

control during the decades before independence and into the sixties and early seventies. But, with the disintegration of Zaire's economy, exacerbated by gross corruption and mismanagement, by the early 1990s these diseases were again ravaging large segments of the population and AIDS played out its slow-death scenario in every city. I visited the capital city's general hospital, called "Mama Yemo" after the president's mother. Her bronze bust still stands among fetid, skeletal buildings of what had been a proud and efficient referral center of two thousand beds. Old midwives walk four hours to come to work. Doctors thumb rides to be on call. The personnel is there, trained and ready to work, but there is no equipment, no medicines, no IV fluids worth mentioning. The medical staff come, still hoping that they can do something for people.

Prime Minister Kengo's government has started up the long and dangerous road to reforming the national economy. This means eliminating powerful and wealthy forces that have profited from the virtual collapse of government. This means countering political egos and stepping on sensitive toes. Communications, schools, medical services, and normal government functions like tax collecting and customs at the ports of entry must be rebuilt from scratch. For this to happen, roads, telephones, postal services, water supply, and sewer systems must function properly. The disintegration of these combined services signifies an infrastructure that has plummeted to catastrophic levels. In such conditions, it is not surprising that major epidemics are flourishing, and devastating diseases like hepatitis, AIDS, "red diarrhea," and now, once more, Ebola, are threatening the population and, possibly, the world.

In 1976, Zaire was still a client state of the West, and although President Mobutu's long, all-powerful dictatorship had stifled progress and milked profits for himself and his entourage to the detriment of his people, some services were still working, especially the mission hospitals and schools. Today this situation is far worse. Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi are examples of countries whose strategic value to the West all but disappeared when the Berlin Wall came down. "Africa has fallen off the horizon." "We will help you, Mr. Kengo, when you have straightened out the country." Catch-22 nonsense dressed in meaningless, diplomatic jargon and papered with documents that begin, "We deplore . . ." It takes a corrupter to exploit the leader of a client state.

The present resurgence of Ebola in Zaire, the deaths in Kikwit of patients along with their Zairian doctors, nurses, hospital workers, and Italian nursing sisters, can either generate fear and more panic-provoking films, or it can give rise to an awakening in all of us. We live in a small community of nations. When one nation coughs, others cannot sleep. When the people of one nation are crushed by destitution, disaster from revolutions or plagues are inevitable. Then, countries such as ours, which with small amounts of timely assistance could have prevented the worst from happening, are forced into more massive involvement. Recent history proves the point.

Devastating diseases breed in the cesspools of poverty. Many Zairian doctors and nurses are well-trained, competent professionals, but they have little or nothing with which to work. Maintenance and even the most basic supplies are lacking in government hospitals because of the gross mismanagement characteristic of regimes that preceded Mr. Kengo's government. We must graduate from judgment and neglect to realistic actions, and we must encourage the handful of men and women now struggling against monu-

mental odds in countries all but abandoned by the West.

I am sad that the occasion for the publishing of my book "Ebola" coincides with another outbreak of this African hemorrhagic fever in Zaire. My heart joins the many who mourn. I bow to the courage of those who take care of the sick and dying. Whether this resurgence is caused by our trifling with nature's balance or by some other tragic circumstance, let us hope that Ebola's hiding place will be found this time.

If this book opens hearts, stimulates minds, and broadens our human perspectives, it will have played a small part in surmounting an immense challenge.

W.T.C.,
Big Piney, Wyoming.

WELCOMING THE SPECIAL OLYMPIC ATHLETES TO THE SPECIAL OLYMPICS WORLD GAMES IN NEW HAVEN, CT

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, it is with great pride and anticipation that I join all of Connecticut in extending our warmest welcome to the athletes, families, coaches and friends of the 1995 Special Olympics World Games. Right now, more than 6,700 athletes from every State in the Union, and from 125 nations around the world, are traveling to New Haven, CT, to compete in a world-class sporting event from July 1-9. These games constitute the largest sporting event in the world this year.

Twenty-five years ago, Eunice Kennedy Shriver established the Special Olympics—an international sports organization for people with mental retardation. She envisioned bringing joy and pride, developed through competition, to those about whom the world had forgotten, and believed could not compete. We are thrilled to have the privilege of hosting an event that has been an inspiration to the world. It is impossible to watch these games, witness the tremendous skill and courage of these truly special athletes, and not be changed in some way.

It is in that spirit that thousands of people have worked for more than a year to help make the dreams of these athletes a reality. I would like to commend the Shriver, former Governor Weicker, the entire World Games Organizing Committee, the towns and families throughout Connecticut, and the thousands of volunteers who have so generously opened their hearts and homes to the athletes and their families.

In a world where professional athletics has often become synonymous with multimillion-dollar contracts and endorsements, the Special Olympics remind us of what sport is truly about—the thrill of accomplishment and the satisfaction that comes from giving your all.

The excitement and splendor of the Special Olympics extends beyond sports competition. The worlds of science, diplomacy, art, culture, and entertainment unite to honor the spirit of Special Olympics and achievements of people with mental retardation. There will be extraordinary events jux-

tafing the drama of world-class sports with the power of courageous competitors achieving their personal best before the eyes of the world.

The talent and dedication of these athletes, their love for their sport, and their extraordinary sportsmanship are an inspiration to us all.●

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the negotiations are still in the process of negotiation on H.R. 1944, the rescissions bill. We are not quite in a position yet to say whether or not there will be a vote when it comes to the Senate, if it passes the House or if it is taken up by the House. And we are advised we will not know that for another additional 2 hours. So it seems to me, after discussion with the Democratic leader, Senator DASCHLE, that our best hope is to come back in the morning. I regret I cannot absolutely guarantee Members there will be no votes tomorrow. But it is our hope that, if the House acts and if the rescissions bill comes to the Senate, we can do it quickly. It may require a vote on final passage. It may require additional votes. But I hope we can do it by noon or 1 o'clock tomorrow.

Is that satisfactory with the Democratic leader?

Mr. DASCHLE. If the distinguished leader would yield, it is satisfactory. I think Senators ought to be aware that there is a possibility of votes tomorrow. But like the majority leader, I would like to see if we can resolve whatever differences remain and work through this and hopefully even come up with a way by which a vote would be unnecessary. But as the distinguished leader said, the negotiations are still under way on the House side, and it is unclear when or if sufficient progress would be made to bring the issue to a closure on the House side. So, all we can do at this point is to wait and assume that sometime tomorrow we could bring it up. So, I think the distinguished leader's recommendation is a good one. And I hope we can finally come to closure on it sometime tomorrow.

Mr. DOLE. So, I would say to my colleagues, we hope there will not be any votes tomorrow. I cannot promise that. We believe—not certain—but believe on this side we have cleared action on H.R. 1944 without votes. But that could change depending on what the House does. I can say that for certain.

We will be working together tomorrow morning—myself and the Democratic leader—to let our colleagues go at the earliest possible time.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 343

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 1 p.m. on Monday, July 10, the Senate resume consideration of S. 343, the regulatory reform

bill; that at that point, Senator ABRAHAM be recognized to offer an amendment to the Dole substitute relative to small business and no second-degree amendments be in order; and that the vote occur on or in relation to the Abraham amendment at 5 p.m. on Monday, July 10, 1995.

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

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that at 3 p.m., the Abraham amendment be laid aside and Senator NUNN be recognized to offer the Nunn-Coverdell amendment relative to the Regulatory Flexibility Act and that no second-degree amendments be in order to the Nunn-Coverdell amendment; and that the vote occur on or in relation to the Nunn-Coverdell amendment immediately following the Abraham vote.

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

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I inform my colleagues, there will be votes on Monday, July 10. They will begin at 5 o'clock. They are substantive votes. It is my hope that after the votes, we can have additional amendments offered that evening.

ELECTING MARTIN P. PAONE, SECRETARY FOR THE MINORITY

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 145) to elect Martin P. Paone Secretary for the minority.

Resolved, That Martin P. Paone be, and he is hereby, elected Secretary for the Minority of the Senate, effective July 11, 1995.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, not only do I have no objection, I applaud—though I am sorry to see Abby leave—I applaud the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

So the resolution (S. Res. 145) was agreed to.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DOLE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

PROVIDING FOR CONDITIONAL RECESS OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 20 submitted earlier by myself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 20) providing for a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate on Thursday, June 29, 1995, or Friday, June 30, 1995, until Monday, July 10, 1995, and a conditional adjournment of the House on the legislative day of Friday, June 30, 1995, until Monday, July 10, 1995.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered and agreed to; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

So, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 20) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, June 29, 1995, or Friday, June 30, 1995, pursuant to a motion made by the Majority Leader or his designee, in accordance with this resolution, it stand recessed or adjourned until 12:00 noon on Monday, July 10, 1995, or until such time on that day as may be specified by the Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until 12:00 noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House of Representatives adjourns on the legislative day of Friday, June 30, 1995, it stand adjourned until 2:00 p.m. on Monday, July 10, 1995, or until 12:00 noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this resolution, whichever occur first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and the House, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Friday, June 30, 1995; that following the prayer, the journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that there then be a period for the transaction of morning business until the hour of 10:30 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each, with the following exceptions: Senator CRAIG, 15 minutes; Senator SMITH, 15 minutes; Senator PRYOR, 10 minutes; Senator GRAMS, 10 minutes.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, following morning business, it is hoped that the Senate will receive from the House the rescissions bill. As I said before, we should be aware there possibly could be rollcall votes. The two leaders will do their best to avoid any rollcall votes tomorrow. If we cannot reach an agreement, there could be rollcall votes.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that after the statement by the distinguished Democratic leader, Senator DASCHLE, the Senate stand in recess under the previous order.

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

Mr. DASCHLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The distinguished Democratic leader.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MARTY PAONE

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I will be very brief. Let me congratulate our new Secretary for the minority, Marty Paone, and thank him for taking on his new responsibilities.

As we all have seen in the last hour or so, he fills big shoes. As Abby Saffold leaves and as the obvious love and affection and respect that Abby has goes with her, we have the confidence in knowing that Marty will fill those shoes and do so just as ably in this capacity as he has in so many other roles in serving this Senate and our caucus in the past. We have the good fortune to rely upon Marty each and every day on the Senate floor.

As a result of a remarkable career, he has now gained the respect and the confidence of all of our colleagues in taking on this new responsibility.

So we wish him well as he begins. We look forward to working with him in this new capacity, and we know that our caucus and this Senate will be served well by all that he will do as he continues to come to work so faithfully and in such a dedicated way in the coming months and years.

With that, I yield the floor.

RECESS UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate now stands in recess until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 8:05 p.m., recessed until Friday, June 30, 1995, at 9:30 a.m.