

economic, political and strategic interests cannot be isolated or insulated from world affairs; their successful engagement in world affairs are America's guarantor of prosperity and peace.

An understanding of the cost-effectiveness of U.S. foreign aid and a strong commitment to maintain it as an efficient instrument of foreign policy. Reduced in real-dollar terms in recent budgets to less than 1 percent of Federal spending—and the lowest, as a percentage of GNP, among major industrialized nations—U.S. foreign aid serves to safeguard America's political and economic interests abroad and spurs the development of new markets, generates American jobs (with 3 out of 4 aid dollars spent at home), and helps ease foreign crises that could escalate into instability and military conflict.

Continued U.S. leadership in efforts to resolve regional conflicts in areas of vital economic, political and strategic interest; to bar the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; and to combat international terrorism that threatens America, Israel, moderate Arab states, and the values and institutions of modern civilization. America's role in the pursuit of Arab-Israeli reconciliation, and in the development of regional economic and security arrangements to promote Middle East peace, has been, and continues to be, indispensable.

Continued U.S. leadership, active participation, and appropriate investment in multilateral and bilateral institutions, including international lending agencies, trade and health organizations, and the United Nations. These institutions are valuable tools through which the United States, with vital security and economic interests across the globe, seeks global consensus on issues of national importance.

The protection of international human rights as an essential component of U.S. foreign policy, reflecting America's deepest values while advancing its interests in a safer world. Indeed, at the founding conference of the United Nations 50 years ago, it was American Jewish Committee representatives Joseph Proskauer and Jacob Blaustein who argued persuasively that governments which respect human rights in their own countries are less likely to upset regional and global stability.

This message, one of a series on public policy issues, was adopted by the Board of Governors of the American Jewish Committee at its 89th Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C., on May 3, 1995.

The American Jewish Committee, Robert S. Rifkind, President; David A. Harris, Executive Director.●

#### SENATOR THURMOND RECEIVES HONORARY DEGREE

● Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, on Saturday, May 20, 1995, Senator STROM THURMOND received the honorary degree of doctor of medical jurisprudence honoris causa during the 16th commencement ceremony of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences [USUHS].

Our Nation's only military medical school recognized the President pro tempore of the U.S. Senate and the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee for his "uncompromising commitment to excellence in military service and in particular, to military medicine." Through his vision and efforts, 2,148 USUHS physicians have been commissioned into the uniformed services; and, of those fine, uniformed

doctors, over 81 percent remain on active duty in the service of their Nation beyond their initial service obligation.

Senator THURMOND'S leadership and foresight played a major role in the conception of USUHS. Through his consistent support and recognition of the importance of pre-war and wartime knowledge of military medical requirements, the Congress established USUHS and the scholarship program [HPSP] as complementary sources of accession for military physicians. In 1972, Public Law 92-426 established the HPSP program to be a flexible source for the quantity of doctors required by the Armed Forces. USUHS was established to provide a corps of military medical officers—presently 14 percent of the total physician force—who would provide continuity and leadership to the medical services.

It was Senator THURMOND'S sound and correct judgment that without continuity and leadership, the lessons learned in military medicine from past wars are forgotten and must be relearned at the expense of the fighting forces. Senator THURMOND has continuously understood that it is essential for military medical readiness to maintain enough physicians in the military services to ensure that the lessons learned in military medicine during both combat and peacetime will be safeguarded. Because of his tenacity, the USUHS military medical personnel, faculty, active duty alumni and programs continue to serve as the institutional memory for military medicine.

During four major assaults attempting to close USUHS, Senator THURMOND'S fortitude and mettle have provided the steadfastness of purpose to thwart those who do not understand that there is a vast difference between a civilian doctor in the military and a military physician. Senator THURMOND'S military physicians have demonstrated immediate deployability and played key roles in numerous military and humanitarian operations at home and abroad, including: Operation Just Cause (Panama); Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm; Operation Provide Comfort (Kurdish relief); Somalia, Bosnia, Croatia, and Hurricanes Hugo and Andrew relief operations; the 1993 Midwestern flood relief; the operations to restore democracy in Haiti, and in operational planning support provided in response to the 1995 bombing of the Federal building in Oklahoma.

Without a doubt, through the passage of time, the immediate deployability of USUHS physicians to military and humanitarian operations, the extraordinary retention rates of the USUHS graduates, the testimony of military medical combat experts during congressional hearings in March and April of 1994, the exceptional support from both military and civilian medical leadership and associations, the documentation from economic analyses that verifies USUHS is a wise investment for the Federal Government, and

the renewed recognition of the need for military medical readiness in support of those whom we send into harm's way, have all combined to illuminate the foresight and leadership of Senator STROM THURMOND. He has truly proven himself to be a visionary for the special needs of military medicine.

I sincerely thank Senator THURMOND for his magnificent service to the Senate and to the Nation and join in the standing ovation of the 2,000 attendees at the USUHS commencement ceremony in recognition of his outstanding leadership.

I ask to have printed in the RECORD the citation conferring the honorary degree upon Senator THURMOND.

SENATOR JAMES STROM THURMOND, DOCTOR OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE HONORIS CAUSA

Senator Thurmond, over 70 years ago you unselfishly answered your nation's call for service. Since that time, your commitment to patriotism and concern for those who serve their nation has won you the undying respect of all Americans. Tens of thousands of soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines have benefitted from your uncompromising commitment to excellence in military service and in particular, military medicine. To provide the care to those who serve when called is sometimes more perilous in the legislature than on the battlefield. You are a luminary of health care delivery and support of those who serve. Your vision has been tested and proven from the battlefields of Vietnam, Grenada, Lebanon, Panama, Haiti, Somalia, and the Persian Gulf to the clinics and health centers that serve the American people. Your spirit and humanity, together with your legislative acumen, have left a legacy for this nation which is unmatched and truly enviable. Through your efforts, this University is now a part of that legacy. Doctors, nurses, and scientists are now serving their nation because of your vision and commitment to purpose. Your nation's health care University takes great pride in awarding you the degree of Doctor of Medical Jurisprudence Honoris Causa.●

#### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET

The text of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 67) setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, as agreed to by the Senate on Thursday, May 25, 1995, is as follows:

*Resolved*, That the resolution from the House of Representatives (H. Con. Res. 67) entitled "Concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for the fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002", do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

#### SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996.

(a) *DECLARATION*.—The Congress determines and declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996, including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002, as required by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS*.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:  
Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996.