

State of Washington as a U.S. Senator, but also dedicate a lot of energy, caring, and love as a parent to my son and daughter.

Today is an important day in America. Across this Nation, parents are taking their daughters and other young women to work. They are helping to broaden young women's horizons, to show them the range of options available to them in the future.

I hope this day is a day when young women everywhere recognize that if they work hard and believe in themselves, they can be whoever they want to be. I am a U.S. Senator today because I learned to face tough challenges with courage, to take risks, not to be afraid to try, and to always dream the impossible.

Finally, I would like daughters across this Nation to remember a lesson I was taught early on: When others say you can not make a difference, they are usually just afraid you will.

Thank you, Mr. President.

#### TRIBUTE TO DAVID JOLLY

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, tomorrow, in Missoula, MT, a man who has done a great service for our Nation's national forests will be honored by his friends, family, and colleagues. David Jolly, the Regional Forester for the U.S. Forest Service's northern region, is retiring after almost 34 years of public service.

Dave's career in the forestry and natural resources field has been long and distinguished. His work has taken him around the country where he has lived in eight States and in Washington, DC. Dave was born in Knoxville, TN. He grew up in a small town called Norris, TN, where his father worked as an economist for the Tennessee Valley Authority's Forestry Department headquarters. In this environment, Dave developed a great passion for forestry as a young boy. He completed a pre-forestry program at the University of Tennessee then went on to receive a degree from North Carolina State in forestry in 1961. During his college years, Dave served his country in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Dave began his forestry career in the summer of 1961 working as a research aid for the Weyerhaeuser Co. in Centralia, WA. Later that same year, he got his first job with the U.S. Forest Service as a forester on the Francis Marion National Forest in South Carolina. From there, his career took off as he went on to become district ranger on the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas, then deputy forest supervisor on the Ozark and St. Francis National Forests in Arkansas.

In 1972, he furthered his education in public policy at the University of Washington, then went on to work in the Forest Service's southern regional office in Atlanta. In 1976, he became forest supervisor of the Shawnee National Forest in Illinois. In 1982, he became deputy director of the Forest

Service's Timber Management Program in Washington, DC. From there his career continued to flourish as he became deputy regional forester, then regional forester, of the agency's southwestern region overseeing the National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico. In 1992, I am proud to say, he came to Montana to oversee the northern region. This was no easy task managing such a vast region of forests and rangeland in Montana and Idaho but Dave did an exemplary job.

I personally came to gain a deep respect for Dave when the Department of Agriculture last year announced its intention to close region 1. Dave played no part in this misguided decision. And, personally, I suspect he shares my view that region 1 should remain open.

Yet Dave is a professional. He has never let his personal views be known. But he has done a first-rate job of communicating with me, region 1's employees, and the people of Montana. He has heard our concerns. He has provided the best information possible. In short, Dave Jolly is a class act.

I understand that Dave and his wife Peggy share a love of Montana and the great outdoors. I am pleased to hear that they plan to stay in Montana for awhile. Dave plans to do a lot of fishing in his retirement—what better place than Montana? I am sure than in between fishing trips, Dave will maintain his lifelong interest in forestry. He is a member of the Society of American Foresters, Rotary International, and the Society for Range Management. I wish Dave and his family much happiness in the coming years.

#### CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, this week is Crime Victims' Rights Week. It was so designated by the President long before the devastating events in Oklahoma City last Wednesday. Our hearts go out to the families and victims of that terrible criminal act.

I know that the Attorney General and entire Federal, State, local, and international law enforcement community are dedicated to bringing those responsible for this heinous act to justice.

I rise today to commend those who are working so hard on behalf of all crime victims in crime victims' assistance and compensation programs.

Over the last 15 years we have made strides in recognizing crime victims' rights and providing much needed assistance. I am proud to have played a role in passage of the Victims and Witness Protection Act of 1982, the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, and the Victims' Rights and Restitution Act of 1990 and the other improvements we have been able to make.

Indeed, only last year, in the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994, Congress acted to make tens of millions of dollars available to crime victims. No amount of money can make up for the harm and trauma of being the victim of

a crime, but we should do all that we can to see that victims are assisted, compensated, and treated with dignity by the criminal justice system.

With this in mind, I was shocked to find that the House-passed legislation that would devastate funding for crime victims' assistance programs and funding for child advocacy centers in the so-called Personal Responsibility Act, H.R. 4. Among the most important advances achieved over the last few years has been our attention to crime victims. We need to do more, not less.

The House bill would have the effect of reversing recent progress by prohibiting the use of the crime victims fund for victims' assistance. That is the effect of section 371(b)(2) of the House-passed bill. Buried in the fine print in a section entitled "other repealers" is the end of the Federal Crime Victims' Assistance Program. That is wrong and I strenuously oppose such efforts.

We in the Senate should use this week, Crime Victims' Rights Week, to declare our opposition to the House's short-sighted legislation. No one should need a reminder of how important our crime victims' assistance programs are.

For those who do, there is the recent, tragic examples of the bombing of the Oklahoma City Federal building and the gut-wrenching events that occur all too often in all too many of our urban and rural jurisdictions throughout the country.

Recognizing appropriate rights of crime victims is essential to securing dignity and a proper place in the criminal justice process for crime victims and their families. Last year, the Violent Crime Control Act included provisions to ensure a right of allocation for victims of crimes of violence or sexual abuse. This is the right to be heard at sentencing, the opportunity for the crime victim to speak to the court either directly or through a family member or legal representative. I fully support that addition to Federal law.

Indeed, I plan to introduce a bill that would extend that right to all Federal crimes.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE VICTIMS OF OKLAHOMA CITY BOMBING

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, much has been said and written in the last 8 days since the bombing in Oklahoma City. And we have all been shocked and angered by the panoply of images dominating our television screens and newspapers.

One hundred and ten dead have so far been recovered from the rubble, and there is fear that many more lie beneath slabs of cement and twisted girders.

So many of those killed or injured were public sector employees, and I believe we should take a moment to consider their sacrifice.

All too often, it's easy to abuse those who work in Government jobs. They are called bureaucrats and accused of

wasting time around water coolers or with their feet up on their desk.

But the blast offers another image—as survivors huddled on the sidewalk waiting amid the smoke and debris, as investigators swarmed to the site and rescue workers began probing through the chasm that had been the Alfred T. Murrah Federal Building.

In the faces of that day we see Federal employees devoted to their jobs. We see them as people who deserve great respect. They were already hard at work that Wednesday morning when the bomb exploded at 9:04 a.m. They were serving the public in 1 of 15 Federal agencies, including Social Security, Secret Service, Veterans Affairs, Customs, the Drug Enforcement Agency, housed in that Federal building.

Among those who gave their lives was a Secret Service agent who worked for five Presidents and a Department of Defense special agent who happened to stop by the Federal building shortly before 9 a.m.

In fact, at the Oklahoma Office of Housing and Urban Development, 35 out of 100 employees in the office at the time of the blast are either dead or missing and believed dead.

Of course, Federal employees were not the only casualties.

There was the 37-year-old nurse who ran into the building after the explosion to save lives only to lose hers.

There were those in the Social Security office to enroll a 3-month-old, and, then there were the children in the day care center. Who shall ever forget the picture of the infant in the firefighter's arms?

The men and women who worked in the Murrah Building did not take their jobs for the money, for these were not high-paying jobs. They did not take these positions because they were glamorous, for these positions often meant simply trying to solve everyday problems of ordinary Americans.

I submit to you that the unsung heroes of the public sector—the many workers who perished in this terrorist attack—were doing their best to serve the public.

It is their memory I honor today.

#### AMONG THE DEAD

At least six agents from the Secret Service agency, located on the ninth floor of the Federal building:

Donald Leonard had helped protect seven Presidents in his 25-year career. Before joining the service, he was an Army military police officer and worked for the Treasury Department.

Agent Alan Whicher, 40, had protected President Clinton and just 2 months ago had taken a promotion to assistant special agent in charge of the Oklahoma City office.

Agent Cindy Campbell Brown had married a fellow agent 40 days earlier. Her new husband was still working in the Phoenix, AZ office. They were waiting for transfers so they could work in the same office.

Agent Mickey Maroney worked his entire career for the agency and that morning he had swapped shifts.

The Social Security Administration, located on the first floor allowing for easy access for constituents, was another agency with severe casualties:

Sharon Louise Wood-Chesnut, 47.

Julie Welch, 23, worked with Spanish-speaking customers at the Social Security Administration. She was engaged to marry an Air Force lieutenant who was assigned to Tinker Air Force Base, east of Oklahoma City.

Ethel Griffin, 55, was a service representative for the Social Security Administration. She was an avid craftswoman and loved her hobby. She is survived by her husband, Bruce, two sons, and three grandchildren.

Other agencies, too, lost valuable workers:

Drug Enforcement Agency office assistant Carrol J. "Chip" Fields worked on the ninth floor of the building. She is survived by her husband and a 21-year-old son.

Highway safety inspector Michael Carrillo, 44, had just returned to Oklahoma to raise his three children. He was a veteran of the Vietnam war.

Department of Housing and Urban Development's five attorneys, many supervisors and support staff.

Army Recruiter Sgt. Lola Rene Bolden. Her two children, ages 13 and 11, will now go to Alabama to live with their grandmother.

Marine Corps recruiter Sgt. Benjamin Davis, 29, was at the recruiting station when the bomb exploded. He is survived by his wife and one daughter.

Building inspector Steven Curry, 40, who worked for the General Services Administration. He leaves behind his wife and two teen-age children.

Department of Defense special agent, Larry Turner, was heading out of town on assignment. He stopped by the Oklahoma City office shortly before 9 a.m. He, too, was among those killed.

Federal Credit Union loan officer Robbin Huff, who was expecting her first child in June, was killed.

Other credit union employees who died included: 32-year-old Christi Jenkins and 23-year-old Frankie Merrell.

Many other Government workers who survived saw their lives shattered:

Edye Smith works as a secretary at the IRS office located just five blocks away from the Federal building. That morning, she took her two sons—3-year-old Chase and 2-year-old Colton—to the child care center located on the first floor of the Federal building. Her 2-year-old ran up to her as they said goodbye and said: "I love you, Mommy." It was the last time Edye ever could see her children. Edye's brother, police officer Daniel Cross, found the two young boys. Both had been killed.

Twenty-year-old Aren Almon had just taken a new job at an insurance company. On April 18, her daughter, Baylee, had her first birthday. The next morning, at 7:45 a.m., Aren took

her daughter to the child care center. Her daughter was the child wearing yellow booties who was carried out by a young firefighter shortly after the bomb exploded. The photo of the young victim and the firefighter, Chris Fields, appeared on newspapers all across the country and—without words—conveyed the horror of this attack.

Still, too, innocent taxpayers looking to the Federal Government for help also saw their lives taken away:

Mike and Kathleen Turner left their 4-year-old daughter, Ashley, with Mike's parents that Wednesday morning. At first, when news of the explosion was reported, neither parent worried since their daughter was safely tucked under the care of doting grandparents. Mike's parents, however, had made a morning appointment at the Social Security office. They, of course, would have made sure to take Ashley with them. Ashley's name appeared on the list of those killed by the bomb. Ashley's grandparents appear to have died as well.

Thirty-six-year-old Pamela Argo worked hard—during the day as a hospital administrator and moonlighting as a caterer. Seven weeks before, her husband died. On Wednesday morning, she had gone to apply for SSI benefits. She, too, died.

Cheryl Hammon accompanied her daughters, Felicia and Dana, to the Federal building to get a Social Security card for Dana's 3-month-old son Gabreon. Cheryl, Gabreon, and Dana's daughter, Peachlyn, were presumed dead. Dana survived after having her lower right leg amputated.

Joe Mitchell was about to turn 65, so he and his wife of 30 years, Leigh, headed down to the Social Security office in Oklahoma City. Shortly after 9 a.m., a Federal worker took Joe to a back office in the Social Security office to fill out some paperwork. His wife stayed in the lobby. The building was then rocked by the explosion. Joe survived. There has been no sign of his wife since then.

The list, of course, goes on and on. For many, there is no final word about a colleague or loved one as the gruesome work continues in Oklahoma City.

One survivor who worked at the HUD office in Oklahoma who has already spoken at the funeral of colleague, Susan Ferrell, recently remarked:

[Susan] was one of our attorneys, a beautiful blonde who twisted her hair when she talked to you; who was so full of energy; who fed the birds with sacks of seed; who named the stray cats; who planted a million plants.

That's what makes us so mad. We're not faceless bureaucrats. We're people like you and me, with kids and families.

As mayor and now as Senator, I have seen the hard work of public workers—paving our streets, serving in hospitals, fighting fires, patrolling our neighborhoods, assuring Social Security checks arrive on time, serving in our armed services, assisting our veterans.

It's fitting that we pay tribute to the dedication of those who were busily working in the public's interest at the moment of that terrible blast.

#### TRAGEDY IN OKLAHOMA CITY

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I rise to speak briefly about the recent tragedy in Oklahoma.

Mr. President, throughout our land, so many have already spoken out so eloquently about this, that I can add but little to what has already been said. The suffering of the victims, the inhumanity and cowardice of the bombers, the compassion and heroism of our community of citizens, and our solemn resolution to exact justice and punishment—all of these have been powerfully attested to already.

I will therefore limit myself to praise a particular aspect of our President's handling of this crisis.

There has been so much of our American democracy which has shown itself to be worthy of praise and of pride in this last week—from the behavior of ordinary citizens in a time of trial, on up through the labors of rescue and medical teams, through to the highest ranks of our law enforcement agencies, and up to the conduct of the President. I trust that terrorists the world over would be rightly awed and cowed by the great skill, energy, and resolution that has been displayed.

In the wake of such a horrible tragedy, there is a terrible feeling of powerlessness, and it exists for all of us, even those of us at the highest levels of government. We had to hope that the perpetrators would be caught. Many had to wait and to hope that loved ones would be found alive. Even those who were actively engaged in bringing relief and justice had to contend with so many factors outside of their control.

When I think of what the President faced, I am reminded in a small way of Dwight Eisenhower's recollection of the Normandy invasion. He had done all he could to plan and to provide, but once he issued the fateful order—"Let's go!"—his subordinates scrambled to carry out their tasks, and he was left alone with a sudden realization: that he was now powerless to do more than to hope that his orders would be carried out successfully.

I can only imagine that a similar anxiety must have gripped the President as he issued orders which he hoped would bring answers—and arrests—in the wake of this tragedy. He must indeed believe himself to be fortunate that law enforcement agents across the country worked so doggedly and so well, and so successfully, even as much remains to be done.

But even with everything the President had to hope for in terms of carrying out an investigation, there still remained a duty that was his, and his alone, as President of the United States. There is no way for a President to delegate the responsibility of speaking for the Nation, and of providing a

voice of resolution and reason when events have gone awry.

This action of the President has served this country so well in the days after the tragic event. Yet now there appears to be some scapegoating by him today. He first voiced the Nation's determination to bring the criminals to justice. He had steadfastly resisted the temptation to blame the tragedy on specific ethnic or ideological groups. And he gave voice to what so many Americans were feeling, the fundamental commitment to law and to peaceful order shared by nearly all Americans, no matter where they stand politically.

It is not a duty to be underestimated. At a time when so many Americans must necessarily feel themselves powerless to fight back against this cowardly attack, the need is great to have their feelings expressed, and to have them channeled into a constructive collective response to this tragedy.

In those first few days, the President, even as he worked to comfort the victims of the attack, succeeded in drawing a clearly understood line as to where this Nation stands. He asserted with great force and clarity that, on the one hand, Americans have a right to be suspicious of government, and to exercise their first amendment rights, their second amendment rights, and every other protected right. But this Nation cannot and will not tolerate the exercise of rights that include violent attacks on Federal officials, on their children, or anyone else.

I pray that none of us, including the President, become vindictive toward any group in America—whether they are Islamic Americans, conservative organizations, talk show hosts, or anyone else—we must remember that virtually all of these people are as horrified by this violence as are we.

The President spoke well soon after the tragedy when he left no doubt that Americans are not divided over these matters, but united in our commitment to law and order, in a way that law-abiding Americans as well as terrorists should be able to understand. And this was an important cathartic process for Americans as we coped with this tragedy.

I close by giving my thanks to those in our government who have worked so hard in these last days to "bind the Nation's wounds."

Mr. BRYAN. Mr. President, I was pleased to join with my colleagues in adopting Senate Resolution 110 which condemns the horrendous violence that happened in Oklahoma City and urges the administration to bring to justice those responsible for committing this evil crime. In addition, the measure expresses our deepest sympathy to the families that have lost so much and conveys our gratitude to all the Americans who have been assisting in rescue efforts.

Today, I would like to recognize those individuals from Nevada who have joined in the heartbreaking struggle to help our friends in Oklahoma.

Dr. Scott Bjerke, a specialist in critical care at University Medical Center's trauma unit, Dave Webb, a fire specialist with the U.S. Forest Service, Metro Police Sgt. Bill Burnett, and Clark County fire paramedic coordinator chief Steve Hanson all are members of Clark County's elite 60 member Urban Search and Rescue Task Force which headed to Oklahoma City to assist rescue workers. In addition, the Clark County American Red Cross has sent Caroline Johnson, officer for the disaster computer operations, to Oklahoma City. In times of tragedy, there are always heroes. All the Americans who have been devoting endless time and emotions to ease the pain of so many are the true heroes of this tragedy. I am proud that Nevadans have united together with the country during this time of such need. I thank these individuals for their commitment to others.

Although we cannot ever heal all the wounds both emotional and physical from this tragedy, I hope that those in Oklahoma will know that Nevadans are praying for them and somehow that will lessen their pain.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is now closed.

#### COMMONSENSE PRODUCT LIABILITY AND LEGAL REFORM ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of H.R. 956, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 956) to establish legal standards and procedures for product liability litigation, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Gorton Amendment No. 596, in the nature of a substitute.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise this morning to express my strong support for the Product Liability Fairness Act, which is the pending legislative business before the Senate. Balanced reforms in this measure will help to promote fairness in the product liability system, help injured people get fair compensation for their injuries, allow businesses to get out of unjustified lawsuits, and improve safety conditions for working men and women in this country. With these reforms in place we will help alleviate the problems that undermine the present system.

I want to commend at the outset the principal authors of this legislation, Senator ROCKEFELLER of West Virginia and Senator GORTON of the State of Washington, for their hard work. They have worked tirelessly on this effort for a number of years. I am pleased to have joined them in that effort over