Bill H.R. 2005 proposes to make technical corrections to the area identified as NY–59P which is part of the Fire Island National Seashore and is mapped as an ''otherwise protected area'' within the Coastal Barrier Resources System. This area was added to the System as a result of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act in 1990.

''Otherwise protected areas'' are defined by the Coastal Barrier Resources Act as coastal barriers which are ''included within the boundaries of an area established under Federal, State, or local law, or held by a qualified organization as defined in Section 170(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, primarily for wildlife refuge, sanctuary, recreational, or natural resource conservation purposes.'' Congress with passage of the 1990 legislation, prohibited the sale of Federal flood insurance within ''otherwise protected areas.''

Bill H.R. 2005 will modify the area currently excluded from NY–59P which includes the subdivisions of Ocean Beach, Seaview, Ocean Bay Park and a part of Point O'Woods by extending this excluded area to the western boundary of the Sunken Forest Preserve; thus, removing a part of NY–59P from the System. Bill H.R. 2005 also proposes ''to ensure that the depiction of areas as ''otherwise protected areas'' does not include any area that is owned by the Point O'Woods Association (a privately held corporation under the laws of the State of New York).''

The Point O'Woods Association property is not a part of the Fire Island National Seashore. Therefore, the Service recommends that the boundary of NY–59P be modified to remove the Point O'Woods property from within the boundary of NY–59P.

After careful consideration, we have determined that this change is consistent with the ''technical corrections'' that were approved by Congress with passage of the recent Public Law 103–461, November 2, 1994, using the delineation criteria formerly developed by the Department and later approved by Congress. Therefore, the area should not remain in the System and does require ''correction.''

The Department supports passage of H.R. 2005.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with this information. If you have any questions, please contact the Office of Legislative Services at (202) 208–5403.

Sincerely,

_____ _____

Director.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
Patchogue, NY, June 27, 1995.

ROBERT KINGSBURY,
President, Point O'Woods Association, Point O'Woods, NY.

Re Coastal Barrier Resources System.

DEAR MR. KINGSBURY: I support your community's efforts to make the appropriate technical corrections to the Coastal Barrier Resources Systems map of Fire Island that was adopted by Congress in 1990. The corrected map will resolve the development inequities resulting from the flood insurance restrictions placed upon the eastern portion of Point O'Woods in its designation as an ''otherwise protected area'', under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act.

As you are aware, the legislation establishing the Fire Island National Seashore (Public Law 88–587, 1964) contemplates that the existing communities on Fire Island would continue to be available for human habitation and development, and prohibited, with minor exceptions, the Secretary of the Interior from acquiring land within those communities.

The mapping done in 1990 excluded from ''otherwise protected area'' status the other 16 communities on Fire Island, while designating the eastern part of Point O'Woods as an ''otherwise protected area''. Although located within the park's boundary, these communities are comprised of privately held properties and are, therefore, not considered by the park service to be ''inholdings''. As such, the community of Point O'Woods should not be designated as an ''otherwise protected area''. Additionally, Point O'Woods does not fit within the definition of ''undeveloped coastal barrier'', in that there are approximately 150 man-made structures in this 160-acre community.

It was an error that should be corrected, in order to grant the Point O'Woods community the same development rights as every other existing community on Fire Island, as defined in the Seashore's Federal Zoning Standards (36 C.F.R. Part 28). In other words, the continued use of relocated residences into areas within the community, and away from high erosional hazards is consistent with Fire Island National Seashore policy. An amended map would enable more effective coastal barrier management in the future. If you have any questions, or wish to discuss this further, feel free to call me at (516) 289–4810.

Sincerely,

JACK HAUPTMAN,
Superintendent.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to, the bill be deemed read a third time, passed, as amended, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The amendment (No. 3957) was agreed to.

The bill (H.R. 1836) was deemed read the third time and passed.

NATIONAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES WEEK

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 243, designating ''National Correctional Officers and Employees Week,'' and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 243) designating the week of May 5, 1996 as ''National Correctional Officers and Employees Week.''

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution is agreed to and the preamble is agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 243) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

[The text of the resolution will appear in a future issue of the RECORD.]

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MAY 6, 1996

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 12 noon on Monday, May 6; further, that immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date; that no resolutions come over under the rule, that the call of the calendar be dispensed with; that the morning hour be deemed to have expired; and that there be a period for morning business until the hour of 3 p.m., with Senators to speak up to 5 minutes each, with the following Senators to speak for the designated times: Senator DASCHLE, or his designee, the first 90 minutes; Senator COVERDELL, or his designee, the last 90 minutes.

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

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, the Senate will conduct a period for morning business until 3 p.m. on Monday.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 2937

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 3 p.m. on Monday, the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 2937, regarding the White House Travel Office.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, Senators are also reminded that a cloture motion was filed today on the White House travel bill. Under the provisions of rule XXII, all first-degree amendments must be filed with the clerk by 1 p.m. on Monday. Also, Senators should be aware that the cloture vote will occur at 2:15 p.m. on Tuesday, May 7. However, no rollcall votes will occur during Monday's session of the Senate.

Mr. President, I hope the Senate can dispose of the Senate White House bill by the close of business on Tuesday. Also the Senate may be asked to consider any other legislative matter cleared for action.

ORDER FOR RECORD TO REMAIN OPEN

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD remain open until 2:30 p.m. today in order for Senators to submit statements.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order following my remarks and those of Senator BUMPERS and Senator DASCHLE.

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

The Senator from Maine.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to proceed for an additional 10 minutes.

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

LITTLE TIME TO GRIEVE

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, last Sunday I had occasion to address a memorial service that was held for Senator Muskie at Bates College in Maine to comment about his life in the U.S. Senate and beyond when he served as Secretary of State. It was a very moving testimonial that highlighted his enormous accomplishments during a career of public service, including his time as Governor of Maine and his service here in the Senate and as Secretary of State.

Last week, at about this time, I also had occasion to stand on the Senate floor and offer my condolences and a brief eulogy to Gayle Cory, a woman who had served Senator Muskie for some 21 years as a very trusted and loyal aide and then went on to serve his successor, Senator Mitchell, before she became head of the Senate post office.

It seems, and I recall this so very well, when Vaclav Havel addressed a joint meeting of Congress, he made a statement about events that were taking place in the world. He said, ''Things have been happening so rapidly that we have little time to be astonished.'' That quote keeps coming back to me in terms of so many tragedies that occur in so rapid a period of time that we have very little time to grieve.

When I first came here, I was joined by my colleague from Wyoming, AL SIMPSON. He told a story during one of our initial meetings about the time that he was advised that a very close friend of his had died. He sat down and penned a very personal letter to the wife of his close friend saying what an extraordinary human being he was and talking about some of the great times that they had together, and really expressing a wellspring of feeling about his relationship with that friend.

He sent the letter off in the mail, and lo and behold, he was advised that the report was a mistake, that his friend actually had not died. He was desperate to call the wife of the friend and say, ''Please don't open the letter.'' The essence of the story was, from Senator SIMPSON at least, why do we wait so long, why do we wait so long to tell someone we love them? Why do we wait until it is too late? Why do we wait until they die to express all the eulogies?

This statement of AL SIMPSON came to mind as I was reading a column by William Raspberry, dated April 15. I am going to read just a portion of it. Raspberry cites an article he had read, actually a letter to the editor of USA Today written by a man named Barry Harris of Montgomery, AL.

He said:

> ''It's nice to see the tributes to the work of the late Commerce Secretary Ron Brown and all those who perished in the tragic events of a few days ago,'' he wrote. ''But I'm wondering why we didn't see such reporting before their untimely deaths.
>
> ''It seems that the media spend so much time on criticism of public servants that there's little time or space to comment on their accomplishments on behalf of our country. That is a disservice which only contributes to the climate of governmental cynicism perpetrated by primarily selfish forces.''

Indeed, I asked myself the same question. Why do we focus on all of the negative aspects of those who are willing to serve the public and then heap praise upon their caskets like so many flowers? We tend to judge our colleagues, and those who serve in the executive branch, on surface qualities. We talk about the quality of their clothes, the cars they may drive, their mannerisms, all the superficial aspects of an individual, without really touching upon the heart and soul of that individual.

Washington can be a very cruel city. I recall something from the very first book I ever read about Washington, Allen Drury's novel ''Advise and Consent,'' which came out in the late 1950's.

It struck me, as I recall the imagery created by Drury's wonderful pen. He said:

> They come, they stay, they make their mark, writing big or little on their times, in that strange, fantastic, fascinating land in which there are few absolute wrongs or absolute rights, few all-blacks or all-whites, few dead-certain positives that won't be changed tomorrow; their wonderful, mixed-up, blundering, stumbling, hopeful land in which evil men do good things and good men do evil in a way of life and government so complex and delicately balanced that only Americans can understand it and often they are baffled.

That is a wonderful description of this city, a very tough and cruel city. As Vincent Foster, who committed suicide a few years ago, reminded us, many times Washington politics is such a blood sport.

Mr. President, I say that there is a general decline in civility and common decency, not only in politics, but in many aspects of our lives today. I do not intend to take the time to try to catalog the words, the deeds that pollute our conscious moments with trash and filth and violence.

I say this by way of a preface to a few comments I will make about Ron Brown who was a close friend. It has been nearly a month now since he and more than 30 people perished in that plane that was flying into Croatia to try to help rebuild and reconstruct that tortured land.

We have, I think, forgotten the significance of what he meant to so many of us, what an extraordinary human being he was, what a life-enhancing spirit he possessed that he bestowed on anyone he came into contact with.

I recently watched a program with my wife of a speech that he gave that took place on February 15 at Howard University. He spoke to what appeared to be an entirely black audience. He did not speak of hate or anger. He talked about hope and strength and courage, the will to overcome adversity, to know in advance that because racism is not a dead thing of the past, but alive and flourishing in so many overt and subtle ways, that those students would have to be twice as good as their competitors in order to win—twice as good—because we still hold on to the fiction that America has progressed to the point that society is race neutral, that it is colorblind.

The fact is, Mr. President, that is a fiction. I picked up the Washington Post today, and I saw an item about a young woman who had moved into the home of her dreams in Philadelphia. She had to abandon that hope, which has turned into a nightmare, because she has received not only threats to her own safety, but threats to kill her two daughters. So she has given up the dream.

A few weeks ago I saw in the Washington Post a story about a man in Chicago, a black man, who could not and would not drive a fancy car, a colorful car, or he would not dare to wear his beret because the moment he put the beret on or drove a red car, or something that was a sporty car, he was sure to be stopped and harassed. So he took the beret off, and he drove a plain, gray, dull ordinary-looking car with the hope that he would not be harassed by the local police officials.

These are not extraordinary events. They happen every day, day in and day out, for those who do not happen to enjoy the benefit of being white in our society.

I have been reading Colin Powell's work. He is someone who is looked upon with great admiration in this country. Many of us hope that he will reconsider his announced decision not to become involved in politics, at least for the foreseeable future. But in Powell's book ''My American Journey,'' he talks about the time when he was in high school and serving in ROTC. He went down to Fort Bragg in North Carolina. At the end of his 6 weeks—he said:

> . . . we fell out on the parade ground for presentation of honors. We were judged on course grades, rifle range scores, physical fitness, and demonstrated leadership. I was named ''Best Cadet, Company D.'' These are the words engraved on the desk set that was presented to me that day and that I still treasure. A student from Cornell, Adin B. Capron, was selected Best Cadet for the entire encampment. I came in second in that category.
>
> I was feeling marvelous about my honor. And then, the night before we left, as we were turning in our gear, a white supply sergeant took me aside. ''You want to know why you didn't get best cadet in camp?'' he said. I had not given it a thought. ''You think these Southern ROTC instructors are going to go back to their colleges and say the best kid here was a Negro?'' I was stunned more than angered by what he said. I came from a melting-pot community. I did