

Mr. JEFFORDS, and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following resolution; which was ordered to lie over, under the rule:

S. RES. 52

Whereas, during the last few months farm milk prices have experienced substantial volatility, dropping precipitously from \$15.37 per hundredweight in September, 1996 to \$11.34 per hundredweight in December, 1996, while simultaneously there have been record high costs for cattle feed;

Whereas, there is a strong sense of financial crisis in the dairy industry;

Whereas, many dairy farmers have looked to the Federal government for relief because minimum milk prices under the Milk Marketing Orders are established by the Department of Agriculture;

Whereas, the price of cheese at the National Cheese Exchange in Green Bay, Wisconsin influences milk prices paid to farmers because of its use in the Department of Agriculture's Basic Formula Price under Federal Milk Marketing Orders;

Whereas, less than one percent of the cheese produced in the United States is sold on the National Cheese Exchange and the Exchange acts as a reference price for as much as 95 percent of the commercial bulk cheese sales in the nation;

Whereas, there has been some concern among dairy producers that the prices at the National Cheese Exchange may have been manipulated downward, benefiting processors at the expense of dairy farmers;

Whereas, it is in the national interest to ensure that market prices for milk, cheese, and other dairy products are determined by a fair and competitive marketplace; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the Sense of the Senate of the United States that the Secretary of Agriculture should act immediately pursuant to his legal authority to modify the Basic Formula Price for dairy by replacing the National Cheese Exchange as a factor to be considered in setting the Basic Formula Price and to establish in its place an equivalent pricing mechanism more reflective of the actual market conditions for cheese and other dairy products nationally.

SENATE RESOLUTION 53— RELATIVE TO A DISPUTE

Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. GRAMM, and Mr. D'AMATO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

S. RES. 53

Whereas a strike by the Allied Pilots Association, the union of the pilots of American Airlines, could lead to a severe disruption in air service;

Whereas such a strike could result in the loss of employment by tens of thousands of individuals in the United States;

Whereas such a strike would affect approximately 20 percent of the domestic airline traffic in the United States;

Whereas such a strike would cause more than 75,000 American Airlines employees to be idle;

Whereas such a strike would affect—

(1) the livelihood of thousands of other workers employed in airline and airport supply industries; and

(2) commerce relating to tourism, logistics, and business requiring travel;

Whereas such a strike would cause substantial adverse economic effects in communities of the United States;

Whereas such a strike could jeopardize the largest order made in history for the production of civilian aircraft; and

Whereas because $\frac{1}{4}$ of the air traffic of American Airlines is in foreign air commerce (as that term is defined in section 40102 of title 49, United States Code), a strike would have an adverse effect with respect to—

(1) the expansion of the market of United States goods and services in foreign countries; and

(2) the trading partners of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the President should work in conjunction with the National Mediation Board to facilitate a resolution of the labor dispute between the Allied Pilots Association and AMR, the parent company of American Airlines; and

(2) the President should—

(A) encourage—

(i) the settlement of the issues that are the subject of the labor dispute through the use of the services of the National Mediation Board established under section 4 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C. 154) before midnight on February 15, 1997 (which is the date specified by the Allied Pilots Association as the deadline for averting a strike); or

(ii) the achievement, by the date specified in clause (i), of an agreement by the parties to the dispute to arbitrate the issues that are the subject of the labor dispute through the National Mediation Board; and

(B) if necessary, establish a board under section 10 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C. 160) to serve as an emergency board to investigate the matter relating to the labor dispute and to make a report to the President in the manner prescribed in that section.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

DODD AMENDMENT NO. 4

Mr. DODD proposed an amendment to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require a balanced budget; as follows:

On page 3, line 7, strike beginning with "is" through line 11 and insert "faces an imminent and serious military threat to national security as declared by a joint resolution."

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 11, 1997, at 9 a.m. in SR-328A to discuss reform to the Commodity Exchange Act.

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

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, February 11, 1997, in closed session, to

receive a briefing on the situation in Bosnia and the status of U.S. military forces participating in the stabilization force [SFOR].

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 11, 1997, immediately after the first rollcall vote to hold a business meeting to vote on pending items.

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

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 11, 1997, at 9:30 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs would like to request unanimous consent to hold a joint hearing with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to receive the legislative presentation of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The hearing will be held on February 11, 1997, at 9:30 a.m., in room 345 of the Cannon House Office Building.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO ERICA MICHELLE PITTS

● Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, each fall, Senators and Congressmen turn to the enjoyable task of submitting nominations to the U.S. Service Academies. This year, like every other, my office was flooded with applications from qualified young men and women—students with excellent academic records, students whose extracurricular activities would drive the most patient parent crazy, students who donate endless hours to community service projects. However, rarely do I see a young person possessing all of this and more.

This year I proudly nominated Erica Michelle Pitts, of Louisville, KY, to the U.S. Military Academy, as did Senator WENDELL FORD and then-Congressman Mike Ward. There are many adjectives that can be used to describe Erica—poised, accomplished, brave, athletic, energetic, but even combined they do not adequately portray her. A senior at Saint Francis High School, Erica's headmaster Thomas Pike describes her as "a delightfully different young person." Counselor Kit Llewellyn sees her as a "risk-taker" and admires her integrity.

Erica's military career dreams began at the age of 6 when her stepfather took her for a tank ride. At the tender young age of 8 she began working for her mother's boss formatting computer disks for \$5 an hour. Entering as a seventh-grader at the respected Saint Francis, she was immediately placed in the freshman class, where, lacking a girls basketball team, Erica played on the boy's team. She has participated in a Russian exchange program, the Duke University Talent Identification Program, and served on the Courier-Journal High School Round Table. And, amidst her participation on the academic team and the yearbook staff, Erica works part-time at the Louisville Science Center yearround.

As you can see, Erica's childhood has been far from average. Notwithstanding, she has grown into a graceful young woman whose lofty dreams have been realized. Hoping to enter the Judge Advocate General's Corps after her years at West Point, Erica aspires to serve on the Supreme Court or be elected President. Both goals are well within her grasp.

Mr. President, please join me in honoring this outstanding young Kentuckian who has a bright future in the U.S. military. I ask that an article which recently appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal be printed in the RECORD. The author does a wonderful job of capturing Erica's charm and enthusiasm.

The article follows:

GETTING TO THE POINT

(By C. Ray Hall)

At first blush, the most interesting thing about Erica Pitts is this: Barely 17, she is headed for the United States Military Academy to join West Point's legendary long gray line.

It will probably be the grayest thing that has ever happened to her. So far, her life has been like a colorsplashed, abstract work of art in progress.

Erica Pitts has been interesting for a long time. She was interesting even in the womb.

"I was named after a soap-opera character," she said. "Because I was trouble. My mom went into labor and so she went to the hospital."

False alarm.

"They sent her back home. Then I was about ready to pop out so they called the ambulance. I was almost born in the ambulance. I was almost born outside on the way into the hospital. I was almost born in the lobby. I was almost born in the elevator, but finally they got her to a delivery room and I was born. I made life a little difficult for her."

Hence the name, Erica: "Yeah, Erica Kane. Because I was trouble."

Not even a minute old, and her life was already a cliffhanger.

Next scene in Erica's life: the beginning of an unlikely romance. At Fort Knox, of all places. In a tank, of all things.

"It started when I was about 6. My mom had married my stepdad. He was in the Army and he took me for a tank ride one day and I just thought that was the coolest thing. I admired the discipline in the Army."

Next scene: Erica gets her first paying job, earning \$5 an hour to format computer disks for her mom's boss at the Internal Revenue Service. She is 8.

Next scene: Erica is stepfatherless, owing to divorce. She and her mom, Pamela Scott, are living in Louisville. Erica masters public school effortlessly. "I was so used to just showing up for class, reading the newspaper during first period and not doing any work all day and still getting an A in every single class I took." So her mom takes Erica to St. Francis, a downtown school of high academic reputation and equally stratospheric cost (tuition up to \$8,140).

Headmaster Thomas Pike recalled, "I remember her and her mom coming in and her talking about not being academically challenged, talking about being an environmental lawyer or biochemist. This is a seventh-grader. Just a really bright, lively 13-year-old, and she has been lively and bright ever since . . . a delightfully different young person."

St. Francis took her and let her skip from the seventh to the ninth grade. ("A double bonus," Erica said.)

"Her life has always been action-packed," said school counselor Kit Llewellyn. "She's a skateboarder, a volleyball player, a basketball player. She volunteers regularly. . . . She has worked on literary magazines, so her literary analysis is strong and indepth. . . ."

"She's kind of a risk-taker. She likes to start things. She participated in crew (rowing) when it was founded. She's the first female from this school to entertain the idea of applying to a military academy."

And yet, somewhere in that swirl of action, there's a cerebral center.

"I guess what stands out with me for Erica is her integrity," Llewellyn said. "I was her sponsor at Calvary Episcopal Church when she went through the confirmation. For her age (then 15), her questions and her depth of understanding, what she was pursuing in her belief and in her spiritual self, was very strong. Well-thought-out and very, very calm in her approach."

Oh. And did we mention she wants to be president?

Of the United States. Like the current occupant of the Oval Office, she likes lawyering. And, like Bill Clinton, she went to Russia at a tender age, as part of an exchange program.

Erica was nominated to West Point last year by then-Congressman Mike Ward. For the physical test, she returned to Fort Knox, the scene of her first infatuation with the Army. She passed the exam, which includes running, throwing a basketball while on your knees and hanging on a chin-up bar. Some girls immediately drop off the bar. She held on for 31 seconds.

The audience included Lt. Col. Don Miller, an Army reservist who serves as a West Point liaison (and, in another life, helps run a Louisville brokerage). After interviewing her, he wrote to the academy, "Erica is a very goal-oriented young lady with aspirations of becoming president someday. . . . Erica has excellent people skills and appears to possess good leadership traits. Her mother raised Erica alone and this has resulted in sacrifice, and yet has developed her sense of commitment."

So this is a 17-year-old of greater complexity than most. During her trip to Russia, she bought a fur hat. She felt bad about it when she realized rabbits had died to decorate her head. She thinks the country spends too much on defense. She clashed openly with a 10th-grade teacher, but she has a kind word even for Adolf Hitler. ("He was psycho, but he was a brilliant, brilliant ruler.")

This is not your father's West Point cadet.

"She's a free spirit," said Bryan Walde, the man who teaches her calculus, chemistry and basketball at St. Francis. In her graduating class of 38, the animal-loving, defense-cutting, coffeehouse-and-concert ha-

bitue might have been voted least likely to go to West Point.

"I heard that a lot," she said.

"You were the last person I thought would ever go there." A lot of the people I know are not really anti-government, but they don't like people telling them what to do. I don't really like it myself, but I do need the discipline. I would love to have the discipline. And it's one of the best schools in the country. Who would turn that down?"

West Point told her the price of the education awaiting her. "They valued it as \$200,000, which I wouldn't doubt, because I think West Pointers can easily top people who go to Harvard."

That's obviously the kind of talk they like to hear on the cliffs overlooking the Hudson River. Not that they actually like to hear much talk at all from first-year cadets, or "plebes." For a while at West Point, she will speak only when bidden. Too bad, for she has lots to say. To wit:

On her willowy yet well-fed frame of 5 feet 10 inches, 120 pounds:

"I eat a lot. This morning for breakfast, I had a cheeseburger, two pancakes and a cinnamon roll. . . ."

On love, sex and all that:

"I manage to stay friends with all of my ex-boyfriends. It's really strange. I think partially because there's never any reason for either of us to be really bitter. I don't sleep with anybody. I just decided no sex before marriage. So I never had to worry about sleeping with somebody and then the next morning they just totally ditch me. There's never any big thing to get really mad about. It's just a bunch of little things that lead up to you saying, 'You know, maybe we shouldn't be together.' So you can just go back to being friends."

On her idea of cool wheels:

"I want a big Dodge Ram truck as soon as I can get a car." (She calculates that that will be three years hence, with the down payment saved from her West Point stipend of \$6,600 a year.)

On her mixed parentage, the result of a college romance that never led to marriage. A delicate matter?

"It never has been. People have asked me about that for a long time. They've asked me if I was mixed and it's never bothered me. I've never really worried about it. Yeah, my dad's white, my mom's black. . . . It's never been a big deal to me."

On her twin ambitions, of being a lawyer and a psychologist:

"I love to argue. That's what appeals to me about being a lawyer. And I love using words . . . to get a point across. I want to be a psychologist because I'm so used to doing that. There are so many people with problems. My friends always come to me for advice."

What's the best advice anyone gave her?

"You've got to learn to choose your battles and not fight every single one. That's some good advice I got from my mother. . . . For a while, every time somebody did something I didn't like, I was ready to argue with them. I didn't get into fistfights or anything, but I kind of verbally berated my teacher sophomore year, sometimes in front of his class. He didn't like that very much. That's when I learned to start controlling my temper. I felt kind of bad, although I think he kind of deserved some of that, although in front of his class was really mean."

On the prospects of harassment or hazing from macho military males:

"The sexual harassment thing, I think I would have the guts to just stand up and say, 'Hey, I don't like it. Stop.' Being hazed and stuff like that, once it got to a dangerous point where people were setting me on fire, I would just have to like fight back, period. I would not allow somebody to set me on fire

as part of a hazing ritual. I think I'm strong enough to handle anything that might be thrown at me as a hazing ritual."

Hazing? Been there, done that, in a non-incendiary way. On a basketball court, of all places.

"My favorite moment came freshman year," she said. "We didn't have a girls' team yet, so I had to play on the boys' team. We were playing against a team that was very, very, very chauvinist. . . . I got in with about a minute 40 left, and they were not treating me very well. At first my teammates wouldn't even pass me the ball, and finally one of 'em did. I just stood back behind the three-point line, shot and it went right in. Swish. It was perfect. We still lost the game, but I felt better."

Next scene in Erica's life: November 1996. The IRS transfers Erica's mom to Nashville. "She and her mother have been a team through the years—her mom with pretty high expectations and Erica living up to them," said Llewellyn, the St. Francis counselor.

Erica stays behind to graduate from her school. She lives with her grandma, Ellen Pitts. "She's been pretty great. I have my own loft, and it's really nice. It's not very big, but it's nice. I've got a computer and a desk and my futon up there, and that's all I really need."

For now, at least, she dreams in a loft. But soon enough, the dreams will be aloft. And Erica Pitts' life will get even more interesting. ●

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF HAMTRAMCK

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I am honored today to pay tribute to the city of Hamtramck, MI, which is celebrating its 75th anniversary this year. The people of Hamtramck call their city a "Touch of Europe in America," and indeed it is truly a unique community. Hamtramck is a city within a city, whose boundaries on all sides are with the city of Detroit. Yet Hamtramck maintains its own identity, an identity rooted in its diversity.

The history of Hamtramck predates its incorporation as a city by more than 100 years. It is named for Col. John Francis Hamtramck, who served as the first American commander of Fort Detroit after it was surrendered by Great Britain in 1796. Originally a township larger in size than the present-day city of Detroit, Hamtramck was organized as a village in 1901.

The village of Hamtramck began with 500 people but changed dramatically with the birth of the automobile industry. A Dodge Bros. auto plant was established in 1914, attracting skilled and unskilled workers from around the Nation and the world. Between 1910 and 1920, Hamtramck boasted the greatest population growth of any community in the United States, going from 3,589 to 46,615 residents in a single decade.

While Hamtramck was originally settled by the same French colonists who had settled Detroit, and later farmed by German immigrants, the automobile industry attracted huge numbers of Polish workers. Since 1910, Hamtramck's Polish population has grown so rapidly that today, 80 percent

of its residents stem from first, second, or third generation Polish origin.

Many of the remainder of Hamtramck's residents are from Central and Eastern Europe. Having received the warm and generous hospitality of Michiganite themselves, in 1946 the Polish-American residents of Hamtramck began welcoming displaced people from Central Europe and the Balkans. More recently, Hamtramck has seen a substantial number of Ukrainians join the community. All of these groups have maintained their cultural heritage and identity, while embracing the ideals and Government of their new country.

On any street or in any restaurant in Hamtramck, one can hear any of 25 different languages being spoken, which is especially impressive in a city of slightly more than 2 square miles. Hamtramck is renowned for the best Polish food outside Poland, and the hospitality to match, as President Clinton discovered on a trip to Michigan in 1996 where he thoroughly enjoyed lunch at Polish Village Cafe.

Mr. President, Hamtramck's blend of cultures has produced a city which truly feels like a "Touch of Europe in America." Under the steady leadership of Mayor Robert Kozaren, Hamtramck is prepared to enter the 21st century with a confidence rooted in the varied traditions and fervent unifying patriotism of its citizens. I commend the residents and leaders of Hamtramck for the community they have built, and am proud to represent them in the U.S. Senate. I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating the people of Hamtramck on the occasion of the city's 75th anniversary. ●

JOHN D. MCALISTER: IN MEMORIAM

● Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, it is with sorrow that I recognize the passing of a good man and a fine citizen, Mr. John D. McAlister, who died yesterday.

John worked at Tree Top in Yakima, WA, where he served as director of government affairs. In this capacity he became a great friend of the Washington State congressional delegation and a magnificent voice for the agricultural industry. John's activities were not only confined to his work—he also served the Yakima community as a member of many agricultural industry organizations and of the Government Affairs Council of the Association of Washington Businesses, where he sat on the board of directors.

I am honored to have known John McAlister, and am grateful for his service to Washington State agriculture and to his community in Yakima.

John is survived by his wife, Patricia, to whom I extend my condolences. ●

COMMENDING SENATOR SANTORUM'S SEARCH FOR COMMON GROUND IN THE ABORTION DEBATE

● Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise to commend my colleague, Senator SANTORUM, for the article he recently had published in the Washington Times concerning partial birth abortion.

All too often, Mr. President, debates over public policy issues degenerate into uncivil attacks on each side's motives. Mr. SANTORUM's article does an excellent job of showing how this bickering can be avoided even when the issue is as serious and sensitive as abortion. How can we reach common ground on partial birth abortion? By realizing that this procedure has nothing to do with the Supreme Court's decision in Roe versus Wade or the subsequent decision in Doe versus Bolton. By realizing that partial birth abortion is simply unacceptable.

Whatever one's view of abortion, one should recognize this procedure as one that is, as Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN phrased it, "just too close to infanticide."

We are a civilized society, Mr. President. I hope that our debates over this contentious issue can be made more civil. I also hope that we can reach common ground in banning partial birth abortion.

Mr. President, I ask that Senator SANTORUM's article from the Washington Times be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Times, Jan. 22, 1997]

PARTIAL BIRTH ABORTION: THE ART OF AGREEMENT

(By Rick Santorum)

A wide spectrum of individuals has coalesced around the recent effort to ban partial birth abortions. These varied individuals and groups have raised their voices in support of a ban both because of the brutality of partial birth abortions and because they recognize that this debate is not about Roe vs. Wade, the 1973 Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion. It is not about when a fetus becomes a baby. And it is certainly not about women's health. It is about virtual infanticide, it is about killing a child as he or she is being born, an issue that neither Roe vs. Wade nor the subsequent Doe vs. Bolton addressed.

During the Senate debate last year, many traditionally pro-choice legislators voted in support of legislation to ban this particular procedure. Among them was my colleague Sen. Arlen Specter who stated on the floor of the Senate, "In my legal judgment, the issue is not over a woman's right to choose within the constitutional context of Roe versus Wade. . . . The line of the law is drawn, in my legal judgment, when the child is partially out of the womb of the mother. It is no longer abortion; it is infanticide." He was joined in these sentiments by other such consistently pro-choice members as Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell.

Such coalescence with pro-choice proponents suggests the enormous scope of the tragedy that this procedure represents. This broad coalition further confirms that extraneous considerations, such as the anticipation of a disabled child, or a mother's broadly-defined health concerns, were just that—