

COMMENDING SCOTT BATES ON 25 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE SENATE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I thank the Chair. I rise to commend Scott Bates, our legislative clerk, on his outstanding 25 years of service to the U.S. Senate.

Scott Bates began his career in Washington as a summer intern in the bill clerk's office under Senator John L. McClellan's patronage in 1970. It was the beginning of a most auspicious match for both Scott and the Senate.

From the beginning, politics was in Scott's blood. His father, Paul Bates, served as a member of the Arkansas Legislature. Scott loved politics in school, and he served as a page in both the house and the senate of the Arkansas Legislature.

In 1975, Scott first began working at the Senate desk where he has continued working ever since. His contributions to this body and to its workings have been many and notable.

As the bill clerk of the Senate, Scott was instrumental in developing the first automated recordkeeping system in the Senate, later known as LEGIS. Scott Bates established the current method used here in the Senate for numbering amendments, and he has left his innovative mark on much of the printed material used on the Senate floor to aid us in our work, from rollcall tally sheets to the Senate calendar.

Although public service in general and careers in Washington have fallen out of favor, I believe that Scott Bates' life and work experience present a compelling case against the current cynicism about the many fine people who serve here in the Congress in various capacities. Their names are never in the papers. They experience few public kudos, and yet they work as long hours, probably longer, than we do. They are dedicated, capable, patriotic individuals who represent the best that America produces from all over this Nation.

Scott Bates is a fine example of what I am talking about. He was born and grew up in Pine Bluff, AR, where his parents, Paul and Mae Bates, still reside. As a lad, he participated in the Boy Scouts, achieving the high honor of Eagle Scout. He went farther than I went in the Scouts.

Scott personifies what we politicians like to refer to as "family values." He has always been active in his church and has been married to his wife, Ricki, for 20 years this July. Scott and Ricki have three wonderful children—Lisa, Lori and Paul.

As all of us know, one of Scott's official duties as legislative clerk is to call the roll of the Senate during votes and during quorum calls. To his young son, Paul, this is obviously the most fascinating part of his dad's work. When once asked what his father did for a living, young Paul responded: "My dad calls other people names."

And he gets by with it. Nobody quarrels about it. Nobody criticizes this man for calling other people names.

Of course, the calling of the roll is only one small part of Scott's many duties and responsibilities, and he handles them all with aplomb and dignity.

To one of the very best of the many fine individuals who serve their country with distinction as dedicated employees of this body, I extend my heartiest congratulations on 25 years of outstanding service.

Along with the Members of the Senate and the legislative floor staff of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, among whom Scott Bates is perceived as a leader and as a teacher, I express my hope that he will continue his fine work with the Senate for many more years to come.

Mr. President,

It isn't enough to say in our hearts
That we like a man for his ways;
Nor is it enough that we fill our minds
With psalms of silent praise;
Nor is it enough that we honor a man
As our confidence upward mounts;
As going right up to the man himself
And telling him so that counts.

Then when a man does a deed that you really admire,

Don't leave a kind word unsaid.
For fear to do so might make him vain
And cause him to lose his head.
But reach out your hand and tell him,
"Well done."

And see how his confidence swells.
It isn't the flowers that we strew on the grave,

It's the word to the living that tells.

Mr. President, I yield the floor. 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.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I have a series of short statements that I would like to make. I know the hour is late.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT W. MCCORMICK

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I rise today with great pleasure to honor a dedicated public servant on the occasion of his retirement. Mr. Robert W. McCormick, Director of the U.S. Senate Telecommunications Department, has more than 38 years' experience in the field of telecommunications. He served 26 years active duty in the U.S. Army, including 13 years with the White House Communications Agency under four Presidents. During his more than 12 years as Director of the Senate Telecommunications Department, serving under seven Sergeants at Arms, Bob McCormick has been responsible for the planning, research, testing, and delivery of telecommunications equipment and services for all Washington, DC, Senate offices, and the approximately 400 State offices.

While Bob McCormick's accomplishments are too numerous to specifically mention all of them, I would like to highlight a few of his major achievements. He directed the installation of a state-of-the-art digital telephone switch and sets for Washington, DC, offices in 1986-87. Soon thereafter, he oversaw installation of the FaxXchange system; the Senate Voice Mail System; and the Cloakroom and Sergeant at Arms Group Alert systems that are integrated into the telephone system. In 1993, he was given responsibility for the U.S. Capitol Police Radio System and for the Senate's data communications network. Under his leadership, the Capitol Police radio system has been upgraded. Senate data communications are being transmitted by the faster, reliable, and less expensive frame relay service.

During his directorship, he has negotiated approximately a 50-percent reduction in Senate long-distance per-minute rates—for both Washington, DC, and State offices. He has also achieved substantial savings in the cost of data communications by converting to the frame relay network.

There is a saying that when goodness and skill work together, expect a masterpiece. Bob McCormick is a masterpiece. Not only has he been a model public servant, but also he is a devoted husband, father, and grandfather. He is an active member of church and community organizations in Queen Anne's County, MD, where he and his wife, Mary Ann, live on a farm.

I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Bob McCormick for his years of public service and wishing him well on his retirement.

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, victory was declared on Wednesday in the trade negotiations with Japan. But I think a lot of Americans are wondering "in favor of which side?"

A lot of Americans are wondering exactly what did the United States get after years of tough talk and threats?

A closer look reveals that after 2½ years of negotiations, the final agreement is vague, unenforceable, non-binding—in short, it is virtually empty.

Mr. President, Japanese car manufacturers apparently promised to increase production at their transplant operations in the United States. But for the most part, the promised increases may be no more than what was already planned. It is hard to see why the threat of a major trade war was necessary to persuade the Japanese to do what they already had announced.

Mr. President, the U.S. negotiators claimed to have reached landmark agreements in the areas of auto parts and dealerships. But the Japanese immediately issued disclaimers, emphasizing that any commitments were not government commitments, carry no

government backing, and are not enforceable.

The U.S. negotiators announced an estimate of expected increases in sales of auto parts under the agreement. Incredibly, the Japanese negotiator then specifically disavowed the United States estimate. He said the United States estimate was shared "neither by the minister himself nor by the government of Japan."

Mr. President, it makes one wonder, who were we negotiating with? One report this morning states that some Japanese officials "expressed amazement that the U.S. accepted the final deal."

Is this the "specific, measurable, concrete" deal the President promised?

If the estimated increases in parts purchases fail to occur, there are no consequences. If the number of dealerships does not increase, Japan faces no penalties. If the United States estimates in any of these categories do not materialize—well, the Japanese never acknowledged those United States estimates in the first place. And a joint United States-Japan statement adds the ultimate qualifier: Both sides agreed to recognize that "changes in market conditions may affect the fulfillment of these plans."

Mr. President, the bottom line is that this agreement does very little, if anything, to address the continuing problem of market access in Japan. After this agreement is in place, Japan will remain the most closed major industrial economy in the world. Japan will remain a sanctuary economy with the lowest level among all industrial nations of import penetration across numerous industry sectors.

This agreement does nothing to address the continuing problem of Japanese cartel-like behavior in their home market. It does nothing to address the restrictive business practices that effectively block United States companies from penetrating the Japanese market. And it does nothing to encourage, not to mention require, the Japanese Government to take any action against those practices.

Mr. President, we went to the brink of a trade war with one of our most important trading partners and would up with vague promises that cannot be enforced. I hope this is not a model for future efforts to get tough against closed foreign markets.

HEARINGS REVEAL CLINTON DRUG STRATEGY FAILING

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, Congressman BILL ZELIFF has just held 2 days of outstanding hearings on the President's national drug control strategy. I think those hearings were very important, and the American people ought to know what Congressman ZELIFF and his National Security Subcommittee discovered.

You may remember that it was BILL ZELIFF who invited Nancy Reagan and a number of other drug experts from

around the country to testify in March of this year, and who held an all-day hearing in April with Dr. Lee Brown, the White House drug czar.

Mrs. Reagan testified that we have to get back on track, and she was right. The fact is that drug use fell each year of the Reagan administration, and up until 1992, it continued to fall. For example, monthly cocaine use dropped from 2.9 million users in 1988 to 1.3 million in 1992. Overall drug use dropped from 22.3 million users in 1985 to 11.4 million users in 1992.

Drug use has gone up with 17 and 18 year olds, 15 and 16 year olds, 13 and 14 year olds. Now we are spending less on drug interdiction programs in this administration.

But, as Congressman Zeliff's hearings highlighted, drug use since 1993 has been steadily rising. A 1994 survey of 51,000 kids showed use of LSD, non-LSD hallucinogens, stimulants, and marijuana all up. Cocaine street prices continue to fall, while cocaine emergency room admissions are at historically high levels. In 1994, twice the number of 8th graders were experimenting with marijuana than in 1991, and daily use by seniors was up 50 percent between December 1993 and December 1994.

During his hearings, Congressman Zeliff also turned up these disturbing facts:

First, the head of DEA, Administrator Constantine, admitted that exploding drug use in this country and international drug cartels should be seen as our No. 1 national security threat. Administrator Constantine also admitted that rising casual drug use among U.S. kids is a timebomb waiting to explode.

Second, the President's interdiction coordinator, Admiral Kramek, admitted that his office, which is supposed to coordinate the whole Nation's drug interdiction effort, has just six full-time employees—and that the administration's interdiction effort has been cut for 3 straight years.

Third, officials at the DEA, the President's interdiction coordinator, and the head of U.S. Customs all suggest that President Clinton's drug strategy is not fulfilling stated expectations.

Fourth, the General Accounting Office has released a report confirming that the administration's anti-drug strategy in the source countries is badly managed, poorly coordinated among agencies, and holds low priority in key embassies, including the U.S. Embassy in Mexico—despite the fact that 70 percent of the cocaine coming into the United States comes over the border with Mexico.

Mr. President, I want to commend Chairman Zeliff for convening these important hearings. The hearings are a wake-up call to all of us in Congress that we must regain the offensive and renew our commitment to the war on drugs.

AMERICA'S 219TH BIRTHDAY

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, next Tuesday, in homes, neighborhoods, and communities across the country, Americans will celebrate Independence Day.

And since the Senate will not be in session on America's birthday, I wanted to take a minute today to share some very meaningful words with my colleagues.

The words are not mine. Rather, they were first written in 1955, as a public relations advertisement for what is now the Norfolk Southern Corp. The words have been updated slightly since that time, and they eloquently encompass what America is all about.

I was born on July 4, 1776, and the Declaration of Independence is my birth certificate. The bloodlines of the world run in my veins, because I offered freedom to the oppressed. I am many things, and many people. I am the Nation . . .

I am Nathan Hale and Paul Revere. I stood at Lexington and fired the shot heard around the world. I am Washington, Jefferson, and Patrick Henry. I am John Paul Jones, the Green Mountain Boys and Davy Crockett. I am Lee and Grant and Abe Lincoln.

I remember the Alamo, the Maine and Pearl Harbor. When freedom called I answered and stayed until it was over, over there. I left my heroic dead in Flanders Fields, on the rock of Corregidor, on the bleak slopes of Korea, and in the steaming jungles of Vietnam.

I am the Brooklyn Bridge, the wheat fields of Kansas, and the granite hills of Vermont. I am the coalfields of the Virginias and Pennsylvania, the fertile lands of the west, the Golden Gate and the Grand Canyon. I am Independence Hall, the Monitor and the Merrimac.

I am big. I sprawl from the Atlantic to the Pacific . . . my arms reach out to embrace Alaska and Hawaii. Three million square miles throbbing with industry. I am millions of farms. I am forest, field, mountain and desert. I am quiet villages—and cities that never sleep.

You can look at me and see Ben Franklin walking down the streets of Philadelphia with his breadloaf under his arm. You can see Betsy Ross with her needle. You can see the lights of Christmas, and hear the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" as the calendar turns.

I am Babe Ruth and the World Series. I am 110,000 schools and colleges, and 330,000 churches where my people worship God as they think best. I am a ballot dropped in a box, the roar of a crowd in a stadium, and the voice of a choir in a cathedral. I am an editorial in a newspaper and a letter to a congressman.

I am Eli Whitney and Stephen Foster. I am Tom Edison, Albert Einstein, and Billy Graham. I am Horace Greeley, Will Rogers, and the Wright brothers. I am George Washington Carver, Jonas Salk, and Martin Luther King.

I am Longfellow, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Walt Whitman and Thomas Paine.

Yes, I am the Nation, and these are the things that I am. I was conceived in freedom and, God willing, in freedom I will spend the rest of my days.

May I possess always the integrity, the courage, and the strength to keep myself unshackled, to remain a citadel of freedom, and a beacon of hope to the world.

Mr. President, I know all Senators join with me in wishing America a happy 219th birthday.