatever time the Senate wishes to have it, either now or tomorrow. Unless someone else asks for a recorded vote, I will call for a voice vote on this matter and, if the wishes of the Senate are that it be now, in just a moment, I will do that by yielding the floor.

Let me remind my colleagues, before I yield back the remainder of my time, of all the materials that back this up. This is not the only incident. There are many incidents like this. I will say again, in summary, I hope nothing happens. But I also say we are not prepared for it if it does. We are not prepared to handle a rampaging elephant with a bunch of little schoolchildren out on the Capitol Grounds. If we are prepared for it—and the Sergeant at Arms refuses to tell me whether we are or not—if we are, it would have to be with some humongous weapon, which would have to impose a danger on the children who would be here, because we do not know what direction this elephant would run, or any elephant would run, or elephants, if they were to do that, if they would be so inclined to do it.

I have made my case. I think I have told the world, the Senate, and hopefully many families and children out there who may want to be coming to the circus—I hope, frankly, you do not. I hope you send a statement that this is wrong and we ought not to do it and we ought to be somewhat considerate, in a very small way, by saying this is wrong.

Mr. President, at this time, regretfully, I yield the floor without requesting a recorded vote. At this time, I yield the remainder of—I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FRIST). The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. BREAU. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire. I do not doubt in any way the sincerity of the Senator from New Hampshire in his beliefs and strong feelings on this subject. I will only make two very brief points.

First, we already have on the books rules and regulations that govern the handling of wild animals and, indeed, all animals that appear in circuses: How they are treated, how they are transported, how they are fed, how they are cared for, how they are treated when they are sick. Those rules and regulations are already on the books. If indeed those rules are deficient, the appropriate committees in the Congress of the United States should review those rules and then make recommendations to the full body. None of that has been done in this case.

Second, I trust the Sergeant at Arms, whom I know the Senator from New Hampshire knows very well. I am certain he has reviewed the risks and lack of risks associated with the appearance of a portion of Ringling Bros. Circus on the Capitol Grounds. He, indeed, has the responsibility of determining whether events can take place on the Capitol Grounds that do not impair the safety of the Members of this body, as well as the employees who work here, as well as, in fact, the physical grounds that constitute the Capitol of the United States. I trust, I am certain he has made a decision that these events can take place without putting any person at risk, any Members at risk or, indeed, any of the physical structures of the Capitol at risk.

Therefore, Mr. President and colleagues, I think the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire, in good faith and with all sincerity—I admire the work he has put into this—I suggest is inappropriate at this time and ask for its defeat.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If all time is yielded, the question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire.

The amendment (No. 449) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the House Concurrent Resolution 34.

The resolution (H. Con. Res. 34) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

Mr. THURMOND addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as if in morning business.

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

RESCINDING \$230 MILLIONS IN MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, last month the Senate debated the Defense supplemental appropriations bill. Although I supported this legislation, I expressed my dismay that the Appropriations Committee chose to fully offset the \$1.9 billion supplemental from the fiscal year 1995 Defense budget. In a practical sense, that action cut the