

In 1951, Hayden joined the University of Alabama staff as assistant basketball coach. He became head coach in 1961, staying for 9 years. Legendary coach Paul "Bear" Bryant made him assistant athletic director in 1968, and he worked as one of Bear's top football recruiters until he became head baseball coach in 1971.

Hayden Riley made many outstanding contributions to the University of Alabama as both a player and a coach. I extend my sincerest condolences to his family and friends, and ask unanimous consent that a news column on his career be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

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

(By John Cameron, Assistant Managing Editor/Sports)

BEAR SAID, JUST COACH, AND HE DID

Hayden Riley and Paul "Bear" Bryant came to Alabama to coach just about the same time.

Riley left Coffee High School in Florence and joined Dr. Eugene Lambert's basketball staff as an assistant coach in 1957. Bear came home in 1958 to take over as football coach and athletic director.

Today's generations know about the legend of the Bear. Very few of the younger Alabama supporters know about coach Hayden Riley. Some have never heard of him.

Yet, Riley, who died Monday following a lengthy illness, was one of the most loyal and dedicated people to ever coach in the Crimson Tide athletic program.

In a sense, he "was Alabama." He lettered in basketball and baseball as a post-World War II student and, as a coach, he contributed greatly to Bama's rich sports history.

Somehow, Coach Riley has been overlooked. His contributions are seldom recognized and he is not the Alabama Sports Hall of Fame. However, he is not without fame. Many former Alabama athletes and coaches have fond memories of the Bama mentor. They know what he did for them.

Coach Riley became Alabama's basketball coach in 1961, the same year that Bryant won his first national championship.

In those days, coaching basketball was a struggle. It was still all-white and all the headlines, money and fans went to football. Only a few leftovers went to basketball.

These were the days when Tide basketball was played in cramped Foster Auditorium and games provided students with something to do after football season. Still, he was happy just to have the chance to do the job.

He wound up with a losing record in basketball by only two games (102-104) but he had some big years. Most of his losses came in his early years.

In the SEC during the 1960s, you measured success by the number of times you defeated powerhouse Kentucky. Riley upset the Wildcats in 1964, 1965 and 1967. His 1967 team went 17-9.

In 1968, Bear made him assistant athletic director and put him on the road recruiting. He became one of Bama's top recruiters during the early 1970s, a period that produced some of the Tide's greatest teams. He spent quite a bit of time in Mobile and southwest Alabama.

Bear then asked him to coach the baseball team. From 1971-79, he compiled a 224-163-1 mark and won two Western Division titles. Diabetes forced him to retire from coaching in the spring of 1979, although he remained with the university in an administrative capacity until 1982.

No, history does not record Riley as a great coach in basketball or baseball at Alabama. However, it does reflect his strength as a loyal member of the staff and a man willing to give his time to help young people. He seemed comfortable remaining somewhat in the background.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF MOTOR-VOTER

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, last month, one of my State papers, the Lexington Herald-Leader, ran a story about why people don't vote. One of the top reasons people cited for not voting, was because they always forget to register.

Thirty-one-year-old Tracey Adkins told the paper that "My husband's a preacher, and we move a lot from town to town. It's hard when you move a lot. It's inconvenient." She couldn't remember the last time she was registered, but said she would "definitely register the next time she renewed her driver's license through the motor-voter law."

Tomorrow marks the second anniversary of the President signing this bill into law, and the culmination of years of work. But more importantly, it's another milestone in this country's long history of working to assure all American citizens have the ability to exercise their right to vote.

From women's suffrage in 1920 to the Voting Rights Act of 1965 to extending the right to vote to 18 year-olds in 1971 to removing physical barriers for the elderly and disabled in 1984, Congress recognized that the right to vote is perhaps the clearest expression of democracy at work.

When Tracey Adkins goes to renew her driver's license she'll join tens of thousands of other Kentuckians who took advantage of the new system—tens of thousands of other Kentuckians who now have no obstacles between their opinion and their Government.

In Kentucky, voter registration has skyrocketed to record levels, gaining 76,550 new voters since January 1. And it's estimated that motor-voter is responsible for two-thirds of those new potential voters. In the first quarter of this year, over 2 million Americans nationwide registered to vote under the new law. At this rate 20 million will be registered by the next Presidential election.

Not only are we experiencing the largest voter registration increase in our country's history, but as Becky Cain, president of the League of Women Voters said, "The 1996 electorate will be larger, more diverse and more reflective of the American people."

And, nearly 10 years of opposition to this legislation has proven to be completely unfounded, from arguments about the high cost of implementation to the fear that somehow Democrats would benefit more than Republicans. Statistics show that new registrations in Kentucky are almost evenly divided

between Republicans, Democrats, and Independents.

Barbara Jordan once said that the "stakes are too high for Government to be a spectator sport." As more and more Americans found themselves in the bleachers simply watching the political game, they were encountering a Government that knew little about their problems, and even less about the way the average citizen might want to see those problems solved.

But motor-voter sent a clear message to these disenfranchised Americans that Government belongs to them, its future guided by their individual vote. Because, it is only through their participation that the democratic process can work effectively, efficiently, and equitably.

So, as we celebrate this second anniversary, we do so knowing that with each new registered voter, this Nation becomes a little stronger, our course a little steadier, our future a little brighter.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 4:19 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution; in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 67. Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following concurrent resolution was read and placed on the calendar:

H. Con. Res. 67. Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-926. A communication from the Chairman of the Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Corporation's annual report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-927. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the termination of the status of the College Construction Loan Insurance Association ("the Corporation") as a Government Sponsored Enterprise, to require the Secretary of Education to divest himself of the Corporation's stock, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-928. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation to provide assistance to States and local communities to improve adult education and family literacy, to help