

downsizing of the military and the review and revision of the Pentagon's budget and procurement procedures.

It was a time for the reshaping of a military that for a half-century had been designed to fight global war, and would now be remolded for world peace, keeping missions and for international humanitarian expeditions.

Mr. President, the accolades and eulogies now being delivered in honor of Les Aspin, are well deserved and well earned. The United States is indeed indebted to Congressman and Secretary Aspin for his years of public service, for his legislative achievements, and for his tremendous contributions to the defense of our great and free country.

But I will always remember him as my good and decent friend down the hall, with that huge hairy dog, who was never too busy to stop and share a laugh with you.

Mr. President, my wife Linda and I extend to the family of Les Aspin our most heartfelt condolences. We share their grief and their loss.

I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO JIM KETCHUM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, 25 years ago, we created the Office of Curator of the U.S. Senate. And since that time, that job has been filled by just one man—Jim Ketchum.

Jim has now announced his retirement, and it is entirely fitting that a resolution we adopted earlier this week designated him as curator emeritus of the Senate.

After working in the Office of the White House Curator for many years, Jim came to the Senate in 1970, when he accepted an invitation to organize the Office of Senate Curator.

For the past quarter century, Jim has devoted his career to preserving the works of art in the Senate and the history and traditions of this institution.

Jim was the driving force behind the restoration of the old Senate and old Supreme Court Chambers, the President's room, and countless other important Senate treasures.

Painting and documents have been recovered and preserved due to Jim's tireless efforts. He has helped us all better understand this institution and the Capitol through exhibitions, lectures, publications, and other educational programs.

I know Jim is especially proud of the exhibit, "a necessary fence * * * : The Senate's first century," which opened in the summer of 1989 in celebration of the Senate's bicentennial.

Jim has also made an important contribution to protecting the dignity of this institution by helping to develop legislation prohibiting abuse of the Senate seal.

Finally, one cannot mention Jim without remembering his efforts on behalf of the State of the Union dinners. I am just one of many Senators who has enjoyed one of Jim's trademark chicken pies.

Mr. President, for all that he has done for this institution, Jim has truly earned the designation as "curator emeritus."

I know all Senators will join me in thanking Jim for his extraordinary efforts in preserving the history and traditions of this institution, and in extending our best wishes to him, as he and his wife, Barbara, head to their farmhouse in Pennsylvania.

TRIBUTE TO GERALD HACKETT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, earlier this week, the Senate adopted a resolution expressing our appreciation for the outstanding service of Gerald Hackett, our Senate executive clerk, who will retire from the Senate effective June 30, 1995.

I now want to add my personal thanks for his many 33 years of dedication to the Senate—nearly 29 of those as Senate executive clerk.

As Members know, the executive clerk assists the Senate with its constitutional duty to consider nominations and treaties under its advise and consent authority. The office's many responsibilities include managing original documents, maintaining records, transmitting copies of Presidential messages, compiling the executive calendar, and preparing all resolutions of confirmation for nominations and resolutions of ratification for treaties.

Gerry has dedicated his Senate service not only to these duties, but also to improving the operation of the executive clerk's office.

He was instrumental in the computerization of the treaty and nomination processes. Moreover, under his direction, publishing the executive journal is now done on-line, with a substantial savings of tax dollars.

I know all Senators agree with me in saying that Gerry has always acted with the best interests of the Senate in mind, and in wishing him and his wife, Mary Ellen, best wishes for a long, healthy, and happy retirement.

TRIBUTE TO FRED BROOMFIELD

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, earlier this week, the Senate adopted a resolution paying tribute to Fred Broomfield, a member of the Department of Office Services in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, who will retire July 15, 1995.

Fred has worked in the Office of the Secretary for over 19 years. Among his numerous responsibilities is to deliver

to our offices the many many important documents necessary for the legislative process.

In fulfilling those duties, Fred has ably carried out a tradition that dates back to the very beginning of the Senate. Just 2 days after the first Senate convened in 1789, the Members elected their first Secretary and chose their first messenger. And if I am not mistaken, the first message was delivered to Senator THURMOND.

Fred is well known in the Secretary's office as a loyal, reliable, and hard working civil servant. He will be missed by all of us.

I know all Senators will join with me in thanking Fred, his wife Hilda, and his five children for his dedicated and distinguished service, and in extending our best wishes for a long and healthy retirement.

THANKING RUSSELL KING

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, in my role as Senate majority leader, I also serve as a member of the Joint Leadership Commission for our program for America's young people, the Congressional Award.

As such, it is my responsibility, from time to time, to appoint individuals to serve on the Congressional Award Foundation's board of directors, which works with us to implement the program nationwide.

Several years ago, when we were reorganizing the volunteer board, I asked Russell King, a senior vice president of Freeport-McMoran, if he would be willing to serve, and to make this program a truly national opportunity. He agreed, and has since become the foundation's treasurer, and two-term chairman, where he has presided over the exciting growth of the program.

As Russ ends his tenure as chairman, I extend the appreciation of the Senate to him for his tireless devotion to the Congressional Award, and for his commitment to America's youth. We are fortunate that he will remain on the board, and will continue to work with us as this outstanding program grows throughout the country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STEVENS). The Senator from Maine

MARGARET CHASE SMITH

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, recently Senator Margaret Chase Smith suffered a severe stroke and is now in critical condition at her home in Maine. I just want to take a few moments to express my deep regret over this recent turn of events and to spend a few moments talking about Senator Margaret Chase Smith.

I think as the Senator from Alaska knows, and virtually all the Members of this Chamber know, Senator Smith served with distinction in the Senate from 1949 to 1973 in the seat I now occupy. Directly before that she served four terms in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Many in this Chamber know of this wonderful woman's accomplishments. She was the first woman to have her name placed in nomination for President by a major political party; she cast an impressive 2,941 consecutive roll call votes; she delivered her famous Declaration of Conscience speech in 1950 criticizing Senator Joseph McCarthy and his stormtrooper tactics in exposing suspected communists.

During her Declaration of Conscience speech, Senator Smith remarked that Senator McCarthy's investigation was playing on Americans' worst fears and was chipping away at the soul of the country. She said the Senator and his supporters were parceling away individual freedoms and liberties in the name of a fight that history has proved to be wrongheaded. In that speech, she noted,

Those of us who shout the loudest about Americanism in making character assassinations are all too frequently those who, by our own words and acts, ignore some of the basic principles of Americanism—The right to criticize; the right to hold unpopular beliefs; the right to protest; the right of independent thought. The exercise of these rights should not cost one single American citizen his reputation or his right to a livelihood nor should he be in danger of losing his reputation or livelihood merely because he happens to know someone who holds unpopular beliefs.

To understand the significance of the speech, and the courage of the woman who delivered it, we must remember the times during which it was delivered. These were days when it would have been easy to join the crowd—days when many were barking at every shadow, challenging and accusing anyone who disagreed with popular opinion as being disloyal. It was a phenomenon we have not seen since in American politics. It was not simply a group or a movement or a passing fad—it was a tidal wave of hatred and suspicion that engulfed many of the supposedly thoughtful politicians of the day.

There have been many occasions when I also invoke the name of Joan Benoit. Joan Benoit, who hails from Maine, was the great marathon runner. Many of us can recall that moment when she broke out in that marathon, and she began so fast she moved away out ahead of the crowd and every one of the commentators said, "She can never maintain that pace. She will fall behind."

To the astonishment of virtually everyone who watched that historic event, she not only maintained the pace but she continued it throughout the entire marathon race.

Throughout her career, Margaret Chase Smith has set her own pace, charted her own course, ignored her critics and never looked back at those who followed far behind her leadership. She has known the glory and loneliness, I should say, of the long distance runner.

When thinking of Senator Smith, I am reminded of an ancient proverb that says, "When drinking water, don't forget those who dug the well."

Americans are, by nature, a forward-looking people. But, as the proverb suggests, we should also pay tribute to those who have gone before us, those who have paved the way for us and for future generations. We should remember those who have dug the well. Margaret Chase Smith dug the well for me and for many Maine politicians.

Senator Smith has also remained politically active following her retirement from the Senate. With the Senator's support, the Margaret Chase Smith Center for Public Policy was created in 1989 to serve as a non-partisan public service organization at the University of Maine. Through the center, university students and other scholars study public policy and work to improve the quality of dialog on policy issues. It has greatly enhanced the study of politics at the University of Maine, and it is a fine testament to the impact that Senator Smith had on Maine and the country.

In America, every person stands equal before the law, but in politics, the aristocracy of talent is supreme. Maine can rightfully take pride in the fact that Margaret Chase Smith has stood at the top of that aristocracy.

I thank the Chair and Senator DOLE for yielding this time.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

SENATOR MARGARET CHASE SMITH

Mr. DOLE. I thank the distinguished Senator from Maine. Having had the honor and privilege, as did the Presiding Officer, of serving with Senator Margaret Chase Smith, I can certainly appreciate his remarks. I can almost see her seated at that desk, with a rose—there was a rose there every morning on her desk. We certainly wish her well.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, it had been our hope that we could have appointed conferees today on four major pieces of legislation: Medicare select, regulation reform, product liability, and line-item veto. But for a number of reasons we are not able to do that today. We hope to be able to be in a position to appoint conferees in all four of those measures when we return on Monday, June 5. At least we will make the effort. If there is objection at that time, the objection will be noted.

We have done all the nominations on the calendar with one exception, because I had requests from some of my colleagues that we make certain we did that before recess. They have been done.

I would say it will be my intention now, when we come back on Monday, to stay with the terrorism bill at least through Monday to see what happens. I apologize to Senators PRESSLER and HOLLINGS because we thought we would

go to the telecommunications bill that day, but we did lose a day yesterday with the votes. In the last 2 days we had 50-some votes. We might have been able to finish the terrorism bill this week. So we will make an effort on Monday, June 5, and maybe up through noon on Tuesday, and at that point we will see what the situation is, how many amendments are remaining, whether or not we can have time agreements. But it is still my hope to go to the telecommunications bill early the week we are back.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate reconvenes at 10 a.m. on Monday, June 5, 1995, that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; there then be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 11 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

I further ask consent at the hour of 11 o'clock the Senate resume consideration of S. 735, the antiterrorism bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I should have said at the outset, this has been cleared by the Democratic leader.

PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. So I would say for the information of all Senators, when the Senate is reconvened following the Memorial Day recess, we will resume consideration of the antiterrorism bill. Under the previous consent agreement, amendments are limited to the bill. Therefore Senators should be aware that rollcall votes can be anticipated on Monday. However, we will have no rollcall votes until—they will not begin before 5 o'clock on Monday, June 5. Both Senators BIDEN and HATCH have indicated to both leaders, Democratic and Republican leaders, that they will have amendments. There will be votes. And that they will be prepared at 11 o'clock on Monday, June 5, to move forward as rapidly as possible on the antiterrorism bill.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1995, AT 10 A.M.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment under the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 72.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 2:20 p.m., adjourned until Monday, June 5, 1995, at 10 a.m.