

commitment to building and maintaining a world class research library. The university offers outstanding programs that promote the use of invaluable documents that are included in the GPO's data base.

The GPO has chosen UNM to be one of seven libraries in the country that will provide World Wide Web access to the GPO. With the Internet connection, individuals all over the world will have the opportunity to search and access some of the most important documents in our Nation. Built on an existing campus and a public network, this gateway depository will serve as a model to the electronic library depository system nationwide.

Mr. President, for its outstanding accomplishments, sincere interest in opening the information superhighway, and its outstanding service to New Mexico and our Nation in the area of education and technology, I would like to commend the University of New Mexico.●

COMMENDING GORHAM HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE "WE THE PEOPLE . . . CITIZEN AND THE CONSTITUTION" PROGRAM

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I would like to commend 17 students from Gorham High School in Gorham, N.H. who were recently selected to compete in the national finals of the "We the People . . . Citizen and the Constitution" program to be held April 27 to 29 in Washington, DC. These high school students competed on the State level on January 29 for the opportunity to represent New Hampshire at the national competition, and will be among more than 1,200 students from 49 States and the District of Columbia to participate.

The distinguished members of the team representing New Hampshire are: Elizabeth Baker, Sarah Belanger, Mary Anne Bevin, Erika Clark, Amy Davis, Alexandria Dery, George Eichler, Kathy Fortin, Kevin Glines, Andrea Guay, Kari Horne, Kami Michaud, Chad Miller, Gina Piattoni, Amie Tanguay, Alicia Turner, and Jamie Washburn.

All 17 New Hampshire students will be tested on the Constitution and Bill of Rights before simulated congressional committees to demonstrate their knowledge of constitutional principles and their relevance to contemporary issues. The competition in Washington will consist of 2 days of hearings; and the 10 finalists, with the highest scores, will compete for the title of national winner on Capitol Hill in a congressional hearing room.

Michael Brosnan, a teacher at Gorham High School, also deserves special recognition for helping these students prepare for the intense constitutional testing. Raymond Kneeland, the District coordinator of the "We the People . . . Citizen and the Constitution" program, Holly Belson, the State coordinator, and Howard Zibel, of the New Hampshire Bar Association, all con-

tributed a significant amount of time and effort to help the students reach the national finals. I applaud all of them on their commitment to enriching the lives of these students.

The "We the People . . . Citizen and the Constitution" program provides an excellent opportunity for students to gain an informed perspective about the history and principles of our Nation's constitutional government. I wish these young constitutional experts from Gorham High School and their teacher, Michael Brosnan, the best of luck in preparing for the April National finals. We are proud to have them representing New Hampshire, and wish them luck as they prepare to be America's leaders in the 21st century.●

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

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today to add my voice to those who have already spoken in recognition of February as Black History Month. Since 1926 this Nation has designated February as the month in which we honor the achievements and contributions of African-Americans to our history, our culture, and our future.

One could also say that February is the month in which we honor our Nation's unsung heroes—from the African-American soldiers who have often received no acknowledgement for fighting in the American Revolution to the African-American poets and authors often excluded from literary anthologies. The history of African-Americans is the history of what this country has come to mean to so many people around the world. It is the story of seemingly unsurmountable odds overcome and challenges yet to be faced. This year the President has asked us all to pay a special tribute to the achievements and contributions of black women who have risen above the twin burdens of racism and sexism.

Black History Month provides our Nation with an opportunity to reflect upon the progress which we have made as a nation in our struggle to promote the constitutional principles of liberty, equality, and justice. One black woman who contributed to the preservation of those principles was Barbara Jordan. I was honored to have served alongside Barbara Jordan in the Congress, and I recall very well her steadfast devotion to our Constitution. Barbara Jordan eloquently and with great faith articulated and lived the basic principles underlying our democratic government and society. I witnessed this dedication first-hand during our service on the House Judiciary Committee during the impeachment proceedings of former President Nixon. Barbara Jordan understood that our Constitution is a precious covenant and did her utmost to defend and uphold its promises to all of the citizens of the United States. With her recent passing, our Nation has lost

one of the Constitution's great defenders, and I know that my colleagues will agree with me when I say that Barbara Jordan will be greatly missed.

Mr. President, my own State of Maryland has been blessed to be the birthplace and home of countless outstanding black Americans. Maryland was a bedrock of the underground railroad which helped many African-Americans find their way out of slavery to freedom. In fact, and Harriet Tubman, the African-American woman credited with leading more than 200 men, women, and children to freedom on the underground railroad, was a Marylander.

Born into slavery around 1821 on a Dorchester County plantation, Harriet Tubman escaped in 1849. However, instead of turning her back on those she had left behind, Harriet Tubman used her knowledge of Maryland's Eastern Shore to help other slaves escape to freedom. She was so successful that Maryland plantation owners placed a \$40,000 price on her head, dead or alive. Although she is most often remembered for her work on the underground railroad, Harriet Tubman's service to this Nation continued throughout her life. During the Civil War, she served as a spy for the Union Army as well as a scout and a nurse. After the Civil War Harriet Tubman worked to resettle Negro war refugees, to establish the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and on behalf of women's suffrage.

The history of Maryland is replete with the contributions of African-American women—many of which have gone undocumented and unrecognized. Black History Month affords all Americans an opportunity to honor our heroes both past and present, and to remind ourselves of the many national heroes whose faces do not adorn currency or postage stamps and whose stories are not told in history books or encyclopedias.

Mr. President, as we near the end of this month, I hope that each of us will take a moment to remember the lessons of Black History Month and to carry them with us throughout the year as a reminder of all that is truly possible. Two hundred years ago, how many Americans would have imagined a Barbara Jordan or an Alice Walker? Black History Month is a time to celebrate—to celebrate all of the great achievements of African-Americans, to celebrate how far this country has come, and to remind us of how much further we have to go.●

PAUL G. GOEBEL, JR.

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to mark the passing of Paul G. Goebel, Jr., insurance executive and longtime friend to the University of Michigan, Kent County Republicans, and the people of Michigan. Paul's life showed how hard work, honesty, and decency can still produce success in

America, and how they also can produce a giving character and important good works.

After graduating from the University of Michigan in 1954, Paul served a 2-year hitch in the U.S. Army. On returning home he entered the insurance business. In the mid-1960's he began work with the Goebel-Hammon agency, which became the Paul Goebel Group in the mid 1980's. This successful agency provided coverage for professional associations and businesses. In 1994 he left the business in the capable hands of his daughter, Margaret.

Paul's activities were never limited to his business. He served as president of the University of Michigan Grand Rapids Alumni Club. As early as 1968 he received the Outstanding Young Man of the Year Award from the Grand Rapids Jaycees. He was appointed an honorary member of the United Way of Kent County in 1977 and served in a variety of capacities for that agency, including president.

An Ada Township resident, Paul also was a big supporter of the Republican cause in Kent County and in Michigan as a whole. The son of Paul G. Goebel, Sr., mayor of Grand Rapids during much of the 1950's, he also served as a Kent County commissioner from 1972 to 1974 and was once chairman of the county GOP. In 1974 he launched an unsuccessful bid to win back for the Republicans the seat once held by Gerald Ford. Disappointing as it was, however, this loss could hardly mar a life filled with friendship, family, and an active desire to serve the community.

Paul passed away on February 15, just a few weeks after being diagnosed with lung cancer. My thoughts go out to his family but, sad as I am at his passing, I also feel privileged to have known a man of his warm and giving character.●

CHARLES CAMPBELL'S SPEECH IN HONOR OF SENATOR RICHARD B. RUSSELL

● Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, on January 24, 1996, I joined many of our colleagues in honoring the late Senator Richard Brevard Russell of Georgia. Almost 25 years after the death of Senator Russell, hundreds of Russell family members, friends, and former colleagues dedicated a 7-foot marble statue of Senator Russell in the rotunda of the Senate Office Building which bears his name.

In the near future, our distinguished colleague, the Honorable ROBERT C. BYRD, will insert a transcript of the ceremony into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Today, I want to share with the Senate excerpts from a speech delivered last fall at the Governor's Mansion in Atlanta by Mr. Charles E. Campbell, president of the Richard B. Russell Foundation in Atlanta. I am grateful to Mr. William Jordan, my friend and a former senior staff assistant to Senator Russell, for making this text available to me.

Mr. President, I ask that excerpts of Mr. Campbell's speech be printed in the RECORD so that it may be part of the historical record of Senator Russell's distinguished career in public service.

The material follows:

REMARKS BY CHARLES E. CAMPBELL AT THE RUSSELL STATUE LUNCHEON, OCTOBER 23, 1995

Thank you, Governor Miller. First, I would like to express the appreciation of the Russell Foundation to Governor Miller and Senator Nunn for hosting this luncheon today. Zell Miller and Sam Nunn have long been friends of Richard Russell and of the Russell Foundation.

I had the privilege of working for the last 6 years of Senator Russell's life as a member of his staff in Washington. Today, I have the honor to serve as Chairman of the Richard Russell Foundation. The Russell Foundation is a non-profit corporation established by admirers of Senator Russell in Georgia. It supports numerous activities related to the preservation of the Senator's memory, his records and discussion of public policy questions in which Senator Russell had a particular interest.

Next January will mark the 25th anniversary of Richard Russell's death. At that time, we will have an opportunity to participate in an event that will not only bring great credit to Senator Russell but to our State as well. I refer to the dedication of the Richard B. Russell Statue. The Russell Statue is a 7-foot marble statue that will be placed in the Rotunda area of the Russell Senate Office Building. The Russell Senate Office Building is the oldest and most prestigious of the three senate office buildings in Washington. In 1972—the year after Senator Russell died—the Congress, through joint resolution, renamed what had been known as the "Old Senate Office Building" as the "Richard B. Russell Senate Office Building." The Russell Senate Office Building is one of the most important buildings in our Nation's Capitol. It was there that such momentous events in the history of our country took place as the hearings to inquire into President Truman's dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur during the Korean War (hearings which Senator Russell chaired incidentally), the announcement of John F. Kennedy's presidential campaign, the Senate Watergate hearings (of which Senator Talmadge was such an important part), and, more recently, the Clarence Thomas confirmation hearings.

The dedication of the Russell Statue at 4 p.m. on January 24, 1996 will focus on three distinct aspects of Senator Russell's Senate career: (1) Richard B. Russell—A President's Senator; (2) Richard B. Russell—A Senator's Senator and (3) Richard B. Russell—Georgia's Senator.

The President of the United States has been invited to speak on the first topic and, while he has made no final commitment, the initial indications are positive for his participation. Senator Robert Byrd, the former Majority Leader of the Senate, and Senator Robert Dole, the present Majority Leader of the Senate, have both agreed to speak on Richard B. Russell—a Senator's Senator. Our Governor will speak on the topic of "Richard B. Russell—Georgia's Senator." Senator Sam Nunn will serve as Master of Ceremonies.

Many of you in this room knew Richard Russell personally and many others of you know him by reputation. His career was one of the most outstanding in our Nation's history. He served 50 continuous years in public office. He served 10 years in the Georgia House of Representatives, including the last 4 as Speaker. He became Speaker of the Georgia House in 1926 before he was even 30 years of age. He became Georgia's youngest

Governor in 1930 at age 32 during the depths of the great depression. The administration of Governor Russell was one of decisive change in our State—he cut the number of State agencies from 102 to 17 and cut the cost of Government by 20 percent. At the same time, there were numerous progressive achievements of the Russell administration including the creation of a unified system of higher education under a Board of Regents insulated from politics. That system survives today.

When a Senate seat became vacant in 1932, Governor Russell ran successfully and took office at the age of 34 on January 12, 1933. He was the Nation's youngest Senator.

Richard Russell served 38 years in the U.S. Senate, becoming the first person in the history of the United States to serve over half their life in the Senate. During this time, from 1933 through 1970—he never missed a single opening session of Congress. You might call him the Cal Ripken of the Senate.

Senator Russell's Senate career was perhaps unique in the history of our Country. No Senator, at least in modern times, has amassed the power and influence that Richard Russell enjoyed both in the Senate itself and at the White House.

When we refer to Richard Russell as a "President's Senator" we are referring to the fact that he enjoyed an extremely close relationship with every American President from Franklin Roosevelt through Richard Nixon and was a confidential advisor of every one of them.

Four of the Presidents with whom Senator Russell served—Harry Truman, John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon—had previously served in the Senate where Richard Russell was the preeminent Senator. He knew them all well and they all knew before they arrived at the White House that Richard Russell was the foremost congressional authority on national security and a Senator who was good to his word in all matters. The other two Presidents—Franklin Roosevelt and Dwight Eisenhower—also had extensive prior relationships with Senator Russell. Franklin Roosevelt and Richard Russell became friends as young men when they were both serving as Governor of their States—Franklin Roosevelt in New York and Richard Russell here in Georgia.

In fact, at the 1932 Democratic National Convention, Richard Russell made a nominating speech for Franklin Roosevelt in the first of Roosevelt's four successful campaigns for the White House. Even though he was a new Senator at the time, Richard Russell had a significant leadership role in the Senate in passing New Deal farm legislation that created the Farmer's Home Administration, established farm price supports and soil conservation protection measures. During this time, he authored the National School Lunch Program.

Senator Russell, as a result of his position of influence on the Senate Armed Services Committee, dealt extensively with Dwight Eisenhower when General Eisenhower was the Supreme Allied Commander in World War II. They had become close friends before 1952 when General Eisenhower was elected President. Their friendship continued and grew during the Eisenhower Presidency.

One characteristic that was dominant in Senator Russell's relationship not only with Presidents but with everyone else was his staunch independence. No matter how close a friend he was of a President nor how much political pressure was brought to bear on him, he steadfastly refused to support any measure in which he did not personally believe. Probably the two Presidents who were the closest personally to Richard Russell were Franklin Roosevelt and Lyndon Johnson. However, in both instances, Richard