

the rest of the country as we consider this very important matter of a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### SENATOR J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I was sworn in as a Member of this body on January 7, as I recall, 1959, the 1,579th Member to have been elected or appointed to the Senate since its beginning on March 4, 1789. As of today, 1,826 men and women have borne the title of United States Senator. When I came to the Senate, some of the other Members were Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico, Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, Paul Douglas of Illinois, Allen Ellender of Louisiana, Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Lyndon Johnson of Texas, Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, Richard Russell of Georgia, Lister Hill of Alabama, George Aiken of Vermont, Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, Carl Hayden of Arizona, Wayne Morse of Oregon, Harry Flood Byrd, Sr. of Virginia, Spessard Holland of Florida, Henry Jackson of Washington, John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, William Langer of North Dakota, Robert Kerr of Oklahoma, and others, including J. William Fulbright of Arkansas.

All of these men have now passed from this earthly stage and gone on to their eternal reward. The last of these whom I have mentioned, Bill Fulbright, died last week.

J. William Fulbright was born in Sumner, MO, on April 9, 1905, and moved with his parents to Fayetteville, AR, the following year. He attended the public schools in Arkansas and graduated from the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville in 1925; as a Rhodes Scholar from Oxford University, England, in 1928, and from the Law Department of George Washington University, here in Washington, DC, in 1934. He was admitted to the District of Columbia Bar in 1934, and served as an attorney in the U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, in 1934-1935. He was an instructor in law at the George Washington University in 1935, and he was a lecturer in law at the University of Arkansas during the years 1936-1939. He served as President of the University of Arkansas from 1939 to 1941. He was engaged in the newspaper business, in the lumber business, in banking, and in farming, and was elected as a Democrat to the 78th Congress, where he served from January 3, 1943, to January 3, 1945. He was not a candidate for renomination to the House, but was elected to the United States

Senate in 1944, and re-elected in 1950, 1956, 1962, and in 1968, where he served until his resignation on December 31, 1974. He was an unsuccessful candidate for renomination in 1974. He served on the Committee on Banking and Currency in the Senate and on the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Bill Fulbright was an outstanding Senator. He served with many other outstanding Senators, some of whom I have named as having ended their sojourn in this early life, and there were other extraordinary men such as John Pastore of Rhode Island, Mike Mansfield of Montana, and Russell Long of Louisiana, all of whom are still among the living. But I have taken the floor today to say that one by one, the old landmarks of our political life have passed away. One by one, the links which connect the glorious past with the present have been sundered.

“Passing away!

’Tis told by the leaf which chill autumn breeze,

Tears ruthlessly its hold from wind-shaken trees;

’Tis told by the dewdrop which sparkles at morn,

And when the noon cometh

’Tis gone, ever gone.”

It was my pleasure to serve with Senator Fulbright. I always held him in the highest esteem. He was a gentleman with great courage and unwavering patriotism, a wise and courageous statesman, affable in his temperament, and regarded as one of the outstanding lawyers in the Senate and one of the best informed upon questions regarding international affairs. He was both morally and intellectually honest, simple in his habits, and devoid of all hypocrisy and deceit. He never resorted to the tricks of a demagog to gain favor and, although he was a partisan Democrat, he divested himself of partisanship when it came to serving the best interests of his country. Peace to his ashes!

The potentates on whom men gaze

When once their rule has reached its goal,

Die into darkness with their days.

But monarchs of the mind and soul,

With light unfailling, and unspent,

Illumine flame’s firmament.

Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, and other great Grecian and Roman philosophers, by pure reason and logic arrived at the conclusion that there is a creating, directing, and controlling divine power, and to a belief in the immortality of the human soul. Throughout the ages, all races and all peoples have instinctively so believed. It is the basis of all religions, be they heathen, Mohammedan, Hebrew, or Christian. It is believed by savage tribes and by semi-civilized and civilized nations, by those who believe in many gods and by those who believe in one God. Agnostics and atheists are, and always have been, few in number. Does the spirit of man live after it has separated from the flesh? This is an age-old question. We are told in the Bible that when God created man from the dust of the ground, “He breathed into his nostrils

the breath of life, and man became a living soul.”

When the serpent tempted Eve, and induced her to eat of the forbidden fruit of the tree of knowledge, he said to her, “ye shall not surely die.”

Job asked the question, “If a man die, shall he live again?” Job later answered the question by saying, “Oh, that my words were written and engraved with an iron pen upon a ledge of rock forever, for I know that my redeemer liveth and someday He shall stand upon the Earth; and though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God; whom I shall see for myself and mine eyes shall behold, and not another; though my reins”—meaning my heart, my kidneys, my bodily organs—“be consumed within me.”

Scientists cannot create matter or life. They can mould and develop both, but they cannot call them into being. They are compelled to admit the truth uttered by the English poet Samuel Roberts, when he said:

“That very power that molds a tear

And bids it trickle from its source,

That power maintains the earth a sphere

And guides the planets in their course.”

That power is one of the laws—one of the immutable laws, the eternal laws—of God, put into force at the creation of the universe. From the beginning of recorded time to the present day, most scientists have believed in a divine creator. I have often asked physicians, “Doctor, with your knowledge of the marvelous intricacies of the human body and mind, do you believe that there is a God?” Not one physician has ever answered, “No.” Each has answered, readily and without hesitation, “Yes.” Some may have doubted some of the tenets of the theology of orthodoxy, but they do not deny the existence of a creator. Science is the handmaiden of true religion, and confirms our belief in the Creator and in immortality.

“Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod

And waits to see it break away the clod

Believes in God.”

Mr. President, as Longfellow said, “It is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die.” Rather, as Longfellow says:

“There is no death! What seems so is transition;

This life of mortal breath

Is but a suburb of the life Elysian,

Whose portal we call death.”

Mr. President, life is only a narrow isthmus between the boundless oceans of two eternities. All of us who travel that narrow isthmus today, must one day board our little frail barque and hoist its white sails for the journey on that vast unknown sea where we shall sail alone into the boundless ocean of eternity, there to meet our Creator face to face in a land where the rose never withers and the rainbow never fades. To that bourne, from which no traveller ever returns, J. William Fulbright has now gone to be reunited with others who once trod these marble halls, and whose voices once rang in

this Chamber—voices in this earthly life that have now been forever stilled. Peace be to his ashes!

I recall the words of Thomas Moore:

“Oft, in the stilly night,  
Ere slumber’s chain has bound me,  
Fond Memory brings the light  
Of other days around me:  
The smiles, the tears  
Of boyhood’s years,  
The words of love then spoken;  
The eyes that shone,  
Now dimm’d and gone,  
The cheerful hearts now broken!  
Thus, in the stilly night,  
Ere slumber’s chain has bound me,  
Sad Memory brings the light  
Of other days around me.  
When I remember all  
The friends, so link’d together,  
I’ve seen around me fall  
Like leaves in wintry weather,  
I feel like one  
Who treads alone  
Some banquet-hall deserted,  
Whose lights are fled,  
Whose garlands dead,  
And all but he departed!  
Thus, in the stilly night,  
Ere slumber’s chain has bound me,  
Sad Memory brings the light  
Of other days around me.”

Mr. President, I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. SNOWE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for a reasonable period.

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

#### INCREASED DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTED OIL

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I just have been advised of the release by the White House of the Department of Commerce’s findings concerning the question of our increased dependence on imported oil. Today in that report, our President reported to the Congress that, indeed, our growing dependence on imported oil is a threat to our national security. However, it is rather disturbing to note that the President failed to propose any new action, direct or indirect, to alleviate this threat. It is the opinion of this Senator from Alaska that such action is unprecedented and wholly unacceptable.

I ask unanimous consent that the press release be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the White House, Office of the Press Secretary, Feb. 16, 1995]

#### STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am today concurring with the Department of Commerce’s finding that the na-

tion’s growing reliance on imports of crude oil and refined petroleum products threaten the nation’s security because they increase U.S. vulnerability to oil supply interruptions. I also concur with the Department’s recommendation that the Administration continue its present efforts to improve U.S. energy security, rather than to adopt a specific import adjustment mechanism.

This action responds to a petition under Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, which was filed by the Independent Petroleum Association of America and others on March 11, 1994. The Act gives the President the authority to adjust imports if they are determined to pose a threat to national security. The petitioners sought such action, claiming that U.S. dependence on oil imports had grown since the Commerce Department last studied the issue in response to a similar, 1988 petition.

In conducting its study, the Department led an interagency working group that included the Departments of Energy, Interior, Defense, Labor, State, and Treasury, the Office of Management and Budget, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the U.S. Trade Representative. The Commerce Department also held public hearings and invited public comment. Following White House receipt of the Commerce Department’s report, the National Economic Council coordinated additional interagency review.

As in the case of its earlier study, the Commerce Department found that the potential costs to the national security of an oil import adjustment, such as an import tariff, outweigh the potential benefits. Instead, the Department recommended that the Administration continue its current policies, which are aimed at increasing the nation’s energy security through a series of energy supply enhancement and conservation and efficiency measures designed to limit the nation’s dependence on imports. Those measures include:

- Increased investment in energy efficiency.
- Increased investment in alternative fuels.
- Increased government investment in technology, to lower costs and improve production of gas and oil and other energy sources.
- Expanded utilization of natural gas.
- Increased government investment in renewable energy sources.
- Increased government regulatory efficiency.
- Increased emphasis on free trade and U.S. exports.

Maintenance of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Coordination of emergency cooperation measures.

Finally, led by the Department of Energy and the National Economic Council, the Administration will continue its efforts to develop additional cost-effective policies to enhance domestic energy production and to revitalize the U.S. petroleum industry.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, if we look at the specifics of the recommendation, as indicated in the press release, the specific highlights include increased investment in energy efficiency, certainly a worthy and laudable goal; increased investment in alternative fuels, likewise; increased Government investment in technology to lower costs and improve production of gas and oil and other energy resources; expanded utilization of natural gas; increased Government investment in renewable energy sources; increased Government regulatory efficiency; increased emphasis on free trade and U.S. exports; maintenance of

the Strategic Petroleum Reserve which, obviously, is there for emergencies; and coordination for emergency cooperation measures.

Notable by its absence is any mention of efforts to stimulate domestic drilling and production in the United States. I find that extraordinary. I wonder just who is advising the President. I cannot believe that the President himself does not support domestic exploration, development, the creation of jobs. One of the bases of America’s industrial might has been our ability to produce energy sources, specifically oil and gas. But there is no mention of exploration for oil. There is no mention of stimulating exploration in the Gulf of Mexico where a good portion of our current resources are coming from.

As we go deeper out in the gulf and invest in new technology, it requires greater engineering, greater risk, but, obviously, the industry is willing to make those commitments and that investment. This is what we call deep-water drilling. It requires substantial capital and substantial incentives.

Furthermore, we have frontier areas where onshore there are no pipelines, no infrastructure, and to encourage the industry to go in those areas and explore, again, may require some concessions, some type of moratorium relative to the application of taxation.

None of these are mentioned, and I find that rather curious. We have the overthrust belt; no mention of opening up areas for oil and gas exploration.

It is rather curious, and I guess it is appropriate, that I be a little sensitive on this because my State of Alaska has been supplying this country with about 24 percent of the total crude oil that is produced in the United States for the last 16 to 17 years. That area where most of that oil comes from is called Prudhoe Bay. It is a huge investment by three major international companies—Exxon, BP and ARCO. They operate the fields. They produce about 1.6 million barrels of oil per day. That is down from approximately 2 million barrels a few years ago. The field is declining. But the significance is, as it declines we are increasing our imports.

Where do our oil imports come from? Why, it comes from the Mideast. It comes to our shores in foreign flag ships, manned by foreign crews. Many of the corporations that operate those ships are relatively alike in their corporate structure. Some suggest they are even shell corporations.

It is interesting to look at our trade deficit, Madam President, of about \$167 billion. A good portion of that is Japan, a portion of it is China, but almost half is the price of imported oil. So we are exporting our dollars, exporting our jobs and becoming more and more dependent on other parts of the world.

I find this trend relatively unnerving; that we should have to depend to such an extent on imported petroleum products and then recognize that it is called to our attention by this special