

center where he monitored intelligence reports and oversaw the American response. I was so impressed with his courage and professionalism. I saw first hand that our Navy was in good hands.

Admiral Boorda was the first sailor to rise through the ranks from enlisted sailor to four star admiral. Going from seaman to Chief of Naval Operations was an extraordinary accomplishment that served as an inspiration for young sailors in the fleet.

He learned a lot along the way. He cared about the welfare of every man and woman in our Armed Forces and he cared deeply about the United States Navy.

We have all heard stories about how he cut through redtape to help improve the lives of individual sailors. I remember one story in particular. A young sailor said he needed to be reassigned so that his child could receive proper medical care. Admiral Boorda saw that it was done immediately.

He also cared deeply about the honor and integrity of the United States Navy. Perhaps more than anyone else, he helped the Navy to change—to provide real opportunity and dignity for women and minorities. I worked closely with him after the Tailhook scandal shook the Navy. He made sure that there wasn't a whitewash or a witch hunt. He displayed the kind of honor that is a model for all of us.

Admiral Boorda's death is a tragedy. But his life was a triumph. His contributions to our Nation will live on forever.

BUDDY ZAIS

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, we all know the adage, that one is never too old to learn. I would like to call attention to a very special Vermonter, Buddy Zais, who embodies this truism.

Last Saturday, May 11, Buddy was one of the 203 students to graduate from Trinity College of Vermont. What makes Buddy stand out in this crowd is that he is receiving his bachelor of arts degree in philosophy 63 years after attending his first year of college at Boston University.

At the age of 80 years old, Buddy is the oldest person ever to graduate from Trinity College. In true form, Buddy graduated with magna cum laude honors. Now that he has his bachelors degree behind him, he is looking ahead to the next challenge he will undertake. I wish Buddy much luck in his next endeavor. I've been his friend for over 30 years and I'm so proud of him.

I ask unanimous consent that an article from The Burlington Free Press celebrating Buddy's graduation be printed in the RECORD.

On a final note, I must add that it comes as no surprise to me that Sister Janice Ryan, the president of Trinity College of Vermont, was one of the forces behind getting Buddy started back on his degree. Sister Janice has been a good friend for many years. Buddy and I know only too well that

once she sets her sights on something she makes sure it happens.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Burlington Free Press, May 12, 1996]

ONE TRINITY GRAD MAGNA CUM LATELY (By Tamara Lush)

It took starting a business, raising a family and the death of his wife before Bernard "Buddy" Zais decided to return to college.

Now, after 63 years, Zais has finally gotten his college degree.

The 80-year-old Zais was one of 203 Trinity College graduates Saturday at the school's 71st commencement ceremony. Zais received his bachelor of arts degree in philosophy, and after the ceremony, had a few wise words of his own.

"I figured before I check out, I ought to have a college degree," said Zais, pausing to hug other graduates old enough to be his great-grandchildren.

As Zais—the oldest person to graduate from Trinity—was handed his diploma, he received a standing ovation from the hundreds of people who attended the ceremony at the Patrick Gymnasium.

Zais said he was prodded into going back to school by Trinity College President Sister Janice Ryan, who marked her final commencement speech Saturday, following 17 years as the college's top administrator. Ryan is stepping down from her post this summer.

Shortly after his wife Mary died in 1992, Ryan asked Zais how he and his family were doing. Zais reported his two grandchildren had just gotten their college degrees. "That means that all three of my grandchildren, and my two children, and Mary, had a degree, and I was the only one in the family without one," he said.

So Ryan asked Zais to apply to the school, and even had an admissions counselor contact him.

Zais, who formed a company called Health Insurance of Vermont and had been an insurance agent his entire working life, decided to study philosophy with a concentration on the Greek philosophers.

He received credit for the one year he had gone to college—in 1933, he went to Boston University and studied journalism.

Going back to school and spending time with young people was one of Zais' best life experiences. "It was the most satisfying, gratifying experience of my life, other than raising my family," he said. "It was much important than my business life, much more important than selling insurance."

And Zais, who graduate magna cum laude, isn't going to stop at one degree.

He is considering attending school for his master's and possibly his doctorate in philosophy. To do that, he said, he might have to go out of state because no Vermont school offers those degrees in philosophy. "I'll have to go to Albany, Boston or McGill University," he said. "Will I do it? Probably."

THE FDR MEMORIAL

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, thousands of people come to Washington, DC, each year to learn about the history of our country and the legacy left to us by the great men and women that have built the strongest, most powerful nation the world has ever known—the United States of America.

Our country's finest hours have been ones where prejudice and discrimina-

tion have been acknowledged and addressed. The key to our overcoming and addressing discrimination has been education and understanding.

The most recent debate over the FDR Memorial is an opportunity for our country to once again beat back discrimination. Discrimination is not always blatant. Discrimination also includes exclusion.

I strongly believe that portraying FDR in a wheelchair in one of the three statues that are being built as part of the memorial would be an incredibly powerful statement to all who visit this tribute to a great, vibrant, forceful leader. The fact that FDR had polio and spent most of his waking hours as President working in his wheelchair does not change any of these truths. In fact, FDR's disability was a great source of his strength.

A main tenet of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 was to ensure that the Federal Government plays a central role in enforcing the standards established in the act on behalf of individuals with disabilities.

In this effort, I hope that the FDR Memorial Commission will depict President Roosevelt as he was—a great, courageous man who had polio and still led our Nation.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial from the New York Times and a letter from eight of FDR's grandchildren to Michael Deland and Alan Reich of the National Organization on Disability be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, May 12, 1996]

THE AIRBRUSH OF POWER

Most Americans are aware, if sometimes vaguely, that Franklin Roosevelt was stricken by polio in 1921 and was unable thereafter to stand unassisted. Yet there will be no visual reminder of this fact in the F.D.R. memorial due to be dedicated in Washington next spring. On the contrary, he is to be shown standing tall in one of three sculptures planned for the seven-acre site on the banks of the Potomac.

This fiction, however benign, is being protested by the National Organization on Disability, whose chairman, Michael Deland, urges that at least one bronze image depict F.D.R. as he often was, in a wheelchair. Logic and sentiment support Mr. Deland. But alas, the leaden weight of tradition stands all too squarely behind the memorial commission's penchant for make-believe.

Through the ages, rulers of every stripe, male and female, have sought to improve upon or alter nature. The Egyptians led the way. Ramses II was not content to show himself mowing down adversaries in scores of battle friezes. His artists had to depict him twice as big as everyone else. Going further, Queen Hatshepsut, the first great female ruler known to history, had herself replicated in stone with a false beard, thus visually changing her sex.

Roman emperors and their wives were tidied up in marble and bronze, their faces deftly nipped and tucked on imperial coins. European rulers in the Middle Ages invoked theology to justify the lies of art. Every monarch, it was said, is at once mortal and incorporeal, so that in a higher realm all were immune to the blemishes of the flesh.

On their death, an image was carved delineating their idealized features.

We learn through written records, not portraits, of Richard III's crookback and Henry VIII's terminal corpulence. In art, Elizabeth I is always the same iconic virgin queen; in life, she banish mirrors from her palaces as her hair thinned and her cheeks hollowed. In the same spirit, Elizabeth II, who has turned 70, has firmly resisted suggestions that she permit an updating on coins of her youthful profile, as Queen Victoria did after her Jubilee in 1887.

By contrast, the Puritan regicide Oliver Cromwell is said to have told the artist Lely: "Flatter me not at all. But remark all these roughnesses, pimples, warts, and everything as you see me. Otherwise I will not pay a farthing for it." Yet this splendid story was printed long after Cromwell's death and may be apocryphal, according to his biographer, Antonia Fraser. More characteristic was Winston Churchill's response to an unflattering portrait by Graham Sutherland: he hid it away, Dorian Gray fashion. Some years later his widow, Clementine, apparently burned it.

Presidential portraits in the White House are a study in illusionist brushwork. Richard Nixon resembles a scoutmaster, Lyndon Johnson everybody's kindly uncle, and John Kennedy a saintly matinee idol. Interestingly, a dark and gloomy portrait of Lincoln is tucked from sight in the Lincoln bedroom. It was painted in 1930 by Douglas Volk, whose father, Leonard, once sculpted Lincoln from life. The son's haunting portrait, or a copy of it, turns up in Oliver Stone's film about Nixon, who at one point talks to the painting.

Official art, in real life, rarely speaks truth to power. It would indeed be refreshing, even liberating, for the memorial to show F.D.R. as he was. According to Mr. Deland, who uses a wheelchair himself, only two photographs are known to survive showing Roosevelt in the same device. This is the result of an unwritten protective rule among White House photographers. Like the kings of old, and most sitting politicians today, F.D.R. wanted his incorporeal self to linger in posterity's memory.

ANNE ROOSEVELT,
April 29, 1996.

DEAR MESSRS. DELAND AND REICH, Franklin Delano Roosevelt looms large in the hearts and minds of many, including his grandchildren who now survive. Some of us knew him personally, but most of us did not. We hold him in memory, as families will, as a whole person whose life touched a nation and whose affection still reaches us. We want him to be remembered as he was, in all his strength, courage and humanity.

It is quite clear that FDR developed his strength of character, determination and discipline most distinctly as a result of his having polio. He also became a more sympathetic and modest person. He made a political decision to downplay his disability because of his understanding of the role of public perception and the norms of the day. At times he did not.

But when it came to inspiring and encouraging others who were disabled—such as at his beloved Warm Springs, Georgia, or with amputees and wounded soldiers in wartime hospitals—he freely showed himself in wheelchairs or on crutches, with braces. He was in no way embarrassed by his disability. Life was bigger than that.

Were he alive today we are convinced that he would wish to have the people of this country and the world understand his disability. He would be comfortable, possibly eager, in light of current increased understanding of disability issues, to share awareness of his and other types of disabilities and

others. We firmly believe that more factual knowledge, particularly about and from public leaders, encourages and inspires those without disability to accept and support all people, including people with disabilities to live full, productive and joyful lives.

FDR's commitment to leadership, to excellence and to life, with a disability not well understood by many, nor accepted by some, sustained him and the Nation through one of the most challenging periods in American history. There is no better memorial than a complete picture of who he was.

While we wish no delay in the construction of the proposed memorial we urge an adequate inclusion of all facets of the man as he was, not as some think he ought to have been.

Sincerely,

Anne Roosevelt, on behalf of Chandler Roosevelt Lindsley, Christopher D. Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt Seagraves, Franklin Roosevelt III, Kate Roosevelt Whitney, Nina Roosevelt Gibson, James Roosevelt, Esquire.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, 4 years ago when I commenced these daily reports to the Senate it was my purpose to make a matter of daily record the exact Federal debt as of the close of business the previous day.

In that first report (February 27, 1992) the Federal debt as of the close of business the previous day stood at \$3,825,891,293,066.80, as of the close of business. The point is, the Federal debt has since shot further into the stratosphere.

As of yesterday at the close of business, a total of \$1,289,803,057,697.20 has been added to the Federal debt since February 26, 1992, meaning that as of the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, May 15, 1996, the exact Federal debt stood at \$5,115,694,350,764.00. (On a per capita basis, every man, woman and child in America owes \$19,315.06 as his or her share of the Federal debt.)

HONORING THE RICHARDSONS CELEBRATING THEIR 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, families are the cornerstone of America. It is both instructive and important to honor those who have taken the commitment of "til death us do part" seriously, demonstrating successfully the timeless principles of love, honor, and fidelity. These characteristics make our country strong.

I rise today to honor Mr. Kenneth and Mrs. Barbara Richardson who on June 9, 1996, will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary. My wife, Janet, and I look forward to the day we can celebrate a similar milestone. The Richardsons' commitment to the principles and values of their marriage deserves to be saluted and recognized. I wish them and their family all the best as they celebrate this substantial marker on their journey together.

NATIONAL NURSING HOME WEEK

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, during National Nursing Home Week, May 12-18, we celebrate the more than 100,000 people in Massachusetts who live and work in our State's 590 nursing facilities.

Nursing facilities have become an integral part of our health care delivery system, providing rehabilitative care for individuals who expect to return home as well as long-term care for the chronically ill. Currently, about a quarter of all Massachusetts residents 85 years of age and older need nursing facility care. Approximately half of these individuals suffer from Alzheimer's disease. In addition, nursing facilities also care for many younger people, including severely disabled children, individuals who have suffered traumatic head injuries, and those who depend on ventilators to live.

Nursing facilities also make an important contribution to the Massachusetts economy by providing jobs for more than 55,000 people and adding more than \$2 billion to the local economy through wages and the purchase of goods and services.

As our population ages and nursing facilities assume an even more important role, it is critical that we maintain the quality of care provided by these facilities. Recent proposals to dramatically reduce Federal Medicare and Medicaid spending would have a devastating impact on elderly and disabled people in nursing facilities, 80 percent of whom rely on these two programs to pay for their care. In addition, we must maintain the protections contained in the 1987 nursing home reform law, which have helped nursing facilities to improve the quality of services they provide to the Nation's 1.5 million nursing facility residents.

National Nursing Home Week should mark a renewal of our commitment not only to the 55,000 elders and disabled people who live in our State's nursing facilities, but also to the 55,000 nursing facility employees who have dedicated their lives to caring for our most vulnerable citizens. In honor of this week, I salute all these employees whose contributions are so important to the well-being of so many in Massachusetts.

REQUEST FOR REFERRAL OF S. 1718

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, pursuant to section 3(b) of S. Res. 400, I ask that bill S. 1718, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997, be referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs so that the committee can consider, among other things, provisions of the bill relating to the establishment of the Intelligence Community Senior Executive Service and the establishment of a Commission to Assess the Organization of the Federal Government to Combat the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. These specific provisions pertain to