

ought to be resolved through diplomacy and negotiation rather than through the barrel of a gun.

When I came before the Foreign Relations Committee 25 years ago this year to testify against our involvement in Vietnam, he gave me much welcomed support at that time and even then invited me to join him in the Senate. It was my first invitation and probably the best I ever received. I will always appreciate the fact that he was on the dais that day and that he understood and shared our views about the war.

In view of Senator PELL's steadfast opposition to armed conflict as a means of achieving our national interests, it is not surprising that he has always been one of the Senate's foremost arms control advocates. He has been instrumental in negotiating several arms control agreements, including the Environmental Modification Treaty and the Seabed Arms Control Treaty. He was at the forefront of the effort to create the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and in 1994 he authored legislation to strengthen and revitalize that agency to meet the growing challenges in arms control and non-proliferation. He led the fight in the Senate's passage of treaties such as the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, the Threshold Test Ban Treaty, the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty, and START I and II. He shepherded these treaties successfully through the Senate and today the United States is party to all of them.

Senator PELL's achievements in the realm of foreign affairs are paralleled by numerous accomplishments in the domestic area. He left his mark on the arts, particularly through his sponsorship of legislation to establish the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, on the area of high-speed transportation and on the environment. Besides his many years of work on the law of the sea, he was also the Senate author of the National Seagrass College and Land Act, legislation which brought much needed money not only to the University of Rhode Island but also to universities in other coastal States such as my own. He was the driving force behind the Federal legislation to help crack down on drunk driving.

Thanks to CLAIBORNE PELL, thousands of young Americans today go to college on Pell grants. His love of education and of those seeking to be educated are epitomized by the annual picnic that he holds at his home for all the students from Rhode Island who are here at college, and come rain or shine or votes on the Senate floor, Senator PELL and his wife, Nuala, are always there to greet the students and show them a little bit of the friendly hometown side of Washington. Senator PELL has always had his personal and committee staffs present so that students could learn from them.

Throughout his years in the Senate, Mr. President, CLAIBORNE PELL has

served the people of Rhode Island ably and diligently, and I think all of our colleagues have been deeply impressed by the personal affection that so many Rhode Islanders have shown to Senator PELL. That is not only reciprocity for the affection he has clearly shown for them but it reflects his longstanding tradition of never closing his door to any Rhode Islander who wished to meet with him.

Senator PELL has now decided that the time has come to leave the Senate and undertake new challenges. I for one will miss him, as I know many of my colleagues will. He brought great grace and charm to whatever he did here, and I know that everyone believes we have lost a true gentleman whose accomplishments are in the highest tradition of the Senate.

I yield back whatever time I have.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SERVICE OF SENATOR MARK O. HATFIELD

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I have decided to wait until the end of the session to take a few moments to talk about the extraordinary service of our senior Senator, MARK O. HATFIELD, because in a very real sense, it is almost impossible for citizens in our State to imagine that MARK O. HATFIELD is not involved in a public way in service to our State.

His career has been truly extraordinary. I was 2 years old when Senator HATFIELD began his remarkable service to the people of our State. At that time he was a State legislator. He moved quickly through leadership positions in our State—State senator, secretary of state, Governor—and his career has been marked by several qualities that I think have been so important in public service and that he will always be remembered for, not just by the people of our State but by the people of our country.

When Senator HATFIELD ran in his first campaign for the Senate, it was after there had been a great debate among the citizens of our country and the Governors. Senator HATFIELD was the lone voice of dissent in his party with respect to the Vietnam war. When he ran for the Senate, billboards were put up at that time with just one word, and that word was "courage." If there has been anything which has marked Senator HATFIELD's service to the public, it has been courage; not just on issues with respect to peace, but, again and again, Senator HATFIELD was the one who would tell both political parties, both Democrats and Republicans, "You are not going at it the right way. There is a better approach." That is true, whether it was national service or the motor voter program—just a couple of examples of recent vintage where he has bucked the tide in his party—or numerous other instances. It is always possible to see that courage in MARK O. HATFIELD. We know that courage is al-

ways a trait that will be important to the people of our country and to the people of Oregon.

In addition to those special votes and public acts that showed great courage, Senator HATFIELD is also known for his effort to bring civility to politics. Maybe we call it the second "C" in terms of what is important for politics in the next century. Courage is important, but so is civility.

In our State as well as in the Halls of Congress, it is well understood that when there is a serious problem and tempers are short, Senator HATFIELD has been the one who has been able to bring parties together, been able to find common ground and find a solution simply because he refused to lose his temper, refused to yield to the pressures of the moment. I hope others will try to emulate those special qualities of civility that Senator HATFIELD has brought to his service.

There are several substantive areas that I would like to mention because they are important to the people of the Northwest, but I think they are important to our country as well. The first is that, as we seek to balance the budget—and we all understand that, as citizens at home have to balance their budgets, they have made it crystal clear they want the Federal Government to balance its budget—we still have to figure out a way to make a handful of key investments in our future while we still move to balance the budget. That is what Senator HATFIELD's service on the Senate Appropriations Committee has been all about. It is to try to figure out ways to keep the deficit down, to get us to a balanced budget, while at the same time making that small number of key investments in transportation, in education, in communications that really will pay great dividends for our country. The spirit of the West and the history of the West has been that private investment has always followed those well-targeted public investments, and that is what Senator HATFIELD has tried to do in his service on the Appropriations Committee.

Let me also add that he has brought an approach in that service to try to reward imagination and creativity in government. We are especially proud of the pioneering work that we have done in our work on the environment and with our Oregon health plan. This session, Senator HATFIELD led the effort to get our innovative welfare reform proposal approved. I think it is important to stress that, in his service on the Appropriations Committee, what he has always tried to highlight is the importance of rewarding States, private citizens, and communities that are willing, as has been the Oregon tradition, to get out in front, to take a bold approach, to try to break out of the old ways of doing business. I think it is especially important that this Senate follow that approach in the days ahead.

Let me say in concluding, in his departure from the U.S. Senate, MARK O.

HATFIELD leaves a lasting and inspirational model for all citizens, regardless of party, who aspire to public service. I am going to miss his advice and counsel. His service is going to be greatly missed by the people of Oregon and by the country.

We wish him and his wife Antoinette the best for the days ahead.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, in his capacity as a Senator from the State of Missouri, observes the absence of a quorum.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

THE RETIREMENT OF MANY GOOD FRIENDS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I have come to the Senate to make some comments on a sad occasion, as I witness the retirement of many good friends.

For instance, Senator MARK HATFIELD came to the Senate just 2 years prior to my arrival. We served in World War II during the same period, 1943-1946.

As a matter of fact, at one time we compared notes and we decided jointly he was probably the commander of a Navy vessel that was in Tsingtao Bay, China, when I flew into Tsingtao at the end of the war.

After the war, MARK became a college professor who displayed a great deal of independence. I have a photograph that I gave him a copy of the other day which was of MARK HATFIELD, when he was Governor of Oregon, John Tower, when he was just a new Senator from Texas, and I when I was a candidate for the Senate. It was when we met up at a conference former President Eisenhower held in Gettysburg. We have shared a great many concerns as Senators from Western States, and Senator HATFIELD has been very helpful to me over the years I have served as one of Alaska's first Senators.

I was actually the third Senator to represent my State and as a Western Senator and former Governor, he has been very helpful to me throughout the time we have served together. We went to the Appropriations Committee on the same day, and I have served with him as he has been chairman of that committee during the eighties and, again, during this Congress.

It has been a great privilege to serve with him. I have had the role on the defense side of the Appropriations Committee, and he has been very kind to me in allocating the funds necessary to fulfill that responsibility.

He was the author of a compromise in 1980 of great importance to my State on the issue of subsistence for rural people in Alaska. It has been a very

controversial compromise, but without that compromise, the bill that allowed Alaska and Alaska Natives to go forward with the selection of their lands would not have passed. It was a difficult situation through the 7 years of debate on what we call the D-2 legislation, and Senator HATFIELD was on the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee at that time and served as an Alaska surrogate, really, in many ways.

I have cherished my relationship with Senator HATFIELD and his wife, Antoinette. We have really shared many private occasions together and visited each other's homes. It is the kind of friendship that is hard to witness coming to an end.

Now it is my hope that I will become chairman of the Appropriations Committee next year. He has left a great mark on the Senate in his terms as chairman of the Appropriations Committee and also when he was the ranking member.

I know that the Senate joins this Senator in wishing MARK and Antoinette Hatfield farewell as they return to their native State, and we hope they have many fine years there.

I am certain MARK HATFIELD is not going to retire. We will hear from him again and again as he pursues his former career as a professor and is involved in educating the people of his State, particularly in sharing with them the knowledge he has gained in the Senate.

Another Senator I find it hard to say goodbye to is Senator SAM NUNN. SAM came to the Senate in 1972. He had been a member of the U.S. Coast Guard prior to becoming a Senator. He has had a consistent commitment to our military forces and to a strong national defense. We have traveled together on many occasions throughout the world attending NATO meetings and, in particular, I remember the trips that we took into the Persian Gulf during the Persian Gulf war.

Actually, we have not talked too much about it, but Senator NUNN, Senator INOUE, Senator WARNER and myself were in the Israeli defense ministry one night when it was subject to attack by Scud missiles from Iraq. It was a very memorable occasion.

The next morning, we went out to look and see what happened to that Scud, and it had fallen short of coming into the center of Tel Aviv. We were fortunate. Those who lived in the homes where it fell were not that fortunate. But we both remembered the Patriot missile system and its deployment to Israel. Had it not been there, I am confident Senator NUNN and I would have departed the Senate much earlier.

I also thank he and Senator HATFIELD for the many wonderful mornings we have had together at the Senate prayer breakfast. And like my friendship with Senator HATFIELD, my wife, and I have had a wonderful relationship with Colleen Nunn and SAM, and have also joined them at their home for pri-

vate occasions. It has been the kind of relationship, as I said, that is very difficult to see come to an end. I spoke to Senator NUNN as he was leaving here, and I know we will see him again and again.

Senator KASSEBAUM has decided to retire. She brought to the Senate a legacy established by her father who had been a candidate for President in the thirties.

After coming to the Senate, Senator KASSEBAUM became the first woman Senator to chair a major Senate committee. Senator Margaret Chase Smith chaired a special committee back in the fifties, but NANCY KASSEBAUM was the first to chair a permanent committee, and demonstrated to the Senate the real skill and capabilities of a woman Senator as she chaired her committee and used her soft-spoken approach. I find that her approach works very well, particularly since we know her as a very tough, resilient negotiator. Whether she is an opponent or ally, depending upon the issue at hand, she is well known for her skills as a mediator, and we all admire her very much.

As chairman of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, she brought to us on a bipartisan basis the best possible health care insurance legislation we could have, and she was very effective as part of the Republican health care task force as we studied for over 3 years the problem of our health care and health insurance systems.

I know her deep interest in education legislation, and she has repeatedly helped us in Alaska with the various problems we face because of the rural nature of our State and the real demands on our State and local governments for job training programs.

I recall very pleasantly NANCY KASSEBAUM's trip to Alaska, and we hope that she will return and visit us again and again.

Her deep interest in aviation product liability legislation brought us changes in that area of the law so that we hope we will, once again, start having small planes constructed in the United States of the type that we very much need in Alaska.

I know that she has indicated she is leaving to spend more time with her five grandchildren. I have to tell the Senate, I think we will see her most in airports, because one of her grandchildren lives in South Carolina, three live in Connecticut and one lives in Kansas. Our great lady Senator has a good reason in her grandchildren to travel the country, Mr. President.

She has been a good friend, and Catherine and I are sad to see her leave, also.

Senator EXON came in 1978, a year that I also was candidate for reelection, and in that year we also had the disastrous air crash that the Senate knows of in which I lost my first wife.

It was following that time that Senator EXON, having served in the Army in World War II and in the Army Reserve for many years, became one of