

reduction in overhead for programs of nondefense agencies that remain funded in the budget and whose funding is not interconnected with receipts dedicated to a program;

(2) the Committee Report (104-82) on this concurrent budget resolution states that "this assumption would not reduce funding for the programmatic activities of agencies."

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Committees on Armed Services and Appropriations should make a reduction of at least three percent in overhead for fiscal year 1996 programs of defense agencies, and should do so in a manner so as not to reduce funding for the programmatic activities of these agencies.

SEC. 326. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the essential air service program of the Department of Transportation under subchapter II of chapter 417 of title 49, United States Code—

(A) provides essential airline access to isolated rural communities across the United States;

(B) is necessary for the economic growth and development of rural communities;

(C) connects small rural communities to the national air transportation system of the United States;

(D) is a critical component of the national transportation system of the United States; and

(E) provides air service to 108 communities in 30 States; and

(2) the National Commission to Ensure a Strong Competitive Airline Industry established under section 204 of the Airport and Airway Safety, Capacity, Noise Improvement, and Intermodal Transportation Act of 1992 recommended maintaining the essential air service program with a sufficient level of funding to continue to provide air service to small communities.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the essential air service program of the Department of Transportation under subchapter II of chapter 417 of title 49, United States Code, should receive, to the maximum extent possible, a sufficient level of funding to continue to provide air service to small rural communities that qualify for assistance under the program.

SEC. 327. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE PRIORITY THAT SHOULD BE GIVEN TO RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION ACTIVITIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) section 1202 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (106 Stat. 2956), which passed the Senate 93 to 3 and was signed into law by President Bush in 1992, amended section 6 of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technology Competitiveness Act of 1989 (42 U.S.C. 12005) to direct the Secretary of Energy to conduct a 5-year program to commercialize renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies;

(2) poll after poll shows that the American people overwhelmingly believe that renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies should be the highest priority of Federal research, development, and demonstration activities;

(3) renewable technologies (such as wind, photovoltaic, solar thermal, geothermal, and biomass technology) have made significant progress toward increased reliability and decreased cost;

(4) energy efficient technologies in the building, industrial, transportation, and utility sectors have saved more than 3 trillion dollars for industries, consumers, and the Federal Government over the past 20 years while creating jobs, improving the competitiveness of the economy, making housing more affordable, and reducing the emissions of environmentally damaging pollutants;

(5) the renewable energy and energy efficiency technology programs feature private sector cost shares that are among the highest of Federal energy research and development programs;

(6) according to the Energy Information Administration, the United States currently imports more than 50 percent of its oil, representing \$46,000,000,000, or approximately 40 percent, of the \$116,000,000,000 total United States merchandise deficit in 1993; and

(7) renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies represent potential inroads for American companies into export markets for energy products and services estimated at least \$225,000,000,000 over the next 25 years.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the assumptions underlying the functional totals in this resolution include the assumption that renewable energy and energy efficiency technology research, development, and demonstration activities should be given priority among the Federal energy research programs.

SEC. 328. FOREIGN SALES CORPORATIONS INCOME EXCLUSION.

The assumption underlying the functional totals include that it is the sense of the Senate that cuts in student loan benefits should be minimized, and that the current exclusion of income of Foreign Sales Corporations should be eliminated.

Mr. BOND addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. BOND. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. BOND pertaining to the introduction of S. 872 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri is recognized.

MR. ASHCROFT. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. Ashcroft pertaining to the introduction of Senate Joint Resolution 36 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

MR. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOND). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

LES ASPIN: A PUBLIC SERVANT AND A FRIEND

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, last Sunday the Nation lost one of its foremost leaders on military and defense policies, and I lost a good friend, with the passing of Les Aspin.

I came to know and appreciate Les Aspin when we served together in the House of Representatives, and he and Junket, his huge, hairy sheep dog, shared an office down the hall from me in the Cannon House Office Building.

I came to know and appreciate Les as a good and decent man who was never too busy to stop and exchange a joke with you.

I also came to admire and respect him as a dedicated, selfless public servant. At the time of his death, he had

spent more than 3 decades in public service as a Member of the House of Representatives, as chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, as a chief adviser on military policy to the Clinton-Gore campaign, as Secretary of Defense, and as the head of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

No person could have been better prepared for these important and demanding positions. Les Aspin brought to them the best of education, including an undergraduate degree from Yale, a master's degree from Oxford University, and a Ph.D. in economics from MIT.

And he had the best of training, as he had worked on the staffs of Senator William Proxmire, Dr. Walter Heller when he chaired the Council of Economic Advisers, and Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara.

Not only was Les well educated and well versed in public policy, he was a person who cared deeply for his country and its citizens.

Les Aspin may well be most remembered for his brief, but stormy tenure as the Secretary of Defense. To those who were surprised by his controversial tenure in this position, I can only say that I am surprised that they were surprised.

Les Aspin has always been controversial—he was never afraid to take a position—at times, a lonely, unpopular decision. He was elected to Congress as a critic of the Vietnam war, but backed President Reagan's military buildup and the decision to go to war against Iraq.

As chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Les Aspin was a one-man think tank, as he always seemed on the cutting edge of defense issues. An AP reporter dubbed him a "strategic intellectual." He was as comfortable in dealing with foreign policy and defense issues as he was in reviewing Pentagon procurement practices. And he had that incredible and marvelous ability to present the most complicated and difficult public policy issues in simple and easily understood ways.

Congressman Aspin was a logical choice to reshape the Pentagon and U.S. military in the post-cold-war era. When President-elect Clinton nominated him for the position of Secretary of Defense, the Washington Post noted that it seemed that Mr. Aspin had "spent most of his professional life preparing for the defense secretary's job." The Washington Times remarked that he had "devoted nearly every waking hour as a student, professional, and politician to thinking about weapons and soldiers."

Everyone knew that the adjustments to the post-Soviet world would be difficult and controversial—and they were. Secretary Aspin did not shrink from these challenges. He welcomed them. His time as head of the Pentagon was a time of shifting international commitments, and new challenges posed by the disintegration of the Soviet Union. This included the painful

downsizing of the military and the review and revision of the Pentagon's budget and procurement procedures.

It was a time for the reshaping of a military that for a half-century had been designed to fight global war, and would now be remolded for world peace, keeping missions and for international humanitarian expeditions.

Mr. President, the accolades and eulogies now being delivered in honor of Les Aspin, are well deserved and well earned. The United States is indeed indebted to Congressman and Secretary Aspin for his years of public service, for his legislative achievements, and for his tremendous contributions to the defense of our great and free country.

But I will always remember him as my good and decent friend down the hall, with that huge hairy dog, who was never too busy to stop and share a laugh with you.

Mr. President, my wife Linda and I extend to the family of Les Aspin our most heartfelt condolences. We share their grief and their loss.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

TRIBUTE TO JIM KETCHUM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, 25 years ago, we created the Office of Curator of the U.S. Senate. And since that time, that job has been filled by just one man—Jim Ketchum.

Jim has now announced his retirement, and it is entirely fitting that a resolution we adopted earlier this week designated him as curator emeritus of the Senate.

After working in the Office of the White House Curator for many years, Jim came to the Senate in 1970, when he accepted an invitation to organize the Office of Senate Curator.

For the past quarter century, Jim has devoted his career to preserving the works of art in the Senate and the history and traditions of this institution.

Jim was the driving force behind the restoration of the old Senate and old Supreme Court Chambers, the President's room, and countless other important Senate treasures.

Painting and documents have been recovered and preserved due to Jim's tireless efforts. He has helped us all better understand this institution and the Capitol through exhibitions, lectures, publications, and other educational programs.

I know Jim is especially proud of the exhibit, "a necessary fence * * * : The Senate's first century," which opened in the summer of 1989 in celebration of the Senate's bicentennial.

Jim has also made an important contribution to protecting the dignity of this institution by helping to develop legislation prohibiting abuse of the Senate seal.

Finally, one cannot mention Jim without remembering his efforts on behalf of the State of the Union dinners. I am just one of many Senators who has enjoyed one of Jim's trademark chicken pies.

Mr. President, for all that he has done for this institution, Jim has truly earned the designation as "curator emeritus."

I know all Senators will join me in thanking Jim for his extraordinary efforts in preserving the history and traditions of this institution, and in extending our best wishes to him, as he and his wife, Barbara, head to their farmhouse in Pennsylvania.

TRIBUTE TO GERALD HACKETT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, earlier this week, the Senate adopted a resolution expressing our appreciation for the outstanding service of Gerald Hackett, our Senate executive clerk, who will retire from the Senate effective June 30, 1995.

I now want to add my personal thanks for his many 33 years of dedication to the Senate—nearly 29 of those as Senate executive clerk.

As Members know, the executive clerk assists the Senate with its constitutional duty to consider nominations and treaties under its advise and consent authority. The office's many responsibilities include managing original documents, maintaining records, transmitting copies of Presidential messages, compiling the executive calendar, and preparing all resolutions of confirmation for nominations and resolutions of ratification for treaties.

Gerry has dedicated his Senate service not only to these duties, but also to improving the operation of the executive clerk's office.

He was instrumental in the computerization of the treaty and nomination processes. Moreover, under his direction, publishing the executive journal is now done on-line, with a substantial savings of tax dollars.

I know all Senators agree with me in saying that Gerry has always acted with the best interests of the Senate in mind, and in wishing him and his wife, Mary Ellen, best wishes for a long, healthy, and happy retirement.

TRIBUTE TO FRED BROOMFIELD

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, earlier this week, the Senate adopted a resolution paying tribute to Fred Broomfield, a member of the Department of Office Services in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, who will retire July 15, 1995.

Fred has worked in the Office of the Secretary for over 19 years. Among his numerous responsibilities is to deliver

to our offices the many many important documents necessary for the legislative process.

In fulfilling those duties, Fred has ably carried out a tradition that dates back to the very beginning of the Senate. Just 2 days after the first Senate convened in 1789, the Members elected their first Secretary and chose their first messenger. And if I am not mistaken, the first message was delivered to Senator THURMOND.

Fred is well known in the Secretary's office as a loyal, reliable, and hard working civil servant. He will be missed by all of us.

I know all Senators will join with me in thanking Fred, his wife Hilda, and his five children for his dedicated and distinguished service, and in extending our best wishes for a long and healthy retirement.

THANKING RUSSELL KING

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, in my role as Senate majority leader, I also serve as a member of the Joint Leadership Commission for our program for America's young people, the Congressional Award.

As such, it is my responsibility, from time to time, to appoint individuals to serve on the Congressional Award Foundation's board of directors, which works with us to implement the program nationwide.

Several years ago, when we were reorganizing the volunteer board, I asked Russell King, a senior vice president of Freeport-McMoran, if he would be willing to serve, and to make this program a truly national opportunity. He agreed, and has since become the foundation's treasurer, and two-term chairman, where he has presided over the exciting growth of the program.

As Russ ends his tenure as chairman, I extend the appreciation of the Senate to him for his tireless devotion to the Congressional Award, and for his commitment to America's youth. We are fortunate that he will remain on the board, and will continue to work with us as this outstanding program grows throughout the country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STEVENS). The Senator from Maine

MARGARET CHASE SMITH

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, recently Senator Margaret Chase Smith suffered a severe stroke and is now in critical condition at her home in Maine. I just want to take a few moments to express my deep regret over this recent turn of events and to spend a few moments talking about Senator Margaret Chase Smith.

I think as the Senator from Alaska knows, and virtually all the Members of this Chamber know, Senator Smith served with distinction in the Senate from 1949 to 1973 in the seat I now occupy. Directly before that she served four terms in the U.S. House of Representatives.