

out, not because of his trademark bow tie, but because of his dogged desire to eliminate our crushing debt burden and his willingness to take the tough medicine necessary to accomplish that goal. Moreover, PAUL has keenly understood our obligation to repay not only the public debt but also the debt owed to Social Security and other government trust funds.

In addition to his efforts to get our Nation's finances in order, PAUL SIMON has been a tireless advocate for the need to expand educational opportunities for all Americans. Specifically, he has been a leader in ensuring that those with disabilities receive public education, in combating illiteracy through passage of the National Literacy Act, and more recently, in expanding access to higher education by championing the direct college loan program.

While all of us in this body will sorely miss his leadership and cordiality, our loss is Southern Illinois University's gain where PAUL will head up the Simon Public Policy Institute. We wish both him and his wife Jeanne the very best in all their future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO SENATOR BILL BRADLEY

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today to bid farewell to the senior Senator from New Jersey, Senator BILL BRADLEY. Since the first day this professional basketball player walked onto the floor of the Senate in 1979, I have been proud to work closely with him on numerous issues.

As all Senators know, we spend hours on the Senate floor, toiling away on legislation that affects our home States, other Members' States, and America as a whole. But, I believe BILL BRADLEY will be most-remembered for his endless struggle to rewrite our tax code in the Tax Reform Act of 1986, his unwavering dedication to reform our campaign finance system, and his tireless efforts to protect the health and welfare of American men, women, and children.

I remember well when, in June of 1986, the Senate overwhelmingly supported the Tax Relief Act by a vote of 97-3. Although this legislation was guided carefully through the Congress by Senator Bob Packwood, I would like to take the time today to give credit where credit is due. Without the dedication of the Senator from New Jersey, this bill would have died a thousand deaths on its journey from the House Ways and Means Committee to President Reagan's desk.

After we passed this monumental legislation, Senator BRADLEY said, "Each senator was willing to sacrifice something that was important to his or her State to do what was in the best interest of the country." Thank goodness for Senator BRADLEY's foresight and coalition building. Without him, many of those gaping tax loopholes we closed would still exist and millions of low-in-

come Americans would have fallen well-below the poverty line.

I also would like to commend BILL BRADLEY for joining me in our fight to reform the campaign finance system through a constitutional amendment. I will miss his assistance behind-the-scenes and on the Senate floor and am hopeful that he will continue to work toward a fair and equitable system for all political candidates when he leaves this distinguished body.

Mr. President, I cannot leave the floor without mentioning Senator BRADLEY's commitment to the health and well-being of American men, women, and children. During the 104th Congress, he fought against cuts to the Food Stamp Program, the WIC Program, Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security. Indeed, he joined me and 33 other Senators in 1995 to protect the Social Security Trust Fund by voting against the balanced budget amendment. That vote took courage, Mr. President, and I commend him for it.

In closing, I would like to address the good Senator's work on legislation which we recently passed here in the Senate and which the President has signed into law. Known around Senator BRADLEY's office as the "Baby Bill," the Newborns' and Mothers' Health Protection Act of 1995 will ease the worry of many families experiencing the miracle of childbirth. Thanks to BILL BRADLEY, hospitals will be required to protect the health of new mothers and their infants for a minimum of 48 hours following a vaginal birth and a 96-hour stay after Caesarean births. I was pleased to co-sponsor this bill and am thrilled that Senator BRADLEY can leave the Senate following such a grand accomplishment.

Mr. President, to say that BILL BRADLEY will be missed in the Senate is an understatement. Although he is retiring as a U.S. Senator, I do not believe we have heard the last of BILL BRADLEY in the political arena. I wish him, his wife, Ernestine, and their daughter, Theresa Anne, all the best for the future and a safe journey home to Montclair.

A TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ALAN SIMPSON

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise at this time to pay tribute to my friend and colleague, ALAN SIMPSON, who is retiring after serving for 18 years in this body.

None of us should have been surprised by AL's entrance into politics. After all, he learned firsthand about the life of a public servant from his father, Milward, who served the people of Wyoming as Governor from 1954 to 1958 and as a U.S. Senator from 1962 to 1966.

After graduating from college, AL SIMPSON began serving his country as a 2d lieutenant in the U.S. Army where he was a member of the 5th Infantry Division and the 2d Armored Division during the Army Occupation in Germany. In 1956, he returned home, went

to law school, and joined his father's law firm in Cody, WY. In 1964, he was elected to the State legislature where he represented his home county for 13 years.

Mr. President, regardless of whether one thinks that it was destiny or industry that brought AL SIMPSON to Washington, his 18 years of service have left an indelible legislative mark.

Since he became chairman of the Judiciary Committee's Immigration Subcommittee, the Senator from Wyoming has worked assiduously in developing tough laws to crack down on illegal immigration and commonsense policies to govern legal immigration. Indeed, it is a fitting testament to his efforts that one of the last measures passed in the 104th Congress was an immigration reform bill that he authored.

But immigration is just one of the many contentious issues that ALAN has been willing to take on. As a member of the Senate Finance Committee, he recognized the demographic strains that Social Security and Medicare will face in the coming decades and was one of the first Senators to bring serious attention to this issue.

Mr. President, AL SIMPSON and I have agreed on many issues and disagreed on many others, but as one trial lawyer to another, I have always had a profound respect for his directness, his tenacity, his candor, and most of all, his ability to tell a good joke. While we shall all miss his good humor and good counsel, we wish both him and his wife, Ann, all the best in their future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO SENATOR NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise in tribute to one of the great non-partisan, effective Senators of this body, NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM.

Senator KASSEBAUM's 18 years in the Senate have been marked by shifts back and forth in control of the Senate. She was elected into the minority, came into the majority within 2 years, returned to the minority in her second term, and recently returned to the majority.

She has been the Senator we needed in these times. Whichever direction the winds of partisanship blew, she was the safe haven for compromise and progress in the public interest. That is why her endorsement is courted so assiduously on both sides.

Mr. President, I emphasize that the winds have blown back and forth, but Senator KASSEBAUM has fixed on the great issues that concern all Americans and sought the solutions we needed. I remember when we saw skyrocketing deficits in this body that we worked together to make a freeze work. I had a "Fritz Freeze" and she had a "K. G. B." freeze—KASSEBAUM, GRASSLEY, BIDEN, and BAUCUS. Finally, we worked together in 1987 on a joint, compromise freeze. She has also tackled limiting campaign spending from a Constitutional point of view. We all

know the importance of finding a way to limit the influence of money in politics, and she has not been reluctant to advance a thoughtful position on that. And she has been a leader on making historic progress in South Africa. She has been the Senate's voice on Africa, and we appreciate that. Furthermore, she has been deeply involved in the issue of health research, particularly on Orphan Drugs. Basic health research is America's particular pride and strength, and she made sure that those with rare diseases are included in our hopeful enterprise. That is a contribution that will change the lives of families through the generations, who otherwise would have suffered without any hope whatsoever. Mr. President, these are all issues that are fundamentally important and nonpartisan. They reflect her judgment and her leadership, and we are privileged to have worked with her on them.

Finally, Mr. President, I must brag on my home city of Charleston. Senator KASSEBAUM has recognized its beauty through her frequent visits, and, coincidentally, it is home to her son, his wife, and their children. I hope we will see more of her there after this Congress is over, but, certainly, she has been a real leader that we will miss in this Senate.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JIM EXON

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise to wish my friend, JIM EXON, an enjoyable retirement from this body. It's been a pleasure to serve him for the past 13 years, especially on the Budget Committee; together, we've fought for issues which were important to the average American. When I think of JIM's many accomplishments, I will especially remember his commitment to the Medicare program and his opposition to cutting Medicare to pay for tax breaks for the wealthy.

For the past 2 years, JIM has served as ranking minority member of the Budget Committee. It's been a tumultuous time. But as a businessman who founded a successful company, he brought to the Senate significant business skills and a commitment to fiscal responsibility. That was also evident in JIM's work on the Armed Services Committee, where he was a persistent and effective voice to reduce waste in the Defense Department.

Recognized in the Senate as an authority on agriculture, rural America, commerce, national defense and transportation, JIM was, above all, a voice for Nebraska's interests. Whether fighting for fair international trade agreements for mid-west agriculture, or cosponsoring legislation that made Medicare reimburse rural and urban hospitals at the same rate, or having Nebraska's Niobrara River declared a National Scenic River, JIM always championed the State he had served as Governor.

It's no wonder that the book "Politics in America" notes that JIM EXON,

"makes a real contribution to the Senate as a mirror of public opinion in America's heartland. It is hard to think of anyone else in the chamber who so seems attuned to the questions and concerns of the typical middle-American."

JIM, your presence in the Senate will be sorely missed. Others may fill your seat, but few will be able to fill your shoes. As you begin the next stage of your career and your life, I wish you all the best.

THE IMPACT OF DIFFERENTIAL EXPORT TAX SYSTEMS ON U.S. OILSEED PROCESSORS

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, last month, as we were voting on an extension of the Generalized System of Preferences, I spoke on the floor about a tax system employed by certain countries, including Brazil and Argentina, that operates to confer an unfair competitive advantage on exports of oilseed products from those countries at the expense of United States producers of these products. These unfair tax schemes, commonly known as differential export tax systems, or DETs, have been of great concern to all soybean growing states, including my State of Illinois, one of the leading soybean States in our country.

As I explained last month, these tax schemes, which operate in much the same way as WTO-impermissible export subsidies, make a mockery of the principles of free and fair trade. Until these unfair tax schemes are eliminated in countries throughout the world, U.S. processors will continue to lose ground in world markets for soybean meal and oil.

I was therefore pleased to learn that the Government of Brazil recently passed a law that eliminates these tax schemes in the states that employ them. I want to take this opportunity to commend the Government of Brazil for this major achievement. By this action, the Brazilian Federal Government has greatly contributed to the further liberalization of world trade. I am hopeful that other countries that continue to rely upon these trade-distorting tax schemes will be encouraged to follow the lead of Brazil and take similar steps toward trade liberalization. I will continue to monitor this issue closely, and if we do not see further progress in this regard, the Senate Finance Committee should consider examining this issue in more detail as part of its trade agenda in the next Congress.

LORD & COMPANY, INC.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I am proud today to praise an outstanding Virginian and his Virginia company. Juan G. "Bill" Cabrera is President of Lord & Company, Inc., in Manassas, VA, and last week Mr. Cabrera was named the Minority Small Business Person of the Year for his region of the country.

Government contracts are crucial to our country in so many ways. First, they are an essential part of Virginia's economy, especially in the Northern Virginia area. Second, through minority contracting programs, our government provides invaluable opportunities to minority-owned businesses to get a necessary foothold in the marketplace. Third, our taxpayers deserve and demand that they receive the maximum value for their money.

Mr. Cabrera and his company are a perfect example of this important combination. He moved the fledgling company from Alabama to Virginia in 1984 where it began to acquire more contracts in the fields of instrumentation, controls, and monitoring systems. In 1991, the Small Business Administration certified the firm for the section 8(a) program, and Lord & Company took off.

The company has received numerous quality awards from the Departments of the Navy and Army, Fairfax County Public Schools, and numerous private companies. Moreover, Mr. Cabrera has made special efforts to diversify his workplace by hiring single parents, minorities, and others in need of employment. The company has also started its own contracting program by adopting a small minority-owned business and assisting it with technical and managerial support.

Mr. Cabrera has been recognized for his talents before, having served as a delegate to the White House Conference on Small Business and attending the Amos Tuck School of Minority Business Executive Program at Dartmouth College.

In sum, Mr. Cabrera has shown remarkable energy in providing solid work product to the taxpayers and his other clients, community involvement to his area, and jobs to his growing number of employees. I am proud to salute him for his recent award and look forward to hearing about Lord & Company's continued success.

S. 1986, UMATILLA BASIN PROJECT COMPLETION ACT

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, for two decades, I have worked to resolve the fishery and irrigation conflicts in the Umatilla River Basin in the northeastern region of my State of Oregon. In 1988, with the passage of the Umatilla Basin Project Act, we brought all interests together behind a project which advanced the goal of restoring anadromous fish runs in the Umatilla River. The act authorized pumping facilities to allow three irrigation districts, which previously withdrew their water from the Umatilla River, to receive an equal volume of water from the adjacent Columbia River to irrigate their crops and, in return, leave their water in the river for fish. The project, which has had no negative impact on the Columbia River, enabled the reintroduction of salmon stocks in the Umatilla River