

As NDI recognizes, building democracy requires more than distributing copies of the Constitution, or even the entire reading list of the Speaker of the House. Elections are but one vote in the democratic symphony. Democracy requires legal structures that works; political parties that offer a choice; markets that are free; police that serve the people, instead of terrorizing them; and—the O.J. Simpson trial notwithstanding—a press makes its own choices about what is news.

The leaders of new democracies face challenges that dictators often do not. First, they are accountable; they must respond to public expectations. They must transform economies distorted by decades of centralized planning or graft. They must practice austerity in a setting where long-suppressed hopes have been unleashed. They may face overwhelming social, environmental and criminal challenges.

And they must teach factions that have for years killed each year the satisfaction of out-thinking, out-debating and out-polling each other.

NDI is part of a global network that is working to help these new leaders succeed. I know from my own experience that this can be exhilarating, but humbling work. For on every continent, there are individuals who know better than most of us the price of repression; those who have risked not job titles and office space by standing up for what they believe, but prison sentences, brutal beatings, torture and death.

NDI's efforts in support of democracy are reinforced by those of other NGO's, human rights monitors, church groups, regional organizations and increasingly, I am pleased to say, by the United Nations.

But America belongs at the head of this movement. For freedom is perhaps the clearest expression of national purpose and policy ever adopted—and it is our purpose. Like other profound human aspirations, it can never fully be achieved. It is not a possession; it is a pursuit. It is the star by which America has navigated since before we were a country, and still an idea.

So, I am proud that this Administration had the guts, the wisdom and the conviction to restore to the people of Haiti the democracy that had been stolen from them; and I am waiting for the day when those who nitpicked and bellyached about that decision will admit they were wrong and the President was right.

I am proud, also, of our steadfast support for reform and reformers in Central Europe and the former Soviet Union. There, the success or failure of the democratic experiment will do much to determine the kind of world in which our children will live.

I am committed, as I think all who believe in democracy should be, to the survival in Bosnia of a viable, multi-ethnic state.

And I want the War Crimes Tribunals for Rwanda and former Yugoslavia to establish the truth before the perpetrators of genocide obscure it. These tribunals serve the cause not only of justice, but of peace. For true reconciliation will not be possible in these societies until the perception of collective guilt has been erased, and individual culpability assigned.

Democratic principles are the best answer there is to the ethnic clashes that have arisen so often and so tragically in recent years.

As our own history attests, and as the presence of Representative John Lewis here tonight reminds us, a government that allocates the privileges of citizenship according to ethnicity or race invites weakness and risks civil war.

Nationhood alone is no grounds for pride; nations must be instruments of law, justice, liberty and tolerance. They must be inclusionary, not exclusionary. That is what

democracy is: and that is the difference between a true nation, such as South Africa today; and the pariah South Africa of decades past.

This is a year of anniversaries. The era in which most of us have lived most of our lives began 50 years ago. In recent months, we have been reminded of how much we owe the "guys named Joe" who landed on the beaches of Normandy, won the Battle of the Bulge and raised the flag at Iwo Jima.

Let us never forget the lesson behind those memories. Let us never forget why that war began, how that war was won or what that war was about.

Aggressors must be resisted. Fascism must never again arise. Intolerance can never again be allowed to hide behind the mask of nationalist pride. And the siren song of isolationism must never again distract us from the responsibilities of leadership.

History did not end when the Nazis surrendered, or when the Berlin Wall fell or when Boris Yeltsin climbed onto that tank or when Arafat and Rabin shook hands or when Nelson Mandela took the oath of office.

Each generation is tested. Each must choose: engagement or indifference; tolerance or intolerance; the rule of law or no law at all.

We have a responsibility in our time, as others have had in theirs, not to be prisoners of history, but to shape it; to build a world not *without* conflict, but in which conflict is effectively contained; a world, not *without* repression, but in which the sway of freedom is enlarged; a world not *without* lawless behavior, but in which the law-abiding are progressively more secure.

That is our shared task in this new era.

Thank you very much.●

TRIBUTE TO THE MEXICO BULLDOGS

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Missouri's 3A State High School basketball champions, the Mexico Bulldogs.

The team members, Aaron Angel, Chris Azdell, Cookie Belcher, Jason Brookins, Joey Dubbert, Jay Frazer, Kyle Henage, Doug Hoer, Tony Miller, Lance Parker, Scott Pitts, Matt Qualls, Jerrod Thompson, Dimos Tzavaris, and Brennen VanMatre; Head Coach Keith Miller and Assistant Coach Todd Berck; the student body; and the community of Mexico are all to be commended on their teamwork and commitment to do their best. Last year, the Mexico ball club finished second; this year they were determined to go all the way. That determination paid off, as they displayed teamwork and commitment in reaching their goal—that had never before been reached in the school's history.

Teamwork in basketball is essential; individual effort is also essential. The Mexico Bulldogs were led by team members such as Cookie Belcher, who hit a jump shot to tie the score at 68-68 with only 4 minutes left in the game; Jerrod Thompson who matched Belcher's 30-point contribution; reserve player Brennan Van Matre who hit the rebound basket that put the Bulldog team ahead to stay; Jason Brookins who delivered the final points with a fantastic alley-oop dunk with only 86 seconds left to play. Individual con-

tributions by all the team members helped to make the game one for the history books.

Individual and team efforts on behalf of the Mexico fans also played an important part in the Bulldogs' win. Mexico has long been a community dedicated to improving its way of life. Families, business owners, and employees strive to enhance opportunities for all and are to be commended on their efforts. This dedication truly came to light when the Bulldogs were fighting their way to the top to achieve their goal.

The Mexico Bulldogs, Missouri's State 3A Basketball Champs deserve to be recognized for their work, and I am proud to be a fellow Mexican.●

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

● Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, Senate Standing Rule XXVI requires each committee to adopt rules to govern the procedures of the committee and to publish those rules in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD not later than March 1 of the first year of each Congress. On January 11, 1995, the Committee on Indian Affairs held a business meeting during which the members of the committee unanimously adopted rules to govern the procedures of the committee. Consistent with Standing Rule XXVI, those rules were printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on January 20, 1995. It was recently brought to my attention that rule 6(a) relating to quorums contains an error. As printed, the rule states that six members of the committee will constitute a quorum. The correct number should be nine members. On advice of the Senate Legal Counsel, today I am submitting for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a corrected rule 6, as follows:

QUORUMS

Rule 6(a). Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) nine (9) members shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business of the committee. Consistent with Senate rules, a quorum is presumed to be present, unless the absence of a quorum is noted.

(b). A measure may be ordered reported from the Committee unless an objection is made by a member, in which case a recorded vote of the members shall be required.

(c). One member shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting a hearing or taking testimony on any measure before the committee.●

THE 92D BIRTHDAY OF MIKE MANSFIELD

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, the following has been cleared by the other side, and I would like to ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 88, a resolution to congratulate Mike Mansfield on his 92d birthday, submitted earlier today by Senators BAUCUS and BURNS; that the resolution and preamble be agreed to

en bloc; and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

So the resolution (S. Res. 88) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 88

Whereas Mike Mansfield brought honor to the State of Montana as a professor, Congressman, and Senator during a period that spanned more than 40 years;

Whereas Mike Mansfield claims the distinction of being the youngest World War I veteran in the United States, and of having served as an enlisted man in the Navy, Army, and Marines, all before the age of 20;

Whereas Mike Mansfield served as Senate Majority Leader for a record 16 years;

Whereas Mike Mansfield was instrumental in passing the 26th Amendment to the Constitution, giving people age 18 to 20 the right to vote;

Whereas as a freshman Congressman, Mike Mansfield served as an East Asian adviser to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt during World War II, and later served as the United States Ambassador to Japan for over 11 years;

Whereas Mike Mansfield performed all of the above tasks to the highest possible standards, and is a shining example of integrity and public service to Montana and the United States; and

Whereas Mike Mansfield will celebrate his 92d birthday on Thursday, March 16, 1995: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate congratulates and sends the warmest birthday wishes to Mike Mansfield, a beloved former colleague of the United States Senate, on the grand occasion of his 92d birthday on Thursday, March 16, 1995.

AUTHORIZING TESTIMONY BY
SENATE EMPLOYEE

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now turn to the consideration of Senate Resolution 90, submitted earlier today regarding legal counsel; that the resolution be agreed to; that the preamble be agreed to; and that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

So the resolution (S. Res. 90) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 90

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Francisco M. Duran*, Cr. No. 94-447, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, a subpoena for testimony has been issued to Laura DiBiase, an employee of the Senate on the staff of Senator Campbell;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Laura DiBiase is authorized to produce records and to testify in the case of *United States v. Francisco M. Duran*, Cr. No. 94-447 (D.D.C.), except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 17,
1995

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until the hour of 10 a.m. on Friday, March 17, 1995; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; there then be controlled general debate on the line-item veto legislation, to be equally divided in the usual form.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, on Friday the Senate will be in controlled general debate on the line-item veto until approximately 3 p.m.; the Senate will also have controlled debate on the line-item veto on Monday until 5 p.m, at which time the Senate will begin consideration of the bill. Also, there will be no rollcall votes during Friday's and Monday's sessions of the Senate.

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

RECESS UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:08 p.m., recessed until Friday, March 17, 1995, at 10 a.m.