

United States and help propel our Nation to victory in World War II.

Mr. President, I wish to honor the New Hampshire Pearl Harbor Survivors on the occasion of their 25th anniversary. They are our American heroes and we applaud them for defending our country. I also wish to commend these brave men for touring New Hampshire schools and talking to our young Americans in an effort to keep Pearl Harbor memories and history alive. Those who fought in the war and were victims of the Pearl Harbor attack deserve a special place in our history books.

My father was a Navy pilot who died in a war-related incident during World War II. I have a special place in my heart for these courageous men.

When United States Army and Navy commanders in the Pacific area had received a final war warning on the 27th of November 1941, Hawaii was not mentioned and American authorities thought that the Philippines or Malaysia would be the possible target. Any potential attack on Pearl Harbor was therefore interpreted as a form of sabotage and no effective security patrol was established. Antiaircraft batteries around the harbor consequently had no ready ammunition and USAAF aircraft on the ground were easy targets as they were unarmed and grouped together on airfields for easier protection against saboteurs.

On Saturday, December 6, 1941, many Army and Navy personnel were on the usual weekend shore leave when the destroyer *Ward* radioed that it had sunk a submarine early Sunday morning. The information, though, was delayed in reaching the high command and consequently the harbor gate had not been closed.

At 7:55 a.m., on December 7, 1941 the first Japanese bombers attacked United States airfields and the fleet. Virtually the entire U.S. fleet of 94 vessels, including 8 battleships, was concentrated at Pearl Harbor and the disposition of troops, airplanes, and anti-aircraft guns made effective defense almost impossible. When the last attack had ended about 2 hours later, the Japanese won a significant tactical victory since they had been practically unopposed. Within 2 hours, 2,403 American servicemen and civilians were killed and 1,178 wounded. When the news of the attack reached the people of the United States, our country went into shock. Japanese capabilities had been underestimated and information about the fast-moving developments had been relayed too slow to the commanders in Hawaii.

Pearl Harbor is a very poignant chapter in our history. We must seek to remember the grave sacrifice so many Americans made there. As a veteran, I am very proud to honor the outstanding patriotism of the New Hampshire Pearl Harbor Survivors on their 25th anniversary.●

REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA DAY

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I am honored to join again with nearly 1 million Lithuanian Americans in commemorating the 79th anniversary of the proclamation of an independent Lithuania, especially at a time when the Lithuanian people are rebuilding their democracy.

After more than seven centuries of struggle, the Lithuanians have finally succeeded in reestablishing an independent republic. While their hopes were realized once before in this century, their freedom was abruptly revoked in 1940, after 22 years of democratic governance.

Throughout this long and difficult period, the people of Lithuania and the other Baltic nations never wavered from their beliefs in democratic values and their desires for liberty and freedom. In keeping with such a strong commitment, their independence after so many years is not only something to celebrate, it is an incentive for us all to rededicate ourselves to the democratic principles commemorated by this anniversary.

Since 1990, when Lithuania rejoined the international community of democratic nations, the country has recognized the importance of meaningful political and economic reforms. Most significantly, Lithuania recently experienced another peaceful transfer of civilian rule, demonstrating the increasing stability of its democracy.

Lithuania's commitment to continue along the path of economic reforms also promises greater prosperity in the years to come. A number of indicators suggest the possibility of a brighter future for the Lithuanian economy, despite the difficult period of transition that has resulted from the collapse of the Soviet Union. Gross domestic product is expected to rise this year, and continue to do so the next. Inflation is expected to decline. Industrial production is also on the rise.

In addition, Lithuania has reached out to its neighbors, both those in the Baltic region and those further to the west. The Baltic Economic Cooperation Agreement and Lithuania's decision to join the Council of Europe are examples of this young democracy's determination to remain economically and politically engaged with the rest of the world.

At this time of year, our thoughts also turn to those Lithuanians who suffered under the brutality of the Nazi and Soviet occupations. Many risked and lost their lives for the rights and freedoms that Lithuanians today are privileged to enjoy. Their steadfast determination and courage eventually prevailed, providing hope for all people who dream someday to be free.

The writer Vincent Boris has observed that Lithuanian "statehood was reestablished within a continuum of nationhood." Indeed, the Lithuanian people have drawn their strength from a very real sense that nationhood can never be oppressed. That sense of na-

tionhood has been most evident here in the United States, where we have witnessed the unyielding dedication of Lithuanian Americans to the freedom of their native land. Their perseverance encouraged many of us to stand in this body over the last several decades and proclaim our support for a Lithuanian republic.

We in Maryland, and our Nation, are particularly fortunate to have such an active Lithuanian-American community. Its longstanding traditions of self-help and voluntarism and its dedication to the democratic ideals that have prevailed in Lithuania have truly enriched the history of this country. In areas ranging from business, to academia, to the arts, Lithuanian-Americans consistently make significant contributions across the Nation.

Mr. President, recently, Lithuanians gathered in their capital, Vilnius, to commemorate this anniversary. I am proud that we in the United States have continued to stand with them on this occasion, both in years when there was much to celebrate and in years when there were only memories and dreams of a better future. It is my sincere hope that we can celebrate this anniversary with the same optimism that we do this year for many years to come.●

WHAT AL SHANKER TAUGHT US

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of a great man and a very good friend, Al Shanker. His contributions to education and society at large are too great to enumerate so I respectfully ask that E.D. Hirsch, Jr.'s column from the Washington Post be printed in the RECORD.

The column follows:

WHAT AL SHANKER TAUGHT US

In the course of the past two decades, Albert Shanker made himself the most important figure in American education. In the wake of his untimely death on Feb. 22, the movement toward rigorous academic standards in public schools must still go on. But his death leaves a void, and the standards movement will have less force and focus than it had before.

No other high official in education spoke home truths so consistently, or with more clarity, or to greater effect. No one contributed more to the change in attitude among teachers and the general public toward universally high academic standards. If a single person could be said to be responsible for the shift in sentiment that prompted the President to call, in his State of the Union address, for national educational standards in the public school—a proposal that would have been unthinkable a few years back—it would be Al Shanker.

We teachers, like the rest of humankind, are creatures of habit and tradition who follow the ideas we were taught. Our leaders are inclined to preserve their popularity by telling us what we are comforted to hear. Al Shanker was different. His loyalty was to the wellbeing of public education as a whole. Only a rare and great leader risks the disfavor of his followers and brings them to a new understanding of uncomfortable new realities.

Long before his colleagues, Shanker had the insight to perceive and the courage to

acknowledge some harsh truths about our public schools. He led teachers to recognize that public support for public education could no longer be taken for granted, that schools would need to set much higher standards of achievement for all and that students would need to face serious consequences for not attaining them—a stern message that went against the dominant sentiments of students, teachers and parents alike.

Still, teachers adored him. They knew that he spoke with conviction and good will. They respected and loved him for being so brainy and honest, so much himself. "Let Al be Al" was the resigned decision of his union's executive committee after he had written some particularly forthright and discomfiting numbers of "Where We Stand"—the weekly essay through which he promulgated his ideas. Sometimes the "We" was an editorial "We", in later years maybe a royal "We."

Among the educational leaders I have known, Shanker was the most intellectually brilliant and tough-minded. He had talent for clarity and trenchancy. But those gifts would have counted for little had they not been joined to high patriotism, a sense of responsibility, unflinching honesty, imagination and courage. His brains alone would have made him a distinguished CEO of a big organization that represented hundreds of thousands of teachers. But his courage, honesty, and imagination make him prophetic. If we are lucky enough to follow in the direction he set, history will view him as a pivotal figure in American educational renewal.●

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through February 28, 1997. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1997 concurrent resolution on the budget House Joint Resolution 178, show that current level spending is above the budget resolution by \$16.9 billion in budget authority and by \$12.6 billion in outlays. Current level is \$20.5 billion above the revenue floor in 1997 and \$101.9 billion above the revenue floor over the 5 years 1997–2001. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$219.6 billion, \$7.6 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1997 of \$227.3 billion.

Since my last report, dated January 22, 1997, the Congress has cleared, and the President has signed, the Airport and Airway Trust Fund Reinstatement Act of 1997, Public Law 105–2. This action changed the current level of revenues.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, March 3, 1997.
Hon. PETE V. DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1997 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1997 budget and is current through February 28, 1997. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1997 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 178). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last report, dated January 21, 1997, the Congress has cleared, and the President has signed, the Airport and Airway Trust Fund Reinstatement Act of 1997 (H.R. 668). This action changed revenues.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1997, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEB. 28, 1997

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution H. Con. Res. 178	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority	1,314.9	1,331.8	16.9
Outlays	1,311.3	1,323.9	12.6
Revenues:			
1997	1,083.7	1,104.3	20.5
1997–2001	5,913.3	6,015.2	101.9
Deficit	227.3	219.6	–7.6
Debt Subject to Limit	5,432.7	5,262.6	–170.1
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays:			
1997	310.4	310.4	0
1997–2001	2,061.3	2,061.3	0
Social Security Revenues:			
1997	385.0	384.7	–0.3
1997–2001	2,121.0	2,120.3	–0.7

Note: Current level numbers are the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997¹

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in Previous Sessions			
Revenues			1,101,532
Permanents and other spending legislation	843,324	801,465	
Appropriation legislation	753,927	788,263	
Offsetting receipts	–271,843	–271,843	
Total previously enacted	1,325,408	1,317,885	1,101,532
Enacted This Session			
Airport and Airway Trust Fund Reinstatement Act of 1997 (H.R. 668)			2,730
Entitlements and Mandatories			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	6,428	6,015	
Totals			
Total Current Level	1,331,836	1,323,900	1,104,262
Total Budget Resolution	1,314,935	1,311,321	1,083,728
Amount remaining:			
Under Budget Resolution			
Over Budget Resolution	16,901	12,579	20,534

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997¹—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Addendum			
Emergencies:			
Funding that has been designated as an emergency requirement by the President and the Congress	1,806	1,228	
Funding that has been designated as an emergency requirement only by the Congress and is not available for obligation until requested by the President	323	305	
Total emergencies	2,129	1,533	
Total current level including emergencies	1,333,965	1,325,433	1,104,262

¹ As of close of business Feb. 28, 1997.●

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, after final consultation with the Democratic leader, we hope to enter into a unanimous-consent agreement with regard to the consideration of the nomination of Ms. Barshefsky to be the U.S. Trade Representative. We expect to take that up tomorrow, probably beginning at 1 o'clock, on the amendments that are applicable to that nomination.

I want to notify all Members that this is the last vote of the day.

Mr. President, if no Senator seeks recognition at this point, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

The Senator from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes.

(The remarks of Ms. COLLINS pertaining to the submission of Senate Resolution 61, are located in today's RECORD under "Submission of Concurrent and Senate Resolutions.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who seeks recognition?

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I observe the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CAL-NDAR—SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 19

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I understand there is a joint resolution due for its second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.