

since 1871. And I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD.

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

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George W. Straubinger, 1947-1951.
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Sterling Dean, 1953-1954.
Richard D. Hupman, 1954-1954¹.
Gus J. Miller, 1954-1955.
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¹ Acting Librarian

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

CONVENTION SPEECH OF SENATOR JAY ROCKEFELLER

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, recently at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, my colleague, Senator JAY ROCKEFELLER addressed the delegates assembled there. His remarks were, as usual, right on point, discussing some of the most important issues of our times. I ask unanimous consent that the full text of Senator ROCKEFELLER's remarks be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[The Charleston Gazette, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1996]

TEXT OF ROCKEFELLER'S CONVENTION SPEECH (The Associated Press)

Prepared remarks of Sen. Jay Rockefeller, D-W.Va., at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago on Tuesday:

My name is Jay Rockefeller. I'm from West Virginia. And I'm a Democrat. Let me tell you why.

We Democrats understand what makes America different. In America, a lifetime of hard work adds up to something: owning your own home; putting your kids through college; having peace of mind when you retire.

And no return on a lifetime of hard work means more to more Americans than the peace of mind provided by Medicare and Medicaid.

Medicare—the rock solid guarantee that poor health won't put you in the poor house.

Medicare—part of the sacred trust that binds us together.

Medicare—conceived by Democrats. Passed by Democrats. Defended by Democrats.

In 1964, I went to West Virginia as a VISTA worker—to the small coal camp of Emmons. I worked in Emmons for two years to make a difference, to change some lives. But in the end, I was the one who was transformed. I learned that even the smallest changes can take a lifetime of effort. And I learned that even the smallest efforts count.

In 1965, Lyndon Johnson signed the Medicare and Medicaid bills into law. He carried on the work of Harry Truman and Jack Kennedy, fighting to see health security guaranteed for every senior citizen and working family.

Today, Democrats are fighting to extend that same peace of mind to every American. Today, we are fighting to protect our legacy from Republican rollbacks.

At the Republican convention, Bob Dole talked about going back to the America of his youth. Yes, there is a lot to be said about a time when life was simpler. But nostalgia can play tricks on you * * * not all aspects of the good old days were so good.

There was a time in America when our elderly often lived out the end of their lives in poverty and despair. There was a time when widows were left with nothing, when husbands would lose their homes after caring for a terminally ill spouse. There was a time in America when families' college savings could be wiped out and family farms were sold to pay parents' hospital bills.

But in 1965, we turned a corner. Because of Medicare and Medicaid, we live in a different America. A better America.

Remember, no family is immune to sudden tragedy, old age or illness. The heartbreak is the same for every one of us. That is why we must remember that Medicare and Medicaid are the only safety net protecting working families against impoverishment caused by catastrophic illness.

Today, Americans can all look toward their retirement years with hope and confidence, not fear and anxiety. Today, older Americans and people with disabilities can be assured that they will be treated with dignity.

Democrats are committed to a balanced budget, but we won't do it on the backs of the people who built this country and made it great.

Last year, Republicans tried to give out \$245 billion of tax breaks for the rich and cut \$270 billion to try to pay for it. And watch out! If the Republicans win, Medicare and Medicaid will be back on the chopping block.

Thirty years ago, Republicans fought against the creation of Medicare. Bob Dole voted against it. Remember what he said only a year ago, and I quote, "I was there, fighting the fight, one of the 12, voting against Medicare in 1965 . . . because it wouldn't work." And Newt Gingrich talks of letting Medicare wither on the vine. We will not let that happen.

And why will we defend Medicare for the family trying to take care of an aging parent? Because that's what families do.

And why will we defend Medicare for senior Americans who have lost their spouses? Because that's what families do.

And why will we be there to defend Medicaid for the family of a child with a disability? Because that's what families do.

And why will we be there to defend Medicare for the couple approaching retirement who need peace of mind? Because that's what families do.

Why will we safeguard Medicaid for children? Because that's what families do.

Why do we continue to push for health care for all Americans? Because that's what families do.

And why are we going to vote Clinton-Gore in '96?

Because that's what families do. And because of what they do for families.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN RILEY

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a special South Carolinian and well known

Charlestonian, Mrs. Helen Schachte Riley, who passed away last week at the age of 81.

Mrs. Riley was a respected community servant and devoted Christian, mother, and wife. Throughout her long and distinguished life, this enthusiastic woman was actively involved in her community and many local and charitable organizations.

The strength of a community lies within its citizens, and Helen Riley contributed much to our great city of Charleston. Unquestionably, Mrs. Riley is a role model to many South Carolinians, including her son, Joe Riley, who serves as the Mayor of Charleston. Her legacy lives on and she leaves her children, grandchildren and great grand-children a proud heritage and fond memories of an outstanding and gracious lady.

Mr. President, Helen Schachte Riley's family has my deepest sympathies and condolences on their loss. I believe an article from yesterday's Charleston Post and Courier nicely sums up Mrs. Riley's life and many accomplishments, and I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[Charleston Post and Courier, Sept. 18, 1996]

HELEN SCHACHTE RILEY

Helen Schachte Riley didn't make headlines, as did her late husband, prominent civic leader Joseph P. Riley Sr., or her son, the long-time, popular mayor of Charleston. But she was a much-admired force in the community, known for her devotion to her family, the quality of her character and her gracious style.

While naturally shy, Helen Riley had long been in the limelight, either at the side of her husband, or as one of her sons staunchest supporters. She handled her public role with dignity and charm.

A native of the city in which her family would play such a prominent role, she was a bright student at the College of Charleston, graduating second in her class. Then it was on to Jefferson Medical College where she became a medical technologist.

But most of her life was spent as a wife and as a mother to three daughters and a son. Before her death last week at age 81, her devotion had extended to 12 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Mayor Joseph P. Riley Jr., who delivered the eulogy at his mother's funeral mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, remembered her Tuesday as the "the best role model" and as "the glue that held us together—our center of gravity."

Helen Riley's parents taught her the importance of community service, the mayor said, noting her involvement with the Association for the Blind and the Florence Crittenton Home. And she was "a wonderful child to her parents," he noted, "teaching us the joy and responsibility of caring for three generations at one time."

Her husband and her children had no question about their importance in her life. They knew, the mayor said, that they were her "very center" . . . "it was the bedrock of our existence." Deeply religious, she also taught the value of character above all else, according to her son, setting "a standard of goodness."

She has left behind many warm memories, not just for her family but for a multitude of her friends and acquaintances. The mayor said he has childhood friends who, 40 years later, can still describe the smell and taste of a typical Helen Riley summer dinner.

She also leaves behind the legacy of a gracious lady who became a role model, not just for her family, but for her community, of a life well-lived.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, September 18, 1996 the Federal debt stood at \$5,193,856,710,104.18.

One year ago, September 18, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,963,469,000,000.

Five years ago, September 18, 1991, the Federal debt stood at \$3,627,589,000,000.

Ten years ago, September 18, 1986, the Federal debt stood at \$2,108,613,000,000.

Fifteen years ago, September 18, 1981, the Federal debt stood at \$976,715,000,000. This reflects an increase of more than \$4 trillion (\$4,17,141,710,104.18) during the 15 years from 1981 to 1996.

FOREIGN OIL CONSUMPTION: HERE'S WEEKLY U.S. BOX SCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the American Petroleum Institute reports that for the week ending September 13, the U.S. imported 7,572,000 barrels of oil each day, 393,000 less than the 7,965,000 imported during the same week a year ago.

Nevertheless, Americans relied on foreign oil for 54 percent of their needs last week, and there are no signs that the upward spiral will abate. Before the Persian Gulf War, the United States obtained about 45 percent of its oil supply from foreign countries. During the Arab oil embargo in the 1970s, foreign oil accounted for only 35 percent of America's oil supply.

Anybody else interested in restoring domestic production of oil—by U.S. producers using American workers? Politicians had better ponder the economic calamity sure to occur in America if and when foreign producers shut off our supply—or double the already enormous cost of imported oil flowing into the U.S.—now 7,572,000 barrels a day.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, it appears to me that we find ourselves in a pleasant predicament when it comes to education appropriations for fiscal year 1997. On each side of the aisle we have leadership packages that would add some \$2.3 billion in additional funding to education.

In several areas, the Democratic package, of which I am a cosponsor, is larger than the Republican package. It would, for instance, add \$585 million to the Pell Grant program in order to fund a \$2,700 maximum grant for the coming year. It would also add funds to the Goals 2000 Program, to the Professional Development Program for

Teachers, to Education Technology, and to important higher education programs, such as TRIO and the SSIG Program.

In other areas, however, the Republican package is larger. In areas such as Title I, Adult Education, the SEOG Program, College Work Study, and Special Education, the Republican package contains more funding than the Democratic package.

Mr. President, there is a solution to the dilemma with which we are faced that is in the best interests of our nation. It is also an outcome that would get us out of a bipartisan battle, and bring the spirit of bipartisanship back to education policy making and appropriations. Very simply, I believe we should take the higher number from each package, put them together, and pass a package for which we can all take credit.

This would mean more money for education, and to my mind, that would be very good news, indeed. It would mean better funding in such critical areas as Pell Grants, Title I, Professional Development for Teachers, Special Education, and the campus-based student aid programs.

Instead of discussing which proposal is better in which area, we should resolve the dilemma and conclude an agreement that is in the best interests not of one political party or the other but of the American people.

NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO PROCEDURAL RULES

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, pursuant to section 303 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. sec. 1383(b)), a notice of adoption of amendments to procedural rules was submitted by the Office of Compliance, U.S. Congress. The notice publishes adopted amendments to the rules governing the procedures for the Office of Compliance under the Congressional Accountability Act.

Section 304(b) requires this notice and the amendments to the rules be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Therefore I ask unanimous consent that the notice and amendments be printed in the RECORD.

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

OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE—THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1995: AMENDMENTS TO PROCEDURAL RULES

NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO PROCEDURAL RULES

Summary: After considering comments to the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking published July 11, 1996 in the Congressional Record, the Executive Director has adopted and is publishing amendments to the rules governing the procedures for the Office of Compliance under the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-1, 109 Stat. 3). The amendments to the procedural rules have been approved by the Board of Directors, Office of Compliance.

For Further Information Contact: Executive Director, Office of Compliance, Room LA 200,

110 Second Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20540-1999. Telephone No. 202-724-9250.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

The Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 ("CAA" or "Act") was enacted into law on January 23, 1995. In general, the CAA applies the rights and protections of eleven federal labor and employment law statutes to covered employees and employing offices within the legislative branch. Section 303 of the CAA directs that the Executive Director of the Office of Compliance ("Office") shall, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors ("Board") of the Office, adopt rules governing the procedures for the Office, and may amend those rules in the same manner. The procedural rules currently in effect, approved by the Board and adopted by the Executive Director, were published December 22, 1995 in the Congressional Record (141 Cong. R. S 19239 (daily ed., Dec. 22, 1995)). The revisions and additions that follow amend certain of the existing procedures by which the Office provides for the consideration and resolution of alleged violations of the laws made applicable under Part A of title II of the CAA, and establish procedures for consideration of matters arising under Part D of title II of the CAA, which is generally effective October 1, 1996.

Pursuant to section 303(b) of the CAA, the Executive Director published for comment a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the Congressional Record on July 11, 1996 (142 Cong. R. S7685-88, H7450-54 (daily ed., July 11, 1996)) inviting comments regarding the proposed amendments to the procedural rules. Three comments were received in response to the NPR: two from Congressional offices and one from a labor organization. After full consideration of the comments received, the Executive Director has, with the approval of the Board, adopted these amendments to the procedural rules.

II. Consideration of Comments and Conclusions

A. Definition of participant

One commenter suggested deleting the terms "labor organization" and "employing office" from the definition of "participant" found at section 1.07(c) of the proposed rules. The commenter noted that a "party" is included in the definition of participant and the term "party" is defined in section 1.02(i) of the rules as including a labor organization or employing office.

The final rule, as adopted and approved, incorporates the modification suggested by the commenter.

B. Contents or records of confidential proceedings

One commenter asked that section 1.07(d) of the rules be revised to reflect the commenter's understanding that "an employing office may acknowledge the existence of a complaint and the general allegations being made by an employee, and the employing office may deny the allegations." This commenter further requested that the phrase "information forming the basis for the allegation," found in the same section of the rules, be defined. According to the commenter, the phrase is ambiguous. The commenter did not, however, identify the asserted ambiguity.

The statute requires that the filing of a complaint and its subject matter be kept confidential. Thus, it is not permissible under the statute, as enacted—much less the procedural rules implementing the statute—for an employing office to disclose the information described. Moreover, no ambiguity has been identified or is apparent which would warrant modifying the proposed rule. Accordingly, the rule has been adopted and approved without modification.