

In 1951, Hayden joined the University of Alabama staff as assistant basketball coach. He became head coach in 1961, staying for 9 years. Legendary coach Paul "Bear" Bryant made him assistant athletic director in 1968, and he worked as one of Bear's top football recruiters until he became head baseball coach in 1971.

Hayden Riley made many outstanding contributions to the University of Alabama as both a player and a coach. I extend my sincerest condolences to his family and friends, and ask unanimous consent that a news column on his career be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

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

(By John Cameron, Assistant Managing Editor/Sports)

BEAR SAID, JUST COACH, AND HE DID

Hayden Riley and Paul "Bear" Bryant came to Alabama to coach just about the same time.

Riley left Coffee High School in Florence and joined Dr. Eugene Lambert's basketball staff as an assistant coach in 1957. Bear came home in 1958 to take over as football coach and athletic director.

Today's generations know about the legend of the Bear. Very few of the younger Alabama supporters know about coach Hayden Riley. Some have never heard of him.

Yet, Riley, who died Monday following a lengthy illness, was one of the most loyal and dedicated people to ever coach in the Crimson Tide athletic program.

In a sense, he "was Alabama." He lettered in basketball and baseball as a post-World War II student and, as a coach, he contributed greatly to Bama's rich sports history.

Somehow, Coach Riley has been overlooked. His contributions are seldom recognized and he is not the Alabama Sports Hall of Fame. However, he is not without fame. Many former Alabama athletes and coaches have fond memories of the Bama mentor. They know what he did for them.

Coach Riley became Alabama's basketball coach in 1961, the same year that Bryant won his first national championship.

In those days, coaching basketball was a struggle. It was still all-white and all the headlines, money and fans went to football. Only a few leftovers went to basketball.

These were the days when Tide basketball was played in cramped Foster Auditorium and games provided students with something to do after football season. Still, he was happy just to have the chance to do the job.

He wound up with a losing record in basketball by only two games (102-104) but he had some big years. Most of his losses came in his early years.

In the SEC during the 1960s, you measured success by the number of times you defeated powerhouse Kentucky. Riley upset the Wildcats in 1964, 1965 and 1967. His 1967 team went 17-9.

In 1968, Bear made him assistant athletic director and put him on the road recruiting. He became one of Bama's top recruiters during the early 1970s, a period that produced some of the Tide's greatest teams. He spent quite a bit of time in Mobile and southwest Alabama.

Bear then asked him to coach the baseball team. From 1971-79, he compiled a 224-163-1 mark and won two Western Division titles. Diabetes forced him to retire from coaching in the spring of 1979, although he remained with the university in an administrative capacity until 1982.

No, history does not record Riley as a great coach in basketball or baseball at Alabama. However, it does reflect his strength as a loyal member of the staff and a man willing to give his time to help young people. He seemed comfortable remaining somewhat in the background.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF MOTOR-VOTER

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, last month, one of my State papers, the Lexington Herald-Leader, ran a story about why people don't vote. One of the top reasons people cited for not voting, was because they always forget to register.

Thirty-one-year-old Tracey Adkins told the paper that "My husband's a preacher, and we move a lot from town to town. It's hard when you move a lot. It's inconvenient." She couldn't remember the last time she was registered, but said she would "definitely register the next time she renewed her driver's license through the motor-voter law."

Tomorrow marks the second anniversary of the President signing this bill into law, and the culmination of years of work. But more importantly, it's another milestone in this country's long history of working to assure all American citizens have the ability to exercise their right to vote.

From women's suffrage in 1920 to the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to extending the right to vote to 18 year-olds in 1971 to removing physical barriers for the elderly and disabled in 1984, Congress recognized that the right to vote is perhaps the clearest expression of democracy at work.

When Tracey Adkins goes to renew her driver's license she'll join tens of thousands of other Kentuckians who took advantage of the new system—tens of thousands of other Kentuckians who now have no obstacles between their opinion and their Government.

In Kentucky, voter registration has skyrocketed to record levels, gaining 76,550 new voters since January 1. And it's estimated that motor-voter is responsible for two-thirds of those new potential voters. In the first quarter of this year, over 2 million Americans nationwide registered to vote under the new law. At this rate 20 million will be registered by the next Presidential election.

Not only are we experiencing the largest voter registration increase in our country's history, but as Becky Cain, president of the League of Women Voters said, "The 1996 electorate will be larger, more diverse and more reflective of the American people."

And, nearly 10 years of opposition to this legislation has proven to be completely unfounded, from arguments about the high cost of implementation to the fear that somehow Democrats would benefit more than Republicans. Statistics show that new registrations in Kentucky are almost evenly divided

between Republicans, Democrats, and Independents.

Barbara Jordan once said that the "stakes are too high for Government to be a spectator sport." As more and more Americans found themselves in the bleachers simply watching the political game, they were encountering a Government that knew little about their problems, and even less about the way the average citizen might want to see those problems solved.

But motor-voter sent a clear message to these disenchanted Americans that Government belongs to them, its future guided by their individual vote. Because, it is only through their participation that the democratic process can work effectively, efficiently, and equitably.

So, as we celebrate this second anniversary, we do so knowing that with each new registered voter, this Nation becomes a little stronger, our course a little steadier, our future a little brighter.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 4:19 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution; in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 67. Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following concurrent resolution was read and placed on the calendar:

H. Con. Res. 67. Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

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-926. A communication from the Chairman of the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Corporation's annual report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-927. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the termination of the status of the College Construction Loan Insurance Association ("the Corporation") as a Government Sponsored Enterprise, to require the Secretary of Education to divest himself of the Corporation's stock, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-928. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to provide assistance to States and local communities to improve adult education and family literacy, to help

achieve the National Educational Goals for all citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-929. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fiscal years 1991 and 1992 report relative to the effectiveness of programs under the Lead Contamination Control Act; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-930. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a fiscal year 1992 report relative to employment and training programs; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-931. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Administration on Aging for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-932. A communication from the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1994 report relative to minority small business and capital ownership development; to the Committee on Small Business.

EC-933. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify the eligibility of certain minors for burial in national cemeteries; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-934. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, to restrict payment of a clothing allowance to incarcerated veterans and to create a presumption of permanent and total disability for pension purposes for certain veterans who are patients in a nursing home; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-935. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled the "Veterans' Insurance Reform Act of 1995"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CHAFEE, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 440. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide for the designation of the National Highway System, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-86).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 838. A bill to provide for additional radio broadcasting to Iran by the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CHAFEE (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. CONRAD):

S. 839. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to permit greater flexibility for States to enroll medicaid beneficiaries in managed care arrangements, to remove barriers preventing the provision of medical assistance under State medicaid plans through managed care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CONRAD:

S. 840. A bill to provide the States greater flexibility in providing jobs for, and assist-

ance to, needy families, to improve child support enforcement, to reduce teenage pregnancy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. DOLE (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Res. 122. A resolution designating James R. Ketchum as Curator Emeritus of the United States Senate; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 123. A resolution relating to the retirement of Gerald A. Hackett; considered and agreed to.

S. Res. 124. A resolution relating to the retirement of Frederick R. Broomfield, Sr.; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 838. A bill to provide for additional radio broadcasting to Iran by the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

RADIO FREE IRAN ACT

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Radio Free Iran Act.

This legislation is intended to create a Farsi-language service to be broadcast to Iran that will supplement, not supplant the current programming already beamed to Iran by the Voice of America. This service is intended to be made political in nature and as such, will bring to the Iranian people the real news that they are denied access to be the dictatorial regime in Tehran.

It is vital to the people of Iran that they be exposed to the truth of what is happening inside Iran. More must be done to detail what the regime is doing to this proud people. The Iranian people must understand how the regime has created impossible living conditions through massive inflation and shortages, persecuted minorities, denied human rights, and forced international isolation upon this proud nation because of its abhorrent practices.

The regime has robbed the Iranian people of its glorious history, replacing it with the status of a pariah state. The regime in Tehran is known as the chief sponsor of international terrorism, it is known as one of the worst abusers of human rights, and it is known for its unceasing determination to obtain weapons of mass destruction. This in itself is lowering the Iranian people's living standards with each passing day.

This legislation is intended to expose the people of Iran to a more balanced approach to the conditions in Iran so that they can hopefully have a greater impact on their own future.

If anything is clear it is that the Iranian people deserve better. They deserve a chance to live free of the abusive and dictatorial nature of their corrupt government. They deserve to shed the status that this regime has cast

upon them, and they deserve the chance to regain their proper role in the world.

Radio Free Iran will not be the panacea, but it will be the beginning. I want Radio Free Iran to be for the Iranian people what Radio Free Europe did for the people of Eastern Europe. The only goal for the Iranian people is freedom from oppression.

I urge my colleagues to support this worthwhile project.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 838

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Radio Free Iran Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) It is the policy of the United States to support the right of the People of Iran to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media, regardless of frontiers, in accordance with article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

(2) Consonant with this policy, radio broadcasting to Iran may be effective in furthering the open communication of accurate information and ideas about Iran to the people of Iran.

(3) Such broadcasting to Iran, operated in a manner not inconsistent with the broad foreign policy of the United States and in accordance with high professional standards, would be in the national interest.

SEC. 3. RADIO BROADCASTING TO IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to carry out the objectives set forth in section 2, the United States Information Agency shall provide for the open communication of information and ideas on Iran through the use of radio broadcasting to Iran. Radio broadcasting to Iran under this section shall serve as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of accurate, objective, and comprehensive news on Iran.

(b) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO BROADCASTING.—(1) Radio broadcasting under subsection (a) shall be provided in accordance with standards that ensure the broadcast of programs which are objective, accurate, and balanced, and which present a variety of views. Such standards shall be established by the board established under section 4.

(2) Radio broadcasting under subsection (a) shall be provided in the Farsi language.

(c) DESIGNATION OF BROADCASTS.—Any program of United States Government radio broadcasts in the Farsi language under this section shall be designated "Radio Free Iran".

(d) RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER RADIO SERVICE TO IRAN.—It is the sense of Congress that radio broadcasting under this section supplement and not supplant other radio broadcasting and radio broadcasting services to Iran in the Farsi language that are provided by the United States Government.

(e) AUTHORITY TO CONTRACT.—The Director of the United States Information Agency may carry out this section by means of grants, contracts, and leases and by such other means as the Director determines appropriate. Any grant, contract, or lease under this subsection shall specify that payment thereunder by the Director is subject to the availability of appropriations thereof.