

yet it is Senator BILL BRADLEY, the personal man, whom we shall miss most.

I know I will miss him greatly. He has always been willing to take the tough stand, to defend American principles and American values, and he has always worked to make sure that the opportunity to achieve the American Dream was available to every American, he has always demonstrated the kind of modesty, good judgment, and good humor that is the hallmark of real leadership.

Senator BILL BRADLEY has lived a life filled with accomplishment. I know that although he is leaving the Senate, his work on behalf of the American people is far from over. I look forward to seeing him continue his record of achievement in whatever new role he chooses.

SENATOR SHEILA FRAHM

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, I would like to take the opportunity to say a few words about a Senator who has been with us briefly, but has nonetheless, made an impact on all of us in the Senate. SHEILA FRAHM joined us in June, bringing the number of women in the Senate to nine, an all time high. This is not the first time that Senator FRAHM has made history. Before her arrival in the Senate, she served as the first woman Lieutenant Governor in Kansas and prior to that, she was Kansas' first woman Senate majority leader.

However, Senator FRAHM is much more than a history maker. In her time here, she has proven how seriously she takes her job as a legislator and policymaker. The best example of this can be found in her voting record, which is perfect. And her voting record is perfect because SHEILA FRAHM decided that it was more important for her to remain in Washington to debate important issues like Kennedy-Kassebaum healthcare reform, and the welfare reform bill than for her to return to Kansas to campaign for reelection. SHEILA FRAHM proved just how senatorial she really is in prioritizing legislative business over her own political race.

I have every confidence that Senator FRAHM will continue to serve her beloved Kansas with the same calm, good humor, and steadfast dedication to duty which she exhibited here in the Senate of the United States.

THE RETIREMENT OF U.S. SENATOR AL SIMPSON

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, as most of the Members of this body, I rise today to wish Senator AL SIMPSON a fond farewell. After 18 years of superior service to the State of Wyoming and his country, Senator SIMPSON is leaving the Senate to teach at Harvard.

AL SIMPSON was born in Cody, Wyoming, a town founded by Buffalo Bill. He comes from a family that helped

settle much of northwestern Wyoming and has a long tradition of public service in Wyoming. His father was governor of Wyoming from 1954 to 1958, and served in the U.S. Senate from 1962 to 1966.

AL SIMPSON began his career in public service when he joined the Army, upon graduation from college. He served overseas in the 5th Infantry Division and in the 2nd Armored Division in the final months of the Army of Occupation in Germany. In 1956 he received an honorable discharge and returned to Wyoming to study law at the University of Wyoming. Upon graduation from law school he joined his father's law firm and practiced law in his hometown of Cody for 18 years.

Senator SIMPSON began his political career in Wyoming's State Legislature. In 1964 he was elected to the State Legislature as a State representative of his native Park County. He served there for 13 years.

In 1978, following in his father's footsteps, AL SIMPSON was elected U.S. Senator. He won subsequent reelection bids in 1984 and 1990, easily defeating all challengers.

In the U.S. Senate, he quickly became known for his support of Social Security reform, immigration reform, and veterans issues. I came to recognize his commitment to entitlement reform, when I had the pleasure of serving with him on the bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform in 1994. We also served on the Senate Finance Committee, which has jurisdiction over certain mandatory spending programs such as Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and Federal retirement. It was clear from day one that Senator SIMPSON believes that entitlement reform should be a priority in this country. Continuing his belief in reform, I understand that he plans to teach his students at Harvard about the state of entitlement programs, among other things.

During his career in public service, he has won a variety of honors, including the Distinguished Alumni of the University of Wyoming, honorary law degrees from Notre Dame, American University, and Rocky Mountain College, and a variety of awards including the Silver Helmet Award from AMVETS of World War II.

The Senate will miss a Member who is known for his support of bipartisan solutions. I have enjoyed working with ALAN SIMPSON. I will miss his wonderful sense of humor, his willingness to always say what he thinks, and his intellectual integrity. Although we have often disagreed, I am proud to have served with ALAN SIMPSON. I would like to add for the record my respect for this man who has served Wyoming and his country well. I wish Senator SIMPSON, his wife Ann, and his family all the best for the future.

RETIREMENT OF SENATOR DAVID PRYOR

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to my colleague and friend, Senator DAVID PRYOR, who will be leaving the Senate at the end of this term.

Public service is a strong tradition in Senator PRYOR's family. His mother was the first woman in Arkansas to run for public office after the passage of the 19th amendment, and both his father and grandfather were county sheriffs.

Senator PRYOR's own involvement in public service began early, as a congressional page. During that time, Senator PRYOR demonstrated both his commitment to a life of public service and his ability to accurately predict the future: As a teenage page, he placed a dime in one of the recesses of a column of the Capitol, and vowed that he would return for that coin as a Senator. Less than three decades later, after serving three terms in the Arkansas House, three terms in the U.S. House, and two terms as Governor of Arkansas, Senator PRYOR reclaimed his dime, which had somehow eluded cleaning crews for all those years.

I am grateful to have served with Senator PRYOR on two committees: Finance and Special Aging, where I have had the opportunity to observe first hand his dedication to serving the needs of our Nation's elderly and children in need, as well as his delightful creativity.

Senator PRYOR's commitment to serving the needs of older Americans was first demonstrated when he was a young freshman Congressman. He was innovative enough to host a number of catfish fundraising dinners to establish the House Select Committee on Aging, which he housed temporarily in a trailer. Senator PRYOR later served as the chairman of the Senate Special Aging Committee, where he concentrated his efforts on improving the quality of long term care in nursing homes. In his own inimitable fashion, he gathered information about these issues while serving as an undercover orderly in the 1960's. The most recent example of his creativity and his thoughtfulness came to fruition earlier this week, when the entire Senate sported bow ties in honor of my colleague, PAUL SIMON. Senator PRYOR arranged to have the ties made in Little Rock as a tribute to my fellow Illinoisian.

The Senate will not be the same without DAVID PRYOR. His presence in Washington will be sorely missed by Arkansas, by the Senate, and by me, personally. I am very proud to have served with him.

RETIREMENT OF SENATOR CLAIBORNE PELL

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, in a very short time, the 104th Congress will adjourn for the last time

and bring to a close this chapter of the magnificent career of Senator CLAI-BORNE PELL.

Senator PELL's contributions to education have expanded opportunities and opened doors for millions of Americans. His foreign policy accomplishments have made the world a safer and more peaceful place for everyone. His grace, dignity, and dedication have reminded us all for the last 36 years what public service is all about.

Senator PELL has authored or been a major contributor to dozens of laws expanding educational opportunities. No single achievement stands out clearer than the creation of the Pell grant program in 1972. This program has given 60 million students access to the American Dream, by providing \$70 billion in Federal grants to students to help them attend postsecondary educational institutions. This program, and the dozens of others that Senator PELL has contributed, are lasting tributes to his recognition that education is a public good, even more than it is a private benefit.

The rungs of the ladder of opportunity in America are crafted in the classroom. Quality, public education gave America a strong middle class, and has given children of all socioeconomic and racial backgrounds reason to believe that the promises of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness apply equally to each of them.

Educational attainment has always correlated to career earnings. The most educated Americans today earn 600 percent more than the least educated Americans.

Education is more important than ever. By the year 2000, the Department of Labor estimates that more than half of all new jobs will require an education beyond high school.

Senator PELL's contributions to education will continue to allow millions of Americans to access education beyond high school—assuring them that, at least by the accident of their family's wealth, they will not be shut out of the American dream.

He has also been a leader in foreign policy, carefully helping to steer American foreign policy from his seat on the Foreign Relations Committee for more than two decades. He has contributed to worldwide arms control, nuclear disarmament, and international law. He even helped to draft the original United Nations charter—shaping an organization that, 50 years later, helps to preserve peace and stability around the world.

The incomparable list of legislative and policy accomplishments aside, what I will miss most is the careful grace with which Senator PELL approaches his day-to-day work and his job as Senator. His presence is a constant reminder to me—and to many of my colleagues I know—of exactly why it is an honor to serve in this body as a U.S. Senator.

INTERNATIONAL DOLPHIN CONSERVATION PROGRAM ACT

Mr. STEVENS. On October 4, 1995, 12 nations agreed in the Panama Declaration to create a binding regime to reduce dolphin mortality and conserve fish in the Eastern Tropical Pacific Ocean [ETP]. The Panama Declaration would cap dolphin mortality in the ETP at 5,000 dolphin per year, with the goal of eventually eliminating dolphin mortality. To put this cap in perspective, in the 1970's, over 300,000 dolphin were being killed each year.

We now have the opportunity to lock in the significant reductions that have been achieved in the killing of dolphins in the ETP. In addition, the Panama Declaration would create binding measures for fishing vessels for observers, bycatch reduction and measures to protect specific stocks of dolphins in the ETP.

On November 17, 1995, Senator BREAUX and I introduced S. 1420, the International Dolphin Conservation Program Act, to implement the Panama Declaration. Cosponsors include Senators CHAFEE, JOHNSTON, MOSELEY-BRAUN, MURKOWSKI, THURMOND, and SIMPSON. The Commerce Committee held a hearing on S. 1420 in April, and voted to approve the bill on June 6, 1996, without objection. At the hearing in April, we heard the testimony of Senators BOXER and BIDEN. The bill approved by the committee in June accommodated their concerns to the extent that we could. We've also tried to accommodate Senator SMITH, who raised some concerns about the legislation.

The bill passed by the House (H.R. 2823) addresses the concerns of the three Senators as much as possible too. If we make further changes, however, we will not fulfill the requirements of the Panama Declaration, and we may as well pass nothing. The new binding conservation measures under the Panama Declaration can only take effect with the specific changes to U.S. law in S. 1420 and H.R. 2823. The two key changes to U.S. law are: (1) a change to allow tuna caught in compliance with the Panama Declaration (including through the encirclement of dolphins) to be imported into the United States; and (2) a change so that "dolphin safe" in the U.S. will mean tuna caught in a set in which no dolphin mortality occurred (rather than through non-encirclement).

S. 1420 and H.R. 2823 would make these changes and would allow the new regime envisioned in the Panama Declaration to go forward. If the U.S. does not make the changes, other nations will move forward without adequate conservation measures—and progress in protecting dolphins in the ETP will be lost.

Our legislation would guarantee U.S. consumers that no dolphin were killed during the harvest of tuna that is labeled as "dolphin safe." Under existing law, dolphins may have been killed, but as long as the tuna was not harvested

by intentionally encircling dolphins, it can be labeled as "dolphin safe." Our legislation is supported by: (1) U.S. tuna boat owners; (2) the mainstream environmental community including Greenpeace, the Center for Marine Conservation, the Environmental Defense Fund, the National Wildlife Federation, and the World Wildlife Fund; (3) the American Sportfishing Association; (4) U.S. Labor, including the National Fishermen's Union, Seafarers International, and the United Industrial Workers; (5) the 12 nations who signed the Panama Declaration (Belize, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Spain, Vanuatu, and Venezuela); and (6) the Administration.

I ask for unanimous consent that the letter I received from Vice President GORE in support of S. 1420 be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE VICE PRESIDENT,
Washington, June 3, 1996.

Hon. TED STEVENS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Oceans and Fisheries, U.S. Senate, Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR TED: I am writing to thank you for your leadership on the International Dolphin Conservation Program Act, S. 1420. As you know, the Administration strongly supports this legislation, which is essential to the protection of Dolphins and other marine life in the Eastern Tropical Pacific.

In recent years, we have reduced dolphin mortality in the Eastern Tropical Pacific tuna fishery far below historic levels. Your legislation will codify an international agreement to lock these gains in place, further reduce dolphin mortality, and protect other marine life in the region. This agreement was signed last year by the United States and 11 other nations, but will not take effect unless your legislation is enacted into law.

As you know, S. 1420 is supported by major environmental groups, including Greenpeace, the World Wildlife Fund, the National Wildlife Federation, the Center for Marine Conservation, and the Environmental Defense Fund. The legislation is also supported by the U.S. fishing industry, which has been barred from the Eastern Tropical Pacific tuna fishery.

Opponents of this legislation promote alternative fishing methods, such as "log fishing" and "school fishing," but these are environmentally unsound. These fishing methods involve unacceptably high by-catch of juvenile tunas, billfish, sharks, endangered sea turtles and other species, and pose long-term threats to the marine ecosystem.

I urge your colleagues to support this legislation. Passage of this legislation this session is integral to ensure implementation of an important international agreement that protects dolphins and other marine life in the Eastern Tropical Pacific.

Sincerely,

AL GORE.

Mr. STEVENS. I urge other Senators to help us enact this important legislation before the 104th Congress adjourns.

Mr. President, I am greatly disappointed by the efforts that have been made to prevent S. 1420 and H.R. 2823 from being enacted this Congress. As I