

pretensions would soon deflect concerns from the field of security to political and economic cooperation, for example the European security conference or the G-7.

From this point of view, how much better it would have been for Clinton to stop in London—even on the way to Moscow—and use the occasion of its V-E Day celebration to outline a new vision of the North Atlantic relationship, something his administration has so far refused to do.

A new initiative is needed above all to restore a sense of direction to American foreign policy. It has become axiomatic that the next phase of international relations will be shaped by a limited number of power centers: the United States, Europe, Russia, Japan, China and possibly India and Brazil. Theoretically it is possible for the United States to conduct its policy purely on the basis of national interest, not unlike what Great Britain in the 19th century termed the policy of "splendid isolation." This would require a careful assessment of rewards and penalties for each region of the world and a balancing of them to produce actions most compatible with America's national interest. In the abstract, such a policy should be tenable because, on the face of it, all the major actors enumerated above have greater conflicts with each other than with the United States.

But in fact the United States lacks a tradition of a foreign policy based entirely on the national interest. There is little bureaucratic skill in so cold-bloodedly equilibrating rewards and penalties on a global basis. A country founded by peoples who had turned their backs on inherited tradition and who believed in the universal application of the values of their society cannot simply abandon the Wilsonianism that has dominated 20th-century American foreign policy.

Though I believe the time has come for America to develop a concept of the national interest and apply it in a balance-of-power context, this will work only if we reduce the regions for this kind of foreign policy as much as possible and extend the areas where a more cooperative—even Wilsonian—approach is feasible.

Russia is as yet too inchoate and unformed to function as the anchor of American foreign policy. The two regions where moral consensus can undergird cooperative relationship are the Western Hemisphere and the North Atlantic or area. In both, the key countries have, to all practical purposes, forsworn the use of force in their relations with each other. In each, institutions already exist capable of serving as building blocks of a cooperative world order: NAFTA and Mercosur in the Western Hemisphere, NATO and the European Union in the Atlantic region. But while the Clinton administration has put forward an imaginative vision for the Western Hemisphere, it has failed to do so for the North Atlantic area, in part because of the intellectual legacy described earlier.

Unless America assumes a real leadership role, the nations bordering the North Atlantic will gradually drift apart. America will become increasingly marginalized; the two sides of the Atlantic will grow more conscious of their rivalries than of their common purposes.

I strongly favor NATO expansion. The current policy of carrying water on both shoulders, of hinting at expansion to Western and Central Europe while trying to placate Russia with prospects of a protracted delay—of which the Moscow summit is a prime example—is likely to accelerate the disintegration of Western unity without reassuring Russia. NATO expansion requires a decision, not a study.

Nevertheless, by itself it will not create a new sense of Atlantic community. Security

can no longer be the principal unifying bond of the Atlantic nations because, fortunately, there no longer exists a unifying threat. Common purposes, not common fears, must provide the cohesion in the new era in which economic and social issues are becoming dominant.

The time has come to put into effect a North Atlantic Free Trade Area for manufactured goods and services, with negotiations regarding agriculture to follow. Such a grouping would accelerate the movement toward the principle of free trade to which the members of the World Trade Organization have committed themselves. In the meantime, it would foster cooperation among the nations of the North Atlantic. In a world with massive growth in Asia, with ethnic conflicts and religious fundamentalism, the Western democracies cannot afford their historical proclivities to national or regional rivalries.

The conditions are propitious. Labor standards and wage scales on the two sides of the Atlantic and environmental concerns are comparable. Prime Minister John Major of Great Britain and Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany have expressed their interest in such a project. A major American initiative would be received as was Gen. George Marshall's speech for European recovery and would almost surely produce a creative response.

In time, NAFTA and the North Atlantic Free Trade Area could be merged, and new consultative machinery in the political and social fields could emerge between the Western Hemisphere and the European Union. As Russia's economy develops and its policy becomes more national, associate membership for it in such a free trade area would be a distinct possibility—much more so than in NATO.

America should return as quickly as possible to what it has traditionally done best: to put forward its vision for how the nations of the North Atlantic can create a new world worthy of their democratic principles.

HONORING FREEWAY WATCH

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise to recognize the exemplary service the Freeway Watch Program provides to my home State in preventing freeway tragedy, promoting public safety, and enhancing law enforcement efficiency.

Freeway Watch enhances highway safety by helping the Utah Highway Patrol and other law enforcement agencies identify and remove impaired drivers from Utah's highways. This program trains private citizens who have cellular telephones on how to identify possible drunk or drugged drivers and how to report these drivers to law enforcement agencies. In the 3 months that troopers have been giving classes, more than 1,400 Utahns have been trained in this program.

This program was organized after the tragic death of a Utah teenager. Highland High School student Sean Adkins was helping his friend change a flat tire in the emergency lane of a Salt Lake Interstate on March 1, 1994, when a man with nine prior DUI convictions hit and killed Sean.

The friends who were with Sean that night asked the investigating trooper, Jeff Peterson, what they could do to help combat drunken drivers. Jeff later discussed this conversation with his

wife Suzanne. Wanting passionately to make a difference in the war against drunken drivers, Suzanne Peterson teamed up with her friend, Dr. Carol Clark who is executive director of the Utah Science Center Authority, to implement Freeway Watch.

Freeway Watch has brought together many aspects of the business community, law enforcement agencies, and citizen organizations to promote public safety and help law enforcement function more efficiently at no additional taxpayer expense. KSL Radio and Television, US West Cellular, the Utah Highway Patrol, Middlekauff Lincoln Mercury, Les Olson & Co., the Alcohol Policy Coalition, and the Salt Lake County Chapter of MADD have all helped sponsor this program and make it a success.

Mr. President, I bring this program to your attention because I believe that this is an excellent example of the private and public sector working together for the good of our community. It has always been my sincere belief that when a community bonds together, and works for the welfare of all, great things will be accomplished. Many local citizens have demonstrated hard work, initiative, and true community service, and I want to publicly recognize them and sincerely thank them for their exemplary efforts to make the roads in the great State of Utah a safer place for all.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, as of the close of business yesterday, Thursday, May 11, the Federal debt stood at \$4,856,339,258,780.63. On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,434.75 as his or her share of that debt.

CONGRATULATING ANGALENA RHUE

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise to congratulate Angalena Rhue on winning the 1995 President's Service Award, the Nation's highest honor for volunteers. President Clinton presented Ms. Rhue this outstanding award on April 27 for her unselfish commitment to helping hundreds of Charleston area kids stay off drugs.

Angalena Rhue is special in her pursuit because she knows what drug addictions can do to a person. Just 6 years ago, this same woman was a crack cocaine addict. Now, not only has she conquered her addiction, but she has developed a program, ITEC—Infiltrate the Enemy Camp, to ensure that today's youth don't fall prey to the same mistakes.

Angalena is quite a self-starter. What began as a small project in her own community in Summerville has now expanded into three counties to serve low-income children ages 4 through 19.

The program builds self-esteem and stresses the importance of staying in school and staying off drugs. ITEC offers afterschool tutoring to children, assistance in job searches, and requires parents to attend sessions to learn positive reinforcement techniques.

Mr. President, I hear a lot of talk about what we, as citizens of the United States, can do to have a positive impact on the next generation, the children of today. I offer Angalena Rhue as a shining example. She has taken what could have been a negative experience, her drug addiction, and turned it into something positive for the children of South Carolina. She will have an immeasurable impact on our society. Through her efforts more children will turn away from drugs and continue their education.

It gives me great pleasure to join the President of the United States in recognizing a fellow South Carolinian for being 1 of 18 volunteers awarded this prestigious honor for truly making a difference in this country.

Recently, the State in South Carolina's capital city, Columbia, recognized Angalena Rhue for her award. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the State, Friday, Apr. 28, 1995]

CLINTON AWARDS SOUTH CAROLINA WOMAN
FOR VOLUNTEER WORK

(By Charles Pope)

WASHINGTON.—Six years ago, Angalena Rhue of Summerville was addicted to crack cocaine, caught in a spiral that was dragging her downward.

Thursday, the 38-year-old Rhue was at the White House, receiving an award from President Clinton for not only turning her own life around, but the lives of hundreds of low-income kids in the Charleston area.

Rhue was one of 18 Americans to be awarded the President's Service Award, the nation's highest honor for those who "engage in voluntary community service addressing unmet human needs."

Rhue was selected from 3,000 nominees for founding ITEC—Infiltrate the Enemy Camp. ITEC provides tutoring and assistance to children and parents living in low-income housing projects. What began as a small effort in the Haven Oaks apartments in Summerville after Rhue kicked drugs, has now expanded to four locations in three counties, serving more than 400 children from age 4 through 19.

"It's exciting, it's overwhelming. I thought I was going to faint," said an effervescent Rhue after receiving her silver medallion in a sunsplashed Rose Garden ceremony.

"When we first see these kids, there's a sense of helplessness, and apathy. But now these kids are soaring and there's no holding them back."

In the hourlong ceremony, Clinton praised the volunteers whose work becomes even more important in a time of national crisis.

"Just over a week ago we were reminded that there are those who want to see our nation torn apart," Clinton said. "But amid the grief and the destruction we have also seen how quickly the overwhelming majority of Americans come together to help each other to rebuild and to make this country stronger."

"Today we'll hear stories of ordinary Americans doing extraordinary things."

"They repair our parks and keep our young people out of gangs. They come from all corners of the nation. They are diverse in age and background. Yet they are united by something larger than all of us—the simple desire to fulfill the promise of American life," the President said before awarding the 18 medals.

Rhue's home-grown program is based on restoring self-esteem to children who have few role models and little parental guidance. Her programs require the children to read each day, help them with their homework, provide help finding jobs and reinforce the need to stay in school and avoid drugs.

"I want to save the whole world from drugs," said Rhue, whose job is made easier by her natural affinity to children, her endless energy and her personal experiences.

Rhue also requires parents to attend at least four sessions a year so they can learn how to reinforce the gains their children are making. She also combats verbal abuse that parents direct to their children and instructs parents how to work with teachers so that children get the most out of school.

Rhue's crusade started when she realized she could help and when children started showing up at her doorstep. The manager of her apartment complex soon offered the club house and before the first year ended, 37 kids were coming each day.

Relying on her own instincts, a talent for attracting donations, volunteers and help from such quarters as Clemson Extension Service and the College of Charleston, her programs have spread to low-income housing projects in North Charleston, the City of Charleston and Moncks Corner. Those four centers serve more than 400 children. Officials in Orangeburg, Columbia and other municipalities in South Carolina have asked her about the program.

And on Thursday, Hillary Clinton told Rhue she would like to come see the program in person.

When Rhue awakes today, she will be able to celebrate her presidential award, and more importantly, an anniversary. Six years ago today, she weaned herself from cocaine.

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S 1995 SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET AND RESCISSIONS OF AUTHORITY REQUEST ACT OF 1995—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 48

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 446 of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, I am transmitting the District of Columbia's 1995 Supplemental Budget and Rescissions of Authority Request Act of 1995. This transmittal does not represent an endorsement of the contents of the District's budget.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 12, 1995.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on May 12, 1995, she had presented

to the President of the United States, the following enrolled bill:

S. 244. An act to further the goals of the Paperwork Reduction Act to have Federal agencies become more responsible and publicly accountable for reducing the burden of Federal paperwork on the public, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-911. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of DC Act 11-40, adopted by the Council on April 4, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-912. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of DC Act 11-41, adopted by the Council on April 4, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-913. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of DC Act 11-39, adopted by the Council on April 4, 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mrs. KASSEBAUM, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with amendments:

S. 141. A bill to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931 to provide new job opportunities, effect significant cost savings on Federal construction contracts, promote small business participation in Federal contracting, reduce unnecessary paperwork and reporting requirements, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-80).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. D'AMATO (for himself and Mr. DODD):

S. 799. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to exclude certain bank products from the definition of a deposit; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. D'AMATO (for himself and Mr. DODD):

S. 799. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to exclude certain bank products from the definition of a deposit; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

THE BANK INSURANCE FUND AND DEPOSITOR PROTECTION ACT OF 1995

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Bank Insurance