

buried there were known as professional people—doctors, lawyers, teacher, and legislators. I was deeply impressed with the tribute given Senator Stennis by his son, John Hampton Stennis. He stated Senator Stennis' campaign pledge and creed when Senator Stennis ran for the Senate in 1947, after having served as a circuit court judge for 10 years. That political creed was "I want to plow a straight furrow right down until the end of my row." Obviously, Senator Stennis succeeded with that campaign pledge. And that philosophy seems to have guided his entire political career and his life. With those words John Hampton captured the spirit and philosophy of John C. Stennis.

Senator Stennis taught through example. He has left both a challenge and a pattern of conduct for citizenship, as well as public life.

What can our citizens today find in John C. Stennis to emulate? A course of conduct that inspires confidence; absolute personal dedication; noble purposes always foremost as a motive and objective; standards in public and private life unexcelled; a willingness to serve; a willingness to lead and endlessly carry the penalty of leadership, and above all else, the attainment of being an honorable man.

I believe we find here a man and a record that fully live up to the everlasting call of the poet, Gilbert Holland, who said:

God, give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and
ready hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Strong men, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking.

Mary and I extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of Senator Stennis—his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Jane Womble, and son, John Hampton Stennis, and to his grandchildren of whom he was so proud.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE MCKIM BUILDING OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, this year marks the 100th anniversary of one of the most beautiful buildings in America, the McKim Building of the Boston Public Library.

Founded by an act of the Massachusetts Legislature on April 3, 1848, the Boston Public Library was the first free and publicly supported municipal library in the world. By 1880, its original 10,000 volumes had grown to 357,440, and the legislature empowered the city of Boston to take as much land within its limits as it needed to build a new library. The trustees envisioned the new library to be a "palace for the people, and as such * * * a monumental building, worthy of the city of Boston." They hired architect Charles Follen McKim, a senior partner in the New

York firm of McKim, Mead & White, to design this new edifice.

McKim wanted to create a building which would fit with its architecturally distinguished neighbors—H.H. Richardson's Romanesque Trinity Church and the Italian Gothic of the New Old South Church. He modeled the building on Henri Labrouste's Bibliothèque Ste. Genevieve and recruited such outstanding artists as American sculptors Louis and Augustus Saint-Gaudens, French muralist Puvis de Chavannes, and American painters John Singer Sargent and Edwin Austin Abbey.

Since its opening in 1895, the collection has become one of the most outstanding research libraries in the nation, including papers of many Colonial Americans and New England Abolitionists such as William Lloyd Garrison; the Sacco and Vanzetti papers, and the manuscripts and personal libraries of such figures as the famous conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Serge Koussevitsky and American composer Walter Piston.

It is also a wonderfully user-friendly library, providing many services for the community. It was the first to have a formal system of branch libraries throughout the city. In addition, there are programs for seniors, for children, and for young adults and a structured lecture series which provides college-level humanities courses free to library patrons. The new Johnson addition to the McKim Building is also where I vote.

The McKim Building has recently undergone an extensive restoration. I invite my colleagues to visit its marble lions, view the mural depicting Sir Gawain's quest for the Holy Grail, and enjoy the courtyard. The statue of "The Baccante," originally designed to be the centerpiece of the fountain in the courtyard, was deemed too scantily clad to display in public. She was hidden away in a dark, unlit recess on the third floor, unseen and unadmired, but now she is being installed in her intended home.

Joshua Bates, for whom the Great Reading Hall is named, wrote to the mayor of Boston,

While I am sure that, in a liberal and wealthy community like that of Boston, there will be no want of funds to carry out the recommendation of the Trustees, it may accelerate its accomplishment and establish the library at once, on a scale to do credit to the City, if I am allowed to pay for the books required, which I am quite willing to do. The only condition that I ask is, that the building shall be such as to be an ornament to the City.

Mr. Bates, your wish has been amply fulfilled.

ADMINISTRATION'S PLAN TO SELL STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter from the Secretary of Energy to the

President of the Senate that transmits administration-proposed legislation. The primary purpose of this legislation is to sell strategic petroleum reserve [SPR] oil to fund the decommissioning of the Weeks Island SPR storage facility. I am having the proposed legislation printed in the RECORD instead of introducing it because I disagree with the policy of selling SPR oil to raise money. Let me explain.

The administration's legislation proposes three things. First, it authorizes the sale of up to 7 million barrels of crude oil from the SPR. Second, it earmarks the moneys from that sale for the decommissioning of the Weeks Island storage facility, and for other unspecified activities related to the SPR. Third, the administration's legislation allows the sale of the SPR oil to not count adversely under the budget rules. I will not speak to the asset sale issue because it is not central to my concerns.

The key policy issue raised by this legislation isn't whether the Weeks Island SPR storage facility should be drained of oil and decommissioned; that must occur. Instead, the question facing the Senate is whether we should authorize the sale of SPR oil to fund this activity and a host of other unspecified SPR activities simply because the administration is unwilling to ask for the necessary money as a part of DOE's regular budget. In a nutshell the issue is: Should SPR oil be sold to make up for a budget shortfall, or should SPR oil be kept on hand in case of an energy emergency? Before I explain my concerns about the administration's proposal to sell SPR oil, let me first describe why the Weeks Island SPR storage facility must be emptied and decommissioned.

Weeks Island is one of the five SPR crude oil storage facilities. Located in Louisiana, it holds 73 million of the total 592 million barrels of oil stored in the SPR. Weeks Island is unique among the SPR oil storage facilities. It was a commercial salt mine before being purchased by the Department of Energy and converted to an oil storage facility. The other four SPR facilities were created specifically to store oil.

In May 1992, a sinkhole was discovered on the ground directly above Weeks Island. The cause of the sinkhole was determined to be a fracture in the salt formation. Over time, the fracture has enlarged as a result of water leaking through it and into the Weeks Island storage cavern. In February 1995, a second sinkhole was discovered over Weeks Island, but it has not yet been determined if this indicates a second leak.

The water leaking into Weeks Island is accumulating at the bottom of the oil storage chamber and it is pushing the oil up. Although the leak is slow, water intrusion creates a risk of path enlargement and increased water inflow. This could ultimately result in a catastrophic water inflow, which would completely displace the oil stored in

the facility. Although a remote possibility, if that occurred the 73 million barrels of oil stored in Weeks Island could enter the underground water aquifer. That would be a major ecological disaster.

After extensive engineering studies, DOE has concluded that the long-term integrity of Weeks Island cannot be assured. Thus, the most prudent option is to remove the oil while the leak is manageable. Once emptied of oil, Weeks Island will then be decommissioned by filling the facility with salt brine. Plans are being made by DOE to move the oil to other SPR storage sites beginning in the fall of 1995. As part of this activity, DOE will put a freeze wall around the facility to prevent oil leakage. Full decommissioning of Weeks Island will take 2 to 3 years.

I agree with the Department of Energy that Weeks Island must be emptied of oil and decommissioned as soon as possible. I also agree that the life extension activities should take place. As I stated before, the issue facing the Senate is not whether these should occur, but rather how they are to be paid for. More specifically, should we authorize the sale of SPR oil to fund these activities, or should the money come from DOE's budget? In deciding whether or not SPR oil should be sold, it is worth reviewing why we have an SPR in the first place.

The SPR was created by Congress in the aftermath of the 1973 Arab oil embargo. Recall that the oil embargo caused energy shortages, sharp price increases, long gasoline lines, double-digit interest rates, and economic stagflation. The SPR protects the Nation by having on hand a significant amount of immediately available crude oil.

The function of the SPR is twofold. First, it discourages foreign oil exporting nations from using the oil weapon against the United States, as they did back in 1973. Second, it protects the United States from shortages and price spikes if a supply interruption does occur. In addition, the SPR is needed to satisfy the requirements of the International Energy Program, which requires member nations to maintain oil stocks sufficient to sustain consumption for at least 90 days with no net oil imports.

Congress intended SPR oil to be used only if there is an energy emergency. The 1975 Energy Policy and Conservation Act specifies that SPR oil can be sold only if the President finds that "it is required by a severe energy supply interruption or by obligations of the United States under the international energy program."

The SPR has been tapped only once—other than for test purposes—but when used it was important that the oil be on hand. In January 1991, because of the Desert Storm war with Iraq, President Bush declared an energy emergency and sold 17 million barrels of SPR oil. Had he not done so, oil prices would have spiked, consumers would

have suffered, and our economy would have been harmed.

Given declining U.S. oil production and the corresponding increase in foreign dependence, if anything we need more oil stored in the SPR—not less. Since the Arab oil embargo in 1973, U.S. crude oil production has declined by 28 percent and U.S. dependence on foreign oil has grown to more than 50 percent. Notwithstanding additions of oil to the SPR, because of our growing foreign dependence, the SPR is increasingly less capable of offsetting a supply interruption. In 1985, the SPR contained 493 million barrels of crude oil—then the equivalent of 115 days of net U.S. oil imports. Today, the SPR contains 592 million barrels of crude oil—the current equivalent of 74 days of net oil imports. Although we have added nearly 100 million barrels of crude oil to the SPR, due to our growing foreign dependence it is 41 days less capable of handling a supply interruption. Thus, I am very concerned that selling SPR oil—even as little as 7 million barrels as proposed by the administration—reduces the protection the SPR will provide in case of an energy emergency.

Let me again say that I am convinced that the Weeks Island facility must be emptied and the oil moved to other SPR storage sites. We cannot afford an ecological disaster of the magnitude posed by a catastrophic rupture of Weeks Island. But I want to point out that those actions do not require the amount of money that would be generated by the sale of 7 million barrels of SPR oil, as is proposed by the administration's legislation.

At current market rates of \$20 per barrel, the sale of 7 million barrels of SPR crude oil will generate about \$140 million. Yet the Department of Energy needs only \$89 million to move the Weeks Island oil to other SPR storage sites and to decommission the facility. Possibly much less if lower cost transportation options were used. Moreover, only about \$38 of the \$89 million is actually required in fiscal year 1996 because decommissioning will take several years to complete. Even if the entire \$89 million were required in fiscal year 1996, that still leaves \$51 million from the \$140 million sale. What does DOE plan on doing with that money? They plan on spending a large share on SPR life extension activities that need to occur, but more properly should be part of the regular DOE budget.

DOE could have proposed to use part of its budget for Weeks Island, but it elected not to. For fiscal year 1996, DOE asked for \$17.833 billion, a \$337 million increase over fiscal year 1995. \$89 million is only .005 of the DOE's total budget, and only one-quarter of just the proposed budget increase. Surely, the administration could have found the necessary moneys within its existing budget if it really wanted to.

A fair question is where will DOE get the money it needs if we do not authorize the sale of SPR oil as requested? I say again, DOE should have asked for

the money as a part of their fiscal year 1996 budget request; I believe that we would have approved it. So I turn the question around and ask the administration: If it really is so important to undertake these activities, what are the lower priority DOE programs that you are willing to forgo? You tell us which programs you want to cut.

I am also very concerned that selling SPR oil simply to raise money sets a very dangerous precedent. I greatly fear that there will be no end once we start doing this. Every time DOE's budget is put in a squeeze, there will be pressure to sell a few barrels of SPR oil to protect this or that cherished program. How will we be able to say no to other raids on the SPR piggy bank, if we allow it here?

Mr. President, the strategic petroleum reserve is this Nation's energy emergency insurance policy. I do not believe that we should cash part of it in just because DOE is unwilling to use even the tiniest fraction of its \$18 billion budget to address the SPR's problems. We may need the SPR some day if another supply disruption occurs. After all, Saddam Hussein is still with us. It is for these reasons that I oppose the sale of SPR oil as proposed by the administration and I will not introduce their legislation.

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

S.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—

(a) Notwithstanding section 161 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, the Secretary of Energy may draw down and sell up to seven million barrels of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to the extent that appropriations acts make the proceeds from such a sale available for the purposes specified in subsection (b).

(b) The proceeds from the sale described in subsection (a) shall be deposited into a special account in the Treasury, to be established and known as the "SPR Decommissioning Fund," and shall be available to the extent and in the amounts provided in advance in appropriations acts for the purpose of removal of oil from and decommissioning of the Weeks Island site, and for other purposes related to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(c) The proceeds from the sale described in subsection (a) shall be included in the budget baseline required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and shall be counted as an offset to discretionary budget authority and outlays for the purposes of section 251(a)(7) of that Act, if the President designates that the proceeds should be so counted, notwithstanding section 257(e) of that Act.

(d) The authority to contract for sale of oil under this section expires September 30, 1996.

THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY,
Washington, DC, March 27, 1995.

Hon. AL GORE,
President of the Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed is a legislative proposal to "provide for the sale of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and the transfer of oil from Weeks Island, and for other purposes." This legislation, which is

proposed in the President's Fiscal Year 1996 Budget, is part of the Administration's ongoing effort to reinvent the Federal Government.

The Department of Energy recently announced the planned decommissioning of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve's Weeks Island site. Water seeping into underground storage chambers is compromising the structural integrity of the facility, which holds nearly 73 million barrels of oil. As a result the Department will transfer the oil to other sites in Louisiana and Texas, and sell up to seven million barrels of oil to finance the transfer and decommissioning, and other SPR activities. Currently, the Department has legislative authority to draw down and sell Strategic Petroleum Reserve oil only under emergency authorities vested in the President or as part of a test sale of up to five million barrels of oil. New authority is required for this proposed sale.

The proposed legislation would authorize to the extent provided in appropriations Acts the sale and drawdown of up to seven million barrels of oil from the Reserve for purposes of removing the oil and decommissioning the site. Seven million barrels is equivalent to less than one day of oil imports, and would not appreciably affect the mission of the Reserve. Proceeds from the sale would be deposited in a special account known as the "SPR Decommissioning Fund" and would offset the cost of decommissioning and other SPR activities. This bill would also allow the sale proceeds to be counted as offsets to spending. Authority to contract for sale of oil under this section would expire on September 30, 1996.

We look forward to working with the Congress toward enactment of this legislation.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that enactment of this proposal would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely,

HAZEL R. O'LEARY.

MARJORIE S. ARUNDEL

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a most distinguished Virginian, Mrs. Marjorie S. Arundel, of The Plains, VA, who has devoted her life to the conservation of our natural resources.

As a member of the Garden Club of America, Marjorie Arundel has been recognized for her conservation efforts in the Commonwealth of Virginia and across our Nation. Her tireless work has throughout more than 30 years contributed much to preserve and enhance the natural beauty.

I have had the pleasure of knowing both Mrs. Arundel and her late husband, Russell M. Arundel, for a number of years in Fauquier County. The contributions which they have made to that community are immeasurable.

In the 1960's, the Arundel family donated over 600 acres of their own land to the Nature Conservancy, which created the first Nature Conservancy preserve in Virginia. It is now known as Wildcat Mountain Natural Area. Due to her endeavors in conservation, Mrs. Arundel was awarded the Governor's Certificate of Recognition from former Gov. CHARLES ROBB, my junior colleague in the Senate.

There are several projects that are trademark Marjorie Arundel with her

typical ingenuity and spirit. I recall fondly meeting with Mrs. Arundel in the 1980's regarding a highway widening north of Warrenton. Mrs. Arundel promptly brought to my attention a 200-year-old oak tree which stood directly in the proposed roadway. In an effort to spare the tree, Mrs. Arundel then met with officials from the Virginia Department of Transportation, who agreed to bypass the removal of the tree. Today, that "Loretta Oak" stands proudly and continues to live and be enjoyed by all.

As a gardener with a special interest in wild plants, Mrs. Arundel became aware that several species were being dug out of the wild and sold to commercial interests. These actions created serious wildflower depletions in the Virginia mountainside and our neighboring States. Her crusade to protect the wild populations from both trade domestic and abroad was truly a labor of love. Using her trademark ingenuity, Mrs. Arundel drafted the support of World Wildlife Fund, the Natural Resources Defense Council, and the Garden Club of America.

And with similar success, Mrs. Arundel has taken on other tough environmentally conscious issues, like pesticide and pollution abuses in the environment.

Mrs. Arundel's achievements include the Award of Honor presented by the World Wildlife Fund; an American Achievement Medal from the Garden Club of America; a Stewardship of the Land Award from the Virginia Chapter of the America Society of Landscape Architects; Communicator of the Year Award from the American Horticultural Society; and the Delacy Gray Memorial Medal for Conservation as "a conservation leader who demonstrates a love for the nature environment and a responsibility for its preservation."

There are many accolades bestowed upon this great lady, but "The Land Ethic" well speaks to Marjorie Arundel's testimony to natural integrity as, "Conservation is a state of harmony between men and land."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES WEEK

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure at this time to request the unanimous consent of my colleagues to have printed in the RECORD a proclamation by the Governor of my State of Tennessee; Don Sundquist.

On March 21 of this year, the Honorable Governor Don Sundquist signed the proclamation that the week of April 17-22, 1995, shall be known in Tennessee as National Association of Retired Federal Employees Week.

Our State's chapter of this national organization is very spirited and active. Many members of this association have volunteered their time and energy to help organize relief and recovery efforts in Oklahoma City.

It is this spirit of contribution that continues to distinguish all civil servants, retired and employed.

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

Whereas the United States Civil Service Act of 1883 was signed into law by then President Chester A. Arthur, thereby creating the United States Civil Service System; and

Whereas the United States Civil Service Retirement System was created in 1920 and signed into law by then President Woodrow Wilson; and

Whereas virtually every State, county, and municipal civil service system have developed from the Civil Service Act; and

Whereas untold thousands of United States Civil Service employees have worked diligently, patriotically, silently, and with little notice to uphold the highest traditions and ideas of our country; and

Whereas thousands of Federal employees are retired in Tennessee and continue to devote inestimable time and effort toward the betterment of our communities and State.

Now therefore, I, Don Sundquist, Governor of the State of Tennessee, do hereby proclaim the week of April 17-22, 1995, as "National Association of Retired Federal Employees Week" in Tennessee, and do urge all our citizens to join in this worthy observance.

SOUTH DAKOTA SMALL BUSINESSMAN OF THE YEAR

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I may be a little biased, but I have always believed if you give South Dakotans an even break, they can make a living even under the toughest circumstances.

Yesterday I met with a man who proves my point. His name is Randy Boyd, and he was just named South Dakota's 1995 Small Business Owner of the Year by the Small Business Administration.

Randy lives in a town of 300 people called Geddes in southeast South Dakota with his wife, Sheila, and their two young children, Cassidy and Vincent.

He moved back to Geddes in 1982, after his dad had a heart attack and helped move his father's gunsmithing business from his garage into a 400-square-foot shop, where they worked together repairing guns. Later that year, Randy and his father bought a two-spindle carving machine that could make up to eight gunstocks a day.

Today, Boyd's Gunstocks Industries is one of the largest original-equipment manufacturers of gunstocks in the country. It has grown from 3 employees in 1986 to 22 full-time and 10 part-time workers, plus 10 who do contract work at home. Company sales have skyrocketed from \$29,000 in 1986 to more than \$1 million last year.

In 1992, with help from the Small Business Administration, Randy was able to obtain a new warehouse for raw materials, as well as new computerized equipment to improve efficiency. The business now occupies 13,500 square feet.

One of Randy's biggest challenges is finding enough skilled workers in a