

room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 23, 1996, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on "Proposed Constitutional Amendment To Establish a Bill of Rights for Crime Victims".

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

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate at 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, April 23, 1996, for a hearing on organ tissue donation awareness.

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

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate for a hearing on Tuesday, April 23, 1996, at 10 a.m., in room 428A of the Russell Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled "Keeping Up With the Trend: Issues Affecting Home-Based Business Owners."

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

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 23 at 10 a.m., to hold a hearing to discuss Alzheimer's disease.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

EARTH DAY

• Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise today with my colleagues to recognize April 22, 1996, as Earth Day.

On their 1804 expedition through my present day State of Montana, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark wrote of the abundant game, vast horizons, shining mountains and crystal clear streams littered with rainbow and cutthroat trout.

Today the Treasure State remains largely unchanged. As stewards of the land, Montana's farmers realize the importance of sound conservation methods in cultivating the soil. Montana ranchers have employed grazing practices that renew healthy forageable grasslands.

In an effort to increase the sustainability of Montana's ranges, Montana stockgrowers with grazing lands around Fleece Mountain just south of

Butte and in the Wall Creek area near Ennis participate in a rotational grazing practice that utilizes and stimulates healthier forage on state lands.

This new grazing practice ensures that livestock and wildlife alike will have access to healthy forage without overgrazing lands managed by the Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Department.

This effort of cooperation is just one example of what can be accomplished when local decisions are made in place of those coming out of Washington, DC. It is another piece of evidence that Montanans make sound environmental decisions compared to what has been mandated at a Federal level.

I believe we need to protect our environment. Generations of Montanans have made their living off the land and in return have learned to reap the benefits of preserving the land.

I greatly appreciate the environmental beauty of Big Sky Country, and I want my children and grandchildren to be able to appreciate it in the same way I have been able to. •

DOCTORS WILLING TO ACCEPT MEDICAID PATIENTS

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I would like to call to your attention to the extraordinary generosity of a few outstanding citizens in my home State. Dr. James Elliot, Dr. Rae Johnston, and Dr. Van Kirke Nelson treated more Medicaid patients than any other doctors in Montana. These doctors are willing to accept Medicaid patients—and lots of them—even though they know that Medicaid will reimburse only a fraction of what a private insurance company would pay.

I want to publicly thank these doctors for their dedication to the medical profession and for helping people who depend on Medicaid. Dr. Elliot, Dr. Johnston, and Dr. Nelson are willing to make sacrifices for the benefit of others. We can learn from their benevolence and their valuable community service.

On average, Medicaid pays only 70 percent of what a doctor charges. The doctor is forced to either swallow the cost, or choose not to see Medicaid patients. This is what makes physicians like Dr. Elliot, Dr. Johnston, and Dr. Nelson so special.

For example, Dr. Elliot averages a staggering caseload of 40 to 60 patients a day, not counting the trips he makes to the emergency room. In 1995, he treated more Medicaid patients than any other doctor in Montana. His Medicaid caseload was so high that the State audited him a few years ago. The State not only found no evidence of improprieties, they also found that Dr. Elliot charges less than average for most services.

And listen to Dr. Nelson, a personal friend of mine, describe his Medicaid patients to the Daily Inter Lake:

These are real people who may be on tough luck—

He explains,—

people struggling to make ends meet on low-paying jobs, and single mothers with little income. These are the sons and daughters of a lot of my friends.

So when the Senate debates legislation concerning Medicaid, I urge you to remember these outstanding citizens—these doctors who are willing to make sacrifices in order to assure that "people on tough luck" receive the health care they deserve. Dr. Elliot, who serves Medicaid recipients in the Havre area; Dr. Johnston, a Missoula area physician; and Dr. Nelson of Kalispell, whose daughter and daughter-in-law, both physicians, will probably continue the tradition of caring for underprivileged patients, deserve our admiration. The State of Montana is indebted to them, and to all the physicians in my State who serve Medicaid patients, regardless of their income or ability to pay. I am proud to commend them before the U.S. Senate today.

WELCOME TO MICHIGAN CONSTITUENTS

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to welcome a large group of Michigan constituents who have come here to Washington, DC, to express their opinions on the recent violence in Lebanon. I was pleased to be able to welcome them to the Senate this morning and host them for morning coffee prior to their planned events for the day.

Mr. President, this group comes here today with very deep sentiments and emotions about this issue. In fact many of them have family or friends who have lost their loved ones in the tragic bombing of the U.N. shelter in Qana. I share their deep sentiments and support the overall message of the urgency of an immediate end to this bloodshed in the form of a cease-fire and the need to deliver humanitarian aid to the refugees in Lebanon.

As I have been reiterating the past 2 days on the floor of the Senate, I urge the administration to persist in trying to negotiate a cease-fire in this region and to bring an end to the hostility immediately. The resulting peace will benefit everyone, but especially those innocent civilians and refugees in Lebanon, who have been most affected by the violence. •

IN MEMORY OF JUDGE WILL

• Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, today, there is a memorial service for Judge Hugh Will, a distinguished Illinois jurist and active humanitarian, who died in December after a long and productive career. Unfortunately, my Senate duties prevent me from being in Illinois to share my memories of Judge Will with his family, friends, and colleagues, so I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for his many contributions and my sense of loss at his passing.

Judge Will had a long history of public service. Upon graduation from University of Chicago Law School in 1937, Judge Will came to Washington, working at the Securities and Exchange Commission, and then the Department of Justice. When the United States entered World War II, he served as chief of the Office of Strategic Services counterespionage branch in Europe. His country awarded him a Bronze Star for his work in organizing counterintelligence groups, which handled captured German agents. In 1946, he returned to Chicago, first working at the firm of Pope & Ballard, and then becoming a partner at Nelson, Boodell & Will, where he worked until 1961, when President Kennedy appointed him to the Federal bench.

Thousands of cases came before Judge Will, all of which received the same high level of careful attention. His handling of complex, high profile cases was widely renowned, but he derived as much pleasure and satisfaction from smaller cases, where he provided solutions for the problems of ordinary people. He considered judging to be an art form, comparing the perfect trial to the perfect symphony. And what a conductor he was! No jurist, in any court, engendered the respect and admiration commanded by Hugh Will. He was at once a judges' judge and a "people person." His extraordinary intellect could at times be astonishing, but his overarching humanity was so much a part of his approach to the law that litigants were forewarned not to expect special interests ever to overcome the public good. He was a patriot, who retained an optimistic vision of America. That vision guided a consistent search for a living Constitution which kept faith with the highest ideals of our Nation. Had timing and opportunity been otherwise, Hugh Will would have distinguished himself and honored his country by serving on the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Will's contributions to the judiciary do not end with his case law. He pioneered the use of innovative administrative procedures, such as establishing a final pretrial order now used in courts nationwide. His guiding hand helped many budding jurists at the onset of their careers. He served as a mentor for many judges and participated in seminars for newly appointed jurists for over 20 years. Finally, he served as lead plaintiff in a class-action lawsuit, challenging the congressional withholding of cost-of-living adjustments due to judges under Federal law. In 1980, the Supreme Court decided Will versus U.S. in favor of the judges, protecting the Constitutional separation of powers our Founding Fathers intended.

Judge Will was also active in the community, serving on dozens of committees and boards of directors throughout his career, and receiving numerous honors and awards, including the Clarence Darrow Humanitarian Award in 1962. In 1991, he received one

of the highest honors available to judges, the Edward J. Devitt Distinguished Service to Justice Award, bestowed by judges across the country to the Nation's outstanding jurists.

Judge Will also showed strength in times of personal adversity. When his beloved daughter died in 1982 at age 39, Judge Will founded the Wendy Will Case Cancer Fund. The fund has distributed over \$1.5 million to cancer researchers, in the hope that they may someday put an end to the suffering experienced by cancer victims and their survivors.

Judge Will has served in many ways, he will be sorely missed by all. However, his legacy of service will live on, through his deeds, and most importantly through the people whose lives he has touched.

I will miss him. He reached out to me, when I was just starting a career in the law, and became a mentor to me. Upon my election to the Senate, he sought to help me get established in the best traditions of this body. ●

RECOGNITION OF THE SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL DISTRICT VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

● Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, today I would like to recognize the Sunnyside School District's volunteer program for its dedication to the enrichment of the lives of children in Washington State.

I applaud the effort and enthusiasm of the many members of our community working to ensure a bright future for our children, and I believe the innovative and resourceful programs developed by educators and community members deserve more recognition. In January 1994, I began recognizing outstanding school programs through the U.S. Senate Award for Excellence in Education. The 300 volunteers who selflessly dedicate their time to the children of the Sunnyside School District deserve such recognition.

Whether working one-on-one with children in academic subjects, helping on the playground, or sharing their talents and hobbies, the volunteers for the Sunnyside School District can be found assisting in every aspect of school operations. During the 1994-95 school year, these volunteers gave 37,226 hours of service to the district. This kind of partnership between families, community members and schools has made Sunnyside School District a leader in promoting a health learning environment for its students.

I hope their vision of excellence in education serves as an example to others in Washington State and the rest of the country. ●

ROBERT DONOVAN

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I wanted to take a few moments today to commemorate the life of Robert Donovan, President of ABB Incorporated, who so tragically perished with Commerce Secretary Ron Brown in Croatia.

Over the past few weeks, the Nation has come together in an outpouring of support and remembrance for the life of Commerce Secretary Ron Brown.

And deservedly so. Ron Brown was a great American who faithfully, and with quiet dignity, served his country and his party.

But, we must not forget those in our own community who were taken away from us on that wind-swept mountain in Croatia.

Robert Donovan, as well as all the others who were killed, deserve our special praise and commemoration because they died while on a humanitarian mission of mercy.

Robert Donovan didn't have to travel to the Balkans. He certainly could have stayed in Connecticut. But, Robert Donovan believed, as did everyone else on that plane, that in the global economy of the 21st century, Americans have a need and a responsibility to reach beyond their borders.

And, what's more, he believed the business community had a solemn obligation to do all it could to help those nations that are in the midst of the difficult process of rebuilding and reconciliation.

Some may cynically suggest that Robert Donovan and the other business leaders who traveled to Croatia were interested only in a financial bottom line. But one doesn't journey to Bosnia to make money.

Robert Donovan went to the Balkans because he believed that the dynamism of American business could help bring lasting peace to regions that for years knew only violence and hatred.

And he believed that his efforts could make a real difference in healing the lingering anguish of ethnic violence.

This spirit of altruism was evident in everything that Robert Donovan did.

At a time when pundits and politicians alike have made corporate CEO's Public Enemy No. 1, Robert Donovan proved the stereotype wrong. He was a man who remained strongly committed and loyal to his workers and his company.

He was as comfortable dealing with ABB employees, either in the workplace or running in the neighborhoods around this plant as he was dealing with international wheelers and dealers.

And his generosity spread beyond the workplace. He took an active, personal interest in helping out at the 1995 Special Olympics World Games in New Haven.

But, Robert Donovan was a man who didn't hesitate from taking on difficult tasks and that was never more obvious than on his last mission to the Balkans.

And, while I know this is a difficult time for Robert Donovan's friends, family and colleagues, it is important to remember that last mission and all the tireless work that he did on behalf of ABB, his family, and his country. It's that enduring legacy that we must all remember in this time of tragedy.