

served for 3 years as the conductor of the University of Southern Mississippi symphony, opera, and ballet; and was the associate professor of music and the chairman of the music department at Livingston University, in Livingston, Alabama for nearly 8 years.

In addition, Mr. Raines was an organizer of the Mobile Chamber Orchestra, was a key facilitator of the Mobile Symphonic Society, and served as the guest conductor of the Kwangju Philharmonic of Korea in 1987. He has also performed many times on public radio and television, and has made five guest appearances at the Mobile Opera Guild Workshop.

Mr. Raines graduated from Murphy High School in Mobile, and received his bachelor of music degree from the University of Alabama. He then went on to receive his master of music degree from Florida State University, studied at the American Symphony Orchestra League's Eastern Institute of Orchestral Studies, and studied privately under such noted conductors as Leo Mueller and Ernst von Dohnanyi.

It is my sincere pleasure and honor to commend and congratulate Mr. Vernon Raines on his outstanding career as a musician and conductor. He is truly a guiding force in the Greater Gulf Coast musical scene, and is an inspiration to the young musicians of Alabama. May he continue to enlighten the hearts of Alabamians with the beautiful music of our past.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN M. LONG

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the accomplishments of musician Dr. John M. Long, who recently was inducted into the National Band Association's Hall of Fame. When looking back at John's accomplishments, one can see why he has had such an impact on the music industry.

John's phenomenal career began while directing the Robert E. Lee High School Band in Montgomery, AL. This band set several records and became the envy of many others.

John later went on to Troy State University to even greater achievements. In the 29 years he directed the Troy State band, it made numerous recordings; appeared at four U.S. Presidential inaugurations, and played for the President twice. His accomplishments have obviously made his co-workers and students think highly of him. In fact, they named the band room at Troy State in his honor.

While directing his various bands, he has received numerous honors. In 1977, he was the first active director to be elected to the Alabama Bandmasters Hall of Fame. Later on in 1984, he was the first person to receive the Alabama Music Educator of the Year award. This is a great accomplishment because no one has been the recipient of this award for 40 years. There is no question in my mind that School Musician magazine made the right choice in

choosing him as one of the 10 outstanding band directors in the United States.

Additionally, the hard work he has put forth for the love of his job and music can be seen through the various music-related organizations he has associated himself with. They are the American Bandmaster's Association; the College Directors Association; the National Band Association.

Dr. Long's influence on students, musicians, and the public truly make him a legend in the music industry. His accomplishments in the field have opened up a whole new world for many people, young and old alike. It is my pleasure to congratulate Dr. Long on all of his achievements and wish him much happiness for the future.

TRIBUTE TO LT. GEN. ROBERT B. JOHNNSTON, U.S. MARINE CORPS, ON RECEIVING THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION "NON SIBI; SED PATRIAE" AWARD

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, on Saturday, February 4, at Camp Lejeune, NC the Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association will bestow upon Lt. Gen. Robert B. Johnston its highest award. The award is "Non sibi, sed patriae, which is Latin for "Not for self, but for country."

Lieutenant General Johnston, currently commander of U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Atlantic, headquartered at the base the marines call "The Home of Expeditionary Forces in Readiness" richly deserves this award. Nothing better characterizes this man than his selfless service to his country. Commissioned a second lieutenant in 1961, he ended up 30 years later as Chief of Staff of the U.S. Central Command during Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm.

Along the way, General Johnston completed two tours of duty in Vietnam, where he was decorated for valor in combat. He then went on to perform a host of other assignments with great distinction.

Mr. President, it is most fitting that Robert Johnston was in the eye of the American military hurricane that swept the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. General Johnston's association with Desert Storm was no mere coincidence. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and we know the Scots are a fighting people. This is clearly true when they become U.S. citizens and marines. Moreover, General Johnston has more than a few items in common with Scotland's Robert Bruce, later King Robert the First, who gained Scotland's independence from the English in 1314 by handing them a defeat in battle that Sir Charles Oman, the great historian of the Middle Ages, called "the most lamentable defeat which an English army ever suffered." In the Battle of Bannockburn, which was as cleverly planned as Desert Storm, Robert Bruce, lured an English army half

again the size of his own into a well-disguised trap, and managed to destroy it, inflicting on it four times the number of casualties as his own army suffered.

Robert Bruce devoted his life to creating a country; Robert Johnston has devoted his to defending one. Neither Robert is known for self-promotion or loquaciousness, which may explain why both names are associated with country, not self.

Mr. President, I commend the Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association for selecting Lieutenant General Johnston to receive this award, and I add my congratulations and thanks to Lieutenant General Johnston for his outstanding service to our Nation.

TRIBUTE TO KENTUCKY FIRST LADY MILDRED WATKINS CHANDLER

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the memory of former Kentucky First Lady Mildred Watkins "Mama" Chandler, who passed away on January 23 at her home in Versailles.

Over the course of her 95 years, Mrs. Chandler's strength of spirit and keen intellect were clearly evident in every facet of her life. For Kentuckians, her legacy begin in 1925 when she wed Mr. Albert B. Chandler and soon became his most accomplished campaigner and political supporter. The grace of Mrs. Chandler's musical talents and attentive demeanor provided invaluable support to her husband Albert's distinguished service as Kentucky's Governor, U.S. Senator, and commissioner of major league baseball.

Politics did not embody her whole life, however. Mrs. Chandler developed strong career interests of her own. She taught piano and voice prior to her marriage. During her husband's term in the U.S. Senate, she worked as a writer for 20th Century Fox in Hollywood. At home in Kentucky, her award-winning weekly column for the Woodford Sun was enjoyed by many. Above all, she most cherished her time as mother and mentor to her children and grandchildren.

Mr. President, I ask that my colleagues join me in sending this Chamber's sincere condolences to the family of Mrs. Mildred Watkins "Mama" Chandler. Kentucky will remember Mrs. Chandler as one of our most beloved first ladies, and I am confident that her breadth of accomplishment and strength of character will remain a standard of excellence for generations to come.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, before contemplating today's bad news about the Federal debt, let us have that little pop quiz one more time: How many million dollars are in a trillion dollars?

When you arrive at an answer, remember that it was Congress that ran up a debt exceeding \$4.8 trillion.

To be exact, as of the close of business yesterday, Monday, January 30, the Federal debt, down to the penny, at \$4,803,795,968,326.50—meaning that every man, woman, and child in American now owes \$18,235.29 computed on a per capita basis.

Mr. President, to respond once more to the pop quiz question—how many million in a trillion: There are a million million in a trillion, and you can thank the U.S. Congress for the existing Federal debt of \$4.8 trillion.

OPPOSE EFFORTS TO ROLL BACK MOTOR-VOTER LAW

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, often called the motor-voter bill, was one of the most important pieces of bipartisan legislation approved by the 103d Congress. Recently, several Senators have suggested they intend to try to delay final implementation of motor-voter, or to repeal it outright. Today a hearing was to be held on these issues in the Rules Committee. That hearing has now been postponed indefinitely. I hope as an indication of waning enthusiasm for this proposal. We must resist any efforts to weaken or to delay final implementation of this landmark measure, which is providing access for so many Americans to one of their most fundamental rights: the right to vote.

Most States have moved forward quickly, responsibly, and effectively to implement the motor-voter bill at very low cost, with only a few States resisting. States which have recently implemented the motor-voter provisions have seen tremendous increases in the number of people registering to vote. For example, since the first of the year Florida has been averaging over 3,000 new voter registrations per day from people getting driver's licenses. Approximately 3,700 voters were registered in Washington State in the first week of motor-voter operation through the combined use of motor-voter procedures, registration by mail, and agency-based registration. In Georgia, over 18,000 people have been registered since the new procedures went into effect on January 1, 1995. In Kentucky, in the first 10 days of implementation of the act, over 10,000 new voters were registered, and over 15,000 changes of address for voters were completed through the motor-voter procedures. Since Minnesota implemented its own motor-voter process in 1987, our Secretary of State estimates that we have registered over 700,000 voters using those procedures. We must not reverse this extraordinary progress, which is allowing many more people to participate in our political system.

In order to protect the fundamental right to vote of all U.S. citizens regardless of their State of residence, the U.S. Justice Department has filed suit against three States—California, Illi-

nois, and Pennsylvania—which have so far refused to implement the motor-voter procedures. As Attorney General Reno observed in the complaints against these three States, when Congress enacted the motor-voter bill we were exercising our constitutional right to regulate Federal elections under article I, section 4. States cannot simply ignore the direct statutory directives of Congress as the Attorney General said just after the law suits were filed:

Congress has the authority to regulate Federal elections, and it used that authority when it passed the law. We now must use the authority that Congress gave us to enforce it.

The motor-voter law enacted last year was designed to protect potential voters in all States, and not just in States where elected officials choose to obey properly enacted Federal laws. It is in our national interest to ensure access to the voting booth for all, whether you live in Minnesota, California, or Alaska.

In light of the importance of the Motor-Voter Act, and the support it is receiving from around the country, I ask unanimous consent that the following editorial appearing in the Washington Post on January 25, 1995 be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, along with the full text of my statement.

The 1993 National Voter Registration Act was passed with bipartisan support because many of our colleagues understood how important the right to vote is in our society. The motor-voter law is part of a long line of landmark protections for the right to vote, starting with the adoption of the 15th amendment to the Constitution, through the enactment of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, and culminating with its passage. We must not return to the days when access to the voting booths in our country was limited by serious barriers to registration. We must stand up for the fundamental right to vote. I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing any effort to undermine the motor-voter law, or to delay its full implementation.

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

WHY RESIST THE 'MOTOR VOTER' LAW?

On Monday the Justice Department filed suit against California, Illinois and Pennsylvania for refusing to comply with the National Voter Registration Act, popularly known as the "motor voter law." The 1993 law requires that states allow people to register to vote when they get their driver's licenses, when they apply for social service and other government benefits, and by mail. The law was a good idea. Its purpose was to streamline the U.S. voter registration system, which is unusually cumbersome by the standards of most other democracies.

What are the arguments being made against the law? A group of Republican governors that includes California's Pete Wilson, who has already sued to have the law overturned, objects on four principal counts: (1) that voter registration is a state responsibility and the federal government has no right to impose prescriptions as specific as

those contained in the new law; (2) that the law is another unfunded mandate requiring states to spend their own money to achieve a purpose dictated by Congress; (3) that it is also a ploy by Democrats to strengthen the party's electoral chances, since many of those whom easier registration might add to the voter pool are groups inclined to vote against the GOP; and (4) that the law could facilitate voter fraud.

The issue of the power of the federal government on this particular matter will now be settled by the courts, but Attorney General Janet Reno made a plausible point when she argued that "Congress has the authority to regulate federal elections, and it used that authority when it passed this law." As for the mandates argument, it's true that the Congressional Budget Office estimated the new law would have a cost, though less than an average of \$1 million in each state annually. This has not bothered most states. On the third point (that the GOP would be hurt and the Democrats helped), the evidence is not so clear. Back in 1989, for example, Newt Gingrich urged his party to support eased voter registration "not only because it's good policy but also because it's good politics." Since young people are disproportionately unregistered and since many in their ranks lean Republican, he said, the party might actually gain from an expanded electorate. Mr. Gingrich is not a fan of this law, but that was a good point. As for fraud, registration at motor vehicle offices and by mail already works fine in many parts of the country, including in the District.

Both political parties should want to take their chances with the broadest possible electorate. The governors ought to reconsider.

HOMICIDES BY GUNSHOT IN NEW YORK CITY

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to announce to the Senate that during the past week, 14 people were killed with firearms in New York City, bringing this year's total to 58.

A recent national study released by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention indicated that homicide is the second leading cause of death among teenagers aged 15 to 19. If current nationwide trends continue, it is estimated that annual deaths from gunshot wounds will surpass annual deaths from automobile accidents by 2003. In New York State, as in the District of Columbia and five other States, this has already occurred. In 1992, there were 2,345 gunshot-related deaths in New York State, compared with 1,959 motor vehicle-related deaths.

By the middle of the century, we recognized that traffic accidents constituted perhaps the greatest of the Nation's public health problems. So we did something about it. We passed the Motor Vehicle Safety Act in 1966 and increased the use of seatbelts, padded dashboards, and, more recently, airbags. As a result, traffic death and injury was reduced by 30 percent, even as the number of miles driven by Americans increased dramatically. Estimates suggest that we prevented as many as 250,000 deaths.

We should apply our experience in reducing traffic fatalities to reducing the