

government, thus creating the foundation that has allowed New York City to achieve a balanced budget for every year for most of the past two decades.

Felix Rohatyn has also achieved great success in the private sector as the managing partner of the investment banking firm of Lazard Freres. Few people in the Nation can claim to have a better understanding of our capital markets and be able to back up those claims with the cold, hard proof of continued profitable returns for the company that he runs.

But it is the manner in which, and the basis upon which, Mr. Rohatyn was prompted to withdraw his candidacy for this important position that prompts me to take the floor today.

I fully respect—indeed, I encourage—the right of my colleagues to form and express their personal opinions about Presidential nominees. But that respect is diminished when that opposition takes a form that precludes a nominee from even getting a fair and open hearing before the Senate. That respect is diminished when instead of confronting a nominee during the hearing process and allowing that nominee to respond directly to his or her critics, leaked staff reports and innuendo are used to derail a nominee's chances.

But we must go beyond the manner in which these objections were raised to examine the objections themselves, for they portend a slavish devotion to an economic orthodoxy that is out of place in our system of Government.

I could understand active opposition to a nominee if he or she had been an advocate of Marxist economic thought or believed that isolationism was a cure for America's economic ills or was an advocate for some other discredited economic theory.

But it appears that Mr. Rohatyn simply failed to meet some arbitrary litmus test as to who is or isn't a strong advocate for ending "the era of big Government."

Mr. Rohatyn's sin? He proposed that the U.S. Government make investments in the infrastructure of the Nation. That radical thought places Mr. Rohatyn squarely in the camp of such noted American rebels as Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Theodore Roosevelt, and most notorious of all, Dwight Eisenhower.

Mr. Rohatyn also has the heretical notion that it is possible for the American economy to grow, without risking inflation, at a faster rate than the puny 2.5 percent per year that some—I repeat, some—economists believe is the maximum safe rate of growth.

It is amazing to me that some of my colleagues can become so wedded to specific static numbers in the field of economics, as if the numbers themselves were some sort of Rosetta Stone that could unlock the secret of economic prosperity. Some people must believe that understanding the economy is as easy as calibrating the atomic clock or measuring the snowfall at National Airport. In fact it is the phi-

losophy and methodology that underlies these otherwise meaningless statistics that is of critical importance. On that score, Felix Rohatyn is extremely well qualified to serve on the Federal Reserve Board.

The Federal Reserve is supposed to be an arena in which varying economic ideas can be debated, free from the constraints and pressures of the political arena. In that sense, it mirrors our greatest democratic institutions; if a diversity of opinion wasn't desired, there would be no need to have a Vice Chairman, or a Board of Governors. If monolithic thought were the intent, we would simply have a single Director at the Federal Reserve, whose edicts would be carved onto marble tablets and then disseminated throughout the land.

Mr. President, Mr. Rohatyn's credentials are virtually unquestioned.

The chairman of the Senate Banking Committee recently stated that he thought the Mr. Rohatyn did "an excellent job in New York," referring to his rescue of that city from bankruptcy.

Mr. Rohatyn's colleagues on Wall Street said: "Most people on Wall Street have great respect for Rohatyn and his financial skills. He is a guy who is not at all soft on inflation, so [we] don't know where those rumors to the contrary came from."

The Financial Times said "there are not many U.S. bankers worth listening to. Rohatyn is the exception."

The Washington Post stated, in an editorial entitled, *Playing Games with the Fed*, that "the elected branches in recent years have pretty well given up on the broad management of the economy. They mainly add to the problem, which is then left to the Fed to resolve. They ought not compound the burden they create by spreading to the Fed their own doctrinal quarrel."

Some may view the withdrawal of Mr. Rohatyn from consideration as a victory of sorts. But by depriving the Nation of the benefits of Felix Rohatyn's talents and by imposing an ideological straightjacket on Federal Reserve Board nominees, those who are rejoicing today may find that theirs is a Pyrrhic victory indeed.●

TRIBUTE TO U.S.S. "GREENEVILLE"

● Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, on Friday, February 16, I traveled to Norfolk, VA, to deliver the keynote address at the commissioning of the U.S.S. *Greeneville*. This naval attack submarine, was named after the small city of Greeneville, TN, as a tribute to the rich history of the city and its citizens. I ask that my remarks at the commissioning be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

TRIBUTE TO THE U.S.S. "GREENEVILLE"

On behalf of the citizens of Greeneville—and indeed all the people of the great State of Tennessee—it is an honor to be with you on this proud day.

Standing here before this great warship—and the officers and crew who will guide her in defense of freedom—we are filled not only with pride in our Nation and our Navy, but also with confidence that we can and will meet any challenge that lies ahead.

It's been said that each new ship, as she leaves land to find her home in the sea, begins to form a personality that will be hers alone. A personality that encompasses the hopes and dreams of all who built her and all who sail in her. But her personality also takes on the spirit of those in whose honor she is named.

If that is so, the U.S.S. *Greeneville* will be imbued with the courage, pride, and patriotism epitomized by Greeneville, and by the thousands of other small towns across our great land whose people are the heart and soul of America.

She will carry with her the valor of Revolutionary War hero General Nathanael Greene, for whom Greeneville was named. The unflinching integrity of Greeneville's honored son President Andrew Johnson, who helped unite the country after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. And the pluck of the great Greeneville frontiersman Davy Crockett, who blazed a trail into the wilderness and died defending the Alamo.

And she will carry the pride of every Greenevillian. From Mayor Love and all our elected officials; to the men and women of the Greeneville Metal Manufacturing Company, a subsidiary of the Newport News shipyards; Admiral Francis McCorckle, former commander of the battleship *New Jersey* and a resident of Greeneville for all of his 86 years; and so many others—who wrote letters, signed petitions, and lobbied Congress, the Navy, and anyone who would listen, to have this magnificent submarine bear its name.

While many today advocate a sharply diminished defense in the post-Cold War world, those of you who guard the frontiers of freedom know that the price of peace is eternal vigilance. And it is this vessel—the nuclear attack submarine—that leads the way. It is the sword point of our forward-deployed defenses—the first to respond to threats from potential aggressors, and the first to arrive in times of crisis.

Whether the mission calls for a continuous presence, as in the Caribbean off of Haiti; covert surveillance and reconnaissance, as in the Adriatic off Bosnia; or special operations forces, such as those we have maintained for years in the Korean theater; submarines provide critical direct and indirect support to our military forces, and are a mainstay of our strategic deterrence platform.

As General Nathanael Greene's colleague General George Washington put it, "There is nothing so likely to produce peace as to be well prepared to meet an enemy." Or as a more recent commentator put it, "Today the real test of power is not capacity to make war but capacity to prevent it."

That is why our military and civilian leaders must exercise their vigilance with foresight, with one eye always on the future. The price of unpreparedness is too high in American blood and treasure. We do well today to recall when the decision to build the U.S.S. *Greeneville* was first made, the current commander-in-chief was governor of Arkansas, and I was performing heart transplants in Nashville. And the *Greeneville* will continue to defend America into the next century, after both of us have returned to our home states.

While the Russians continue to produce and improve their submarine capabilities, and we face increased proliferation of submarine technology among many other nations, the United States continues to field the finest submarine force in the world.

And for that we owe a deep debt of gratitude to the skilled men and women of Newport News, who have built and maintained the subs that have kept us ahead of our adversaries. No nation on earth can match the quality and pride that shows in every weld, fitting, and watertight hatch.

We also owe a great debt to the submariners who patrol the icy depths of the world's waters in times of peace and in times of war. Their courage—and devotion to duty—are a model of sacrifice worthy of emulation and gratitude from all of us. Americans are a patriotic people who agree with the poet Homer when he writes: "He serves me most who serves his country best."

To every person who played a role in the fitting-out and commissioning of the U.S.S. *Greeneville*—Thank you.

To the officers and crew who will sail her into the uncharted waters of the future—Good luck and Godspeed. In every sea, on every mission, the spirit and prayers of the people of *Greeneville* will go with you.

They, too, can repeat with you the Midshipman's prayer of the Naval Academy: "Almighty God, whose way is in the sea, whose paths are in the great waters, whose command is over all and whose love never faileth: . . . Protect those in whose love I live. . . . Guide me with the light of truth and give me the strength to faithfully serve thee, now and always."

Finally, to all here today to watch the U.S.S. *Greeneville* come alive, God bless you, God bless *Greeneville*, and God bless America.●

(At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

TRIBUTE TO FREDERICK DOUGLASS AND THE TOWN OF HIGHLAND BEACH

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, today I join with the citizens of Highland Beach, MD, as they pay tribute to the memory of Frederick Douglass—one of Maryland's most celebrated native sons—by preserving his historic house as a museum. His house, facing the Chesapeake Bay, looks out onto the open sea and was a joyful reminder to Douglass of the freedom he so greatly treasured.

While Frederick Douglass was born in Talbot County, MD, and worked on the docks of Fells Point in Baltimore, he found peace and solace at his home in Highland Beach. Highland Beach was the first town to be established by African-Americans in the State of Maryland and was officially incorporated in 1922, although settlers had been living in the vicinity for decades. The house that is dedicated here today was designed by Douglass, but sadly, he never saw its completion. Instead his son fulfilled the task that was set forth by his father, ensuring that the second floor balcony that Douglass had dreamed of was erected so that, "as a free man, I could look across the bay to the land where I was born a slave."

The Frederick Douglass house was placed on the National Registry of Historic Places in 1992 after extensive renovations were completed. The house has also received the Orlando Rideout Prize for exceptional renovation in December 1995 by the Anne Arundel Coun-

ty Trust for Preservation. While these awards reflect the beauty and history of Douglass' home, that Frederick Douglass could own a home as a free man is the true monument. Douglass rightly believed that owning property was a very important economic accomplishment for African-Americans in the years following the Civil War.

It is, in my view, most fitting that the commemoration of one of Maryland's most noted African-Americans comes during Black History Month. Over the course of history, Maryland has been the home of many prominent African-Americans including writer Langston Hughes, actor and singer Paul Robeson, Washington Judge Robert Terrell, and educator and author Booker T. Washington; all of whom either visited or lived in Highland Beach.

Mr. President, as the Frederick Douglass house becomes a monument in the splendid community of Highland Beach, it provides an avenue for residents and visitors to share in its unique and distinguished past. I join the citizens of Anne Arundel County in demonstrating their pride in the history of Highland Beach and their expectation of continued success in the years ahead.●

COMMENDING DEBORAH WOELFLEIN AS THE 1996 NEW HAMPSHIRE TEACHER OF THE YEAR

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Deborah K. Woelflein, an English teacher at Merrimack High School, on being named New Hampshire's 1996 National Teacher of the Year. As a former teacher myself, I commend her outstanding accomplishment and well-deserved honor.

Deborah, who is a Nashua resident, will spend the next year representing New Hampshire's teaching profession at various statewide and regional functions. As New Hampshire's Teacher of the Year, she will be considered for the National Teacher of the Year Award sponsored by the Council of Chief State School Officers and Scholastic, Inc. The National Teacher of the Year Program is the oldest and most prestigious honors program to focus public attention on excellence in teaching. New Hampshire's Commissioner of Education, Elizabeth Twomey, named Deborah the Teacher of the Year.

Among Deborah's numerous accomplishments as a teacher are several successful conferences she organized to draw together talented teachers to share their expertise with their colleagues. Timothy Mayes, principal at Merrimack High School, called her "one of our most respected faculty members."

New Hampshire has always been lucky to have many talented teachers, but Deborah Woelflein is certainly a role model among the teachers of the Granite State. I am proud of her commitment to education and congratulate her distinguished achievement.●

THE FARM BILL—WETLAND RESTORATION

● Mr. LEAHY. Sections 357 and 358 of S. 1541 were included in an amendment to which we jointly agreed. Section 357 establishes flood water retention pilot projects under which farmers may receive incentives to restore land to fully functioning wetlands. The restoration of these wetlands will benefit their neighbors by reducing flooding.

Section 358 was included in the bill to ensure that when a farmer voluntarily restores a wetland on land now exempt from Swampbuster penalties, that land will not subsequently be considered a converted wetland under Swampbuster. Section 364 was then added because of concern that section 358 did not protect against abandonment related regulatory policies. The sections need to be rewritten to work correctly.

Would the Senator from Indiana agree that I have correctly described the history of these amendments?

Mr. LUGAR. I agree with my colleague about the history of these amendments.

Mr. LEAHY. It is important that these amendments be correctly drafted if they are included in the final bill. Would my colleague agree that we will work together in conference to develop a provision based on the following principle:

Swampbuster should operate in a manner that encourages voluntary restoration of wetlands. A farmer should not suffer a Swampbuster penalty if land he restores to a wetland later reverts to its prerestoration status. However, such a provision should be implemented in a fashion consistent with the wetland protection goals of Swampbuster.

Mr. LUGAR. I agree with my colleague and will work to rewrite this provision according to this principle in conference.●

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO OPENS AN ONLINE GATEWAY SITE TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE [GPO]

● Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the collaborative efforts of the libraries of the University of New Mexico and the U.S. Government Printing Office to make important Federal Government documents more accessible to the public. On February 29, 1996, the University of New Mexico will officially open a gateway site that will allow online access to the U.S. Government Printing Office. This online feature will allow students, constituents, and the public equal and timely access to Government documents including the Federal Register, the Congressional Calendar, congressional bills, public laws, and the United States Code.

UNM has long been a leader in education and research in both New Mexico and our Nation. This initiative reaffirms the University of New Mexico's