

of chemicals, toxins and other weapons of mass destruction. As late as 1992, George Bush and Boris Yeltsin agreed that at least a limited global anti-missile defense system (GPALS) would be important to security and stability.

In contrast to the Reagan defense insurance policies, the United States is not only unilaterally eliminating its chemical stockpiles, a move other nations are not following, but the Clinton administration is cutting back several hundred million dollars in U.S. chemical defense investment, reducing its intelligence, dumbing down theater missile defenses, and further postponing the national missile defense deployments required to protect the American people against growing threats from rogues and from accidental launches.

PROTECTING U.S. CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND U.S. SOVEREIGNTY

Mr. Reagan's arms control policies insisted on assuring U.S. constitutional rights and protecting U.S. sovereignty. His CWC interagency work program reflected the requirement to study and to try to resolve the serious Fourth and Fifth Amendment dilemmas raised by extensive CWC reporting, regulatory and inspection requirements, which in the current CWC potentially affect the rights and budgetary and proprietary interests of up to 8,000 U.S. companies. Unlike the current CWC, Mr. Reagan's draft CWC of 1984 had the United States and other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council as five guaranteed members of the CWC Executive Council, and required a Preparatory Conference and other forums to operate by consensus, providing a U.S. voice and veto when CWC provisions and processes required amendment.

As the Senate now reviews CW implementing legislation, funding requirements and other elements of the radical Clinton agenda, it should send its own veto on behalf of U.S. security and serious arms control. In the face of the globe's gathering storms, it is not too late "to provide for the common defense" and to prevent the historic tragedy now unfolding because of U.S. reliance on "arms control" illusions. •

HALTING NEW DEPLOYMENTS OF LANDMINES

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the bill to halt the unmitigated spread of landmines sponsored by Senator LEAHY and Senator HAGEL. In particular, I laud Senator LEAHY's tireless efforts in lining up over half the Members of the Senate behind this important legislation. Also, Senator HAGEL's experience as an Army sergeant in Vietnam and his unrelenting support for veterans and the military make his leadership role on this bill quite appropriate.

This bill would halt new deployments of U.S. antipersonnel mines starting on January 1, 2000. What better way to open the new millennium than to clamp down on these hidden, unmanageable devices that kill or injure someone somewhere every 22 minutes.

Let's not lose sight of the fact that landmines kill and maim without impunity—men, women, and children alike will continue to lose their lives or limbs as long as landmines remain buried around the globe. That attribute, the completely random killing, sets these devices apart from all other

weapons of war, with the possible exception of weapons of mass destruction. Yet, even a hydrogen bomb cannot kill a child playing in a pasture a decade after the bomb was dropped.

Today there are 100 million land mines in 68 countries that wait potentially to explode, be it tomorrow, years from now, or decades hence. More soldiers, U.N. peacekeepers, and children will surely lose their lives before the world acts to stem the tide of these horrible weapons. The question is: How many hundreds more must die needlessly before we pursue vigorously a treaty banning antipersonnel landmines?

Late last year, the U.N. General Assembly resolved, without a single dissenting vote, to do just that. Having introduced that resolution in our customary role as world leader, we must now take action. •

WENDY GRAMM'S GRADUATION SPEECH GIVEN AT TRI STATE COLLEGE

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD a graduation speech given by Wendy Gramm at Tri-State College. I think it is an inspirational message to young people. Wendy, while very accomplished in her own right, is also the wife of Senator PHIL GRAMM. While this speech is about a significant man in her life, she recalled stories about her father, not her husband.

The central message of the speech is drawn from the personal experiences of three generations of Wendy Gramm's family. Mrs. Gramms' father graduated from this institution of higher learning with a degree in engineering.

During this commencement, Wendy was awarded an honorary doctorate degree from her father's alma mater. In her speech, Wendy talked about the traits that made her father successful. Mrs. Gramms' point is that these same traits can make the graduating class a success. These traits include: define goals, work hard, show leadership, practice the highest standard of ethics.

Wendy Gramm gave the students her definition of what makes a leader: "Leaders lead by example, and must show honesty and fairness always."

The text of the speech follows:

Congratulations to graduates, parents, teachers, relatives and friends. You've done it and you deserve congratulations.

All too often we work so hard, focused on where we are going, and fail to stop and enjoy what we've accomplished. You've heard it before—and it's true—life is not a destination, but a trainride, so enjoy the ride. Enjoy your accomplishments today. Pat yourself on the back. And take time to thank those who helped you.

This is a special day for you—and for me, too. I will celebrate receiving this honorary degree—and will make everyone call me doctor-doctor for today. Today is also special because my father graduated from TriState, 61 years ago. My mom is here, as well as much of my family—my husband, one son (the other is studying for exams), and two sisters and a brother-in-law.

Let me tell you his story, because I believe his story has lessons for all of us today. The stories also illustrate what I believe are essential qualities of leadership and rules for a full, happy, and successful life.

My grandparents came from Korea at the beginning of the century to work in the sugar cane fields of Hawaii. They came as contract laborers, meaning they paid for their way over by agreeing to work in the sugar cane fields for a number of years—new indentured laborers. They came with nothing, not even knowing the language. They came looking for freedom and opportunity.

My father, Joshua, was the second in a family of 12 children.

The first story is about having dreams and goals in life. When my father was in high school, there was an essay contest—students were asked to write an essay about what they could do to make this a better country. Dad thought and thought, as the minutes ticked by and the blank page stared up at him (you know the feeling). He wondered, what could a beach bum like Joe Lee do that would affect a whole country? The answer came to him in the middle of that contest—he could do the most for his country if he made something of himself.

He won the contest and \$25, a small fortune in the early 1930s.

The essay contest helped define his goals in life, and he decided to pursue his dream—of becoming an engineer and making something of himself. He started college at the University of Hawaii, but ran out of money. So he worked in a laundry.

The next summer a classmate of his told him he was going to Tri-State College to study engineering. My grandmother told my father—I'll give you money for transportation to Indiana—the rest is up to you.

Dad set a goal, and worked hard—to find a way to reach the goal. A second important quality for success is commitment to a goal. And dad was committed. Upon arriving in Angola, he lived first few days on day old bread and pork and beans—still loved p&b.

He found room and board in the home of the postmistress in town, and helped in the yard and tended the furnace. She was a kind a gracious lady, and dad couldn't believe it when he visited her 25 years later in 1950. She looked exactly the same!

The first job he applied for was at a restaurant. The restaurant owner told dad that he was thinking of getting a dishwashing machine. My dad said he could wash dishes faster and better than the new dishwashing machine—he would race the machine for the job. My father won the race and the job.

He worked his way through Tri-State, generally holding three jobs at the same time, working in two restaurants, as a tree surgeon and painting trim on houses, along with his furnace tending and yard work.

The third important quality for leadership and success is my favorite story about Tri-State. Dad had gone to class where they went over a test they had taken. During the class, Dad realized that the professor had made a mistake and had given him a higher grade than he deserved. So we went up to the professor after class and told him of the error. The professor then said that he had deliberately made mistakes on all the students' tests, and Dad was the only student who came up to him and admitted it. I don't remember the punch line—I believe the professor gave Dad an A for the test—but the punch line isn't important. What is important is that Dad had the highest standards of ethics.

Perhaps the most important quality of a leader is the highest level of integrity—leaders lead by example, and so must show honesty and fairness always.

Regrets? Not having gone to a big 10 football game. Remember what I said earlier about enjoying your day, and the train ride.

Dad lived his life like the engineer he was—organized, efficient, prepared, never procrastinating, and finishing each job on time or before.

He moved back to Hawaii after graduating in 1936, and met Angeline Lee (Lee is a common name in Hawaii). He arranged a date—and, like the engineer he was, showed up for the date one week early. But mom liked him anyway, and they got married, had four children, and Dad died shortly after his 50th wedding anniversary.

The principles he lived by—don't brag, just do a good job, and rewards will come; be prepared and organized and just go ahead and do the job; be fair and honest. These principles and the leadership qualities he exhibited—vision, commitment and integrity—worked well for him—he became the first Asian American ever to be an officer of a sugar company in the history of Hawaii.

Recap: my grandfathers cut sugar cane by hand, my father became VP of the same sugar company, and when I chaired the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Presidents Reagan and Bush liked to point out that I oversaw the futures trading of all American commodities, including cane sugar.

This is the American Dream.

The story I have told you is not just the story of my family, Tri-State University, or leadership. It is not the story of an extraordinary family, but the story of an ordinary family in an extraordinary country.

It is the story of America, where ordinary people can and do accomplish extraordinary things.

So congratulations once again. I wish you good luck and every success.

As you go out into the world, remember this day. Remember your accomplishment. I also hope you will remember my family, the American Dream, and Tri-State's role in making that American Dream for our family and for me.

I also hope that you will come to appreciate that great American Dream Machine—freedom and free enterprise—and that you will work to preserve and protect it so that the Joshua Lees of tomorrow can have a dream, maybe come to Tri-State, and go on to be a success, a leader, and make better lives for themselves, their families, their communities, and their country.

And may you do the same and have great success and happiness. ●

DISASTER SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCISSION ACT

● Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I am pleased that I can finally tell the people of North Dakota that a disaster relief package has finally been passed by Congress and signed by the President. I am pleased that I can finally tell tens of thousands of individuals and business owners, who were devastated by the worst winter on record in North Dakota followed by a millennial flood, that help is on the way.

Everyone who has watched the news over the past 2 months has been moved by both the devastation and the determination of the citizens of North Dakota. You watched our people working side by side, day and night to sandbag their homes, their schools, and their businesses. The dramatic photos on every TV station are a living legacy of what community is all about. It was neighbor helping neighbor. In the end,

Mother Nature won the battle, but we fought the good fight and we did it together.

Despite 9 blizzards which dropped more snow in North Dakota than in any other year on record; despite storms which killed more than 125,000 head of livestock and knocked out hundred of miles of power lines; despite a millennial flood which forced the evacuation of 50,000 people from Grand Forks; despite the fact that many North Dakotans have lost their homes and all their worldly possessions, we North Dakotans will continue to work together to rebuild our cities, our businesses, and our communities in order to preserve a way of life which we all cherish.

We are a strong, proud, and resolute people. We will face the challenges ahead with courage and commitment. But with damages expected to be in the billions, we could not proceed without the Federal support provided in the disaster relief bill.

With this bill and the assistance that flows with it, the disaster victims in North Dakota and the other flood ravaged States can begin the long and painful process of recovery. The money provided in the relief bill will allow them to make informed decisions about their lives, their homes, and their businesses. They have waited too long for this help. But the wait is over. Help is on the way, and rebuilding and healing can begin.

I would like to thank all the Members of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees for their help in working with me to ensure that sufficient assistance to address the incredible needs of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota was ultimately included in the disaster relief bill. Individually and collectively, we have suffered a disaster of catastrophic proportions which has required an exceptional response, and that is what the disaster relief bill provides.

There are many people to thank as for their help on the disaster appropriations bill. At the top of the list are Senators STEVENS and BYRD who were extremely helpful and supportive throughout every step of the process. Without their personal intervention and continuous support, many items and millions of dollars would not have been included in the final package. On behalf of all the people of North Dakota, I want to thank them for their generous assistance.

Let me just list a few of the items in the disaster bill which will have a direct bearing on our ability to rebuild:

\$3.4 billion for FEMA, a significant portion of which will go to the Upper Midwest region.

\$500 million in community development block grants. This is the most flexible form of disaster assistance and the most crucial component to allow for buyouts. While all disaster States are eligible for this assistance, we anticipate that the majority will go to the Dakotas and Minnesota.

\$134 million in emergency agricultural assistance for the Upper Midwest, including

\$50 million for a new livestock indemnity program which will help North Dakota farmers and ranchers who have lost close to 125,000 head of livestock;

\$15 million in Department of Agriculture funds to purchase floodplain easements to reduce hazards to life and property due to the floods; and

\$5 million for the interest assistance program to provide additional funding for guaranteed, low-interest loans to farmers.

\$20 million to reimburse school districts who have had to educate additional children who were dislocated by the floods.

\$15 million for all preconstruction and design work for an outlet from Devils Lake to the Sheyenne River.

\$27.9 million in Corps of Engineers funding for North Dakota from the flood Control and Coastal Emergencies program.

\$600,000 for Ramsey County to mitigate damages to the sewer system from flooding, if necessary.

About \$20 million for the Corps of Engineers to raise the levees at Devils Lake.

\$210,000 for North Dakota's national parks.

\$3.9 million for the BIA in North Dakota.

\$265,000 for the Indian Health Service in North Dakota.

\$6.1 million for North Dakota to repair damaged freight rail lines.

\$9.3 million to the Fish and Wildlife Service in North Dakota.

\$840,000 for the U.S. Geological Service in North Dakota.

Department of Education waiver authority language which will permit the Department to help students having difficulty meeting application and other statutory deadlines regarding Federal education funds.

Language which allows States greater flexibility in using its child care and development block grant funds to help families in nonemployment related activities relating to the cleanup and recovery.

A provision which directs the Office of Management and Budget to work with universities damaged by the floods in revising and extending their Federal grants, contracts, and cooperative agreement.

In order to provide my colleagues with more detailed information on plans for enhanced diking at Devils Lake, ND, I ask to have printed in the RECORD a letter from the St. Paul District of the Corps of Engineers dated May 19, 1997.

There are many people beyond the Congress to thank for their support in the wake of a series of historic and devastating disasters in North Dakota. Above all, I want to thank the people of North Dakota who, despite their losses, have refused to be overcome. They have displayed a remarkable