

passionate believer in democracy and especially in American democracy. I had the privilege of traveling all over Maine and all this country with him. Back when I was on Senator Muskie's staff we didn't have the resources available today so we used to share a motel room in small towns all across Maine as I drove him from one appearance to another. And I can recall the many times he spoke of his Father who he greatly admired and who he was very influenced by. His Father was a Polish immigrant who, like many others who fled from tyranny, flourished in the free air of this blessed land. No person I have ever heard of and few in our history could match Ed Muskie's eloquence on the meaning of America. Once in public office, his profound respect for American democracy led him to act always with dignity and restraint, lest he dishonor those he represented. As a result, he was the ideal in public service, a man who accomplished much without ever compromising his principles or his dignity. Character is what you are when you are alone in the dark as well as with others in the daylight. Ed Muskie's character was strong. Strong enough to light up other people's lives. He taught us that integrity is more important than winning. That real knowledge counts more than slogans or sound bites. That we should live our values rather than parading them for public approval. Many years ago, Maine's greatest poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, wrote of another great man these words: "Were a star quenched on high for ages would its light still traveling downward from the sky shine on our mortal sight. So when a great man dies for years beyond our kin, the light he leaves behind him lies upon the paths of men." A great man has died and for years his life will shine upon our paths. Goodbye Ed, may God bless you and welcome you.

Remarks by President Jimmy Carter

Ed Muskie had the appearance, the mannerisms, the actions of a true statesman. I first knew about him was when I became Governor and faced the almost overwhelming lobbying pressure from the power companies with their smokestacks spewing forth back smoke and the thirteen pump mills in our state that were destroying our rivers. I saw the difficulty then of an incredible political battle. But there was a hero in Washington which has been mentioned several times who faced much greater lobbying pressure from nationwide pollutants of our streams and air. Ed Muskie changed all of that. One of my heroes in Georgia was Dr. Benjamin Mays a graduate of Bates College which was very close to Ed Muskie. And in an unpublicized way, Ed Muskie was also a champion of basic civil rights at a time when it wasn't popular to be so. And he and Dr. Benjamin Mays worked hand-in-hand to inspire people like me and other governors and public servants around the country who looked on him with great admiration. I hope everyone here will read the prayer on the back of the program that George just mentioned that was given by Ed Muskie at a Presidential prayer breakfast in 1969, and see how pertinent it is to our nation's capital today, how Ed Muskie is needed. We saw then a budget problem in Washington and he decided to do something about it. He helped orchestrate and get passed a new budget law. He became the first Chairman of the Budget Committee and despite the equally formidable challenges that we now face, that he faced then, he was able to bring order out of chaos and to work harmoniously not only with the Senators, but members of the House of Representatives, jealous of their own prerogatives and with the Presidents who served with him. Democrats and Republicans, President Nixon, President Ford, and President

me. I think that Ed was so successful in bringing this coalition together and healing the disparities between Capitol Hill and the White House, because when he spoke you knew at least three things: First, he deeply believed what he said, second, he knew what he was talking about, and third, it was the absolute truth. So I admired him from a distance until the Spring of 1972 when Ed was campaigning for President and he came down to Atlanta for a fund-raiser. I very eagerly invited him to spend the night with me at the Governor's mansion because of my admiration and because I had in the back of my mind, you won't believe this, the thought that he was going to get the nomination and he might be looking for a southern governor to be his running mate. So I wanted to make a good impression on him and I wanted him to think that I was a little more sophisticated than I was. So that night in the so-called Presidential suite in the front of the Governor's mansion, late at night he was very tired, he had been campaigning all day, and I said "Senator would you like to have a drink?" He said "yes Governor I believe I would." I said "well what would you like," he said "I'd like Scotch and milk." I was taken aback. I knew about Bourbon and Branch Water and a few other drinks of that kind but I tried to put on the appearance of being knowledgeable and I left him in the room and went down to the kitchen to prepare a drink. I got about halfway down the hall and a terrible question came to me and I went back into the room and I think ruined all my chances of being on the ticket. I said "is that sweet milk or buttermilk?" He very gently said "sweet milk." Later when I was elected President, I turned to Ed Muskie as one of my closest and most valued advisers. He was still a hero to me and I turned to him often. In 1980, as some of you would remember, my administration was in trouble. Fifty-three hostages were still being held by militants in Iran. In April we tried to rescue them and my Secretary of State in protest resigned with a great deal of public fanfare. I was facing a revolution in my own party from Senator Kennedy and others who were more liberal than I and it seemed very doubtful that I would even be renominated as an incumbent President. I turned to Ed Muskie who had a secure seat in the U.S. Senate and I ask him if he would serve as Secretary of State, and after checking with George and others, he said "yes." In a way I thought that I was doing him a big favor but when we had the little ceremony in the White House, I introduced him as the new Secretary of State being willing to serve and his comment was, "Mr. President, I'm not going to say thanks, I'm going to wait a few months and then make a judgment about whether I thank you or not." But he brought to the State Department, as Madeleine just pointed out, his formidable knowledge as a long-time Chairman of the Budget Committee, of every domestic and foreign policy program that our nation had and that statesmanship from Maine that let the members of our Congress, the people of our nation and leaders throughout the world know, that here was a man who spoke with absolute integrity. When the Prime Minister of Japan passed away, Ohira, who was one of my closest friends as Leon has pointed out, I wasn't going to mention this, we went to the funeral with a very devout expression on our face but arranged to stop in Alaska for a day of fishing which Ed suggested as a way for me to forget my troubles. I don't guess he was worried about his own troubles. We went to a little lake about an hour and one-half helicopter flight from Anchorage and were fishing for Grayling and I have to confirm part of Leon's story, I did catch 15 or 20 Grayling, the Secret Service were quite a

distance from me I might add, and Ed only caught one fish. So after we got through fishing, Ed came up to me and said "Mr. President, I'd like to make a comment about the trip" and I waited for his approval and he said "you really need to practice your cast" and I said "thank you very much, Mr. Secretary." Later he sent me a wonderful fishing rod that I still have Leon. In the last few days of our administration it was Ed Muskie's integrity, his sound judgment, his wisdom and his determination and his patience that had made it possible for us to bring every hostage home, safe into freedom. Typically, Ed Muskie did not seek any credit for that achievement, he let others take the credit. I looked up last night the citation I read when I gave Ed Muskie the Presidential Medal of Freedom. "As Senator and Secretary of State, candidate and citizen, Edmund Muskie has captured for himself a place in the public eye and in the public's heart. Devoted to his nation and our ideals, he has performed heroically and with great fortitude in a time of great challenge." His response was you forgot that I was also Governor. This week I made a statement about my friend Ed Muskie and I closed the statement by saying of all the people I've ever known, no one was better qualified to be President of the United States but Jane, I'd like to say now that I don't believe many Presidents in history have ever contributed as much to the quality of life of people in our nation and around the world as your husband, Edmund Muskie. I am grateful to him. Thank you very much.

Remarks by Edmund S. Muskie, Jr.

I could not be more proud than to be here to read to you a prayer that my father wrote. He delivered this prayer at the Presidential Prayer Breakfast here in Washington, DC in January of 1969.

"Our father, we are gathered here this morning, perplexed and deeply troubled. We are grateful for the many blessings You have bestowed upon us.—the great resources of land and people—the freedom to apply them to uses of our own choosing—the successes which have marked our efforts. We are perplexed that, notwithstanding these blessings, we have not succeeded in making possible a life of promise for all our people. In that growing dissatisfaction threatens our unity and our progress towards peace and justice. We are deeply troubled that we may not be able to agree upon the common purposes and the basis for mutual trust which are essential if we are to overcome these difficulties. And so, our Father, we turn to you for help. Teach us to listen to one another, with the kind of attention which is receptive to points of view, however different, with a healthy skepticism as to our own infallibility. Teach us to understand one another with the kind of sensitivity which springs from deeply-seated sympathy and compassion. Teach us to trust one another, beyond mere tolerance, with a willingness to take the chance on the perfectibility of our fellow men. Teach us to help one another, beyond charity, in the kind of mutual involvement which is essential if a free society is to work. We ask it in Jesus' name, Amen."

CRISIS IN LIBERIA

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, the resumption of violence in Liberia is of great concern to me. A factional stand-off over an ousted government minister has led to widespread looting, arson, and murder, plunging the country into a state of chaos. This spasm of violence is the first major interruption of the Abuja Accords, which have held peace together in Liberia since last August.

The deterioration of Liberia is disheartening. Since 1989, the civil war has caused the deaths of more than 150,000 people and has displaced more than 800,000. Thousands of children have been conscripted to the armed forces. The resumption of violence threatens the lives of even more Liberians. The potential of a massive humanitarian disaster is high, as supplies of food and water dwindle, sanitary conditions deteriorate, and outbreaks of cholera erupt.

Mr. President, The United States has a special responsibility toward Liberia. Founded in the early 19th century by freed slaves, the United States and Liberia have had almost 150 years of uninterrupted friendship. In World War II, the airfields and ports of Liberia were a key part of the link to supply the battlefields in North Africa and Europe. During the cold war, the people of Liberia were at many times the only reliable ally of the United States in Africa. Liberia served as a "listening post" and headquarters to the United States intelligence services. At the United Nations, Liberia consistently voted for the United States position even when this position was unpopular with other developing nations.

In addition, I would like to add that I have a special interest in this war-devastated country as so many emigrants from Liberia have settled in Rhode Island. Just this morning, a delegation of approximately 400 Liberian-Americans who live in my State participated in an impressive demonstration of their eagerness for peace to be restored to this tragically war-torn country.

These Rhode Islanders, led by longtime community leader Lady Bush, marched several miles into downtown Providence where they demonstrated in front of the Federal Courthouse Building and met with members of my staff and the staff of my colleague, Senator CHAFEE.

The demonstrators presented a petition, entitled "Plea for an Immediate End To the Human Carnage in Liberia." It urges active U.S. Government efforts to end the fighting and places the blame for the latest outbreak of terror and fighting squarely on the assorted warlords whose forces control various portions of the capital and the country.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of that petition be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

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

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, it is understandable that the international community is hesitant about investing anything more in Liberia. It is up to the faction leaders who constituted the last Council of State and who control the rival forces to stop the looting and killing and to rebuild a sense of national unity. The rival warlords must demonstrate that they are ready for

peace. The people of Liberia should not have to endure any more violence. If the United States pulls out of Liberia, it will certainly put the last nail in the coffin for this poor, African nation. Moreover, if the situation in Liberia continues to unravel, the regional implications will be of monumental proportions.

I believe the United States must have an immediate response to this crisis. As a result, I am cosponsor of the resolution introduced this afternoon by my distinguished colleague from Wisconsin, Senator FEINGOLD. Among others, this resolution urges the administration to support West African peacekeepers, to influence other nations to support the peacekeeping force, and to lead efforts in the United Nations to sanction those parties which violate the U.N. arms embargo on Liberia.

I would like to add that it is imperative that the international community, at its highest levels, make public their views on the atrocities in Liberia. The international community, moreover, must actively engage with ECOMOG and ECOWAS, to find a lasting solution. And most importantly, I call upon the competing warlords to stop the pillaging of Liberia. There has already been too much bloodshed, too much hope lost.

EXHIBIT 1

LIBERIAN COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
OF RHODE ISLAND, INC.,
Providence, RI, April 18, 1996.

Petition of the Liberian Community Association of Rhode Island to the Government of the United States

Subject: Plea for an Immediate End To the Human Carnage in Liberia

Whereas the Republic of Liberia was founded and funded by humanitarian societies in the United States, with the appropriation and assistance of the American Government as a safe haven for emancipated people of color;

And whereas throughout its one hundred forty nine years of independence, the people and Government of these United States of America have manifested friendly and benign interest in Liberia's right to exist as a sovereign state, lending aid in times of national exigencies and emergencies;

And whereas Liberia has always shown its gratitude and appreciation to the Government and people of the United States by being staunch ally and trusted African friend during times and circumstances critical to the national interest of the United States;

And whereas the on-going genocidal civil conflict in Liberia resulted from the rash, diabolical, dictatorial, and military rules which set the stage for subsequent atrocities and infrastructure destruction, causing the displacement at home and abroad of over one half the population, many of whom are stranded in the United States;

And whereas the civil war since 1989 has resulted into the slaughter of a quarter million people, most of whom are civilians; women, children and the elderly;

And whereas the war-lords do not have the fortitude to honor the many peace accords that they themselves signed, resulting into the carnage that began on April 5, 1996 and continues to date, described by the international press and the United States Government as the worst in three years;

And whereas the EMOMOG has proven that it cannot enforce the cease-fire, monitor the

disarmament process and protect innocent civilians;

And whereas the rebels and government troops, some as young as six are still heavily armed;

And whereas the recent carnage that began April 5, 1996 is so war torn that the United States is evacuating its citizens from Liberia;

And whereas the recent massacre of women and children is so contiguous that Americans, Americans of Liberian descent, and Liberians residing in Rhode Island convened on April 14, 1996 and after deliberation resolved that the organization petitions the United States Government to intervene to help bring the carnage to an immediate end.

We therefore, appeal to the United States to:

1. intervene directly to bring the carnage to an end;
2. use it economic, diplomatic and military leverages to encourage the warring factions to call for, and honor a true cease-fire and disarmament;
3. convene a meeting of the war-lords in the United States to work out modalities for the enforcement of the cease-fire as in the case of Bosnia;
4. to help plan, monitor, and enforce the disarmament process;
5. impose an embargo on the shipment of arms to any of the warring factions;
6. freeze all assets of the war-lords, their family members, and representatives; and
7. deny all war-lords, their family members and representatives visas to travel to the United States except for a conference to resolve the conflict.

We call on all peace loving countries of the world, the United Nations and other international organizations to join the United States, a country of goodwill that has practically resolved all conflicts in modern times, to do the same for Liberia. We are pleading. Please help us.

NUCLEAR SECURITY

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to call attention to the single greatest security threat to Americans in the post-cold war ERA—the possibility that weapons of mass destruction could be acquired by rogue states, criminal organizations, or terrorists, and used against American targets.

In the coming weeks, I hope that this body will have the opportunity to act on the Chemical Weapons Convention and reduce one portion of this threat.

Today, however, as President Clinton prepares to join President Yeltsin and the G-7 leaders in Moscow for a nuclear safety and security summit over the next 2 days, I would like to focus my remarks on the nuclear threat.

President Clinton has placed nuclear nonproliferation at the top of the U.S. national security agenda—he is clearly committed and willing to lead on this issue. Vice President GORE's regular meetings with Russian Prime Minister Chernomyrdin also have advanced nuclear security. Indeed, in the last 3 years we have seen important agreements and cooperative projects between U.S. officials and their counterparts in Russia and other Republics of the former Soviet Union.

Despite these positive steps, however, the threat before us remains immense, and the path to nuclear security remains long and difficult. We need to understand the potential magnitude of

the threat, and muster the resolve and resources to address it effectively.

THE NATURE OF THE THREAT

Mr. President, Soviet nuclear missiles no longer point at American cities. With the START process, we have also seen and hopefully will continue to see significant reductions in strategic nuclear weapons in the former Soviet Union. But these arms control successes should not give us a false sense of security.

Over 100,000 weapons or weapons equivalent material remain strewn—literally strewn—about Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus. The centralized system that prevented the possible theft or diversion of this immense quantity of fissile material during the cold war no longer exists.

I should also note that each year as more nuclear warheads are dismantled, additional tons of weapons-grade material move from relatively more secure military facilities to less secure nuclear storage facilities. The 3,000 warheads that are dismantled each year yield 15 tons of plutonium and 45 tons of highly-enriched uranium.

Of this veritable cornucopia of dangerous fissile material spread across the territory of the former Soviet Union, only a small fraction would be required to wreak unspeakable damage.

It takes only 25 kilograms of highly enriched uranium or 8 kilograms of plutonium to create a weapon capable of massive destruction. We are talking about an amount of uranium the size of a softball—or a baseball in the case of plutonium. That small amount of material could be easily concealed and transported in a sturdy briefcase or a backpack.

As my colleagues know, the greatest barrier to overcome in manufacturing a nuclear weapon is acquiring the appropriate grade and quantity of fissile material. After that, it just takes a little time, money, and technical know-how.

A determined terrorist or rogue state does not even need to build a perfectly designed atomic bomb with the highest grade fissile material to create unimaginable terror. A weapon built of crude, low-grade nuclear material such as a nuclear radiological device would be sufficient to generate widespread panic.

This is not just doomsday rhetoric. Does anyone actually deny that there exists a great demand today for nuclear material? Those who are not yet convinced need only consider the chilling incidents that have occurred over the last few years. As my colleagues are well aware, gram and kilogram quantities of weapons-grade uranium—almost surely leaked from the former Soviet Union—have been seized in Moscow, Munich, and Prague. In addition, dismantled parts of Soviet nuclear missiles have made their way to Iraq.

We know that the demand exists. We also know that the supply exists. Ele-

mentary economics tells us that without intervention, a supply curve and a demand curve will intersect—and you will have a transaction. It is incumbent upon us to intervene and prevent even one of these potentially deadly transactions from occurring.

These are the key challenges we face in doing so:

How do we develop a comprehensive accounting system for all nuclear material in the former Soviet Union?

How do we gather and physically protect nuclear material in a limited number of secure sites?

How do we safely dispose of excess nuclear material?

How do we prevent the theft and smuggling of nuclear material?

And, how do we prevent former Soviet nuclear experts from selling their knowhow to rogue states or terrorists?

The answers to these questions are not exclusively of concern to the United States. They are vitally important to Western Europe, Japan, and even to Russia.

THE SITUATION IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Perhaps it would be useful if I briefly walked through what we know about the situation in Russia today to demonstrate the difficulties we face in meeting these challenges.

First, the collapse of the Soviet command and control security system has been replaced by chaos and the absence of many controls at sites where nuclear materials are stored. In the context of Russia's current tumultuous social and economic conditions, we are talking about an environment conducive to theft and extortion.

Second, the Soviet Union had no comprehensive accounting system for nuclear weapons and fissile material—certainly no computerized inventory. In other words, we—including the Russians—do not even know exactly where all of the Soviet Nuclear material is stored or how much of it exists. We think most nuclear material is located in 80 to 100 sites. But there may be another 40 sites. We think the Soviet Union produced some 1,200 metric tons of highly enriched uranium and some 200 metric tons of plutonium. Needless to say, it would be difficult to determine if a few kilograms of this material were misplaced here and there.

Third, the lack of physical protection of nuclear material in the former Soviet Union is shocking. Nuclear material is stored in containers without seals to prevent tampering. Many of the labs, research centers, and power plants with nuclear material do not have perimeter fences, electronic sensors, or monitoring cameras to deter and detect intruders. Instead, U.S. officials have seen nuclear rods stored in metal lockers secured with padlocks. According to the Russian Government, 80 percent of its nuclear facilities—80 percent—do not have radiation detectors to prevent those on the inside from walking out the door with nuclear material.

Fourth, there are nuclear technicians and guards at these facilities who have

not been paid in months. I have heard that the senior staff of one nuclear facility abandon their posts a few hours a day to tend to their potato gardens, so that they will have food to eat. It seems to me that these conditions are so ripe for corruption that the threat of an inside job is much greater than the threat of an outside thief entering a nuclear facility—as easy as that may be.

Fifth, current border controls throughout the former Soviet Union are notoriously weak. If smuggled nuclear material passes through Europe, we have some chance that intelligence officials and law enforcement can interdict it. However, trafficking routes through the Caucasus or Central Asia are another story—the chances of successful interdiction are slim to none.

Finally, we have the problem of the thousands of nuclear scientists and technicians in the former Soviet Union with knowledge about nuclear weapons who are looking for ways to make a living in the new world order. Their expertise would certainly be welcome in some aspiring nuclear states that immediately come to mind.

THE U.S. RESPONSE

After a slow start 4 years ago, many of these problems are now being addressed by our Departments of Defense and Energy. The Energy Department, for example, has equipped a number of nuclear facilities in the former Soviet Union with fences, monitors, and sensors. The United States Enrichment Corporation has arranged for the purchase of 500 metric tons of highly enriched uranium to be converted into commercial reactor fuel. Newly created international research institutes have employed hundreds of Russian nuclear scientists. Such cooperative efforts need to be evaluated and duplicated on a much larger scale.

I commend my distinguished colleagues Senator NUNN and Senator LUGAR for bringing attention to global proliferation threats through Senator NUNN's recent hearings of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations and Senator LUGAR's hearings last August on the issue of Loose Nukes. I might add that Senator LUGAR's hearings are the only hearings that have been held on this critical issue in the Foreign Relations Committee in the 104th Congress.

Mr. President, I think that it is worth asking: are we directing America's limited resources proportionately to meet a clear and present threat which I and many of my colleagues regard as our greatest national security challenge?

In 1991, my colleagues Senators NUNN and LUGAR had the foresight to devise the cooperative threat reduction program to assist the states of the former Soviet Union in dismantling nuclear warheads and protecting nuclear materials. Over the last 5 years funding for the Nunn-Lugar program has totaled \$1.5 billion—an average of \$300 million

per year, or about one-tenth of 1 percent of our annual defense budget. In addition, this year's funding level was cut 25 percent from last year's level.

In contrast, consider how much time, money, and energy we have spent on the proposed missile defense system to meet the improbable long-range ballistic missile threat, which we are told is at least 15 years away. We have spent some \$35 billion over the years on missile defenses. I find it hard to believe that this disparity in spending corresponds to the threats we face.

As I have repeatedly stated on this floor, a long-range ballistic missile will not be the most likely means of delivery of a weapon of mass destruction to the United States. No. A much more likely scenario is that a terrorist group will smuggle material and parts for a nuclear, chemical, or biological device onto our shores—perhaps by any of the many routes used by narcotics traffickers—and then reconstruct a weapon of mass destruction, put it in a van, and detonate it in near an important American landmark.

That is the more likely threat, and that is where we should be focusing the bulk of our energies, not on reviving star wars.

THE NUCLEAR SUMMIT

Mr. President, I hope that my colleagues recognize that we are engaged in a race against time. Either we will help secure this material and provide our citizens with the safety to which they are entitled, or rogue elements will procure this material and use it to blackmail civilization.

The danger of uncontrolled nuclear material is a first level national security threat to the United States of America and a first level national security threat to our friends and allies. We cannot simply ignore the problem and leave it for Russia to solve on her own. Likewise, Russia cannot simply downplay the potential threat and delay implementing concrete measures. Indeed, Russia itself is a target—just last November Chechen separatists placed radioactive material in a Moscow park.

To be successful, the nuclear safety and security summit must build a global consensus on the nature of the threat before us and generate wider cooperation for swift action.

The critical first step must be to improve the physical protection of nuclear material at the source—secure the material at a limited number of sites and institute a comprehensive accounting system. That, in my opinion, is the most important agenda item for the leaders of the G-7 and Russia at the nuclear summit.

World leaders at the summit will also discuss ways to improve cooperation in countering nuclear material smuggling. Given the limited success we have had in interdicting narcotics traffickers, I am not optimistic about the prospects of interdiction alone to prevent the proliferation of nuclear material. Nonetheless, much more can and should be done to improve border controls and intelligence cooperation.

Mr. President, it is my hope that the nuclear safety and security summit in Moscow this week will help propel the world's leaders to take immediate preventative and rational steps toward nuclear security. The alternative is to delay action until after our first nuclear terrorist incident—whether in a Moscow park, a Tokyo subway, or a New York office building.

Mr. President, no other nation can match the expertise and resources of the United States. We must be the leader in promoting cooperative efforts to reduce the nuclear threat. Investments we make in this area today will reap a future return in the form of enhanced security for all Americans.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER ALABAMA AGRICULTURE COMMISSIONER A.W. TODD

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, my long-time friend A.W. Todd, who served 3 terms as Alabama's commissioner of agriculture, passed away at his home on March 29, 1996. He was regarded as one of our State's most popular government leaders and one of the most colorful and effective politicians to ever hold office in Alabama.

A long-time Democrat, A.W. Todd represented Franklin, Colbert, and Marion Counties in the State Senate from 1950-1954. Colbert is my home county. His terms as commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Industries ran from 1955-1959, 1963-1967, and 1991-1995. He was also a gubernatorial candidate in 1958 and 1966. He had boundless energy and was a tireless campaigner. In fact, the last time I saw him, A.W. told me that he was planning to run again for agriculture commissioner in 1998.

He is regarded by many as the best agriculture commissioner Alabama ever had. The small, family farmer was always foremost in his mind, and the agriculture community in the state benefitted directly from his devotion and hard work. Among his many accomplishments as commissioner was the coliseum program, which resulted in 6 coliseums being built statewide. He also oversaw the expansion of the farmers' market program to Birmingham, Montgomery, Slocomb, and Mobile. The quality of eggs sold in the State was dramatically improved through the Todd Egg Law, which placed new inspection requirements on eggs and established a grading system.

While serving in his last term, A.W. Todd had the distinction of being the oldest elected State official in Alabama and was among the oldest in the entire country. He took pride in introducing himself as the country's oldest "Young Democrat." He was an old-school Democrat who grew up in Belgreen, Alabama. When he was only 13, he was permanently injured in a hunting accident that resulted in his left arm being severed.

This did not slow him down at all. He used a job on Auburn University's ex-

periment farm to work his way through college. After graduating, he returned to Franklin County, where he operated a feed mill and poultry company and served in State government. One of his children, Elizabeth Campbell, followed him into public service, becoming a Federal magistrate in Birmingham.

A.W. Todd was an outstanding public servant who will be greatly missed. I was proud to have known and worked with him over the years. I extend my sincerest condolences to his wife, Robbie, and their entire family in the wake of this tremendous loss.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES E. GRAINGER

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, one of the major reasons that Huntsville, AL, has been nationally recognized as one of the country's top high-technology growth areas is the strength and vitality of its community leadership. One of these visionary leaders is Charles E. Grainger, vice president of administration at Teledyne Brown Engineering and 1992 chairman of the Huntsville-Madison County Chamber of Commerce. Recently, he received the chamber's Distinguished Service Award.

As chairman of the chamber 4 years ago, Charlie Grainger expanded its economic development emphasis to create a coordinated Partnership for Economic Development. Madison County led all Alabama's counties in new plant and equipment investments that year.

As vice president of administration at Teledyne Brown, a major defense contractor, Charlie is responsible for coordinating governmental relations activities with agencies and Congress. He has overall management responsibility for the departments of human resources, facilities, public relations, administrative services, security, technical communications, and computing resources and technology. He has held his current position since 1978, having served as director of administration from 1967 to 1978. He joined Brown Engineering as assistant to the director of administration in 1963.

Charlie was elected to the Alabama House of Representatives in 1968 and 1970, and was an award-winning legislator. He sponsored a water pollution control act and a school bus safety act, both of which became national models. Both pieces of legislation were named after their sponsor by joint resolution, which is somewhat rare. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee, he secured funding to begin the University of Alabama in Huntsville nursing education program, to establish physical health facilities at Alabama A&M University, and to complete the Huntsville-Madison County Mental Health Center. He served as an elected member of the Alabama Democratic Executive Committee from 1966 through 1990, serving as a delegate to the 1980 Democratic National Convention. He was a presidential campaign coordinator for