

Legislative Affairs in February 1978 and in July 1981, was assigned as Commander Naval Air Forces, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. He retired from the Navy in 1983.

His awards include the Distinguished Service Medal; the Legion of Merit with three gold stars; the Bronze Star; the Air Medal; and awards from the Governments of the Philippines and the Republic of Vietnam.

Following retirement, Admiral Kilcline formed a military and congressional consulting firm which he disestablished when he became the Retired Officers Association president in December 1986.

Through his stewardship, the Retired Officers Association played a pivotal role in convincing Congress to enact several legislative initiatives to maintain readiness and improve the quality of life for all members of the military community—active, reserve, and retired, plus their families and survivors. I will not describe all of his accomplishments, but will briefly focus on a few to illustrate the breadth of his concern for military people of all uniforms.

One particularly noteworthy effort resulted from his unwavering commitment to affordable health care for the military community. In 1988, after assessing the onerous and ill-advised seniors' only surtax, associated with the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act, he worked closely with me and other Members of Congress and threw the full resources of his organization behind the successful effort to repeal that act—a feat that has become a case study in grassroots activism. Likewise, under his direction, the Retired Officers Association supported strengthening the underpinning of the Montgomery GI bill and thus provided a solid foundation for our Nation's future leaders by placing the wherewithal for a college education on the horizons of more than 1,000,000 young men and women who otherwise might have been denied that opportunity.

Finally, he was ever mindful of the adverse effects on morale and retention caused by broken commitments and inadequate compensation and forcefully championed the causes of fairness and equity. His leadership efforts to preserve the long-standing commitment to lifetime care in military health care facilities, to fight for retiree cost of living adjustments, and to provide adequate military pay raises are some of his other significant contributions. Most recently, he fought for and won the battle for a transition plan that provides a comprehensive benefits package for those personnel and their families who are forced out of active service as a result of the force structure drawdown that, hopefully, is in its final stages.

It's also most appropriate to recognize Tom's wife of 44 years, the former Dornell Thompson of Pensacola, FL. Dornell has stood steadfastly at his side, championing the cause of military people, particularly their families

and survivors, everywhere. For her vital contribution, we owe her a debt of gratitude.

I wish to extend to this great American and dear friend a grateful nation's thanks, our best wishes for a long life, and fair winds and following seas.●

#### AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

● Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the American Jewish Committee for its contributions to the ongoing debate on the appropriate role for our Nation in international affairs.

Through a series of advertisements in national and local publications in recent days, the American Jewish Committee has engaged in a worthy education effort to broaden public understanding of, and support for, America's investment in its leadership role in world affairs.

This effort could not be more timely. The budget resolutions that have been adopted in this and the other body in the past week, along with measures approved by the respective authorizing committees to reorganize international affairs functions and sharply reduce foreign aid spending, could profoundly compromise our ability to protect America's vital economic, political, and strategic interests around the world.

Underlying these shortsighted actions, I fear, is the common assumption that the public simply does not and will not support expenditures for international affairs. Indeed, public opinion surveys have consistently shown weak support for foreign aid. But they also have revealed a general and significant misunderstanding of the Nation's international affairs programs—including an overestimation, by a factor of 15 in one recent survey, of the portion of the Federal budget devoted to foreign aid.

That profound misunderstanding of the cost, and I submit the cost-effectiveness, of American engagement in international affairs must be confronted and reversed; it must not be allowed to dictate or excuse a retreat from American leadership.

It is to raise awareness of the value and necessity of America's continued international engagement, and to place the current debate on foreign aid and related programs in the proper context of America's leadership role and the protection of America's interests, that the American Jewish Committee has launched its current public education effort, I commend AJC's message to my colleagues, and hope that it gains the serious attention it so clearly merits.

Mr. President, I ask that the text of the American Jewish Committee's ad, as it appears in the current issues of the Washington Post weekly edition and Roll Call, be printed in the RECORD.

The text follows:

AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IN WORLD AFFAIRS IS EXPENSIVE UNTIL YOU CONSIDER THE ALTERNATIVE

During this century, America has played a proud and unparalleled role in the leadership of formal alliances and informal coalitions to vanquish tyrants, extend human freedom, and craft the rules and institutions of commerce and peace.

The cost of our leadership in world affairs has been high; we honor the profound sacrifices made in the exercise of that leadership. At the same time, we know that, for the realization of our fundamental principles and the welfare of our country, the cost of withdrawal from leadership—or of its assumption by other nations—would have been intolerable. Through two world wars and five decades of post-war conflict between the Soviet bloc and the Western alliance, America's role has been central and irreplaceable. In the uncertainties and conflicts that lie ahead, we foresee no diminution—indeed, a likely extension—of the call for American leadership in international affairs.

It is in the interest of human progress, and the particular interest of our own nation, that America continue to answer that call to leadership. In fact, America's national and international interests are mutually reinforcing. In the developed world, American commitment to free trade in goods and ideas, and to the entrenchment and protection of democracy, strengthens our and our partners' economies, the well-being of our people, and our political and strategic infrastructures. In the developing world, American commitment to human rights and to the relief of human suffering, to the creation and sustenance of democratic institutions, and to defense against extremism, ultranationalism and expansionism, is not only morally compelling but yields alliances, markets and regional security regimes vital to American economic and political interests.

The American Jewish Committee, founded in 1906 in part to spur U.S. action against the oppression of Jews in czarist Russia, has consistently advocated our nation's leadership in world affairs. A participant in the Versailles conference of 1919 and consultant to the American delegation to the San Francisco conference that chartered the United Nations in 1945, the American Jewish Committee has long recognized the singular role of the United States as a defender of freedom, protector of human rights, and proponent of peaceful relations between states.

As Americans, inheritors of the world's longest and most successful experiment in constitutional democracy, we know the provenance of our freedoms—the struggle to found a nation free of religious persecution, intolerance and political oppression; we know, as well, that our nation's struggle for freedom is incomplete and ongoing. As Jews, inheritors of an ancient and noble tradition of laws and culture, whose communities in other lands have been decimated by political and religious decree, we cherish the American ideal of liberty, a beacon of hope to all the world.

For these reasons—America's role and investment in shaping the modern world; the dangers of alternative or absent leadership; the economic, political and strategic benefits of active international engagement with both the developed and developing worlds; and the history, virtue and motivating power of the American ideal—we commend our Government's continued dedication to the projection of American leadership in world affairs. To that end, we urge the following:

Vigorous resistance to neo-isolationist calls for American withdrawal or retreat from international commitments. American

economic, political and strategic interests cannot be isolated or insulated from world affairs; their successful engagement in world affairs are America's guarantor of prosperity and peace.

An understanding of the cost-effectiveness of U.S. foreign aid and a strong commitment to maintain it as an efficient instrument of foreign policy. Reduced in real-dollar terms in recent budgets to less than 1 percent of Federal spending—and the lowest, as a percentage of GNP, among major industrialized nations—U.S. foreign aid serves to safeguard America's political and economic interests abroad and spurs the development of new markets, generates American jobs (with 3 out of 4 aid dollars spent at home), and helps ease foreign crises that could escalate into instability and military conflict.

Continued U.S. leadership in efforts to resolve regional conflicts in areas of vital economic, political and strategic interest; to bar the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; and to combat international terrorism that threatens America, Israel, moderate Arab states, and the values and institutions of modern civilization. America's role in the pursuit of Arab-Israeli reconciliation, and in the development of regional economic and security arrangements to promote Middle East peace, has been, and continues to be, indispensable.

Continued U.S. leadership, active participation, and appropriate investment in multilateral and bilateral institutions, including international lending agencies, trade and health organizations, and the United Nations. These institutions are valuable tools through which the United States, with vital security and economic interests across the globe, seeks global consensus on issues of national importance.

The protection of international human rights as an essential component of U.S. foreign policy, reflecting America's deepest values while advancing its interests in a safer world. Indeed, at the founding conference of the United Nations 50 years ago, it was American Jewish Committee representatives Joseph Proskauer and Jacob Blaustein who argued persuasively that governments which respect human rights in their own countries are less likely to upset regional and global stability.

This message, one of a series on public policy issues, was adopted by the Board of Governors of the American Jewish Committee at its 89th Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C., on May 3, 1995.

The American Jewish Committee, Robert S. Rifkind, President; David A. Harris, Executive Director.●

#### SENATOR THURMOND RECEIVES HONORARY DEGREE

● Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, on Saturday, May 20, 1995, Senator STROM THURMOND received the honorary degree of doctor of medical jurisprudence honoris causa during the 16th commencement ceremony of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences [USUHS].

Our Nation's only military medical school recognized the President pro tempore of the U.S. Senate and the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee for his "uncompromising commitment to excellence in military service and in particular, to military medicine." Through his vision and efforts, 2,148 USUHS physicians have been commissioned into the uniformed services; and, of those fine, uniformed

doctors, over 81 percent remain on active duty in the service of their Nation beyond their initial service obligation.

Senator THURMOND's leadership and foresight played a major role in the conception of USUHS. Through his consistent support and recognition of the importance of pre-war and wartime knowledge of military medical requirements, the Congress established USUHS and the scholarship program [HPSP] as complementary sources of accession for military physicians. In 1972, Public Law 92-426 established the HPSP program to be a flexible source for the quantity of doctors required by the Armed Forces. USUHS was established to provide a corps of military medical officers—presently 14 percent of the total physician force—who would provide continuity and leadership to the medical services.

It was Senator THURMOND's sound and correct judgment that without continuity and leadership, the lessons learned in military medicine from past wars are forgotten and must be relearned at the expense of the fighting forces. Senator THURMOND has continuously understood that it is essential for military medical readiness to maintain enough physicians in the military services to ensure that the lessons learned in military medicine during both combat and peacetime will be safeguarded. Because of his tenacity, the USUHS military medical personnel, faculty, active duty alumni and programs continue to serve as the institutional memory for military medicine.

During four major assaults attempting to close USUHS, Senator THURMOND's fortitude and mettle have provided the steadfastness of purpose to thwart those who do not understand that there is a vast difference between a civilian doctor in the military and a military physician. Senator THURMOND's military physicians have demonstrated immediate deployability and played key roles in numerous military and humanitarian operations at home and abroad, including: Operation Just Cause (Panama); Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm; Operation Provide Comfort (Kurdish relief); Somalia, Bosnia, Croatia, and Hurricanes Hugo and Andrew relief operations; the 1993 Midwestern flood relief; the operations to restore democracy in Haiti, and in operational planning support provided in response to the 1995 bombing of the Federal building in Oklahoma.

Without a doubt, through the passage of time, the immediate deployability of USUHS physicians to military and humanitarian operations, the extraordinary retention rates of the USUHS graduates, the testimony of military medical combat experts during congressional hearings in March and April of 1994, the exceptional support from both military and civilian medical leadership and associations, the documentation from economic analyses that verifies USUHS is a wise investment for the Federal Government, and

the renewed recognition of the need for military medical readiness in support of those whom we send into harm's way, have all combined to illuminate the foresight and leadership of Senator STROM THURMOND. He has truly proven himself to be a visionary for the special needs of military medicine.

I sincerely thank Senator THURMOND for his magnificent service to the Senate and to the Nation and join in the standing ovation of the 2,000 attendees at the USUHS commencement ceremony in recognition of his outstanding leadership.

I ask to have printed in the RECORD the citation conferring the honorary degree upon Senator THURMOND.

SENATOR JAMES STROM THURMOND, DOCTOR OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE HONORIS CAUSA

Senator Thurmond, over 70 years ago you unselfishly answered your nation's call for service. Since that time, your commitment to patriotism and concern for those who serve their nation has won you the undying respect of all Americans. Tens of thousands of soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines have benefitted from your uncompromising commitment to excellence in military service and in particular, military medicine. To provide the care to those who serve when called is sometimes more perilous in the legislature than on the battlefield. You are a luminary of health care delivery and support of those who serve. Your vision has been tested and proven from the battlefields of Vietnam, Grenada, Lebanon, Panama, Haiti, Somalia, and the Persian Gulf to the clinics and health centers that serve the American people. Your spirit and humanity, together with your legislative acumen, have left a legacy for this nation which is unmatched and truly enviable. Through your efforts, this University is now a part of that legacy. Doctors, nurses, and scientists are now serving their nation because of your vision and commitment to purpose. Your nation's health care University takes great pride in awarding you the degree of Doctor of Medical Jurisprudence Honoris Causa.●

#### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET

The text of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 67) setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, as agreed to by the Senate on Thursday, May 25, 1995, is as follows:

*Resolved*, That the resolution from the House of Representatives (H. Con. Res. 67) entitled "Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for the fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002", do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

#### SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996.

(a) *DECLARATION*.—The Congress determines and declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996, including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, as required by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS*.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:  
Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996.