

Unfortunately, the proliferation of PAC's and special interest contributions in our election system has overtaken most other forms of democratic involvement. Because of the high costs of running campaigns, especially the cost of purchasing television ads, American political campaign funding is dominated by special interest contributions.

It should not surprise us that the American public has become increasingly cynical as this trend has become worse. This public disillusionment contributes to pessimism about the future of our Government and has led to a disturbing lack of faith in our democratic institutions. Despite the good efforts of many grassroots citizen organizations and elected officials, every attempt in Congress to reform the campaign finance system since 1979 has failed.

This lack of progress is not the fault of one political party or one branch of government. Democrats and Republicans have tried to push through meaningful reform for the last two decades, and reasonable people can disagree about the best course for the future. But, this gridlock must not be allowed to stand any longer. The American public is demanding a fundamental change in the way campaigns are financed and we must act this year to implement that change.

These are the reasons that I am cosponsoring S. 1219, the Senate Campaign Finance Reform Act. This legislation, sponsored by Senator McCAIN and my Wisconsin colleague Russ FEINGOLD, is the first meaningful bipartisan campaign finance bill to be seriously considered in two decades. The fact that the House of Representatives has a similar bipartisan bill only adds credibility to this proposal.

S. 1219 strikes at the heart at much of what is wrong with our campaign finance system: it eliminates PAC contributions; caps the amounts that can be spent in campaigns; curtails the practice of bundling contributions; and closes the loopholes allowing so-called "soft money" contributions. The legislation establishes many of these limits through a voluntary system, thereby conforming with Supreme Court rulings governing campaign financing.

Like many Senators, if I had drafted my own bill, I would have omitted some provisions of this legislation and included others. But any meaningful bipartisan reform must be a compromise between competing proposals. And campaign finance reform must be done in a bipartisan fashion—legislation crafted by one party and rammed through the Congress will not and should not get the support of the American people.

Mr. President, I recognize there are deep divisions among Members of Congress over the how to reform our campaign finance system. These divisions have led to stalemate after stalemate over twenty years. And without serious reform the American public will continue to mistrust not only the way we

elect candidates, but the very fundamental precepts of our Government. This must not go on.

S. 1219 is the best option currently moving through the Congress to renew America's faith in our elections and curtail the influence of special interest contributions. I am pleased to add my name as a cosponsor of this bill, and urge my colleagues to join us in this important effort.

TRIBUTE TO PLYMOUTH STATE COLLEGE ON THEIR 125TH ANNIVERSARY

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Plymouth State College on the occasion of their 125th anniversary. I would like to congratulate this outstanding educational institution on reaching such an important milestone. The trustees, faculty, and students should be proud of the academic excellence and high education standards the college represents; not just in the State of New Hampshire but all over New England.

Located in the foothills of the White Mountains in New Hampshire, Plymouth State College, originally named the Plymouth Normal School, first opened its doors on March 15, 1871 to 80 students pursuing teaching degrees. Today, over 125 years later, 4,000 students attend Plymouth State College, pursuing degrees in the performing arts, the sciences, social work, languages, humanities, interdisciplinary studies, the social sciences, business, and many other academic fields.

The history of Plymouth State College originally stemmed from the Holmes Plymouth Academy, which dates back to 1808, as one of the first teaching institutions in New England. In 1871, the academy buildings were presented to the State of New Hampshire and the campus was renamed the Plymouth Normal School. The school began to grow at a steady rate during the late 1800's. Rounds Hall, which included a library and classrooms, was dedicated in August 1891. The growth of the Normal School under Dr. Charles C. Rounds caused the State legislature to appropriate funds for a new dormitory called Normal Hall. During the turn of the century, the enrollment of the Normal School increased, approaching 150 students.

From 1911 to 1946, Dr. Ernest Silver served as the college's principal. In 1911, Dr. Silver hired the famous American poet and New Hampshire native, Robert L. Frost, to teach psychology and the history of education. Robert Frost also shared Dr. Silver's residence, a house opposite Normal Hall that had recently been purchased. During Dr. Silver's administration, the school saw another period of campus expansion and modernization including the opening of the new training school providing added space in Rounds Hall for manual training and other classes. Two new dormitories were constructed, a modern library was built, and facilities

for recreation and physical education were improved.

In 1939, Plymouth Normal School changed its name again to Plymouth Teacher's College. Construction and expansion increased during the 1950's and the new Lamson Library was built across Highland Street in 1964. Boyd Hall, a new fieldhouse and gym were built in 1968 and 1969. The fieldhouse contains an indoor track, gymnasium, swimming pool, and other facilities for the physical education program at the college.

Just last year, the Hartman Union Building opened its new facility on the property where the old high school once stood. This student center contains a full-size court, weight room, snackbar, bookstore, the college radio station, the college newspaper, a sidewalk cafe, complete U.S. Postal Mail Service, and many more student services.

Most recently, Plymouth State College added a business program to the numerous choices of degrees students can pursue at the college. Today's president of the college, Donald Wharton, believes that every student must receive a strong education and specialized instruction in a particular field. The faculty and staff at Plymouth State College are proud of the fine reputation the teaching program has received over the years, and the specialized degrees in liberal arts majors.

Congratulations to 125 years of academic excellence. Plymouth State College has provided outstanding instruction and a superior learning environment for New Hampshire students for years. Best wishes for continued success and expansion in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO DAVID PACKARD

• Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, the Nation lost a great leader Tuesday with the death of David Packard. He was the first and greatest of the acquisition reformers in the top reaches of the Pentagon. As Deputy Secretary of Defense in the first Nixon administration, he fostered competition in a wide range of programs, including the Air Force fighter program that produced the F-16 and F-18. He helped found the Defense Systems Management College at Fort Belvoir in order to bring modern management techniques to the defense acquisition system. And throughout the almost quarter century since he stepped down as Deputy Secretary of Defense, he continued in an advisory capacity to the most senior reaches of Government to argue for the need for change in the way the Pentagon develops and buys weapon systems.

It is perhaps fitting that under Secretary Bill Perry's leadership, the reforms which Mr. Packard advocated for so long are now taking firm root throughout the military services. Dr. Perry and all the reformers with whom I have had the pleasure of working during my 13 years service in the Senate

point to David Packard as the first to show the way toward a more rational acquisition system.

Mr. President, I am grateful that I was able to work with David Packard over the last decade on several important issues. He was at an age when most people stop work and take up retirement. But not David Packard. He would answer the call of public service whenever it sounded. He suffered from a bad back, and taking transcontinental plane flights forced him to endure real pain to serve his country, but serve he did.

David Packard always was focused on the art of the possible. He knew that change was incremental and he would take what progress he could make today to build for another day. I first met him in 1985. He came to me, a Democrat then in the minority here in the Senate, because I had indicated an interest in a report he had written in 1983 for the White House Science Council. Its topic was how to improve the Federal Government-operated research laboratories. He had called for significant changes in personnel policy, in acquisition of laboratory equipment, and in improving laboratory infrastructure.

The most important change he and his panel had advocated was to allow all the laboratories to go to a more flexible personnel system along the lines of the system then in place at the Naval Weapons Center at China Lake, CA. Mr. Packard had been frustrated by the slow pace of the Reagan administration in considering his panel's proposals. He wanted to jumpstart congressional consideration with my help and that of then Congressman Don Fuqua, another Democrat.

Unfortunately, all we were able to win in the short run was the adoption of a flexible personnel system at the National Bureau of Standards, now the National Institute of Standards and Technology. As predicted, that personnel system has worked very well and helped NIST maintain its leadership in a broad range of technologies. As usual, David Packard was ahead of his time. What he recommended more than a decade ago on lab personnel reform is now part of the effort to reinvent the Pentagon's laboratories.

Mr. President, I will miss David Packard's wisdom and guidance, and so will many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle. There's a passage from T. E. Lawrence's book *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, which reads:

All men dream, but not equally. Some dream by night in the dusty recesses of their minds, and wake in the day to find it is vanity. But the dreamers of the day are dangerous men. For they act their dream with open eyes to make it possible.

David Packard was a dreamer of the day who deserves to be remembered by a grateful Nation for the dreams he made possible. I am glad to have known him.●

SAGINAW HIGH SCHOOL TROJANS

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the Saginaw High

School boys basketball team. On Saturday, March 23, 1996, the Trojans from Saginaw, MI, won the Michigan Class A State basketball championship over Southfield Lathrup by a score of 67 to 60. The game took place in front of 11,000 raucous fans at Michigan State University's Breslin Center.

The Trojans showed great character in their journey to the State championship. In their semifinal game, the Trojans rebounded from a 19-point deficit to win and move on to the championship. Once again in the championship game, the Trojans had to come back from a large deficit to win—this time they were behind by 12 points.

In the championship game, the Trojans succeeded against great odds. The story of David and Goliath comes to mind when envisioning the game between Saginaw and Southfield Lathrup. Saginaw High faced a team with a considerable size advantage, but the Trojans were not intimidated and continued to play the way they had all season long, stressing teamwork and defense. The Trojans caused 21 turnovers, scoring 22 points off those turnovers.

The Trojans' hard work and determination which marked their championship victory is nothing new to those familiar with the team. The Trojans' coach, Marshall Thomas, said after the game, "No other team will outwork us." The Trojans have surely shown us how hard they will work and what heart they have in coming back from two large deficits to win the Michigan State championship.

But it wasn't just the team who showed great heart in winning the State championship, as the players and coaches are quick to point out. Support from the students, faculty and community was vital for the Trojans to overcome such long odds. Trojans' fans traveled all over the State to cheer their team on to victory. The fans continued to give their team strong support regardless of the score of the game.

I know that my Senate colleagues join me in congratulating Saginaw High School on winning the Michigan Class A State basketball championship.●

THE DEATH OF HUNG WO CHING

● Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to a very dear friend and pioneer Hawaii businessman, Hung Wo Ching, Aloha Airgroup vice chairman, who died on March 26, 1996, in Honolulu. Since 1958, Mr. Ching served on the interisland carrier's board of directors and held a number of executive positions with the company. Under his leadership, Aloha Airlines Inc. grew from an upstart airline to become the dominant interisland carrier in the State of Hawaii.

Hung Wo Ching was raised in Hawaii by immigrant parents from Canton, China. He graduated from Honolulu's McKinley High School in 1931 and at-

tended the University of Hawaii. Following his freshman year, he studied liberal arts at Yenching University in Beijing, China.

In 1935, he returned to the United States and completed his undergraduate education at Utah State University, where he earned a bachelor's degree in agricultural economics. In 1945, he received his doctorate in agricultural economics from Cornell University. When he was 41 years old, he attended Harvard University as a visiting scholar.

In 1945, Mr. Ching traveled to Tientsin, China to start a sugarbeet industry. The outbreak of civil war in China 2 years later put an end to those dreams, and he returned to Hawaii to concentrate on his real estate investments. Shortly after his return to Hawaii, the founder of Trans Pacific Airlines encouraged him to invest in his upstart airline.

In addition to being on Aloha's board of directors, Mr. Ching was also a director for Bishop Insurance of Hawaii, Inc., and the chairman of the board of directors of Diamond Head Memorial Park and Nuuanu Memorial Park. He was an honorary trustee of the U.S. Committee for Economic Development and the Bishop Museum, and a member of the advisory councils of Cornell University and Utah State University. He was a member of the Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, the Hawaiian Civic Club, and the advisory board of Liliuokalani Trust.

Over the years, Mr. Ching has held trusteeships and directorships with many Hawaii companies and charitable foundations, including Bishop Estate, Bank of Hawaii, Alexander and Baldwin, Matson Navigation Co., Hawaiian Telephone, Hawaiian Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Hawaiian Western Steel, Ltd., and Hauoli Sales, Ltd.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues in the Senate to join me in paying tribute to the memory of Hung Wo Ching, and pass along our deepest sympathies to his wife, Elizabeth, and his children and grandchildren.●

THE LEARNING WINDOW

● Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, Newsweek magazine on February 19, 1996, published an article regarding research that is underway by several pediatric neurobiologists in the United States on the development of a child's brain. The research examined the significance of early childhood experiences, particularly for children ages 0-3, on the development of the brain.

According to researchers, "it's the experiences of early childhood, determining which neurons are used, that wire the circuit of the brain as surely as a programmer at a keyboard reconfigures the circuits in a computer. Which keys that are typed—which experiences a child has—determines whether the child grows up to be