said Pat Shea, a spokeswoman for Birmingham-based Marshall Durbin Companies, the nation's 10th largest poultry producer.

Mrs. Durbin's place in Alabama's business history occurred as the Great Depression gripped Birmingham in the 1930s.

Her husband wanted to start a business even though businesses were failing in record numbers.

Money was tight, but Mrs. Durbin believed in her husband enough to give him her $500 in savings to finance the venture, a fish concession at a Birmingham market.

The business struggled, particularly in the hot Alabama summers when a lack of refrigeration made keeping fish fresh difficult. But Mrs. Durbin never shied from taking a risk and supported her husband's decision to begin selling dressed chickens.

The move proved popular and soon chicken sales replaced fish. In time, the Durbins opened their own chicken processing plant in downtown Birmingham.

It started small with Mrs. Durbin doing the bookkeeping and other chores, said Ms. Shea, who had interviewed Mrs. Durbin for a history of the company.

By the 1950s, the poultry industry was changing. No longer did farmers with a few hens sell directly to poultry processors. The industry was becoming highly integrated.

By the 1960s, Marshall Durbin Companies had become part of the changes. It added more processing plants plus feed mills, hatcheries, growing facilities and distribution centers.

Today, the family-owned company has annual sales of about $200 million with facilities in three states—Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

The chickens—processed at a rate of more than 2 million a week—end up as everything from frozen breaded nuggets at local supermarkets to cut pieces at KFC restaurants in California and frozen leg quarters shipped to Russia.

Ms. Shea said Mrs. Durbin however, always seemed to take the most pride in how her husband taught their son the business.

Durbin died in 1971. The couple's son, Marshall Durbin Jr., runs the company today.

Mrs. Durbin's interest in the company never waned. Even in her 90s when she was legally blind, she would have someone read her the monthly employee newsletter, Ms. Shea said.

Mrs. Durbin was born in Brookhaven, Miss., and moved to Sulligent after finishing her education, becoming a secretary to the president of a lumber company. She met her future husband while in Sulligent.

Their courtship blossomed after Mrs. Durbin moved to Birmingham to take another secretarial job.

Mrs. Durbin's funeral will be at 2 p.m. today at Ridout's Valley Chapel, followed by a private family burial. Survivors besides her son include two granddaughters, two great-grandsons and six sisters.

In lieu of flowers, the family suggests memorials to the Eula Sims Durbin Scholarship Fund at Birmingham-Southern College, Box 549003, Birmingham, Ala. 35254.

TRIBUTE TO BUCKY MILLER

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, one of the most interesting people and charming characters I have met in my lifetime is Aura J. ''Bucky'' Miller, who celebrates the 55th anniversary of first coming to work at the Marriott Grand Hotel Resort and Golf Club in Point Clear, AL, on April 18, 1996. He just celebrated his 79th birthday on April 12 and, thankfully, has no plans to retire.

As an associate at the Grand Hotel over the course of these many years, Bucky Miller has become the very embodiment of hospitality. For many years, he has served as the hotel's resident expert on mint juleps, all-around hospitality ambassador, and official historian. He is well-known throughout Alabama and the South. Once he meets a guest, he never forgets the name or face. He has taken care of a seemingly endless number of politicians, sports figures, actors, and business people who have been guests at the hotel over the decades.

As an extraordinary hospitality ambassador, he has received a great deal of recognition and attention for his natural skills in making people feel welcome and comfortable. In 1989, the town of Fairhope, which is near Point Clear, declared the first week of June ''Bucky Miller Week.'' That same year, he was chosen along with 17 other Marriott associates nationwide to receive the J.W. Marriott Award of Excellence in recognition of exceptional hospitality skills.

As a people-person, Bucky has a caring attitude that really endears him to his guests. He has a talent for making people feel like they are special.

Over the years, Bucky has worked as a housekeeping aide, wine steward, bartender, and kitchen steward. He left the hotel for a time to serve in World War II and to teach mathematics, but soon returned for good saying, ''This hotel is in my blood.'' His outgoing personality soon earned him the title ''Mr. Hospitality,'' and resulted in a continuous flow of favorable guest comments and feature articles in newspapers and magazines.

His legendary mint juleps, which he makes from his own recipe with fresh mint he grows in a garden outside the lounge, are internationally known. Seagram's published his recipe in its recipe book and named Bucky one of the country's 100 best bartenders. Bucky's other specialties include his country lemonade, the Grand Hotel brunch punch, and his hot mint toddy.

An avid sports fan, he is well-known for his philosophical conversations about football with such notable figures as Alabama Coach ''Bear'' Bryant and sportscaster Howard Cosell.

I am proud to be among those many privileged patrons of the Grand Hotel to have enjoyed the unique charm and natural hospitality of Bucky Miller over the years. He has always practiced what he preaches, which is, ''Let simplicity, sincerity, and service be your motto.'' As I look toward retirement, I want to thank and commend him for all his hard work and achievements. I am looking forward to enjoying more of his simplicity, sincerity, and service when I return to Alabama next year.

TRIBUTE TO DAVE HARRIS

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, earlier this year, Dave Harris retired from his position as head of the public affairs office for Redstone Arsenal and the Army Missile Command in Huntsville, AL. He was a dedicated and outstanding public servant for 33 years.

An editorial which appeared in The Huntsville Times at that time discusses his career and the characteristics which make him a truly unique individual and pleasure with which to work. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the editorial, ''One Who Made a Difference,'' be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. without objection, it is so ordered

(See Exhibit 1.)

Mr. HEFLIN. I commend and congratulate Dave Harris for all his accomplishments and hard work on behalf of the Army over the years, and hope he is enjoying his well-earned retirement.

EXHIBIT 1

[The Huntsville Times, Friday, Dec. 8, 1995]

ONE WHO MADE A DIFFERENCE

There are a handful of people who make a difference in any community. They're usually visible personalities like government or community leaders, businessmen or clergy. Dave Harris has made an impact behind the scenes for 33 years.

Harris, 65, will retire Jan. 3 as the head of the public-affairs office for Redstone Arsenal and the Army Missile Command. During that time, he's been a trusted source of information for the media on subjects ranging from high-tech missiles to traffic accidents. He's also been a trusted source for Army employees, squelching unfounded rumors that could affect morale or raising legitimate concerns to management's attention.

Less well known has been his role as adviser to Redstone commanders, project managers and community leaders on matters of importance to each.

Harris is uncommon partly because he has been at the same job for so long. He knows who to call for answers. He has a historical perspective on weapons development and the community and knows how to put both in the proper context for generals, soldiers, civil servants and citizens.

Very few media spokespersons today have any actual media experience. Harris worked for a newspaper. He is a skilled writer and knows how a story will play. He not only understands reporters and tolerates their eccentricities, he likes working with them. Those qualities make news stories more accurate and cast the Army in a more positive light.

He has believed in what his Army was doing at Redstone Arsenal. Generals to whom Harris reported describe him as ''the heart and soul'' and ''conscience and ombudsman'' of the command.

Dave Harris possesses intelligence, honesty, integrity, common sense, a sense of duty and responsibility, and a long-standing reputation for all the above. He will be difficult to replace.

U.S. FOREIGN OIL CONSUMPTION? HERE'S TODAY'S WEEKLY BOX SCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the American Petroleum Institute reports that, for the week ending April 12, the U.S. imported 7,635,000 barrels of oil each day—1,155,000 barrels more than the 6,480,000 barrels imported during the same period a year ago.

Americans now rely on foreign oil for more than 50 percent of their needs, and there are no signs that this upward trend will abate. Before the Persian Gulf war, the United States obtained about 45 percent of its oil supply from foreign countries. During the Arab oil embargo in the 1970's, foreign oil accounted for only 35 percent of America's oil supply.

Anybody else interested in restoring domestic production of oil—by U.S. producers using American workers? Politicians better ponder the economic calamity that will occur in America if and when foreign producers shut off our supply, or double the already enormous cost of imported oil flowing into the U.S.—now 7,635,000 barrels a day.

Mr. President, Joseph J. Romm and Charles B. Curtis wrote in the April 1996 Atlantic Monthly an extensive analysis of the impending crisis due to U.S. dependence on foreign oil. The article, ''Mideast Oil Forever?'' is very thorough and detailed—and I commend it to Senators and staff. At the very least, I hope Senators will read several paragraphs from this article under the subheading ''The Coming Oil Crisis.'' Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Atlantic Monthly, Apr. 1996]

MIDEAST OIL FOREVER?

THE COMING OIL CRISIS

Given that the most recent war America fought was in the Persian Gulf, let's start by examining the likelihood that an oil crisis will occur in the coming decade. Forecasting is always risky, especially where oil is concerned, but consider what a variety of experienced energy hands from every point on the political spectrum have said in the past year alone. Donald Hodel, who was a Secretary of Energy under Ronald Reagan, has said that we are ''sleepwalking into a disaster,'' and predicts a major oil crisis within a few years. Irwin Stelzer, of the American Enterprise Institute, says that the next oil shock ''will make those of the 1970s seem trivial by comparison.'' Daniel Yergin says, ''People seem to have forgotten that oil prices, like those of all commodities, are cyclical and will go up again.'' James Schlesinger, who was the Secretary of Energy under Jimmy Carter, has said, ''By the end of this decade we are likely to see substantial price increases.'' In March of last year Robert Dole, the Senate majority leader, said in a speech at the Nixon Center for Peace and Freedom, ''The second inescapable reality of the post-twentieth-century world is that the security of the world's oil and gas supplies will remain a vital national interest of the United States and of the other industrial powers. The Persian Gulf . . . is still a region of many uncertainties. . . . In this 'new energy order' many of the most important geopolitical decisions—ones on which a nation's sovereignty an depend—will deal with the location and routes for oil and gas pipelines. In response, our strategy, our diplomacy, and our forward military presence need readjusting.'' The chairman of the Federal Reserve, Alan Greenspan, not known for being an alarmist, in testimony before Congress last July raised concerns that a rising trade deficit in oil ''tends to create questions about the security of our oil resources.''

Concerns about a coming oil crisis have surfaced in the financial markets as well. Last October, in an article titled ''Your Last Big Play in Oil,'' Fortune magazine listed several billionaires and ''big mutual fund managers'' who were betting heavily that oil prices would rise significantly. The magazine went on to suggest an investment portfolio of ''companies that are best positioned to profit from the coming boom.''

Fundamental trends in oil demand and supply underlie this emerging consensus. First, the world will probably need another 20 million barrels of oil a day by the year 2010, according to the Energy Information Administration (EIA). The International Energy Agency projects an even greater growth in demand, following the inexorable tide of population growth, urbanization, and industrialization.

Second, the world's population is expected to increase by 50 percent by 2020, with more than half those additional people born in Asia and Latin America. And as farm workers move to the city, much more energy and oil will be needed. The fundamentals of urbanization—commuting, transporting raw materials, constructing infrastructure, powering commercial buildings—all consume large amounts of oil and electricity. At the same time, fewer farms will have to feed more people, and so the use of mechanization, transportation, and fertilizer will increase, entailing the consumption of still more energy and oil. An analysis by one of the Department of Energy's national laboratories found that a doubling of the proportion of China's and India's populations that lives in cities could increase per capita energy consumption by 45 percent—even if industrialization and income per capita remained unchanged.

Finally, industrialization has an even greater impact on energy use. As countries develop industries, they use more energy per unit of gross national product and per worker. Crucial industries for development are also the most energy-intensive: primary metals; stone, clay, and glass; pulp and paper; petroleum refining; and chemicals. In the United States these industries account for more than 80 percent of manufacturing energy consumption (and more than 80 percent of industrial waste).

As Fortune has noted, if the per capital energy consumption of China and India rises to that of South Korea, and the Chinese and Indian populations increase at currently projected rates, ''these two countries alone will need a total of 119 million barrels of oil a day. That's almost double the world's entire demand today.''

Barring a major and long-lasting worldwide economic depression, global energy demand will be rising inexorably for the foreseeable future. The Persian Gulf, with two-thirds of the world's oil reserves, is expected to supply the vast majority of that increased demand—as much as 80 percent, according to the EIA. Within ten to fifteen years the Persian Gulf's share of the world export market may surpass its highest level to date, 67 percent, which was attained in 1974. The EIA predicts that in the face of increased demand, oil prices will rise slowly to $24 a barrel (1994 dollars) in 2010. If, instead, they remain low, the Gulf's share of the world export market may rise as high as 75 percent in 2010.

Although non-OPEC nations did increase production by almost 15 percent from 1980 to 1990, they increased proven reserves of oil by only 10 percent. The net result is that the remaining years of production for non-OPEC reserves has actually fallen from eighteen years to seventeen years. On the other hand, while OPEC increased production by 20 percent in the 1980s, it increased its proven reserves by 75 percent. As a result, OPEC's reserves-to-production ratio doubled to ninety years.

The growing dependence on imported oil in general and Persian Gulf oil in particular has several potentially serious implications for the nation's economic and national security. First, the United States is expected to be importing nearly 60 percent of its oil by ten years from now, with roughly a third of that oil coming from the Persian Gulf. Our trade deficit in oil is expected to double, to $100 billion a year, by that time—a large and continual drag on our economic health. To the extent that the Gulf's recapture of the dominant share of the global oil market will make price increases more likely, the U.S. economy is at risk. Although oil imports as a percent of gross domestic product have decreased significantly in the past decade, our economic vulnerability to rapid increases in the price of oil persists. Since 1970 sharp increases in the price of oil have always been followed by economic recessions in the United States.

Second, the Persian Gulf nations' oil revenues are likely to almost triple, from $90 billion a year today to $250 billion a year in 2010—a huge geopolitical power shift of great concern, especially since some analysts predict increasing internal and regional pressure on Saudi Arabia to alter its pro-Western stance. This represents a $1.5 trillion increase in wealth for Persian Gulf producers over the next decade and a half. That money could buy a tremendous amount of weaponry, influence, and mischief in a chronically unstable region. And the breakup of the Soviet Union, coupled with Russia's difficulty in earning hard currency, means that for the next decade and beyond, pressure will build to make Russia's most advanced military hardware and technical expertise available to well-heeled buyers.

The final piece in the geopolitical puzzle is that during the oil crisis of the 1970s the countries competing with us for oil were our NATO allies, but during the next oil crisis a new, important complication will arise; the competition for oil will increasingly come from the rapidly growing countries of Asia. Indeed, in the early 1970s East Asia consumed well under half as much oil as the United States, but by the time of the next crisis East Asian nations will probably be consuming more oil than we do.

THE BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, on Friday February 23, 1996, the Federal debt broke the 5 trillion dollar sound barrier for the first time in history. The records show that on that day, at the close of business, the debt stood at $5,017,056,630,040.53.

Twenty years earlier, in 1976, the Federal debt stood at $629 billion, after the first 200 years of America's history, including two world wars. The total Federal debt in 1976, I repeat, stood at $629 billion.

Then the big spenders went to work and the interest on the Federal debt really began to take off—and, presto, during the past 2 decades the Federal debt has soared into the stratosphere, increasing by more than $4 trillion in 2 decades—from 1976 to 1996.

So, Mr. President, as of the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, April 17, 1996, the Federal debt stood—down to the penny—at $5,146,356,518,536.99. On a per capita basis, every man, woman