

economies, and further eroded confidence in our government and its leaders.

I have always said that achieving fiscal discipline would present tough choices. And this vote presents one of these tough choices. I take the minority leader's opposition to this resolution and the President's expected veto very seriously. I would like to continue to support them tonight as I have on so many other occasions. But fiscal responsibility is at the very core of everything I have ever stood for as a public official. And the conditions attached to this pending resolution incorporate precisely the advice I have urged both privately and publicly.

To be sure, it was Congress that precipitated this government shutdown by failing to pass appropriations bills on time. And it then exacerbated the problem by challenging the President of the United States, a President whom I know for a fact has been fully prepared to negotiate seriously on spending priorities for a long time.

And none of this had to happen.

Even though this situation could—and should—have been avoided, emotions are raw today. Too many American families have suffered needless disruption and uncertainty. Too many hardworking federal employees have been held hostage by our actions and denigrated as non-essential, which diminishes the value of their labor and their service to their country. So while I continue to support the position of the President and many of my Democratic colleagues that a "clean" resolution is the appropriate way to proceed, I cannot in good conscience vote against a measure that reflects the kind of fiscal restraint I believe is necessary and would end the protracted agony of so many of the people I represent.

Mr. DOLE. We are now ready for final passage. I wonder if we might get an agreement on debate on final passage. Maybe 30 minutes equally divided, or we could vote and everybody could talk.

By popular demand we will vote. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the joint resolution for the third time.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 122) was ordered to a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ASHCROFT). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 60, nays 37, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 581 Leg.]

YEAS—60

Abraham	Feingold	McCain
Ashcroft	Feinstein	McConnell
Baucus	Frist	Moseley-Braun
Bennett	Gorton	Murkowski
Bond	Gramm	Nickles
Bradley	Grams	Pressler
Brown	Grassley	Robb
Burns	Gregg	Roth
Campbell	Hatch	Santorum
Chafee	Hatfield	Shelby
Coats	Helms	Simon
Cochran	Hutchison	Simpson
Cohen	Inhofe	Smith
Coverdell	Jeffords	Snowe
Craig	Kassebaum	Specter
D'Amato	Kempthorne	Stevens
DeWine	Kyl	Thomas
Dole	Lott	Thompson
Domenici	Lugar	Thurmond
Faircloth	Mack	Warner

NAYS—37

Akaka	Ford	Leahy
Biden	Glenn	Levin
Bingaman	Graham	Lieberman
Boxer	Harkin	Mikulski
Breaux	Heflin	Murray
Bryan	Hollings	Pell
Bumpers	Inouye	Pryor
Byrd	Johnston	Reid
Conrad	Kennedy	Rockefeller
Daschle	Kerrey	Sarbanes
Dodd	Kerry	Wellstone
Dorgan	Kohl	
Exon	Lautenberg	

NOT VOTING—2

Moynihan Nunn

So the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 122) was passed.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. FORD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

CHANGE OF VOTE

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on the previous vote on the motion to table by the Senator from New Mexico—I was recorded as voting "aye"—that my vote be recorded as "no."

That will not change the outcome of the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The foregoing tally has been changed to reflect the above order.)

TRIBUTE TO JAN MUIRHEAD

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I rise today to commend Jan Muirhead, a fellow Tennessean and a former colleague, for her continuing dedication and commitment to serving others. A cardiovascular clinical nurse specialist and coordinator at the Vanderbilt University Medical Center Heart and Lung Transplant Program, Jan has devoted countless hours and a lifetime of energy to her patients.

These patients of all ages came to Vanderbilt knowing that their future literally depends on the availability of

a compatible and transplantable heart or lung. They knew if that heart or lung is found, they would surely face a difficult operation and a long recovery. But they also knew that Jan Muirhead was there with them through every step—she has been their nurse, their teacher, their supporter, their counselor, and most of all, their friend.

Mr. President, my friend Jan Muirhead is a native of Memphis, TN. The daughter of a prominent pathologist, helping others is in her blood, in her heart, and in her soul.

Jan has been the anchor for the Heart and Lung Transplant Program at Vanderbilt since its inception in 1985, but her career in public service began years before, in 1975, when she graduated with a bachelor of science in nursing from the University of Kentucky. After graduation, she worked as a staff nurse in Vanderbilt's neonatal intensive care unit and in the surgical intensive care unit. She later joined the department of cardiac and thoracic surgery to work with Dr. Harvey Bender. In 1983, Jan moved to Seattle to get her master's degree in nursing from the University of Washington, where she was awarded the CIBA-GEIGY Award for the outstanding cardiovascular nursing pathway master's student.

After completing her degree at the University of Washington, Jan Muirhead returned to Vanderbilt University Medical Center, where she and Dr. Walter Merrill established the heart transplant program. I joined the program 1 year later, and over the subsequent 8 years had the pleasure and the privilege of working daily with Jan. During that time, I witnessed first-hand her tireless energy, her commitment to others, her enthusiasm for her job, her selfless devotion, and above all, the warmth and dedication she showed to the thousands of patients whose lives she touched.

She recently earned certification as an adult nurse practitioner from Vanderbilt's school of nursing—yet another sign of her continuing commitment to providing the best quality care and the most up-to-date advice. In fact, patient education is one of the most important services Jan provides for patients at Vanderbilt. When a transplant patient is admitted to the medical center, Jan sits down with them, discusses their medical condition, explains how donors are matched, and provides details of the surgical procedure they will undergo when that match is found. She diligently directed the entire postoperative course for the transplant patient. The thought of undergoing transplant surgery and enduring a tough recovery is very scary, but for years, Jan has calmed patients' fears.

Mr. President, Jan Muirhead has also been honored by her colleagues. In 1991, she received the Nursing Research Award in Paris, France, from the International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation. She has served as secretary and a member of the board of

the Middle Tennessee chapter of the American Association of Critical Care Nurses, and in 1994, Jan was chairman of the abstract review committee of the International Society of Heart and Lung Transplantation. She is an active member of the American Heart Association and the Association of Critical Care Nurses. She is the author and principal investigator of numerous articles and chapters on heart disease and transplantation.

Now, Mr. President, my close friend Jan Muirhead leaves Vanderbilt to move to Dallas, TX, where she will participate in a Baylor University outreach program for geriatric patients. So, today, I would like to thank Jan for her outstanding service to her patients and to her community. Her pioneering spirit, her unending commitment, and the unselfish love she has shown toward her patients and her colleagues will be missed at Vanderbilt. I wish her all the best as she embarks on this new venture in her life.

PUBLIC/PRIVATE VENTURES' STUDY

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I would like to bring to my colleagues attention the exciting results of a 5-year study that public/private ventures released today. As a national board member of Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America, it brings me great pleasure to share with you the news of public/private ventures' study of the Big Brothers/Big Sisters Program—the first ever to assess the impact of youth of any major mentoring program.

At last we have scientifically reliable evidence that proves what we have known intuitively for years—mentoring programs can positively affect young people.

As many of my colleagues know, Big Brothers/Big Sisters is a federated movement of over 500 affiliated agencies located in all 50 States. The Big Brothers/Big Sisters movement began in 1904 to provide one-to-one services to boys and girls in need of additional adult support and guidance. While the environment in which today's youth operate is vastly different than that of 90 years ago, basic core services of Big Brothers/Big Sisters remains the same—to provide responsible, consistent adult role models to children at risk. The need for additional adult support and guidance for our Nation's youth has never been greater, however, than at this time. Currently 38 percent of all of America's children live without their fathers. The Big Brothers/Big Sisters Program presently supervises about 75,000 youth-adult matches, but as the public/private ventures report proves an expansion of the Big Brothers/Big Sisters Program would have a positive effect on our Nation's youth.

The public/private ventures study concludes that young teenagers, who meet regularly with their Big Brother or Sister, are less involved with drugs and alcohol, do better in school and

have better relationships with their parents and peers than do youth not in the program. In fact, public/private ventures found that "Littles" who met their "Bigs" regularly were: 46 percent less likely than their peers to start using illegal drugs and 27 percent less likely to start drinking; 52 percent less likely than their peers to skip a day of school and 37 percent less likely to skip a class; more trusting of their parents or guardians, less likely to lie to them, and felt more supported and less criticized by their peers and friends.

Most of the 959 youth in the research sample were between the ages of 10 to 14, nearly 60 percent were members of a minority group, more than 60 percent were boys and most were poor or near poor. Many lived in families with histories of substance abuse and/or domestic violence. They are representative of our Nation's youth placed at-risk. Keeping this in mind, it is evident that the Big Brothers/Big Sisters Program suggests a strategy that the country can build upon to make a difference—especially for youth in single-parent families.

And since mentoring programs work through the efforts of volunteers, only modest funds are necessary to have far-reaching impact. The Big Brothers/Big Sisters Program is an innovative and effective program with the potential of having a substantial positive impact on our Nation's youth with a small investment. That is why I was pleased to include the Character Development Act [CDA] as one of 18 bills in a legislative package which I have called the Project for American Renewal. The Character Development Act will link public schools with local mentoring organizations to give more children the chance to reap the benefits of a one-to-one relationship. The Character Development Act is based on a small, innovative, Federal program known as the Juvenile Mentoring Program [JUMP]. JUMP is a competitive grant program which allows local, nonprofit social service and education agencies to apply cooperatively and directly for grants from the Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. These grants are used to establish mentoring services utilizing law enforcement officials and other responsible individuals as mentors.

As we, as policymakers, begin to look at mentoring, we need to keep in mind another telling conclusion of the study. The benefits of mentoring do not occur automatically. If programs are supported by the kind of thorough screening of volunteers, careful matching and extensive supervision required by Big Brothers/Big Sisters, they can be expected to produce similar results. In programs that lack the established infrastructure of the Big Brothers/Big Sisters Program, the one-to-one relationship evaporates too soon to positively affect the youth.

While the study's most dramatic findings are the degree to which par-

ticipation in Big Brothers/Big Sisters prevents a young person from starting to use drugs and alcohol, the authors also noted the fact that Big Brothers/Big Sisters participation produces an unusually broad range of outcomes for youth—improved school behavior and performance and better relationships with friends and family. The Big Brothers/Big Sisters Program results in improvements in attitudes, performance, and behavior—with "littles" one-third less likely than their peers to report hitting someone.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in commending Big Brothers/Big Sisters for their continued commitment to our Nation's youth and recommend to my colleagues that they visit a local affiliate in their State so that they may see for themselves that mentoring can and does indeed work.

IN HONOR OF PRIME MINISTER YITZHAK RABIN

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on October 25, 1995, the Prime Minister of Israel, Yitzhak Rabin, spoke in the Capitol Rotunda at a ceremony commemorating the 3,000th anniversary of the founding of the City of Jerusalem by David. I had the honor to introduce him. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD my remarks on that occasion.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS OF SENATOR DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN

My pleasant and most appropriate task this afternoon is to introduce one of Jerusalem's most illustrious sons.

History will acknowledge him as the unifier of the City of David—the Chief of Staff whose armies breached the barbed wire and removed the cinder blocks that has sundered the city of peace.

History will honor him as the magnanimous leader of a brave people—brave enough to fight against daunting odds—perhaps even braver still to make peace.

History will remember him as the last of the generation of founders—the intrepid children of a two thousand year dream. Almost certainly, the last Israeli Prime Minister to play a leading role in the War for Independence, he was also the first—and to this day the only—Prime Minister to be born in the Holy Land.

He is a proud son of Jerusalem. As a young man he dreamed of a career as an engineer. But destiny had other plans and he fought and led for almost half a century so that his people could live in peace and security.

Nobel Laureate, statesman, military hero, friend of our nation where he served with distinction as an ambassador in this very city, he honors us today by joining us in our festivities—the Prime Minister of Israel, the Honorable Yitzhak Rabin.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, twelve days later, I, along with many Senate and House colleagues, stood by his casket, first at the Knesset, later on Mount Herzl where he was buried. It was an experience none of us will forget. No one has captured the moment and the momentous consequences better than Mortimer B. Zuckerman, who