

morning in the Finance Committee, Ambassador Kantor was there to talk about trade relations of the United States: Where we are in the balance of trade; where we are with regard to the issues affecting the globalization of this economy; how is our country doing.

The question came up, What is the most important thing we can do to see to it we are able to compete in this global economy? The answer to that question is investment in human capital. The answer to that question is education. The answer to that question is training, so our people, our children will have the skills and the knowledge and the wherewithal and capacity to be competitive.

I point out also the national statistics. I will point out also, in addition to the issue of competitiveness, giving our young people the capacity to compete in this world economy will be a boon to the entire community. If you ask employers in our private sector what is the biggest impediment to them hiring people, it is that they are getting people who are not, right now, trained. So the private sector winds up, if you will, having costs shifted to them because the youngsters that our schools are turning out are not quite yet trained to handle the demands of business.

If we are going to prepare our young people for the global economy, if we are going to prepare our young people for the world of work, if we are going to stop relying on the willy-nilly haphazard shifting of costs to the private sector, and make certain we have the capacity in this Nation to keep America strong through having a well-educated work force, I believe we have a national interest in investing in this infrastructure, and in this technology infrastructure particularly.

This chart talks about the millions of students who attend schools with insufficient technology. Again, this is putting aside for a moment the basic infrastructure like do you have the plugs in the classroom, like having the sufficient lighting. That was the first GAO report, and you recollect that report said we were way behind and our schools were deteriorating and not capable, really, of handling a lot of this stuff.

But look at this. Mr. President, 86 percent of our schools, or 66,000 schools, or 35.4 million children in the United States attend schools that do not have sufficient fiber optic cables for them to access the technology. The fiber optics cable is necessary for them to access the technology and plug into the Internet. You have to have this to get onto the information superhighway. So 35.4 million of our students do not have the capacity to get on that highway in school.

Phone lines for instructional use—again, 61.2 percent of our schools, 47,000 schools, or 24.8 million students in this country do not have phone lines for instructional use.

Conduits, raceways for computers, the computer network cables—60 percent of the schools do not have it, or 24.9 million students.

Go right down the list, even down to televisions. TV's, 15 percent of the schools do not have it; 6.8 million students.

It seems to me, for the kind of investment we require here, we can upgrade the kind of information and resources that are available to our young people, we can give them the tools they will need to learn. We can help teachers teach better and in so doing we will have benefits to the entire community.

I will close by saying what I may have said already but I cannot reiterate it too often. Education is not just a private benefit. It is not just whether or not I can get a good job or I can get a leg up on the competition or whether or not I can afford to be trained or be educated or to have a certain set of skills. Education is more than a private benefit. It is a public good. It goes to the stability and the quality of life of our community as a whole, of our entire country. Every person benefits when we have a well-educated citizenry.

Frankly, that is how this Nation became the strong, great Nation that it was, because we had a work force that was better trained, better equipped, better provided for than any other work force in the world. We are in grave danger of losing that if we do not make the kind of investment in our human capital, in our children, in education, that we need to make in order to give our community the benefits of the talent that I believe these young people have.

So, in closing, I would like to again thank Senator PELL for all his leadership and for his joining on the GAO letter, and thank the Chair for his attention. I have introduced the GAO report into the RECORD.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. INHOFE). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, what is the pending business? Are we in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is the appropriations bill.

Mr. DOLE. I ask if I may speak as in morning business.

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

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT— DISABILITY HERO

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, as many Members of the Senate know, it is my custom to speak each year about a disability subject on April 14. It is the

date I was wounded in World War II and joined the disability community myself. This year we will be in recess on April 14, so I will give my annual message today.

Mr. President, I will talk about another member of the disability community—certainly one of its most prominent members. But throughout his life, his disability was not only unknown to most people, it was denied and hidden.

I am speaking about President Franklin Roosevelt. Next week, the Nation will commemorate the 50th anniversary of his death on April 12, 1945. He will surely be recalled by many as a master politician; an energetic and inspiring leader during the dark days of the Depression; a tough, single-minded Commander in Chief during World War II; and a statesman.

No doubt about it, he was all these things. But he was also the first elected leader in history with a disability, and he was a disability hero.

FDR'S SPLENDID DECEPTION

Mr. President, in 1921, at age 39, Franklin Roosevelt was a young man in a hurry. He was following the same political path that took his cousin, Theodore Roosevelt, to the White House. In 1910 he was elected to the New York State Senate, and later was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy. In 1920, he was the Democratic candidate for Vice President.

Then, on the evening of August 10, while on vacation, he felt ill and went to bed early. Within 3 days he was paralyzed from the chest down. Although the muscles of his upper body soon recovered, he remained paralyzed below the waist.

His political career screeched to a halt. He spent the next 7 years in rehabilitation, determined to walk again. He never did. He mostly used a wheelchair. Sometimes he was carried by his sons or aides. Other times he crawled on the floor.

But he did perfect the illusion of walking—believing that otherwise his political ambitions were dead. He could stand upright only with his lower body painfully wrapped in steel braces. He moved forward by swinging his hips, leaning on the arm of a family member or aide. It worked for only a few feet at a time. It was dangerous. But it was enough to convince people that FDR was not a "cripple." FDR biographer Hugh Gallagher has called this effort, and other tricks used to hide his disability. "FDR's splendid deception."

This deception was aided and abetted by many others. The press were coconspirators. No reporter wrote that FDR could not walk, and no photographer took a picture of him in his wheelchair. For that matter, thousands saw him struggle when he walked. Maybe they did not believe or understand what they saw.

In 1928, FDR ended his political exile, and was elected Governor of New York. Four years later, he was President. On March 4, 1933, standing at the east

front of this Capitol, he said, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." He was 35 feet from his wheelchair. Few people knew from what deep personal experiences he spoke.

Perhaps the only occasion where FDR fully acknowledged the extent of his disability in public was a visit to a military hospital in Hawaii. He toured the amputee wards in his wheelchair. He went by each bed, letting the men see him exactly as he was. He did not need to give any pep talks—his example said it all.

FDR—DISABILITY HERO

Mr. President, earlier I called FDR a "disability hero." But it was not for the reasons some might think. It would be easy to cite his courage and grit. But FDR would not want that. "No sob stuff," he told the press in 1928 when he started his comeback. Even within his own family, he did not discuss his disability. It was simply a fact of life.

In my view, FDR is a hero for his efforts on behalf of others with a disability. In 1926, he purchased a run-down resort in Warm Springs, GA, and over the next 20 years turned it into a unique, first class, rehabilitation center. It was based on a new philosophy of treatment—one where psychological recovery was as important as medical treatment.

FDR believed in an independent life for people with disabilities—at a time when society thought they belonged at home or in institutions.

Warm Springs was run by people with polio, for people with polio. In that spirit, FDR is the father of the modern independent living movement—which puts people with disabilities in control of their own lives.

He also founded the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis—today known as the March of Dimes—and raised millions of dollars to help others with polio and find a cure. On April 12, 1955, on the 10th anniversary of his death, the March of Dimes announced the first successful polio vaccine, engineered by Dr. Jonas Salk. Today, polio is virtually extinct in the United States. Next week, the March of Dimes will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the vaccine in Ann Arbor.

In public policy, FDR understood that Government help in rehabilitating people with disabilities is good business—often returning more in taxes and savings than it costs. It is unfortunately a philosophy that even today we often pay more lip service than practice.

DISABILITY TODAY AND TOMORROW

Mr. President, our Nation has come a long way in its understanding of disability since the days of President Roosevelt. For example, we recognize that disability is a natural part of life. We have begun to build a world that is accessible. No longer do we accept that buildings—either through design or indifference—are not accessible, which is a "Keep Out" sign for the disabled.

We have come a long way in another respect—in attitudes. Fifty years ago,

we had a President, Franklin Roosevelt, who could not walk and believed it was necessary to disguise that fact from the American people. Today I trust that Americans would have no problem in electing as President a man or woman with a disability.

Mr. President, let us not fool ourselves—this work is not done. Not by a long shot. And I think this is something that we can all agree on, Republican or Democrat.

So, next week, as we honor President Roosevelt, let us remember him as a disability hero and dedicate ourselves to this unfinished business.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on the Hatfield amendment No. 420 to H.R. 1158, the supplemental appropriations bill, signed by 17 Senators as follows:

Senators Mark Hatfield, Pete Domenici, Rick Santorum, Larry Pressler, Mitch McConnell, Slade Gorton, Rod Grams, Ben Nighthorse Campbell, Conrad Burns, Mike DeWine, Nancy Kassebaum, Ted Stevens, Jesse Helms, Robert F. Bennett, Spencer Abraham, Dirk Kempthorne, and Fred Thompson.

MORNING BUSINESS

AMERICAN FIRM COMPETES FOR TRANSMISSION PROJECT IN QATAR

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the State of Qatar is planning a major expansion of its electric transmission system, which will be carried out under its phase IV transmission extension project. This project, with a value of more than \$500 million, is being pursued by the energy group of Black & Veatch, which has headquarters in Overland Park, KS. Many of the firm's employees are constituents of mine. We are proud of this competitive American company. It is a world leader in the field of electrical power generation and distribution, and is recognized for the technological and managerial quality of power projects that it has undertaken over the years in more than 50 countries around the globe.

Companies like Black & Veatch are part of the answer to bringing down our trade deficit, which is now running

at an all-time high. The world needs U.S. Technology and U.S. Services, and we should do everything we can to ensure that our companies get the chance to compete in overseas markets.

I have asked the Crown Prince of Qatar to give serious consideration to Black & Veatch's proposal for the electric transmission system project, and I ask unanimous consent that a copy of my letter to the Crown Prince be printed in the RECORD. I thank the Chair.

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

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, March 22, 1995.

His Highness SHEIKH HAMAD BIN KHALIFA AL-THANI,

The Crown Prince, State of Qatar.

YOUR HIGHNESS: I wish to express my hope that the State of Qatar will give serious consideration to the proposal for the Transmission Extension Project by Black & Veatch International.

I am aware that United States Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown has visited with Your Highness and other top level officials of the State of Qatar on this matter. In addition, Secretary Brown has expressed his support of the Black & Veatch International offer in a letter to Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim bin Jahor al-Thani.

Black & Veatch International is well known to me and to many other U.S. Government officials for its high quality services for infrastructure projects. Many of the firm's principals and employees are constituents of mine. The firm's worldwide dominance of electric power projects can advance the State of Qatar's position in exporting LNG.

I respectfully request that you consider Black & Veatch International for the Phase IV Transmission Extension Project.

Sincerely,

BOB DOLE.

NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING WEEK

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to acknowledge the importance of mental health to everyone's and society's well-being and to call our attention to counseling as a vital part of maintaining good mental health.

Mental health counseling is provided along a continuum of patient needs, from educational and preventive services, to diagnosis and treatment of mental illness, to long-term and acute care. It assists individuals and groups with problemsolving, personal and social development, decisionmaking, and self-awareness.

Such counseling is offered through community mental health agencies, private practices, psychiatric hospitals, college campuses, and rehabilitation centers. It is often provided in conjunction with other mental health professionals, including psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, psychiatric nurses, and marriage and family therapists so that the most appropriate treatment for each patient is assured. It is provided by professionals with advanced degrees in counseling or