

am proud that Colorado was chosen to host this historically important meeting.

The Denver area is symbolically important for being centrally located between our European partners to the east, our Japanese partner to the west, and the Canadian partner to the north. Furthermore, the thriving industries in Colorado and the robust economy of the Denver area reflect the growing economic importance of Colorado in the international arena.

The Denver area is a recognized leader in aerospace, telecommunications, biotechnology, high technology, health care, education, recreation, and tourism. We are proud to share these achievements with the rest of the global community.

I would also like to commend those dedicated Coloradans who serve as law enforcement officials, emergency medical technicians, firefighters, and health care providers, as well as the countless volunteers, who will provide invaluable services and contributions in support of the summit. Given the importance of this meeting, they have been working hard on their preparations to help ensure that the summit will proceed smoothly. This summit would not be possible without their donations of time, hospitality, and commitment.

I urge my colleagues to support passage of this resolution.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on April 30, 1997, at 9:30 a.m. on the nomination of Andrew Pincus to be General Counsel of the Department of Commerce.

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

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on April 30, 1997, at 10 a.m. on emerging trade issues on the U.S. consumer.

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

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent to conduct a hearing on Wednesday, April 30, 1997, beginning at 9:45 p.m. in room 215 Dirksen.

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Wednesday, April 30, 1997, at 2 p.m. for a hearing on fighting crime and violence in the District of Columbia.

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 30, 1997, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on Department of Justice oversight.

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

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on equal opportunity in Federal construction, during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 30, 1997, at 9:30 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 30, 1997, beginning at 9:30 a.m. until business is completed, to hold a hearing to consider revisions to title 44.

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

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 30, 1997, at 2:30 p.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND SPACE

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Wednesday, April 30, 1997, at 2 p.m. on telepresence.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITIES

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Securities of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 30, 1997, to conduct an oversight hearing on Social Security investment in the securities markets.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THE 20-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF SEATTLE SLEW'S TRIPLE CROWN

• Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a true Kentucky legend. Triple Crown winners have a special place in every thoroughbred racing fan's heart, especially those of us who are lucky enough to have enjoyed their successes.

The last favorite to win the derby and the only undefeated triple crown champion in history, Seattle Slew came into the famed mile and a quarter race full of promise. Overcoming a disastrous start, the big bay righted himself and headed for the front where he would remain for the rest of the race, securing the first of the three jewels he would collect during the spring of 1977.

A mere 11 horses in history have won the triple crown, with only 3 accomplishing the feat since 1948. Select company indeed. If horse racing is the sport of kings then Seattle Slew is truly one of its emperors.

Some may think the champion stallion now lives the "Life of Riley" at Robert and Alice Clay's Three Chimneys Farm in Midway, KY. But, Seattle Slew did not stop setting records when his racing days were behind him, a fact I know the Clay family is eternally grateful for. He has sired dozens of champions who have racked up almost \$50 million in career earnings.

The world recognizes that Three Chimneys is known for its champions, but even among the daunting lineup stabled in Midway, Seattle Slew stands out.

So, here's to the Clays, Three Chimneys, and most importantly one of the great legends in sport, Seattle Slew. As I grow older, 20 years seems like a very brief time, but it has been more than long enough for this great stallion to leave his indelible mark on the sport and those who love him.

Mr. President, I ask that an article from the April 27 Lexington Herald Leader be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Lexington Herald-Leader, Apr. 27, 1997]

A CHAMPION ENDURES

(By Mark Story)

He had no reason to be a champion.

In a sport where pedigree is everything, Seattle Slew was a commoner, the son of an unproven, unknown sire (Bold Reasoning) who would die not long after Slew's birth.

He was born deformed, "turned out in front," which meant at least one of his legs was not correctly aligned to the rest of his body.

In his first year of life, he was so awkward his handlers nicknamed him "Baby Huey" after the accident-prone cartoon character.

Only by a freak of nature could such a horse aspire to greatness.

But in the world of racing, freaks do occur.

Twenty years ago this spring, Seattle Slew stamped himself with racing immortality.

Overcoming one obstacle after another, he became the only horse ever to win the Triple Crown—the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness and the Belmont—with an unbeaten record.

Then, after almost dying from a mysterious viral illness, he returned to the track as a 4-year-old and re-established his legend, defeating 1978 Triple Crown champion Affirmed along the way.

As a sire, Slew has also attained greatness, producing champions such as 1984 Derby winner Swale, Slew o' Gold and Capote. The legendary Cigar is a Seattle Slew grandson, as is Pulpit, one of the favorites for this year's Derby.

At 23, Slew shows little sign of slowing down. He continues to be a productive sire, commanding a \$100,000 stud fee while standing at Three Chimneys Farm.

Not a bad life's work for a freak.

"This horse is all heart, every bit heart," said Mickey Taylor, one of Slew's owners during his racing days and his syndicate manager now. "He tried his best at everything we ever asked him to do. And he had the talent to do about anything we asked."

AN OBSTACLE COURSE

For Seattle Slew, nothing ever came easily.

His trip through the Triple Crown was an epic tale of problems overcome.

Derby obstacle. Sent off as the 1-2 favorite by a Derby crowd of 124,038, he very nearly lost the race in the starting gate.

Fractious in the gate, Slew was caught flat-footed when it opened. He nearly reared coming out of the gate, came very close to making a sideways start and alarmingly near to throwing jockey Jean Cruguet.

Before he ever started running, he was five lengths behind the field.

In the Churchill Downs owner's boxes, Mickey Taylor put down his binoculars.

"I wished we were anyplace else in the world at that moment," he said last week. "I thought we were cooked."

On the track, Cruguet didn't feel much better. But the French jockey made a snap decision. He asked Slew for everything he had. "It was do or die," Cruguet said last week. "It was easy to decide for me: We had to go."

And go Slew did.

Flying toward the front, he bulled through horses and, miraculously, was within a head of the leader, For The Moment, after a quarter mile.

More miraculously, Slew did not tire after his sprint to the front. He won by 1¼ lengths over Run Dusty Run.

The win was sweet vindication for Slew trainer Billy Turner. Early on, Turner had decided never to ask Seattle Slew to do too much in training. He was afraid if he worked him too hard, the horse's natural inclination toward speed would become dominant and Slew would never develop the stamina required to run Classic distances.

This was a courageous, disciplined training decision—and one widely second-guessed in the weeks leading up to the '77 Derby. The joke was that Turner was "walking Slew up to the Derby."

It took guts to stay with it.

"This was a very fast horse," Cruguet said. "A lot of people would have burnt him up. Billy did a very good job getting him to stretch out and run distances."

Preakness obstacle. But speed was the problem in the Preakness. A talented, fresh speed horse, Cormorant, would try Slew at Pimlico after skipping the Derby.

Cormorant's connections were so confident they showed up in Baltimore sporting "Slew Who?" T-shirts.

Then Cormorant drew the inside post position, the place to be on a Pimlico track with tight turns and a bias toward speed.

In the race, Cormorant beat Slew to the front and to the rail. He then held his spot, forcing Seattle Slew to race him around the track on the outside.

So Cruguet and Slew dug in. They hooked Cormorant in a withering speed duel, running the fastest mile (1:34½) in Preakness history.

Cormorant wilted; Slew didn't, and finished the race 1½ lengths ahead of Iron Constitution.

Belmont obstacle. In the Belmont, the problem was supposed to be distance. Many thought Slew was not bred to run 1½ miles. But that turned out to be a breeze; the prob-

lem was traffic—not horses on the track, but cars parked around the track. There were so many that Seattle Slew could not get to the track.

When he finally made it, the race was almost an anticlimax. Slew controlled the pace from the front and easily defeated Run Dusty Run by 4 lengths.

The 10th Triple Crown winner, Slew was the only one who was undefeated at the time he won.

OFF-THE-TRACK WOES

Seattle Slew's racing brilliance was nearly matched by the turbulence that would engulf his owners and handlers over the years.

At the time of the Kentucky Derby, Karen Taylor, Mickey's wife, was listed as the owner.

A former flight attendant, Karen Taylor became a media darling in the spring of 1977 for her unassuming ways. "I live in a mobile home and I drive a pickup truck," she said then, "but I've got a hell of a horse."

But by the time the horse ran in the Belmont, it had become public that the ownership of Seattle Slew was more complex.

It turned out the horse was actually owned through a corporation (Wooden Horse Investments Inc.) by the pension and profit-sharing plans of Dr. James Hill and a logging company owned by Mickey Taylor, Karen's husband.

Hill, at the time a New York-based veterinarian, had helped the Taylors pick out Seattle Slew at the 1975 Fasig-Tipton yearling sale.

As an act of friendship, they say now, the Taylors eventually made Hill a half-owner in Seattle Slew.

New York racing officials looked askance at Slew's ownership structure.

In court documents from a subsequent lawsuit, Taylor and Hill maintained that ownership of Seattle Slew was set up as it was for tax reasons.

But in New York, it was against the rules for a practicing veterinarian to have ownership in a horse. The rationale was that it created at least the appearance of a conflict of interest if a vet were treating horses who might race against a horse he owned.

On August 25 of '77, New York racing officials suspended Hill for 30 days. He called the suspension unjust, but did not appeal.

For the "Slew Crew," as the horse's connections were called, the trouble was just beginning.

After the Belmont, trainer Turner announced that Slew would be taking several months off from training. He even had the racing shoes taken off the horse's hooves.

But in a controversial decision, the owners overruled him and decided to race Seattle Slew in the \$300,000 Swaps Stakes at Hollywood Park in July.

The race was a disaster.

Sent off as the 1-5 favorite, Slew never fired and was humiliated, finishing a badly beaten fourth, 16 lengths behind winner J.O. Tobin.

To this day, the Taylors maintain that Turner signed off on shipping Slew west, but the trainer was widely quoted after the race saying that was untrue. In one interview, he called it "the dumbest thing I ever heard."

"After the Belmont, (Seattle Slew) was dead," Cruguet said. "... The owners, they thought he was a machine."

Cruguet said he knew after a quarter mile that he was on a beaten horse. "This horse had never lost," Cruguet said. "It was not a good feeling."

From that day on, things were never the same for the original "Slew Crew."

By December of 1977, the owners had fired Turner. The sides could never heal the breach over the decision to ship west.

Eventually, Turner would sue the owners, claiming they reneged on a promise to give him a lucrative lifetime breeding share in Seattle Slew.

Shortly after Turner was fired, Seattle Slew almost died.

For four days in January of '78, the horse ran a fever. For a time, he refused to eat or drink. His bodily functions ceased. A low white blood cell count suggested a serious infection.

His owners were distraught. Karen Taylor would cradle the ill horse's head on her lap, and sing him lullabies.

"Ninety-nine percent of horses would have died," Mickey Taylor said.

Slew didn't. In fact, he recovered and returned to the track to win five of seven races as a 4-year-old (both losses were in photo finishes). He added to his legacy by defeating Affirmed and was 1978's Champion Older Horse.

What almost killed Slew? Mickey Taylor said he knows, but will not reveal it until Seattle Slew's career at stud is finished. He did say the horse was not poisoned.

But even after Seattle Slew's racing career ended, the turmoil among his "Crew" did not. By 1992, the owners were suing each other.

Once, Hill and Taylor had been so close that Hill said they did not need a contract to do business: "A handshake with a man I trust" was enough, he said.

In 1992, Hill filed suit against Taylor, claiming that Taylor had, among other things, siphoned money from their corporation, used corporation money to buy houses for family members and hired and overpaid his relatives.

In November of '93, a jury in Lexington found for Hill and awarded him \$4.4 million.

Now, the Taylors said they do not speak with the Hills.

"There really isn't much there to be said," Karen Taylor said.

'IT'S ALMOST LIKE HE KNOWS'

Today, Seattle Slew occupies a 16 16 stall in the main stallion barn at Three Chimneys Farm.

Among those quartered with him are two of his sons, Slew O' Gold and Capote as well as such well-known horses as Arazi and Wild Again.

Even at 23, Slew boasts the top stud fee at the farm (\$100,000). "He's one of the most potent horses we have," said Three Chimneys Stallion Manager Wes Lanter.

As a sire, Slew has emerged as clearly superior to the other two modern Triple Crown winners, Secretariat and Affirmed.

"It's not even close," said William Munn, a thoroughbred pedigree expert based in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Seattle Slew has had success on both sides of his line. He sired another Kentucky Derby winner, Swale (1984) and another Horse of the year, A.P. Indy (1992). On the other side, Cigar, who tied Citation's North American record with 16 straight wins, was the son of a Seattle Slew mare.

Though there are no guarantees in the world of horse health, farm officials think Slew has a good chance to live into his 30s.

Many of Seattle Slew's days start about 7 a.m., when he is saddled and ridden around the all-weather track at Three Chimneys, where he has stood at stud since 1985.

(Continuing his knack for finding off-the-track turmoil, Seattle Slew began his stallion career at the ill-fated Spendthrift Farm, which collapsed financially in 1988).

It is fairly unusual for horses standing at stud to be ridden, but Three Chimneys rides all its stallions.

"We think it keeps them healthy, and we think it keeps them happy," said Farm Manager Dan Rosenberg.

The man who knows Slew better than anyone, his groom of 15 years, Tom Wade, says Slew hasn't changed much over the years. He has a touch of arthritis and his back has drooped just a bit. "But he's a fit horse," Wade said. "You can look at him and see that."

Now, as the 20th anniversary of his Triple Crown approaches, Judy DeHaan, the exercise rider at Three Chimneys, has noticed something funny about Slew.

"It's almost like he knows," she said. "He's gotten a little spring in his step again. Lately, it's like 'Hold on Judy. We're gonna go.'"

"Even at 23, on his good days, he's still got it." ●

PAYMENT OF LEGAL OBLIGATIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

● Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise today to join with over 1,400 of my constituents from Minnesota who have signed a petition calling for the payment of all of the United States' legal obligations to the United Nations by the immediate payment of all dues in arrears. I agree with my constituents that it is embarrassing that the United States, the richest and most powerful nation on Earth, expects the United Nations to provide peacekeeping and humanitarian aid in response to the world's conflicts but does not honor its financial responsibility to the United Nations.

With several billion dollars of uncollected dues, the United Nations is now in dire straits. Consequently, it must borrow from scarce funds allocated for peacekeeping operations simply to pay staff salaries and to meet its other financial obligations.

Of the unpaid dues approximately half are owed by the United States. Rather than providing other U.N. members with an example of international responsibility, our Nation is doing just the opposite. This makes the United Nations increasingly incapable of carrying out numerous tasks that are clearly in our Nation's interest but that we ourselves are either unable or unwilling to perform.

I ask that the cover letter sent to me by the Minnesota Alliance of Peacemakers and the World Federalists Association with the petitions on this important issue be printed in the RECORD.

The cover letter follows:

WORLD FEDERALIST ASSOCIATION,
MINNESOTA CHAPTER,
Minneapolis, MN, April 19, 1997.

Hon. PAUL WELLSTONE,
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR WELLSTONE: We, the undersigned representatives of the Minnesota Alliance of Peacemakers and of the Minnesota Chapter of the World Federalist Association, are honored by your willingness to meet with us in respect to some matters that bear closely on your duties as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. That assignment is, in our view, among the most important that any member of the Senate could receive, given the complex and increasing political, economic, and ecological interdependencies within our ever-shrinking planet.

While the world looks to the United States for leadership in this period of transition to a new post-Cold War era, we believe that, it

would like to see such leadership exercised within the context of the United Nations System. However, as you are well aware, the viability of that system has been seriously jeopardized because of the non-payment or late payment of dues by many member nations. The principal debtor, by far, is the United States. This country's failure to meet its legal obligations as a UN member sets a deplorable example for others and is not a proper way to exercise leadership. Rather, it tarnishes the good name of the United States in the international community and diminishes our effectiveness in world affairs. For this reason, among others, we submit to you copies of petitions signed by 1417 Minnesotans calling on the United States to pay its current and back dues to the UN promptly and in full. The collection of these signatures is the result of a local drive by the Minnesota Chapter and a recent national drive by the national organization of the World Federalists Association, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations. This initiative is consistent with one of the accompanying policy positions adopted by the Minnesota Alliance of Peacemakers on November 12, 1996. A copy of those proposals has already been forwarded to your office. The Alliance, be it noted, is a coalition of twenty-seven peace and justice organizations whose combined membership approaches 10,000 concerned and politically active citizens.

We hope and trust that you will weigh our views carefully in the respective proceedings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and wish you much success and courage in the all important arena of foreign policy.

Respectfully yours,

The Rev. Lyle Christianson, President,
Minnesota Alliance of Peacemakers;
Elsie Evans, Board Member, National
World Federalists Assoc.; Evangelos
Kalambokidis, Board Member, World
Federalists Assoc. National & MN
Chapter; Mary White, Vice President,
Minnesota Alliance of Peacemakers;
and Joseph E. Schwartzberg, President,
World Federalists Assoc./MN Chapter. ●

PLYMOUTH CHURCH OF BROOKLYN, NY

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, founded in 1847, Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, NY, has made significant contributions to the Nation. The church building, designated in 1963 by the U.S. Department of the Interior as a national historic landmark, was known as the "Grand Central Depot of the Underground Railroad" because of the antislavery activities of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and the congregation.

Reverend Beecher was familiar with the horrors of slavery auctions from his own observation and from experiences of members of his family, including his sister Harriet Beecher Stowe who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Thus, on several occasions between 1848 and 1860, he conducted well-publicized mock slave auctions at Plymouth Church with the results that the congregation secured the freedom of the slaves and he demonstrated to the Nation the barbarity of selling people who had been created, according to the Bible, "in the image of God." These auctions helped create a pro-abolitionist consensus in the North.

In February of 1860, Abraham Lincoln, then relatively unknown east of the Appalachians, was invited to speak

at Plymouth Church. At the last moment, the location of the speech was changed to Cooper Union where Lincoln made an address which introduced him to the eastern United States which, in turn, led to his nomination for the Presidency less than 3 months later. Lincoln worshiped at Plymouth Church on two occasions, the only times he attended church services in New York State.

Following the end of the Civil War, the congregation of Plymouth Church supported the position that women and black men should have the right to vote. Even after the 15th amendment to the Constitution gave newly emancipated black men the right to vote, Plymouth Church continued to advocate for the right of women to vote. Reverend Beecher was the only man ever to serve as president of the American Suffrage Society.

Reverend Beecher left an impact on other areas of American cultural life. He was among the first religious leaders in the United States to embrace Darwin's theory of evolution and Spencer's theories of social evolution. He was an early advocate of Jewish-Christian dialog and of giving public standing to Judaism as a major American faith group.

Because the church was for many years the largest and best known public building in Brooklyn, many notable persons have spoken there, including Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, Clara Barton, and the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Mark Twain, who described Plymouth Church's 1867 grand tour of Europe and the Holy Land in his book "Innocents Abroad," also spoke there.

In 1934, Plymouth Church and neighboring Church of the Pilgrims merged to form Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims. On May 4 of this year, Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims will celebrate the 150th anniversary of the founding of Plymouth Church and the commencement of the ministry of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. I wish to add my congratulations to the Reverend Sharon Power Blackburn; Frank Decker, president of the Plymouth Council; and the entire congregation of Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims on this most important occasion. ●

HONORING THE MICHIGAN FDR MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to welcome the members and guests of the Michigan FDR Memorial Committee, who will be arriving in Washington for the May 2, 1997, dedication of the new memorial to our Nation's 32d President.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt infused millions of Americans with a spirit of hope during the Great Depression and World War II. Fifty-two years after his death, President Roosevelt continues