

As of the close of business yesterday, Monday, April 24, the Federal debt stood—down to the penny—at exactly \$4,839,548,467,525.15 or \$18,371.01 for every man, woman, and child on a per capita basis.

A NATIONAL DAY OF SERVICE

Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, I commend Americans who are participating in the National Day of Service. Today, people all across this Nation are working together in community service. As we speak, people of all ages and backgrounds are using their hands and hearts to show their American spirit.

This day should remind us all of what it means to be an American, for today, our people are standing side by side. They are gathering, not to discuss their differences, but to pursue common goals.

Today, Americans are standing side by side immunizing infants. They are standing side by side tutoring school-age children. They are standing side by side restoring urban parks, feeding and sheltering the homeless, and rehabilitating housing and community centers. Today, we stand united as Americans.

In West Virginia, people in Braxton County will work together to create a nature trail near the Braxton County Middle School so students can learn more about their environment. In Welch, people are working to clean a vacant school so it can be converted in a facility to offer a safe shelter for victims of domestic violence by the local agency known as SAFE, Stop Abusive Family Environments. These activities for National Youth Service Day are just a few examples of important community work sponsored by the West Virginia Commission National and Community Service.

This day strikes a warm, familiar chord for me personally. From personal experience, I know the benefit of working with others to build better communities.

In 1964, the VISTA program brought me to a coal camp community in Emmons, WV. There, I followed Kennedy's call to service and worked with the people of Emmons, trying to do my small part in building a stronger community.

Together, we built a baseball field and a community center. We brought the people much needed preventative health care. We rallied to bring a schoolbus to Emmons and helped to keep Emmons' kids in school.

From personal experience, I know that community service benefits participants as much as it benefits communities. My work with VISTA taught me a very important lesson: That I can make a difference.

Today, the people of America celebrate that same lesson: Each and every American can make a difference.

Let us all be careful not to forget that important lesson at the end of the National Day of Service. Let us re-

member and reaffirm that lesson every day of the year.

Why must we remember the lesson every day of the year? The reason is simple: Community service programs work.

Just look at the resounding success of AmeriCorps. AmeriCorps gives thousands of young Americans the tools to make a difference in their own lives and in the lives of others.

AmeriCorps participants perform vital services in America. Just over 6 months ago, 85 West Virginians were sworn into AmeriCorps. Today they are working with 20,000 people nationwide to keep schools safe, restore natural resources, tutor teenagers, and more—all in exchange for education.

Programs like AmeriCorps simultaneously open doors to higher education and help build stronger communities. They allow Americans to help each other, and build trust, understanding, and hope.

Mr. President, I am proud to stand in support of the National Day of Service. I salute everyone working in community service. I congratulate each of them for making a difference.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID MARTIN

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to David Martin, a distinguished public servant, an inquisitive adventurer, and a uniquely warm individual.

I came to know David when he served on the staff of my father, the late Senator Thomas J. DODD. To my siblings and me, however, David Martin was much more than an employee of one of our parents. He was more like a beloved uncle and insightful teacher wrapped into one.

I recall spending a number of delightful evenings at David's home with my family engaged in stimulating conversation. One could not come away from talking with David Martin without learning something new. He was a gripping conversationalist.

He was very unassuming and did not aggressively advertise his superior knowledge. You had to probe to find that rich vein, but once you succeeded, your reward was real and immediate.

David had such a dynamic and engaging intellect that he was a magnet for some of the 20th century's foremost authors and thinkers. He counted Ralph Ellison, George Orwell, Norman Mailer, William F. Buckley, Jr., and Edward Teller among his friends.

David's biography is so varied and fascinating that it reads more like that of a protagonist in a novel than a real-life individual. He was a veteran, a war correspondent, a noted author of political science, a human rights advocate and a legislative expert. He even coordinated Richard Byrd's last expedition to the South pole. David Martin was a true renaissance man.

His three books on Yugoslavia are still required reading for anyone who wants to understand that troubled part

of the world. He was a passionate advocate for refugees, and as executive director of the Refugee Defense Committee from 1946 to 1947, he was instrumental in ending the inhumane practice of forcible repatriation of war time refugees to the Communist eastern bloc.

David was legendary in the Senate for the breadth and depth of his expertise. During the 11 years he served on my father's staff, David was a key mover behind the eventual adoption of the limited test ban treaty. He also advised my father on a range of foreign policy hot spots, from Germany to Africa, from the Dominican Republic to Southeast Asia.

After working for my father, David went on to the Senate Judiciary Committee, where he organized hearings on marijuana that are generally credited with alerting the public to the true danger of the drug.

David's first wife, Judy Asti, whom he married in 1947, died in 1971. He remarried in 1974 to Virginia Worek Levy. He is survived by Virginia, as well as his two children, Joe and Rebecca; his brother, Maurice Manson; and two stepsons, Ian and Raoul Levy.

Today we live in a better country and a better world thanks to David Martin. I think that is among the highest praise that can be given to an individual who has passed away, and in David Martin's case it is richly deserved.

ANNIVERSARY OF COL. CHARLES SHELTON CAPTURE IN LAOS

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, Saturday, April 29 marks the 30th anniversary of Col. Charles Shelton's capture in Southeast Asia.

Colonel Shelton grew up in my hometown, Owensboro, KY, where you could find him playing football for the high school team, courting his wife, and developing the values that would later serve him so well as he served his country.

Like so many other dedicated American soldiers, the day he left the United States to fly secret reconnaissance missions over Laos, he put his life on hold, whether that meant the dreams and ambitions of an individual life, or the simple pleasure of watching his five children grow into adults.

But, when he was shot down on April 29 and captured, the notion of putting a life on hold took on a new and horrible dimension for Colonel Shelton and his family. That's because for the next 29 years, Colonel Shelton remained an official prisoner of war—the final U.S. military personnel to be so listed by the American Government.

Because of numerous reports of sightings and escape attempts well into the 1980's, it wasn't until 1994 that his children requested the Pentagon to change his status to presumed killed in action.

While we can't begin to imagine what this wait was like for Colonel Shelton or his family, we can pay tribute to his service and to the ordeal he and his

family endured in order to protect the freedoms we all enjoy in this country.

Mr. President, let me close by saying to the children of Colonel Shelton that we can never replace the years you lost with your father, but his marker in Arlington National Cemetery will serve as a reminder for generations to come of his heroism, his courage, and his unyielding love for this country.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, morning business is closed.

Mr. DASCHLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The minority leader.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I appreciate your recognition. I would like to use my leader time to make a statement on the pending resolution prior to the time to take our vote.

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

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, 7 days ago, a brutal attack on a Federal office building in Oklahoma City left over 80 people dead, more than 400 injured, and a city and Nation shaken to its core.

On Sunday, the Nation observed a day of mourning. All Americans joined President Clinton, the families of victims, and the people of Oklahoma City in thought and prayer at the memorial service. With them, we thanked and honored the brave men and women who have aided in the rescue efforts at the bomb site. It was an added tragedy to learn Sunday that one of the rescuers, a nurse, lost her own life in the course of helping others.

The swift and efficient work of FBI and other Federal law enforcement in apprehending suspects reinforces the well-earned reputation of those agencies. Terrorists must know that no matter who they are, domestic or foreign, there is no place to hide from the reach of our law. President Clinton has made clear that those who committed this act will be pursued, found, convicted, and punished to the full extent of the law. He has the support of every law-biding American in that determination.

An act of terror—the intentional murder of innocent men, women, and small children—shattered the sense of security that Americans have enjoyed in an increasingly violent world. Our world has made us all vulnerable to the deranged and to the enraged. No one's security can be guaranteed against people determined to attack, to kill, to pursue their mad plans. Security cannot be guaranteed against those who have no concern for human life.

But that does not mean we are doomed to give in to the forces of insanity or mad rage. The human world has always been one of risks and dangers. Throughout human history, violence has erupted in wars and between individuals; human beings have been at

risk from the forces of nature, from disease and accident.

Today's violence and terrorism come into our homes through television images. They have an impact that written reports of battles and tornadoes could never have.

No sooner had Wednesday's bombing been reported than scores of faked bomb threats began to be received from coast to coast. Federal buildings in Kansas City; Miami; Portland, OR; Dayton and Steubenville, OH; Casper, WY, and Boise, ID, were closed. In Omaha, the Zorinsky Federal Building was closed, and its day center emptied, by a bomb threat.

Television and wire service stories reported all these threats and others. No wonder Americans all over the country immediately felt at risk. The immediacy of live television, the awful images of wounded, bleeding, shaking people staggering out of the Federal building in Oklahoma City made every American watching a participant in this hideous tragedy. No one who saw the small children covered with blood, dazed and bewildered, will ever forget their eyes.

The deaths and injuries, have brutalized families all across America. A young woman from Spearfish, SD, serving in the Air Force, is among the missing. Married just 4 days before the bombing, she left her duty station at Tinker Air Force Base on Wednesday morning to go to the Social Security office in the Federal building in Oklahoma City to register her married name, and she has not been found. Her father, David Koch of Rapid City, her high school classmates from the 1993 graduating class at Spearfish High, and all who knew her have been devastated by this terrorist attack. That is true for literally hundreds of families and people nationwide.

The immediacy of television brings us closer together as a Nation mourning national tragedies, but it also makes each of us feel less safe, less secure in our daily lives.

We should not let ourselves forget that outbreaks of insane violence have occurred before. In 1927, for instance, a Michigan farmer unable to pay his property taxes bombed a school full of children, killing more than 40, because he blamed the construction of the school for his high property taxes.

Incidents like that were not as frequent in a smaller, younger nation. But they did not occur and despite the fact that they occurred, Americans in every generation remained true to the constitutional structure of Government that has given us the world's most free society.

We need to remember this fact, as my colleagues from Oklahoma said so eloquently this morning, of our history in the face of the Oklahoma City tragedy. This act of terrorism will have achieved a purpose if it robs Americans of their sense of security. It will have achieved a purpose if it leads us to respond irrationally. It will have

achieved a purpose if public discourse turns to invective.

The deaths and injuries caused by the bombing of the Federal building must not be allowed to rip apart the fabric of our society.

The resolution the Senate is about to pass expresses the outrage and sadness of the Senate and the American people with respect to the bombing in Oklahoma City. It commends all those involved in the rescue efforts and the investigation. It offers our sincere condolences to all those who lost family members and friends in, and all those who were injured by, the bombing.

I want to clarify one point with respect to the resolution. It states correctly that the law authorizes the death penalty for terrorist murderers. Although the death penalty is not a sentencing option for those convicted of the World Trade Center bombing, the 1994 crime bill, which was enacted after the World Trade Center bombing, does provide for the death penalty in cases such as the bombing of the Federal building in Oklahoma City.

The resolution also expresses support for the President's and the Attorney General's statements that Federal prosecutors will seek the maximum punishment allowed by law for those convicted of the bombing. While some Senators support the death penalty for certain crimes and others oppose the death penalty as a matter of principle, there is a strong belief among all Senators that the apprehension, prosecution, and punishment of those who commit heinous crimes such as this one should be pursued as aggressively as possible. That belief is reflected in the strong support for this resolution.

Of course, words can never express the depth of our emotions at a time like this. Furthermore, our national response must be multifaceted.

We have to relearn the hard fact that our technologically advanced society has created new ways to make us vulnerable. And it will never be possible to develop enough technological security to make us invulnerable. Metal detectors and x-ray machines, and electronic ID cards all have their place in necessary security actions. But the bombing in Oklahoma City proves that you need not even enter a building to blow it up.

At the same time, we must become more vigilant and more aware. The number of bombing incidents in the United States has gone up more than fourfold in the last decade. In 1983, the FBI reported 683 bombing incidents. In 1993, the last year for which complete figures are available, the FBI reported 2,980 bombing incidents.

Few Americans realize this, but in an increasingly violent and fragmented world, we cannot afford to be complacent. There are some steps we can take to respond more forcefully and proactively to the threat of terrorism, whether it is home-grown or comes from abroad.