

the Knickerbockers, invited a group known as the New York Club to join them for a "game of ball" under a unique set of rules that the Knickerbockers had recently devised;

Whereas the game the Knickerbockers conceived so excited and captivated the imagination of sports enthusiasts that other "baseball clubs" soon began to assemble;

Whereas these early clubs organized and modeled themselves on the example set by the Knickerbockers and adopted the Knickerbockers written "Rules of Play";

Whereas these men and teams were amateurs in the noblest sense of the word, as they played for the sheer joy they found in this new and captivating game;

Whereas over the next decade, the Elysian Fields grew into the first great center of baseball activity in the United States, and began to attract players and spectators from across the Nation;

Whereas Alexander Joy Cartwright, Jr. was the guiding force behind the Knickerbockers, and is the American who, perhaps, best deserves the title of "Father of Modern Baseball";

Whereas the game of baseball spread north and south along the east coast of the United States;

Whereas today this game is known simply as "baseball", a game which, unlike any other, has had a profound influence on generation after generation of Americans;

Whereas for millions of Americans, baseball is part of their earliest childhood memories, including the crack of a bat, the smell of a glove, and the endless summers spent on sandlots and schoolyards in every community across this great Nation in a uniquely American rite of passage;

Whereas for many Americans, their first real heroes were pinstriped baseball uniforms, and these heroes taught generations of young Americans important values and inspired their first dreams of glory;

Whereas in every American generation for 150 years, baseball has been an important bond between millions of parents and their children who have shared countless afternoons at the ballpark;

Whereas today, baseball binds one generation of Americans to the next through a shared experience that has become central to our cultural identity as a Nation;

Whereas it is often said that to understand America, one must first understand the game of baseball; and

Whereas the designation of a "National Baseball Day" will provide an opportunity to celebrate America's "national pastime" and to reflect upon a game that has become a metaphor for our Nation's values and a living symbol of our cultural heritage: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate, in recognition of the fundamental role that the game of baseball has played in shaping our American experience, and as a tribute to those who first pioneered the game, designate June 19, 1996, as "National Baseball Day". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of myself and Senators BRADLEY and MOYNIHAN to submit a resolution that will celebrate the 150th birthday of this country's national pastime. This resolution would declare June 19, 1996, as "National Baseball Day," commemorating this date in 1846 when baseball's first game was played.

The seeds of modern baseball were planted on the Elysian Fields of Hobo-

ken, NJ, on the warm spring afternoon of June 19, 1846. On this historic date, one of baseball's earliest and most influential teams, the Knickerbockers, invited a group known as the New York Club to join them for a game of ball under a unique set of rules that the Knickerbockers had recently devised. As time passed and word spread, other baseball clubs soon began to assemble and over the next decade the Elysian Fields grew into the first great center of baseball activity in the United States. Soon the game of baseball spread north and south along the east coast of the United States. Today it is played from coast-to-coast and all over the world. Mr. President, this game, unlike any other, has had a profound influence on generation after generation of Americans.

The men that played in these early games were amateurs in the noblest sense of the word, as they played for the sheer joy they found in the game. Millions of American boys and girls carry on this tradition every year by participating in amateur baseball and softball leagues. In T-Ball and Little Leagues across the country, youngsters are not only learning the fundamentals of the game but teamwork and good sportsmanship, lessons that can be carried off the diamond. In fact, for millions of Americans, baseball is part of their earliest childhood memories, including the crack of a bat, the smell of a glove, and the endless summers spent on sandlots and schoolyards in every community across this great Nation in a uniquely American rite of passage. In every American generation for 150 years, baseball has been an important bond between millions of parents and their children who have shared countless afternoons at the ballpark. Baseball binds one generation of Americans to the next through a shared experience that has become central to our identity as a nation.

It is often said that to understand America, one must first understand the game of baseball. For the past century and a half the game of baseball has been with us through good and bad. During difficult times, baseball has been an aid to Americans, providing not only a distraction to the current hardships, but offering hope that if the pastime of this great country can endure so can the Nation as a whole. It helped keep the home fires burning during World War II and moved us into the civil rights movement with Jackie Robinson. This is much more than a game, it is a part of who we are.

We eagerly await the start of spring training, looking forward to opening day and baseball's first pitch. Then summer arrives, where temperatures and pennant races heat up moving us into crisp fall nights and the magic of the World Series. The greatness of baseball comes from its simplicity and diversity, a trait which makes the game like no other. The dimensions of the field differ from park to park, games have no set time limits and the

phrase "perfect game" has a specific meaning with its own precise guidelines. It is a game filled with tradition that can not be matched by any other.

Mr. President, at its heart, baseball is a communal experience and its memories are those we inevitable share. It is a game that allows the fan to remember the past while at the same time looking towards the future, knowing that the game will be around for generations of sons and daughters to enjoy. Baseball is truly a game for the ages.

The designation of a "National Baseball Day" will provide an opportunity to celebrate America's national pastime and to reflect upon a game that has become a metaphor for our Nation's values and a living symbol of our heritage. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 216—RELATIVE TO MINTING AND CIRCULATING \$1 COINS

Ms. SNOWE (for herself and Mr. COHEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

S. RES. 216

Whereas, in 1940, Margaret Chase Smith became a Member of the House of Representatives, commencing 32 years of public service to the State of Maine and to the United States;

Whereas Margaret Chase Smith was elected to the Senate in 1948, becoming the first woman to be elected to the Senate, as well as the first woman to be elected to both the House of Representatives and the Senate;

Whereas, on June 1, 1950, Margaret Chase Smith delivered an address entitled "Declaration of Conscience", which was a defense of the basic principles of Americanism, including the right to criticize, the right to hold unpopular beliefs, the right to protest, and the right to independent thought;

Whereas Margaret Chase Smith was the first woman to become the ranking member of a congressional committee;

Whereas Margaret Chase Smith was the first woman to serve on the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

Whereas, in 1964, Margaret Chase Smith was the first woman to have her name placed in nomination for the presidency by either major political party;

Whereas Margaret Chase Smith was the first civilian woman to sail on a United States destroyer during wartime;

Whereas Margaret Chase Smith was the first woman to break the sound barrier in a United States Air Force F-100 Super Sabre;

Whereas, until 1981, Margaret Chase Smith held the all-time consecutive rollcall voting record of the Senate, totalling 2,941 votes over 13 years;

Whereas Margaret Chase Smith died at the age of 97, and, during her lifetime, was given 95 honorary degrees and was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Bush in 1989;

Whereas Margaret Chase Smith was a teacher, a telephone operator, a newspaperwoman, an office manager, a secretary, a wife, a Congresswoman, and a Senator;

Whereas Margaret Chase Smith was a leader, a Nation's conscience, a visionary, and a woman of endless firsts;

Whereas the achievements of Margaret Chase Smith are an inspiration to millions of young girls and women, showing that through the use of one's talents, abilities, and energies that opportunities for women do exist and that the door to elected office can be open to all women; and

Whereas Margaret Chase Smith served with pride and humility, and her epitaph aptly reads, "She served people.": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that if a \$1 coin is minted to replace the \$1 bill, the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to mint and circulate \$1 coins bearing a likeness of Margaret Chase Smith.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE BALANCED BUDGET DOWNPAYMENT ACT, I

KENNEDY (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3119

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. JEFFORDS, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SIMON, Mr. PELL, Mr. DODD, Mr. REID, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. KERRY) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 2880) making appropriations for fiscal year 1996 to make a downpayment toward a balanced budget, and for other purposes, as follows:

At the end of title I, insert the following new section:

SEC. _____. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act (except sections 106, 115, 119 and 120), the amount appropriated for each education program under this Act shall be not less than the amount made available for such education program under the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1995.

(b) For the purpose of subsection (a), the term "education program" means each continuing project or activity of the Department of Education and each continuing project or activity under the Head Start Act and the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994.

MOYNIHAN AMENDMENT 3120

Mr. MOYNIHAN proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2880, *supra*, as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

TITLE V—PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT

SEC. 501. INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT.

Subsection (b) of section 3101 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking the dollar amount contained in the first sentence and inserting "\$5,400,000,000,000".

THE USEC PRIVATIZATION ACT

MURKOWSKI (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 3121

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. DOMENICI, and Mr. FORD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the

bill (S. 755) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to provide for the privatization of the United States Enrichment Corporation, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof:

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "USEC Privatization Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act:

(1) The term "AVLIS" means atomic vapor laser isotope separation technology.

(2) The term "Corporation" means the United States Enrichment Corporation and, unless the context otherwise requires, includes the private corporation and any successor thereto following privatization.

(3) The term "gaseous diffusion plants" means the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant at Paducah, Kentucky and the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant at Piketon, Ohio.

(4) The term "highly enriched uranium" means uranium enriched to 20 percent or more of the uranium-235 isotope.

(5) The term "low-enriched uranium" means uranium enriched to less than 20 percent of the uranium-235 isotope, including that which is derived from highly enriched uranium.

(6) The term "low-level radioactive waste" has the meaning given such term in section 2(9) of the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 2021b(9)).

(7) The term "private corporation" means the corporation established under section 5.

(8) The term "privatization" means the transfer of ownership of the Corporation to private investors.

(9) The term "privatization date" means the date on which 100 percent of the ownership of the Corporation has been transferred to private investors.

(10) The term "public offering" means an underwritten offering to the public of the common stock of the private corporation pursuant to section 4.

(11) The "Russian HEU Agreement" means the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Russian Federation Concerning the Disposition of Highly Enriched Uranium Extracted from Nuclear Weapons, dated February 18, 1993.

(12) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Energy.

(13) The "Suspension Agreement" means the Agreement to Suspend the Antidumping Investigation on Uranium from the Russian Federation, as amended.

(14) The term "uranium enrichment" means the separation of uranium of a given isotope content into 2 components, 1 having a higher percentage of a fissile isotope and 1 having a lower percentage.

SEC. 3. SALE OF THE CORPORATION.

(A) AUTHORIZATION.—The Board of Directors of the Corporation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall transfer the interest of the United States in the United States Enrichment Corporation to the private sector in a manner that provides for the long-term viability of the Corporation, provides for the continuation by the Corporation of the operation of the Department of Energy's gaseous diffusion plants, provides for the protection of the public interest in maintaining a reliable and economical domestic source of uranium mining, enrichment and conversion services, and, to the extent not inconsistent with such purposes, secures the maximum proceeds to the United States.

(b) PROCEEDS.—Proceeds from the sale of the United States' interest in the Corporation shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. METHOD OF SALE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Board of Directors of the Corporation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall transfer ownership of the assets and obligations of the Corporation to the private corporation established under section 5 (which may be consummated through a merger or consolidation effected in accordance with, and having the effects provided under, the law of the State of incorporation of the private corporation, as if the Corporation were incorporated thereunder).

(b) BOARD DETERMINATION.—The Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall select the method of transfer and establish terms and conditions for the transfer that will provide the maximum proceeds to the Treasury of the United States and will provide for the long-term viability of the private corporation, the continued operation of the gaseous diffusion plants, and the public interest in maintaining reliable and economical domestic uranium mining and enrichment industries.

(c) ADEQUATE PROCEEDS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall not allow the privatization of the Corporation unless before the sale date the Secretary of the Treasury determines that the method of transfer will provide the maximum proceeds to the Treasury consistent with the principles set forth in section 3(a).

(d) APPLICATION OF SECURITIES LAWS.—Any offering or sale of securities by the private corporation shall be subject to the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77a et seq.), the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78a et seq.), and the provisions of the Constitution and laws of any State, territory, or possession of the United States relating to transactions in securities.

(e) EXPENSES.—Expenses of privatization shall be paid from Corporation revenue accounts in the United States Treasury.

SEC. 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIVATE CORPORATION.

(a) INCORPORATION.—(1) The directors of the Corporation shall establish a private for-profit corporation under the laws of the State for the purpose of receiving the assets and obligations of the Corporation at privatization and continuing the business operations of the Corporation following privatization.

(2) The directors of the Corporation may serve as incorporators of the private corporation and shall take all steps necessary to establish the private corporation, including the filing of articles of incorporation consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(3) Employees and officers of the Corporation (including members of the Board of Directors) acting in accordance with this section on behalf of the private corporation shall be deemed to be acting in their official capacities as employees or officers of the Corporation for purposes of section 205 of title 18, United States Code.

(b) STATUS OF THE PRIVATE CORPORATION.—(1) The private corporation shall not be an agency, instrumentality, or establishment of the United States, a Government corporation, or a Government-controlled corporation.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, financial obligations of the private corporation shall not be obligations of, or guaranteed as to principal or interest by, the Corporation or the United States, and the obligations shall so plainly state.

(3) No action under section 1491 of title 28, United States Code, shall be allowable against the United States based on actions of the private corporation.

(c) APPLICATION OF POST-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS.—Beginning on the privatization date, the restrictions stated in