

That agreement guaranteed Clinton an up-or-down floor vote in the House and Senate this month on resuming the program without the Reagan-Bush restrictions. But Smith is pressing House Majority Leader Dick Arme to break the deal Republicans made with the White House last September and allow Smith to bring up his restrictive amendment again, sweetened with a partial rollback of the funding cut. Arme's spokeswoman told me, "We're leaning toward" giving Smith what he wants.

That prospect has impelled many of the three dozen House Republicans who support the international family planning program to write Arme that, rather than yield to Smith and his allies, they are prepared to fight their own leadership and, if necessary, hand them an embarrassing defeat on the first major legislative test since Speaker Newt Gingrich was disciplined for ethics violations. The issue goes before the House Republican Conference later this week. But the women and children who have most at stake around the world will not have a vote.

#### TRIBUTE TO CHARLES A. "BILL" BISHOP

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to ask that this body honor a man whose life was an honor to Montana. And a man whose death is a loss to us all.

My friend, Charles A. "Bill" Bishop, died on Sunday, January 26. But his memory will continue to live on in all of us who remember him. His loss is sudden, and we are left now to remember this man who gave us so much. Throughout his life, he was a husband, a father, an advocate, a learner, a jokester, and a teacher. In everything he did, he attacked it with a passion—an unquenchable zest for life.

Family was everything to Bill. He idolized his wife and children, and they loved him dearly. One of his favorite things in the world was spending time with his family. I extend my deepest sympathies to them in this time of sorrow.

Bill's zest for life can easily be seen in his legacy of outspoken advocacy for the environment. With a heart as big as the Mission Mountains that he loved so much, Bill was committed to leaving this planet a better place for his children and grandchildren. On these issues, Bill was often an adviser to me. If he agreed with something I did, he would let me know. If he disagreed, I could expect to get an earful from him. Yet through it all, he was thoughtful, respectful, and eager to find solutions to the many problems that confront Montana.

I still have a hard time imagining Montana without Bill Bishop. In many ways, I will never get used to his absence. To say that I will miss him is not enough. His passing leaves my life with a little less laughter and a little less joy.

Those of us who knew Bill will make sure that the memories stay always fresh, renewed over and over again by our love for this great man. God bless you, Bill.

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, February 3, the Federal debt stood at \$5,297,382,328,731.42.

Five years ago, February 3, 1992, the Federal debt stood at \$3,795,010,000,000.

Ten years ago, February 3, 1987, the Federal debt stood at \$2,231,437,000,000.

Fifteen years ago, February 3, 1982, the Federal debt stood at \$1,036,317,000,000.

Twenty-five years ago, February 3, 1972, the Federal debt stood at \$423,272,000,000 which reflects a debt increase of more than \$4 trillion—\$4,874,110,328,731.42—during the past 25 years.

#### ADDRESS BY PEACE CORPS DIRECTOR MARK GEARAN

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, on December 16, 1996, Mark Gearan, the Director of the Peace Corps, delivered an eloquent address at the National Press Club on the current status of the Peace Corps. Mr. Gearan's address provides an excellent summary of the accomplishments of the Peace Corps and the extraordinary assistance that Peace Corps volunteers are providing to nations in all parts of the world. I know that President Kennedy would be proud of the way the Peace Corps is living up to its ideals, and I ask that Mr. Gearan's address be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### REMARKS BY MARK D. GEARAN, DIRECTOR OF THE PEACE CORPS

The job of Director of the Peace Corps affords those who are privileged to hold it a unique perspective on the world and our country, one that is shaped by the enduring values that the Peace Corps represents, and by the spirit of service that Volunteers embody.

When Sargent Shriver, the first Director of the Peace Corps, came to the National Press Club in 1962, he made this observation:

"It is a complex world we live in today," he said. "While one man orbits the earth in a space capsule, another man squats for hours beside an Asian rice paddy, trying to catch a fish only as big as your thumb. While some men manufacture computers, other men plow with sticks."

What my predecessor said then still holds true today. We have men and women orbiting the earth in space capsules. But we still have men and women plowing with sticks in many parts of the world.

Yet it goes without saying that the world is much different than it was in 1962. The disparities that Sargent Shriver described are still with us. But advances in science, technology, the media, the spread of freedom and democracy, and the end of the Cold War, have not only made our lives more complicated, they have also given us new opportunities and new reason for hope.

Much the same can be said about the Peace Corps. Since President Kennedy sent the first group of Volunteers to Ghana in 1961, we have remained true to the vision and goals that were set out for us from the very beginning. Today, nearly 7,000 Volunteers are working with ordinary people in 90 coun-

tries to encourage social and economic progress at the grass-roots level. Peace Corps Volunteers are young and older; they are black, white, Asian, Hispanic, and Native American; and they come from every social, economic, and religious background.

Yet for all of their diversity, our Volunteers still share a common purpose: to help make the world a better place.

And just as it was in the beginning, the Peace Corps is still much more than a development agency. Our Volunteers are still strengthening the bonds of friendship and understanding between Americans and the people of the developing world that are, in many respects, the foundation of peace among nations.

Yet the Peace Corps has also changed to meet the needs of our time. We have worked hard to strengthen the Peace Corps while remaining faithful to our mission. And I believe that the state of the Peace Corps is as strong as it has ever been, and that its prospects for the future are bright and promising. From the number of qualified and motivated people who want to become Volunteers, to the new countries we are entering, to the strong support we have among the American people, this Administration, and in the Congress, the Peace Corps is moving forward and is poised to enter the 21st century with confidence and energy.

With this future in mind, we decided to take a look at the past and see what we could learn from some of the men and women who have served as Peace Corps Volunteers over the years. We have conducted the first comprehensive survey of returned Peace Corps Volunteers who have served in each of the last four decades since 1961.

I'll tell you more about the survey in a minute. But let me give you just a few examples that demonstrate the vitality of an agency that continues to capture the imagination of so many people.

First, we continue to attract the best that America has to offer. Last year, more than 100,000 people contacted us seeking information about how to become a Peace Corps Volunteer. Ten thousand went through our competitive application process, and we extended invitations to 3,500 of these talented and dedicated people.

Second, we are making sure that Volunteers are serving in the right countries for the times in which we live. That's why earlier this year, our Volunteers returned to Haiti after a five-year absence to work with the people of the poorest nation in this hemisphere.

That's why next month, Volunteers will go to South Africa for the first time in the history of the Peace Corps to help support and contribute to the historic transformation that is taking place in that critical country.

And that's why I recently signed an agreement with the government of Jordan that will allow Volunteers to begin serving there in April 1997 for the first time. Expanding the presence of Peace Corps Volunteers in the Middle East is an important step for us. I believe these Volunteers will help improve understanding between Americans and the people of the Arab world and contribute to Jordan's development.

Third, we are making sure that the work of our volunteers is driven by the needs of the communities where they are serving. Volunteers are working with their counterparts to help to protect and restore the environment. Others collaborate with small business people to create economic opportunities. They are working with teachers to expand access to education for children and adults, and they help farmers grow more and better food. Still others are helping to keep families healthy and prevent the spread of terrible diseases, such as HIV/AIDS.

Fourth, we are leading the way for international volunteer organizations to play an even greater role in the developing world. Earlier this year, we brought together the leaders of 35 international organizations that send volunteers outside of their own countries. Our purpose was to find ways to collaborate in the field and help those countries, such as Mali, Senegal, the Czech Republic and Malaysia, that want to establish their own volunteer organizations.

Finally, we are moving forward with the establishment of the Crisis Corps, one of our newest and most exciting initiatives. We are making it possible for experienced Peace Corps Volunteers and returned Volunteers to contribute their language skills, their cross cultural understanding, and their experience in development to short-term international relief efforts.

These are just a few of the important steps we are taking to ensure that the Peace Corps stays on the cutting edge of development and service. So like any forward-thinking organization, we thought we could learn something from the people who have contributed so much to the Peace Corps' success. We wanted to take advantage of the insights and experience of returned Volunteers who served in the Peace Corps for at least one year.

Let me share with you some of the highlights of what they had to say:

Perhaps the most impressive finding was that 94% of the respondents said that they would make the same decision to join the Peace Corps again, and 93% said they would recommend service in the Peace Corps to others.

One returned Volunteer wrote: "Aside from the births of my two daughters, my Peace Corps experience was the most gratifying experience of my life. I'm so proud and grateful for having been blessed with such a powerful and positive experience."

Ninety-four percent of the respondents believed they made a positive contribution to the development of the country where they served, and most indicated that their greatest contribution as Volunteers was to the individuals with whom they worked.

In addition, most of the respondents said that service in the Peace Corps met their expectations of helping others, experiencing a different culture, and their desire for travel and adventure. And 70% said that their Peace Corps experience had a positive impact on their careers.

The survey also revealed that some returned Volunteers did not leave their sense of humor overseas. In response to the question: "In what state are you currently living?", several Volunteers responded: "confusion, or bliss . . ."

Our survey also confirmed what we already know: Peace Corps Volunteers face some very difficult realities—from petty burglaries and assault, to racial and sexual harassment, to political unrest and natural disasters. Service in the Peace Corps can sometimes be tough, but the Volunteers confront these challenges head on every day with great courage.

Finally, this survey also reveals that, for most returned Volunteers, their commitment to service doesn't end when they come home. They tend to be active members of their communities. Seventy-eight percent said they have volunteered since coming home, and 63% have worked with people with "special needs," such as the elderly, the disabled, and refugees.

These are just some of the results of the 1996 survey of returned Peace Corps Volunteers. But what are we to make of all this? Does it matter? I think it does, and let me tell you why.

First, I believe that in many ways this survey reaffirms and justifies the confidence

that Americans have placed in the Peace Corps over the years, something for which we are grateful and never take for granted.

Second, this survey also demonstrates in a small but important way that many Americans care about what happens in the world and want to help make it a better place. I believe they understand the connection between America's engagement in the world and our prosperity. And they are generous in their willingness to encourage progress and help other people.

But there is also a significant domestic dividend to the Peace Corps. Our country is fortunate to have a large cadre of people with international experience that broadens our understanding of other countries and cultures. This is a tremendous asset for America's participation in the global marketplace.

Moreover, the insights about other peoples and cultures that returned Volunteers bring back with them, I believe, can add to America's thinking and understanding of the many problems that we confront in our own multicultural society.

Finally, let me close by speaking directly to the young people in our country. The Peace Corps is an organization that is often identified with the 1960s. A lot of young people sometimes wish they had been around to witness the sweeping changes that occurred in our society and our culture back then. I believe there is much that we all can learn from that important era in our country's history.

But a nostalgic view of the past need not keep us from looking ahead and moving forward. I believe the times in which we live today are just as exciting and hold even more promise. Fifty years from now, young people will look back to the end of the 20th century and say: "I wish I had been around when the German people took their sledgehammers to the Berlin Wall, when the people of South Africa tasted freedom for the first time, when the Cold War ended and new democracies began to flourish." They will surely wish they had been alive when the information revolution took off and helped shrink the world by an order of magnitude.

But the men and women who are serving as Peace Corps Volunteers today are taking part in the great struggle that still lies ahead—the struggle for human dignity both here at home and around the world. President Kennedy and each of his successors, both Democratic and Republican alike, have summoned us to participate in that struggle, and I am very proud to say that Peace Corps Volunteers are doing their part.

I believe this is the best time to be part of the Peace Corps. We are grateful for the service of more than 145,000 Americans. We are excited about our future—from the new countries where Volunteers will be serving, to our new initiatives, including the Crisis Corps. The Peace Corps is moving into the next century, proud of the legacy that precedes us and confident that Peace Corps Volunteers are making a real difference in lives of people around the world.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT REFORMS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I would like to use the opportunity, following Senate confirmation of Andrew Cuomo as the next Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, to address some vital management issues at the Department. The Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD],

like many other federal agencies, is confronted by serious management problems that impede its ability to carry out its mission.

HUD, which Secretary-designate Cuomo will head, has a diverse group of activities under its purview. HUD manages an \$885 billion loan portfolio and provides \$25 billion in rental subsidies and over \$5 billion annually in community development grants. As the principal agency concerned with the Nation's housing needs and redeveloping our decaying cities, HUD has a monumental task on its hands and should be run as efficiently and effectively as a Fortune 500 company. Unfortunately, this has not been the case in the past.

Historically, HUD has had a rocky track record. Departmentwide management deficiencies were a major factor leading to the 1989 HUD scandals. In 1994, the General Accounting Office placed the entire department on its high risk list, designating HUD as "especially vulnerable to waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement." I understand that this year GAO will continue to keep HUD on its high risk list, believing that the deficiencies hampering HUD's leadership in effectively managing the agency have yet to be resolved.

Congress has given agencies like HUD the tools to improve their management operations, most notably by passing legislation developed by the Governmental Affairs Committee such as the Chief Financial Officers [CFO] Act of 1990, the Government Performance and Results Act [GPRA] of 1993, and the procurement and information technology reforms of last Congress. These laws are designed to get the Federal Government to operate in a sound, businesslike manner and implementing these management reforms is a major responsibility for each department head. I urge Mr. Cuomo to devote as much of his time as necessary to use these laws to focus on getting results for the taxpayers who fund HUD and the many who depend on its programs.

The Government Performance and Results Act, for example, can be an effective tool to make government work better by measuring the success or failure of government programs and using this information to support budget decisions. I am encouraged by Secretary-designate Cuomo's enthusiastic support of GPRA in his responses to my questions submitted during his confirmation process. This is because effective GPRA implementation is especially needed at HUD. HUD's programs and missions often overlap or are linked only tangentially to HUD's primary missions. The National Academy of Public Administration and HUD's inspector general [IG] have recommended eliminating, consolidating, or restructuring many of HUD's 240 programs and activities, 91 of which, the IG said, were questionably related to the department's primary mission. GPRA, by focusing on agency missions and results, will give HUD, the Office of Management and Budget and the Congress