

around before your eyes in an Erlenmeyer flask in a public school chemistry laboratory, is to describe the experience that is at the heart of the Nation's commitment to the doctrine of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We cannot promise happiness. But we must promise the pursuit. . . .

I was not only promised the pursuit, I was enabled to fulfill it.

In this, he spoke of pursuing an education. But I believe this is a fitting description of his life. He had the opportunity to pursue a life in educational service. He pursued it, and fulfilled it.

PETTAQUAMSCUTT COVE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I am delighted to join with my colleague, Senator CHAFEE, as a cosponsor of S. 1871, legislation to expand the existing boundary of the Pettaquamscutt Cove National Wildlife Refuge.

Senator CHAFEE has worked hard for many years to designate this vital area as one of our Nation's wildlife refuges and then to assure that we continue necessary financial resources. I have enjoyed working with him in this effort and I am pleased to join in support of the expansion.

This bill will help clear the way for Fish and Wildlife Service [FWS] to acquire 100 acres adjacent to long cove on the pond's northeastern shore. The owner, who has declared his intention to make a partial donation of the value of the property, has been talking to FWS for about a year.

I am delighted to advise my colleagues that several additional landowners with valuable habitat in the vicinity of the refuge also have contacted FWS to express their interest in selling their property so it may be maintained as open space.

Recent biological surveys of upper Point Judith Pond indicate that wildlife species have become more diverse and are using the pond habitat more heavily than in the past. The bill would allow the FWS to expand the refuge boundary when opportunities to acquire valuable habitat arise.

Specifically, the bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to expand the refuge boundary, after appropriate public notice and comment, and compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. The Secretary currently is only authorized to make minor revisions to the boundary.

The Pettaquamscutt National Wildlife Refuge truly is one of our national treasures in Rhode Island and it protects a vital ecosystem that includes rare and endangered species among its wildlife.

SAUDI BOMBING

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, yesterday, as we all know, a horrendous bombing occurred at a United States military facility in Saudi Arabia. As of this morning, 19 Americans were dead, and

nearly 300 wounded. As time goes on, it is probable that number of those killed will increase.

A number of things come to my mind in response to this awful news. First, of course, is the tremendous sympathy that I have for the families of the victims. Service for one's country—whether in the military, the diplomatic corps, or government—is one of the noblest of callings. And to give one's life in that service is the supreme sacrifice. I do hope that the families of those lost in this tragedy can take some small comfort in that fact. Their loved ones made a difference—each and every one made our country a better and safer place.

Second, it is our duty to those killed, and in our utmost national interest, to find and punish those responsible. There is no more cowardly act than a terrorist attack—the victims have no warning, no chance to defend themselves. They have done no wrong and are chosen solely for their symbolism.

Third, and regrettably, today's news was no bolt from the blue. Months ago, a similar act occurred wherein five Americans were killed. Since then, and particularly since the perpetrators of the previous bombing were executed, United States personnel in Saudi Arabia have been bracing for another attack. On top of that, the Kingdom has been rife with reports about the health and well-being of King Fahd and about his eventual replacement by Crown Prince Abdullah. These same reports have carried unsettling news about the growing prominence and strength of extremist Islamic groups, and of their disputes with the royal family.

These developments ought to have a direct bearing on the United States Government's calculus of our role, interests and presence in Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia is, of course, our most important partner in the Persian Gulf, and arguably the entire Middle East. There is no doubt that America should be well represented there, and that our troop presence is a key element of U.S. military strategy. Yet the fact remains that more Americans have been killed in Saudi Arabia during the past year than in Bosnia, where United States troops were placed in a combat situation. It seems to me that the United States must undertake a serious examination of the entire spectrum of our relationship with Saudi Arabia—including the prospects for future instability, the return on our investment of troops and other personnel, and the efforts of the Saudi Government to deal effectively with political dissent. Clearly, the sooner Ambassador-designate Fowler is cleared by the Senate, the better. The sands in Saudi Arabia are shifting, and I believe we ought to have a much better handle on what to expect in the months ahead. The memory of those killed demands no less.

FOREIGN OIL CONSUMED BY THE U.S.? HERE'S WEEKLY BOX SCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the American Petroleum Institute reports that for the week ending June 21, the United States imported 7,900,000 barrels of oil each day, 1,100,000 barrels more than the 6,800,000 barrels imported during the same week a year ago.

Americans relied on foreign oil for 55 percent of their needs last week, and there are no signs that this upward spiral will abate. Before the Persian Gulf War, the United States obtained about 45 percent of its oil supply from foreign countries. During the Arab oil embargo in the 1970s, foreign oil accounted for only 35 percent of America's oil supply.

Anybody else interested in restoring domestic production of oil? United States producers provide jobs for American workers. Politicians had better ponder the economic calamity sure to occur in America if and when foreign producers shut off our supply—or double the already enormous cost of imported oil flowing into the United States—now 7,900,000 barrels a day.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, June 25, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,114,148,773,023.82.

On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$19,287.21 as his or her share of that debt.

CIVIL WAR: IOWA'S SACRIFICE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, many men and women of our Nation have been called to service during times of crises. Iowans, too, have boldly answered the call of duty. Today, as I continue my remarks about Iowa's spirit, I want to focus on one of our country's most bloody episodes—the Civil War—and, specifically, remember one university that almost was not.

From 1861 through 1864, Iowans eagerly responded to the need for soldiers to serve in the infantry, cavalry, and artillery. It has been recorded in the "Roster of Iowa Soldiers" that approximately 73,000 Iowans enrolled with the Union Army. Among these soldiers, over 2,000 were killed in action, almost 9,000 were wounded in action, and over 10,000 died of their wounds or disease. These numbers are quite significant since Iowa, in proportion to its population, outfitted more troops than any other State in the Union. In fact, Perry Township, located in Jackson County, gave the largest per capita troop enrollment during the Civil War.

Iowa women also played a vital role during the Civil War. Soldier's relief societies were formed to support the troops. These women sewed uniforms, provided bedding, and collected necessary funds to help purchase military supplies. One woman in particular,

Annie Wittenmyer, played an instrumental role in organizing these societies throughout Iowa. Because soldiers were dying more from diseases than from their wounds, she created diet kitchens in hospitals to help rebuild their strength and aid in their recovery. Furthermore, Annie Wittenmyer campaigned to provide relief for mothers, wives, and children adversely affected by the war because their sons, husbands, and fathers were killed or disabled during their service. Not only did she campaign for financial assistance for these women and children, but her efforts also helped build orphans' homes.

Unfortunately, as with every hard-fought battle, there comes a price. A battle-scarred Civil War flag, on display at Upper Iowa University in Fayette, is a poignant reminder of this sacrifice.

Upper Iowa was founded in 1857 by pioneer families living in the wooded hills surrounding the tiny village of Fayette. The nearest college, Cornell in Mount Vernon, was a long dangerous trip away by stagecoach over rough dirt roads and through territory roamed by native tribes. Colonel Robert Alexander, a veteran of the Black Hawk War, donated \$10,000 in gold pieces toward the funding of a college, and a hall was constructed of native white limestone. The university doors opened on January 7, 1857.

Three short years after Upper Iowa's founding, though, the Civil War broke out, and the university's young men, many of them on the verge of graduating, enlisted in a body, along with many of their professors. Company C of the 3rd Iowa Volunteer Infantry went on to participate in 17 major battles, including the bloody fields of Vicksburg and Shiloh. For many young Upper Iowans, a battlefield grave ended their dreams for a future. In a quirk of fate, Upper Iowa's mathematics professor, Nathan Cornell, now a colonel in the Confederate Army, was captured by Colonel E.C. Byam of the Union Army—Upper Iowa's business manager.

With so much of the student body gone, the university was on the verge of closing, but the women students and the female professors were determined to carry on. Dean of Students Elizabeth Sorin, although born in the South, wholeheartedly supported the decision of the men to fight for the Union. She and the women students fashioned the first American flag that

the men carried into battle, and later she recalled those dedicated women whose "hearts went in with their stitches in the red, white, and blue." When the flag was captured at the bloody conflict called the Hornet's Nest during the battle of Shiloh, the women made a second flag for their soldiers and continued to support them with their letters and prayers. They were there to welcome home the remnant of Company C, and mourn the fallen. Life slowly returned to normal, and the university that almost wasn't became a thriving academic community once more.

Now, almost 140 years later, Upper Iowa University still stands amid the wooded hills of northeast Iowa, a tribute to the power of the academic spirit and a living memorial to those young Iowa soldiers and their fellow students who made sure they had a university to return to.

DUBUQUE: IOWA'S LINK

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, travelers see many different sights while boating down the mighty Mississippi River. One point of interest is found at the intersection of Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin where a large town emerges from the Iowa bluffs. Dubuque, named after the French Canadian fur trader and lead miner Julien Dubuque, not only boasts beautiful architecture and prominent landmarks, but it has the distinction of being Iowa's oldest settlement.

When the area now known as the city of Dubuque opened to settlers in June 1833, many miners were primarily attracted to this land because of lead. This resource promised great wealth. In fact, the Shot Tower still stands today as a tribute to those who produced lead shot that was used during the Civil War era.

Not only did the mining of lead help build Dubuque, but the location on the Mississippi River played an important role in its economic development. For instance, wood was transferred downstream from the northern forests to Dubuque where it was milled into lumber. Steamboats brought settlers to Dubuque who loaded up with supplies and equipment before venturing further West.

Moreover, the Third Street Ice Harbor holds a strong link between Dubuque and the Mississippi. Constructed

in the mid 1800's, the Ice Harbor originally served as a winter haven for steamboats. It also housed the Dubuque Boat and Boiler Works which, for many years, was ranked as the largest inland boat building center in the Nation. Now, the Ice Harbor is a place of recreation with many museums and other added attractions. The museums located on and around the banks of the Mississippi, remind us of Dubuque's significant relationship with the river.

A historical center of trade and commerce, Dubuque continues to thrive in today's competitive market. In a performance report released from the International Trade Administration, Dubuque ranks No. 1 in the North Central Region with the greatest percentage change in metro area exports between 1993 and 1994. With an almost 91 percent jump, Dubuque nationally ranks No. 2 in growth behind the tricity area of Biloxi, Gulfport, and Pascagoula, Mississippi.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Department of Commerce charts ranking Dubuque's export growth be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

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

(See exhibit 1.)

Everyday we are exposed to examples of how our world seems to be shrinking and global connections are becoming a greater asset to growing businesses and services. Dubuque has indeed adapted to meet these international challenges while staying true to its roots. Exports today range from new technology, such as computer services, to heavy machinery like John Deere tractors.

I am proud to see Iowa's oldest settlement sustain its role in linking Iowa to the world.

Furthermore, this year, Dubuque was one of 30 finalists for the National Civic League's All-American City and Community Award. This award recognizes those communities who successfully address local needs and concerns. Being in the running for this nationwide civic award pays tribute to Dubuque's commitment to serving its community.

And today, Mr. President, I salute the good citizens of Dubuque, who spread the Iowa Spirit of Community in their homes, workplaces, schools, places of worship and neighborhoods each and every day.

EXHIBIT 1

METROPOLITAN AREA EXPORTS: AN EXPORT PERFORMANCE REPORT ON OVER 250 U.S. CITIES, NORTH CENTRAL REGION

[Percentage Changes in Metro Area Exports, 1993-94]

Rank		Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	1993	1994	1993-94 Change	
Regional	National				Amount	Percent
1	2	Dubuque, IA	\$93,056,279	\$177,562,181	\$84,505,902	90.8
2	8	Muncie, IN	64,329,690	107,404,131	43,074,441	67.0
3	10	Detroit, MI	16,780,888,732	27,469,655,137	10,688,766,405	63.7
4	12	Eau Claire, WI	289,715,835	465,707,890	175,992,055	60.7
5	21	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	102,706,259	149,660,963	46,954,704	45.7
6	27	Green Bay, WI	134,096,711	187,128,975	53,192,964	39.7
7	30	Rochester, MN	53,026,135	72,680,026	19,653,891	37.1
8	34	Hamilton-Middletown, OH	49,285,459	66,255,465	16,970,006	34.4
9	35	Kalamazoo-Battle Creek, MI	650,330,732	868,950,604	218,619,872	33.6