

than to enforce the mandate of that clause. In perhaps the closest analogy, the Supreme Court has interpreted another of the Constitution's few clauses expressly authorizing Congress to enforce a constitutional mandate addressed to the States to mean that Congress may effectuate such a mandate but may not "exercise discretion in the other direction [by] enact[ing]" statutes that "dilute" the mandate's self-executing force as authoritatively construed by the Supreme Court. *Katzenbach v. Morgan*, 384 U.S. 641, 651 n. 10 (1966) (Section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment). A similar principle must guide interpretation of the Full Faith and Credit Clause, whose text leaves no real doubt that its self-executing reach, as authoritatively determined by the Supreme Court, may not be negated or nullified, in whole or in part, under the guise of legislatively enforcing or effectuating that clause. This is especially so in light of "the strong unifying principle embodied in the Full Faith and Credit Clause looking toward maximum enforcement in each state of the obligation's or rights created or recognized by . . . sister states . . ." *Hughes v. Fetter* 341 U.S. 609, 612 (1951).

It would do violence not only to the letter but also to the spirit of the Full Faith and Credit Clause to construe it as a fount of affirmative authority for Congress—if I may be excused for borrowing a marriage metaphor—to set asunder the States that this clause brought together. The Constitution's plan to form a "more perfect Union," in the preamble's words, would be inexcusably subverted by treating its most vital unifying provision as a license for legislation that does not unify or integrate but divides and disintegrates.

It is no answer at all to say that some purported marriages—e.g., marriages entered into in one State by residents of another in order to evade the latter State's prohibition against bigamy—might in any event be entitled to no "faith and credit" under Art. IV, §1, cl. 1, as occasionally construed by the courts. To the degree that this is in fact true of any given category of marriages, divorces, or other official state acts—itsself a complex and controversial question (see Robert H. Jackson, *Full Faith and Credit—the Lawyer's Clause of the Constitution*, 45 Colum. L. Rev. 1, 27 (1945); Douglas Laycock, *Equal Citizens of Equal and Territorial States*, 92 Colum. L. Rev. 249, 313-37 (1992))—all that follows is that, with respect to such marriages, divorces, or other official acts, the proposed federal legislation would be entirely redundant and indeed altogether devoid of content.

In any such context, "[e]ven if the Federal Government possessed the broad authority to facilitate state powers, in this case there would be nothing that suggests that States are in need of federal assistance." *Rubin v. Coors Brewing Co.*, 115 S. Ct. 1585, 1591 (1995) (rejecting on First Amendment grounds a "let-Congress-assist-the-States" argument in support of a federal regulation of beer advertising). The essential point is that States need no congressional license to deny enforcement of whatever sister-state decisions might fall within any judicially recognized full faith and credit exception. The only authority the proposed statute could possibly add to whatever discretion States already possess would be authority to treat a sister State's binding acts as though they were the acts of a foreign nation—authority that Congress has no constitutional power to confer.

Sincerely,

LAURENCE H. TRIBE,
RALPH S. TYLER, Jr.,
Professor of Constitutional Law, Harvard Law School.

RACE FOR THE CURE

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, on June 15, in Washington, there will be a race to raise money to find a cure for a disease that will take the lives of an estimated 44,560 women this year. Appropriately titled *Race for the Cure*, it stresses the importance of finding a cure for breast cancer, a disease that will claim one in nine women. This race is one of people who care coming together for a cause in which they believe. However, this race is much more than that. It is symbolic of the race women are running against time. The *Race for the Cure* represents our efforts and concern in finding a cure for breast cancer and helping many women achieve a greater peace of mind.

This terrible disease affects women everywhere. Here in the United States, breast cancer is second to lung cancer in cancer-related deaths among women. However, in spite of its prevalence, we still cling to the belief that it will not happen to us or those we are close to. Chances are that someone you know and love will be a victim of this tragic disease. Chances are that someone will be your wife, mother, daughter, or sister.

As with most types of cancer, a primary cause has not been found. Young women are increasingly dealing with the fear of this potentially threatening disease. Older women, who are at a much higher risk, are often not aware of their vulnerability to breast cancer. Only 34 percent of women over the age of 50 receive regular mammograms.

Until a cure is found, we all must join in the effort to raise money for research and continually improve education and awareness of this disease. I am proud to say that Alabama has been a driving force in our Nation's efforts toward these goals. Advances at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, like the identification of the human natural killer cell thought to play a key role in the body's destruction of cancer cells, are vital to the discovery of a cure. The consistent support of research centers, like the Marshall Space Flight Center, which assist with and support cancer research, are crucial to our progression toward a cure. Not unlike UAB and Marshall Space Flight Center, cancer research and education facilities across the country must receive funding. This signifies the importance of the *Race for the Cure* which allows individuals, who are essentially helpless against cancer, to work in unison for cancer research and awareness.

Having chaired the Alabama Breast Cancer Summit, I have been amazed at the aggressiveness and frequency of this disease. An article which appeared in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* on February 9, 1994, told of how the baby boom generation have about twice the risk of developing cancer as their grandparents. The threat becomes even more imminent when one considers how quickly the percentage of elderly people in this

country is growing. Even now, the risk for women is greater than before. Women born in the 1950's have almost a 3 times greater risk of being diagnosed with breast cancer than women born 50 years earlier. Some of this increase can be attributed to the improved methods of diagnosing breast cancer. However, because the trends are steady and are seen in women over 50, who receive less screening, researchers believe better diagnoses cannot explain the whole picture.

The *Race for the Cure* is, therefore, important not only in terms of raising money for breast cancer research but also in providing a forum for awareness and education. I encourage everyone who can to participate in the *Race* on June 15. Also, I would like to encourage everyone in the Nation to get involved in efforts to fight breast cancer in their communities. We all have to work diligently toward a cure for this tragic disease.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the impression will not go away: The \$5 trillion Federal debt stands today as an increasingly grotesque parallel to the TV energizer bunny that keeps moving and moving—precisely in the same manner and to the same extent that the President is sitting on his hands while the Federal debt keeps going up and up and up into the stratosphere.

Same old story. Some politicians talk a good game—"talk" is the operative word here—about cutting Federal spending and thereby bringing the Federal debt under control. But watch what they do when efforts are made to balance the Federal budget.

Mr. President, as of the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, June 5, the Federal debt stood at exactly \$5,141,669,992,686.17, which amounts to \$19,401.82 per man, woman, child on a per capita basis.

A TRIBUTE TO GEORGE L. WESSEL

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to George L. Wessel, a friend and associate, who is stepping down as president of the Buffalo AFL-CIO Council after 27 years as Erie County's foremost labor leader representing more than 100,000 workers in more than 200 labor locals. Though he will continue to stay active in the community, he will now be fortunate enough to spend more time with his wife of 49 years, Mary; his daughter, Mary Catherine; and his three grandchildren, Joseph, Mary Anna, and Catherine Victoria. I thank him for his good work and wish him the best of luck in the future.

George Wessel's career involvement with the labor movement began when he returned home from serving his country in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He worked for Remington Rand, joined the Printing Pressmen's

Union, and eventually became a journeyman printer. From that position, he advanced to become a chief steward in the plant and a member of the Local 27 executive board. His fellow workers noticed his dedication to the cause of organized labor, and in January 1961, they elected George as secretary-treasurer of the local which represented all print shops in western New York. In this post, he again served with distinction until January 1, 1969, when he was elected to succeed Judge James L. Kane as president of the Buffalo AFL-CIO Council.

As President, George Wessel has enjoyed great popularity as a leader of labor and as a leader in civic life. Elected to nine 3-year terms as president of the Buffalo AFL-CIO Council, George has been a tremendous influence on the labor movement in the past quarter century. In the early 1980's, the Buffalo AFL-CIO Council was in the forefront of efforts to organize Solidarity Day in Washington, DC. Since then, thousands of union activists have converged at the Nation's Capital each year to call attention to issues affecting working men and women. George has also overseen council activities, negotiated with business leaders, mobilized affiliated locals for public demonstrations, and been the official spokesman for organized labor in Erie County. He also started the grand tradition of the Labor Day parade through the streets of Buffalo. It was several times my honor to march through the streets with George during the parade, and I was always the better for having done so.

George Wessel has also been a sterling member of the community as he has constantly worked to improve the physical, social, and cultural environment of Buffalo. Whether as a member of the United Way, or as a member of the labor advisory board at Cornell University, George Wessel has strived to make Buffalo a better place to live and work.

Though labor has faced many setbacks in western New York and throughout much of the country in recent years, George Wessel has fought to stem that tide. Due to his great efforts, organized labor still remains at the forefront of commercial activity and is a much respected movement in the Buffalo community.

We shall all be sorry to see George step down as president of the council, but organized labor will still remain a force in Erie County. Like the Workers Memorial in Chestnut Ridge, this is a testament to George Wessel's half century of involvement with the union movement in Buffalo.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, parliamentary inquiry. Are we operating as if we were in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, with a time limit of 10 minutes per speaker.

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that current

letters from the Governors of California, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Virginia, and Wyoming on the need for the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution be—I would use the word memorialized—in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE CAPITOL,
Sacramento, CA, June 4, 1996.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: This week, the 104th Congress will make a final attempt to pass the Balanced Budget Amendment. The amendment has already been approved overwhelmingly by the House of Representatives, and it is within two votes of passage in the Senate. I urge you to take this opportunity to endorse the Balanced Budget Amendment and help secure the Democratic votes needed to ensure its passage.

To Californians alone, certainty of a balanced federal budget is literally worth billions upon billions of dollars. The lower interest rates that would accompany reduced federal borrowing would save our state government more than \$3 billion per year, enough to provide a \$262 tax cut for every household in California. More importantly, balancing the budget by 2002 would prevent each and every citizen in California from assuming more than \$4,000 worth of additional federal debt.

Comparison of federal spending and California state spending over the past five years shows that if Washington had practiced a level of fiscal discipline similar to that we have exercised in Sacramento, the federal government would now be running a surplus rather than a deficit. There is no question that California's constitutional mandate for a balanced budget has provided an essential incentive for achieving this performance.

Now, California is reaping the benefits of tightly controlled spending, with a resurgent economy driving up state tax revenues. This has set the stage for tax cuts that will let people keep more of their own money, and increased funding for education and other investments in California's future.

Mr. President, you, more than anyone else, should be supporting the Balanced Budget Amendment to show your honest commitment to reforming federal spending and sparing future generations from a crushing burden of debt. The Balanced Budget Amendment is a promise that transcends elections; a promise that cannot be simply revoked on November 6.

I challenge you to make public your support for the Balanced Budget Amendment and help secure the two Democratic votes needed to pass it.

Sincerely,

PETE WILSON.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Springfield, IL, June 4, 1996.

Hon. WILLIAM J. CLINTON,
President of the United States,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR PRESIDENT CLINTON: In the next week, the Senate will be voting on the Balanced Budget Amendment. I urge you to contact Senators from your party and ask them to vote for this critical measure. We must change the direction our country is going financially, and this is the first step.

This is a very bi-partisan issue, as Senator Simon from the State of Illinois has proven.

Members from both sides of the aisle have recognized the importance of passing a bill mandating to Congress that this country operates under a balanced budget. The longer we wait to balance the budget, the more we leave a legacy of debt for our children and grandchildren and take away from our ability to address pressing national priorities.

In the United States, we currently spend 11 times more money on interest on the national debt than we do on education, and twice as much on interest than on all of our poverty programs. We have come to realize in Illinois the importance of a balanced budget and the sacrifices that are needed to achieve that goal. A balanced budget requirement has been part of our state constitution since 1970, and members of both parties have worked hard at maintaining that requirement.

Mr. President, I can not stress enough the importance of passing the Balanced Budget Amendment. In order to achieve the balanced budgets that you and the Republican leadership have proposed, we need the discipline of a constitutional amendment. Again, I urge you to contact members of your party in the Senate, and request that they vote for the Balanced Budget Amendment. I thank you, in advance, for your consideration on this matter.

Sincerely,

JIM EDGAR,
Governor.

STATE OF KANSAS,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Topeka, KS, June 5, 1996.

Hon. WILLIAM J. CLINTON,
President of the United States,
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR PRESIDENT CLINTON: The next few days will be historic. The announcement by United States Senator Bob Dole to resign from his position as Majority Leader and U.S. Senator is of great historical significance. Before the distinguished Senator departs, you and the members of Congress will have the opportunity to perform a legislative act equally historic—approving legislation to balance the federal budget. As Senator Dole concludes his terms in the United States Senate, this week has been proclaimed *Balanced Budget Week* in recognition of Senator Dole's efforts to set America back on track toward economic vitality. I encourage you to do everything in your power to promote a balanced budget amendment.

Since 1932, Kansas has been a cash basis state, which means that pursuant to State law, Kansas cannot debt spend. We are forced to project revenues and balance our budgets accordingly. Sometimes we must reevaluate our priorities and tighten our belts. Other times we must reevaluate the relationship between the State and its citizens by determining in what programs the people of Kansas want their government to engage, and which programs are no longer worthy of the people's financial resources. That kind of common sense approach to budgeting has served Kansas well, and it can go a long way toward resolving the deficit at the federal level. If Kansas can balance its budget each and every year, as do the people of America, so too can the federal government.

In Kansas, we directed an Administration that has taken the initiative to provide Kansas children with the same opportunities for a sound fiscal future with which we were blessed. The budget we submitted to the state Legislature this year is the first in a generation that spends less than the year before. We have been able to pass along the savings to Kansas taxpayers in the form of meaningful tax relief—in excess of \$1.4 billion over five years. We accomplished significant tax relief—reducing the burden on Kansas taxpayers—without neglecting those in