

to help pay for college. We want every honor student in the top 5 percent of every high school class in America to get a \$1,000 scholarship.

And we also want to do some other things that I believe we must do to make 14 years of education the standard for every American. First, I have asked Congress to pass a \$10,000 tax deduction to help families pay for the cost of all education after high school—\$10,000 a year. (Applause.)

Today I announced one more element to complete our college strategy and make those 2 years of college as universal as 4 years of high school—a way to do it, by giving families a tax credit targeted to achieve that goal and making clear that this opportunity requires responsibility to receive it.

We should say to Americans who want to go to college, we will give you a tax credit to pay the cost of tuition at the average community college for your first year, or you can apply the same amount to the first year in a 4-year university or college. We will give you the exact same cut for the second year, but only if you earn it by getting a B average the first year. A tax deduction for families to help them pay for education after high school; a tax credit for individuals to guarantee their first year of college and the second year if they earn it.

This is not just for those individuals, this is for America. Your America will be stronger if all Americans have at least 2 years of higher education.

Think of it: We're not only saying to children from very poor families who think they would never be able to go to college, people who may not have stellar academic records in high school, if you're willing to work hard and take a chance, you can at least go to your local community college and we'll pay for the first year. If you're in your 20s and you're already working, but you can't move ahead on a high school diploma, now you can go back to college. If you're a mother planning to go to work, but you're afraid you don't have the skills to get a good job, you can go to college. If you're 40 and you're worried that you need more education to support your family, now you can go part-time, you can go at night. By all means, go to college and we'll pay the tuition.

I know this will work. When I was the governor of my home state, we created academic challenge scholarships that helped people who had good grades and who had good behavior to go to college. But my proposal today builds mostly on the enormously successful HOPE Scholarships in Georgia, which guaranteed any student in the state of Georgia free college as long as they had a B average. This year those scholarships are helping 80,000 students in the state of Georgia alone—including 70 percent of the freshmen class at the University of Georgia.

In recognition of Georgia's leadership, I have decided to call this proposal America's HOPE Scholarships. And I want to thank the Governor of Georgia, Zell Miller, who developed this idea. I also would like to recognize him—he came up here with me today—and thank him for the contribution that he is now going to make to all of America's future.

Governor Miller, where are you? Would you please stand up? Here he is. Thank you.

Let me say, as all of you know, money doesn't grow on trees in Washington, and we're not financing deficits anymore. I'm proud to say, as a matter of fact, for the last 2 years our budget has been in surplus, except for the interest necessary to pay the debt run up in the several years before I became President. So we are doing our best to pay for these programs. And this program will be paid for by budgeted savings in the balanced budget plan. We cannot go back to

the days of something for nothing or pretend that in order to invest in education we have to sacrifice fiscal responsibility.

Now, this program will do three things. It will open the doors of college opportunity to every American, regardless of their ability to pay. Education at the typical community college will now be free. And the very few states that have tuition above the amount that we can afford to credit, I would challenge those states to close the gap. We're going to take care of most of the states. The rest of them should help us the last little way.

Second, it will offer free tuition and training to every adult willing to work for it. Nobody now needs to be stuck in a dead-end job or in unemployment. And finally, this plan will work because it will go to people who, by definition, are willing to work for it. It's America's most basic bargain. We'll help create opportunity if you'll take responsibility. This is the basic bargain that has made us a great Nation.

I know that here at the reunion weekend the Class of '46 has celebrated its 50th reunion. And I want to just mention them one more time. Many members of the Class of '46 fought in the second world war. And they came home and laid down their arms and took up the responsibility of the future with the help of the G.I. Bill. That's when our Nation did its part simply by giving them the opportunity to make the most of their own lives. And in doing that, they made America's most golden years.

The ultimate lesson of the Class of 1946 will also apply to the Class of 1996 in the 21st century. Because of the education you have, if America does well, you will do very well. If America is a good country to live in you will be able to build a very good life.

So I ask you never to be satisfied with an age of probability for only the sons and daughters of Princeton. You could go your own way in a society that, after all, seems so often to be coming apart instead of coming together. You will, of course, have the ability to succeed in the global economy, even if you have to secede from those Americans trapped in the old economy. But you should not walk away from our common purpose.

Again I will say this is about far more than economics and money. It is about preserving the quality of our democracy, the integrity of every person standing as an equal citizen before the law, the ability of our country to prove that no matter how diverse we get, we can still come together in shared community values to make each of our lives and our family's lives stronger and richer and better. This is about more than money.

The older I get and the more I become aware that I have more yesterdays than tomorrows, the more I think that in our final hours, which all of us have to face, very rarely will we say, gosh, I wish I'd spent more time at the office, or if only I'd just made a little more money. But we will think about the dreams we lived out, the wonders we knew when we were most fully alive. This is about giving every single, solitary soul in this country the chance to be most fully alive. And if we do that, those of you who have this brilliant education, who have been gifted by God with great minds and strong bodies and hearts, you will do very well and you will be very happy.

In 1914, Woodrow Wilson wrote as President, "The future is clear and bright with the promise of the best things. We are all in the same boat. We shall advance and advance together with a new spirit." I wish you well, and I pray that you will advance, and advance together with a new spirit.

God bless you and God bless America. (Applause.)

A TRIBUTE TO SEYMOUR H. KNOX III, 1926-96

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Seymour H. Knox III, a civic and business leader from Buffalo, NY. Seymour Knox, age 70, died on May 22, 1996, at his home in East Aurora, New York, after a long battle with cancer.

Like his father before him, Seymour Knox created a lasting institution for the city of Buffalo by which he shall be remembered. For the father, this was the Albright-Knox Art Gallery. For the son, it was the Buffalo Sabres hockey team. Seymour, in cooperation with his brother Northrup, led an investor group that acquired a National Hockey League Franchise in 1969. For over a quarter century, the Sabres have made the long winter a bit more enjoyable for the people of Buffalo, and with the recent completion of the Marine Midland Arena, Seymour Knox has assured that this alliance will long continue.

Apart from his interest in hockey, Seymour Knox was a leading investment executive at Kidder Peabody and Co., and active in the community. He was chairman of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, the body which oversees the gallery created by his father, and was also named chairman of the Smithsonian Associates in 1984. He was also active in the Buffalo YMCA, the U.S. Squash Racquets Association, and the Seymour H. Knox Foundation. He will long be remembered as someone who cared deeply about the city of Buffalo and who used his standing in the community to improve the lives of countless citizens.

Seymour Knox will be fondly remembered by his wife, Jean; his brother, Northrup; his three sons, Seymour IV, W.A. Read, and Avery F.; his daughter, Helen K. Keilholtz; and five grandchildren. We offer our condolences and prayers to his family.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of an article from the Buffalo News be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Buffalo News, May 23, 1996]

SEYMOUR KNOX III LEAVES LEGACY TO THE COMMUNITY HE CARED FOR

Seymour H. Knox III was born to wealth, and he put it to good use for his community. Like his father before him, Knox left Buffalo an institution that will forever bear his mark. In his father's case, it was a nationally known art gallery. In his case, it is a nationally famous sports team. Buffalo is richer for both of them.

To say it simply, Buffalo needs more people like Seymour H. Knox III. His death Wednesday, from cancer, came a few days after the public got its first look at the Marine Midland Arena, which Knox worked ardently to bring into being. It will be the new home of the Buffalo Sabres major-league hockey team, his hard-won creation and his enduring contribution to his home town.

More than one friend and more than one fan will express regrets that Knox did not live to see the day when his team would skate onto the ice of the new arena. But at least he knew it would happen.

Through the efforts of Knox and his brother, Northrup, the Buffalo franchise in the National Hockey League was secured in 1969. From the beginning to this death, Seymour Knox III was chairman of the partnership that owned the team. Most of the time he was also president of the team.

Titles aside, the hockey-loving public knew Knox simply as the one who got the team for Buffalo and served as its head man through the years. He was the guy in the gold seats a few rows above the Sabres' bench.

Knox also kept the team here. In an age when professional owners change cities at an alarming rate, Knox was loyal to Buffalo even though its comparatively small market might have made other pastures seem greener. The point of the new arena is to make the team financially strong, securing it for Buffalo for the foreseeable future. Knox's vision made the Marine Midland Arena possible. His legacy will be the exciting hockey games of the future—games that will help make Buffalo a better place to spend the winter.

Knox was also important to Buffalo for numerous other civic endeavors. Those included the chairmanship of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, governing body of the Albright-Knox Art Gallery, which, to a great degree, was his father's gift to Buffalo. The gallery's most distinguishing feature is its modern art collection put together with care by the late Seymour H. Knox Jr.

His son's contribution is less genteel, but a community needs many aspects to its life. It is richer for both of these gifts.

From the start, the hockey team has played at Memorial Auditorium, Buffalo's aged indoor sports place, now slipping into retirement.

At the last Sabres game in the Aud a bit more than a month ago, Knox was given a prolonged ovation by a capacity crowd. Fans know why the Sabres exist. They let it show. Knox gave a short speech, closing with the words: "Farewell, old friend."

Buffalo people can repeat those words today.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, today marks the 50th anniversary of one of the smartest investments this Nation has ever made, the National School Lunch Program.

In 1943, Winston Churchill said that "there is no finer investment for any community than putting milk into babies." That sort of inspired investment is what the School Lunch Program is about. The only nutritious meal some children eat in a day, a school lunch can help to lengthen attention span, increase learning capacity and dramatically improve overall health.

The School Lunch Program currently operates in 95 percent of our Nation's schools and serves 26 million children each school day. It is a remarkable success, and I urge my colleagues to join me in commending the people who make that success possible, from the people at the USDA who run the program, to the State and local nutritionists who plan the meals and the school food service workers who serve them to our children. Each of them is helping to make our country stronger and healthier, and we thank them for it.

The School Lunch Act was passed not as an act of charity, not even as a matter of educational efficacy, but as a matter of national security after shocking numbers of young men failed their physicals in World War II because of preventable, nutrition-related illnesses.

Last year, Department of Agriculture updated Federal regulations to require school meals to meet the Federal dietary guidelines for Americans. The resulting Schools Meals Initiative for Healthy Children will make a good program even better.

Recognizing that simply adopting policies does not always guarantee change, the Clinton administration launched Team Nutrition in June 1995 to unite public and private organizations in promoting healthful dietary habits through schools, community organizations and the media. This groundbreaking measure also provides the training, technical assistance, and nutrition education that are critical to the School Meals Initiative's successful implementation.

Last fall marked the introduction of the Team Nutrition Schools Program, which brings together teachers and principals, schools and families, community leaders and school food service professionals to work for healthier school meals.

This fall, the USDA will build on the success of Team Nutrition by providing every school district with the help they may need to make sure the meals they serve their students meet the Federal dietary guidelines. I'm proud to have sponsored the amendment that will enable the USDA to get that information and assistance out to schools ahead of their original target date.

Our Nation has done much to alleviate childhood hunger and malnutrition in the 50 years since President Truman signed the National School Lunch Act. Rickets and other nutrition-related illnesses that once were common among poor children in this Nation are now mercifully rare because we channelled the will and resources of this great Nation against them.

But the challenge is not ended. Every month, 5 million children go hungry in this country. One out of every eight children under the age of 12. So today, as we celebrate 50 years of success with the School Lunch Program, let us remember these children and recommit ourselves to seeing that they, too, are able to share in the abundant blessings of our land.

NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE

Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, I wasn't able to get to the floor during the time set aside during debate on the Defend America Act, but it's an important topic and I would like to address it now.

Mr. President, we all want to defend America and I yield to no one in my commitment to a strong national defense, but I believe the Defend America

Act in its current form could actually reduce U.S. security. I reach this conclusion based on a review of four key aspects of a national missile defense system:

First, the nature of the threats that the United States faces today and will likely face 10 years from now.

Second, the technological implications of building a system today versus in the future.

Third, the question of affordability.

And fourth, the impact on existing arms reduction treaties.

On all counts, the available evidence weighs against deployment of a national missile defense system in the near term. Consider the threat. Since the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Soviet Union, we have witnessed a remarkable reversal in the arms race and, as such, the nature of the nuclear threat to America. The Soviet nuclear arsenal, over 13,000 nuclear weapons strong at the height of the cold war, will be reduced to about 3,500 weapons under START II. By any measure, this adds up to a more secure America.

Today, instead, the ballistic missile threat can be summed up in three scenarios: An accidental attack by land-based ICBM's from Russia or China, an unauthorized attack by a Russian submarine, or a very limited attack by a rogue nation such as North Korea or Iraq. Note, since we are addressing missile defenses, that I am referring to missile threats. This is not to suggest that other means of delivery are any less threatening, whether trucks, ships, aircraft, or even suitcases. I also consider the threat of biological or chemical attack as more likely if not more devastating than nuclear attack.

The Russian and Chinese missile attack scenarios are nothing new—we have lived with such threats for decades. But the third threat is in my mind the most problematic in the long term. While worst-case United States intelligence estimates forecast that North Korea may be only a few years away from deploying ICBM's that can reach portions of Hawaii and Alaska, other potentially hostile nations are at least a decade away from such a capability. Although their direct purchase of long-range missile components or systems is always possible, the balance of evidence suggests that it would be premature to commit to a near-term defense capability when we're not even sure when, whether, and how the threat will develop.

The Defend America Act calls for deployment by 2003, or 8 years out. It may seem as though we're splitting hairs, but this is an important distinction between those trying to mandate a date certain for deployment, and those willing to invest responsibly and deploy after the technology has proven itself and the threat is closer to the horizon.

Consider the technological implications of building a system today versus at the turn of the century or later. I