

real people offering real help to real communities.

This bill also provides additional funding for the consumer agencies, including \$42.5 million for the Consumer Product Safety Commission and \$2.3 million for the Consumer Information Center. This is \$200,000 more than the President's request.

Mr. President, I am concerned that funding for NASA is \$100 million below the President's request. I am concerned that space programs are taking a beating. Reductions in our space budget and our uncertainty about NASA out-year numbers jeopardize ongoing commitments, as well as our ability to fund new and innovative space science programs.

Together with the administration, I plan to discuss the future of our space programs at a national space summit, to be held in December. I urge my colleagues to join the discussions that will take a critical look at how to maintain our preeminent space program, despite huge cutbacks in the overall budget.

Fortunately Mission to Planet Earth was spared the cut it took in the original House bill. Mission to Planet Earth data will be used to help prepare our communities to deal with natural disasters, such as the recent Hurricane Fran which negatively affected thousands of people's lives. Mission to Planet Earth will also give our fishermen better tools to sustain their livelihood and help our farmers decide what and when to plant their crops.

This bill also helps NASA employees and their families. It provides NASA employees buyout authority. We expect the buyout authority to reduce the impact of downsizing on people's lives. Furthermore, the bill protects the jobs for the eastern shore of Maryland at Wallops Island.

Mr. President, this bill is about more than just programs and budget authority. This bill streamlines the Federal Government, yet it protects jobs. This bill provides important health benefits for mothers and babies, new benefits for veterans, and housing for low-income families. It maintains our global scientific leadership, and prioritizes our environmental programs. It protects our drinking water and teaches our children the art of community service. From children born with spina bifida to the Nobel laureates who help prevent birth defects, this bill provides real help for real people.

Mr. President. The diversity or programs funded by this bill reflect the diversity of this country. I urge my colleagues in the Senate to support this conference report.

Finally, I would like to thank Senator BOND, Congressman LEWIS and Congressman STOKES for all the hard work they've done to get this bill to conference and to keep this bill from ending up in a continuing resolution. I would personally like to thank my appropriations staff, Sally Chadbourne, Catherine Corson, David Bowers, and

Liz Blevins, as well as the majority staff, Stephen Kohashi, Carrie Apostolou, and Lashawnda Leftwich. I would also like to thank the members of my personal office staff and those on Senator BOND's staff who worked so hard to help us get through this conference.

DESIGNATING ROOM S. 131 IN THE CAPITOL AS THE MARK O. HATFIELD ROOM

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate turn to Senate Resolution 298, submitted by Senator BYRD and others, the resolution be deemed agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, all without further action or debate.

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

Mr. LOTT. I ask unanimous consent that all Senators be added as cosponsors to this resolution.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 298) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 298

Whereas Senator Mark O. Hatfield, the son of Charles Hatfield (a railroad construction blacksmith) and Dovie Odom Hatfield (a school teacher), upon the completion of the 104th Congress, will have served in the United States Senate with great distinction for 30 years;

Whereas Senator Mark O. Hatfield is the longest serving United States Senator from Oregon;

Whereas Senator Mark O. Hatfield serves on the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Rules and Administration, the Joint Committee on the Library, and the Joint Committee on Printing;

Whereas Senator Mark O. Hatfield serves as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and has provided for the development of major public works projects throughout the State or Oregon, the Pacific Northwest, and the rest of the Nation;

Whereas Senator Mark O. Hatfield has constantly worked for what he calls "the desperate human needs in our midst" by striving to improve health, education, and social service programs;

Whereas Senator Mark O. Hatfield has earned bipartisan respect from his Senate colleagues for his unique ability to work across party lines to build coalitions which secure the enactment of legislation; and

Whereas it is appropriate that a room in the United States Capitol Building be named in honor of Senator Mark O. Hatfield as a reminder to present and future generations of his outstanding service as a United States Senator; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That room S. 131 in the United States Capitol Building is hereby designated as, and shall hereafter be known as, the "Mark O. Hatfield Room" in recognition of the selfless and dedicated service provided by Senator Mark O. Hatfield to the Senate, our Nation, and its people.

REAUTHORIZING THE SENATE ARMS CONTROL OBSERVER GROUP

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now turn to

the consideration of Senate Resolution 299 which is at the desk, reauthorizing the Senate Arms Control Observer Group, the resolution be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, all without further action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 299) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 299

Resolved, That subsection (a) of the first section of Senate Resolution 149, agreed to October 5, 1993 (103d Congress, 1st Session), is amended by striking "until December 31, 1996" and inserting "until December 31, 1998".

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1996

Mr. LOTT. 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., Wednesday, September 25; further, that immediately following the prayer the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and there then be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 12 noon with Senators permitted to speak for not more than 5 minutes each with the following exceptions for times designated: Senator FAIRCLOTH, 10 minutes; Senator THOMAS, 30 minutes; Senator DASCHLE or his designee, 30 minutes; Senator MURRAY, 10 minutes; Senator KENNEDY, 30 minutes; and Senator REID, 15 minutes.

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

Mr. LOTT. I further ask unanimous consent that at the hour of 12 noon the Senate proceed to executive session to begin consideration of Calendar No. 23, the International Natural Rubber Agreement as under a previous order.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. LOTT. Tomorrow, there will be a period for morning business to accommodate a number of requests from Senators. At noon, the Senate will consider the natural rubber agreement. However, it is my understanding that a rollcall vote will not be necessary on that matter.

Following disposition of that treaty, the Senate will consider either the pipeline safety bill, with only one issue outstanding on that matter, and I understand they are still working on it, or possibly the work force development conference report or additional debate with regard to the veto message to accompany the partial-birth abortion veto override.

So the Senate will begin consideration of the continuing resolution during tomorrow's session. Therefore, all Senators should expect rollcall votes throughout the day on Wednesday, possibly into the night. Of course, I will be

talking with the Democratic leader, the Senator from South Dakota, about how we can design a process to proceed to the continuing resolution. And we will keep all Senators advised how we will proceed on the continuing resolution.

With that, Mr. President, I thank the Senator from South Dakota for his patience. I yield the floor.

PAUL SIMON'S CONGRESSIONAL CAREER

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, there are a number of reasons we are grateful to see the end of the 104th Congress, but one reason I regret this ending is that it also marks the end of PAUL SIMON's distinguished career in Congress.

I have had the privilege of working with PAUL SIMON in both the House and in the Senate. I have found him always to be an honest and decent man who loves his country very deeply. Perhaps what stands out about PAUL SIMON the most after his bow tie—and I must say we have all improved our looks and image substantially this afternoon by adopting his practice of wearing a bow tie—is his strongly developed sense of moral leadership. His parents were both Lutheran missionaries, his father, I am told, an idealist and his mother a pragmatist who handled all the family's expenses. From their combined influence, he grew into what he described as a pay-as-you-go Democrat.

As a young man, PAUL SIMON did not want to be in government. He wanted to keep an eye on it and write about it. In 1948, he bought the struggling Troy, IL, Tribune, and at 19 became the Nation's youngest newspaper editor-publisher. He eventually built that paper into a chain of 14 newspapers.

He interrupted his journalism career in an Army counterintelligence unit monitoring Soviet activities in Eastern Europe from 1951 to 1953. When he returned to journalism in 1954, he tried unsuccessfully to recruit candidates to run for public office. After hearing "no" one too many times, he finally decided at the age of 25 to run for the Illinois State Legislature. That was the beginning of a long and very distinguished career.

PAUL SIMON served four 2-year terms in the Illinois House and two 4-year terms in the Senate. He provided constituents with detailed reports on spending long before the passage of the disclosure laws. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1974 and reelected four times. He joined the Senate in 1984. Fortunately for students of politics and for history, the old newspaper reporter in him never stopped working. Senator SIMON is the author of 14 books and countless articles.

In 1987, when he announced his candidacy for President, PAUL SIMON said, "I seek the Presidency with a firm sense of who I am, what I stand for, and what I can and will do to advance the cause of this great Nation."

It is that same strong sense of who he is and what he stands for that has made PAUL SIMON such an invaluable asset to this body and to our Nation. It was in part the leadership of this pay-as-you-go Democrat that helped this Nation understand that we have a job to do in balancing the budget and that we have to do it the right way, without ripping apart America's safety net. I, and I know all of my colleagues, will miss Senator SIMON's good humor. Unfortunately, I suspect I will not miss his good counsel because I am confident that Senator SIMON will continue in his new career to write and to keep us on the right track, just as he has one way or the other for all of these years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Thank you, Mr. President.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR PAUL SIMON

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, a few minutes ago—actually an hour ago now—the Senate demonstrated, I think, the kind of cooperation and collegiality that really is in the best tradition of this Senate, when Members on both sides of the aisle, male and female alike, came out wearing bow ties as a tribute to my senior Senator, PAUL SIMON.

At the outset, I would like to thank the people who made it possible: Senator CONNIE MACK of Florida, with whom I had conversations regarding the surprise to PAUL SIMON and who made it possible also for Members on the Republican side of the aisle to have bow ties; to Senator DAVID PRYOR of Arkansas who took the initiative to have the ties made. I had to question him why it was that the girls didn't exactly get ties. We had to tie our own bows. But it was all right because the bows are really quite lovely. I know many of us will probably keep these as part of our wardrobes permanently. I couldn't help but think, when I saw so many Members of this Senate come out on the floor in their bow ties or their bows, how very special this institution is in its tribute to a very special Member.

First, with regard to the institution. We very often call each other "distinguished," "my good friend," "the honorable." But there is something about serving in an institution like this that brings us together and binds us together, almost like a family, without regard to our political affiliation or even our philosophical orientation, maybe because we spend so many hours together or we work together and we work such long hours together, a point that is often missed by the general public. But the fact is, because of our coming together in so many different endeavors, the Members of this body all have a special regard and a special relationship one to the other.

I think that regard and that relationship was reflected in the tribute to

Senator PAUL SIMON when Members, again on both sides of the aisle, so willingly took up the bow tie and took up the bow in honor of him and in tribute to what has become his signature—his bow tie.

Senator PRYOR is on the floor now, and I don't know where he had these made, but they certainly are gorgeous.

Senator PRYOR and Senator MACK and the other Members, and I must say we had cooperation from just about everybody—the people in the cloakroom who made the ties available, the staffer who helped play a little trick on PAUL SIMON this afternoon when we sent him a note that said he had a phone call so he would leave the caucus long enough for an announcement to be made about the surprise. Everyone has cooperated to make this possible.

It was really a great honor to him and a great honor to his service to this institution, as well as our State of Illinois and our Nation that this tribute was such a moving one. Even though we were in the middle of votes, everyone made the point to go up and to speak to Senator SIMON and to wish him well.

PAUL SIMON epitomizes public service. He has always sought to make government work for the people. He understands that democratic government is not separate and distinct from the people. But it is no more, no less than a mechanism for all of us to come together for our common good. In a democracy, government is all of us, and PAUL SIMON has spent a lifetime making government real, making government responsive, making government serve the public interest.

He is a genuine public servant, and a public servant who has functioned consistent with his beliefs and his principles and his own ethic over the years, whether popular or unpopular, in the good times and the bad ones.

One can always be certain that PAUL SIMON's values are never very far from his votes. He always has been known to care for the less fortunate, for those without a voice. His compassion for people has helped make him a conscience for this body and, indeed, for our Nation. He has been a fighter on issues without regard to whether or not they made it on the polls or the pop charts.

In fact, he started working for education, for example, before it was as high up in the polling as it is today. Education is a passion of PAUL SIMON because he believes that it is an integral part of opportunity in preserving the American dream. So he fought for educational opportunity, and he has fought to make certain that opportunity was extended to all Americans everywhere—handicapped Americans, minority Americans, Americans in the suburbs and the cities—wherever in this country. PAUL SIMON's concern as a small "d" democrat for the people of this country has been unwavering.

It is that same concern that drove him to be the chief architect and the