

an enormous amount of optimism, but as you might guess, I can give no hard and fast guarantees. If I had a dinner date for Tuesday night at 6:30, I would feel very comfortable with it.

Mr. FAZIO of California. I appreciate the gentleman's optimism. Let us hope it becomes reality.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1995

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FOLEY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct:

COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT,
Washington, DC, June 15, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule L (50) of the Rules of the House that my Committee has been served with a subpoena issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

After consultation with the General Counsel, I will make the determinations required by the Rule.

Sincerely,

NANCY L. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTING

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, let me cry out: "Shame on you the government of France. * * *

Mr. Speaker, 27 million people in the Pacific cry out: "Shame on you the government of France * * * for your arrogance to explode eight nuclear bombs in the South Pacific starting this September."

Mr. Speaker, the 178 countries who signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty cry out: "Shame on you France * * *"

Mr. Speaker, may I suggest to President Jacques Chirac, if he wants to develop France's nuclear bomb trigger device for computer simulation technology, then develop it on a computer—not in the South Pacific, not on people and not on mother Earth. Explode your eight nuclear bombs in Paris and along the rural and farm areas of France, and see if the citizens of France will support you.

Mr. Speaker, the Government of France currently has:

The world's third largest stockpile of nuclear bombs;

The fourth largest navy in the world; and

Twenty years of experience in conducting nuclear bomb explosions in the atmosphere and under water in the South Pacific. Mr. Speaker, let me tell you about the trigger device that the French Government wants to develop for its nuclear bomb explosions. The nuclear trigger is a nuclear bomb itself and is 100 times more powerful than the nuclear bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. If the nuclear bomb trigger is 100 times more powerful than what was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, can you imagine, Mr. Speaker, the nuclear explosion that will come after that? What madness, Mr. Speaker.

Why not drop your eight nuclear bombs under the Arc de Triomphe—a prided possession for the people of France, because, the island nations of the South Pacific are the prided possessions of the 27 million people who live, eat, drink, and swim in that part of the world.

I say to the military establishment of France and to the President of France—in the words of Bernard Clavel, the popular novelist, "You are the shame of France * * * you are the shame of France."

Mr. Speaker, I include the following newspaper articles for the RECORD:

[From the Samoa News, June 15, 1995]

SOUTH PACIFIC CONDEMNS DECISION TO RESUME NUCLEAR TESTING

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.—Countries of the South Pacific today sharply condemned France's decision to resume nuclear weapons testing in the region in September.

New Zealand Foreign Minister Don McKinnon bitterly accused French President Jacques Chirac of "Napoleonic-De Gaulle arrogance."

An angry Prime Minister Jim Bolger complained that France had directly insulted his country which sent troops to fight two world wars on French soil. "New Zealanders left the South Pacific to defend France and to help France reclaim its land," Bolger said in a vitriolic attack in Parliament. "Is that our thanks—the fingers sign because the French military want bigger playthings?"

Bolger said France and New Zealand had been "friends for generations and in one act today France decided to hell with the friendship." "It is not too late for France to reconsider its position. There is a great deal at stake," Bolger said. Both Australia and New

Zealand said they will downscale or freeze defense links with France in protest.

Japan's Foreign Minister Yohei Kono also criticized the French decision to resume testing, saying it violates the trust of the non-nuclear community. Kono expressed his disapproval in a telephone call to his French counterpart.

The Philippines and Indonesia joined other Asia-Pacific critics of France's decision.

[From the New York Times, June 15, 1995]

France Planning Nuclear Tests Despite Opposition, Chirac Says

(By Craig R. Whitney)

PARIS, June 13.—President Jacques Chirac of France, defying international opposition to resumption of French nuclear testing in the South Pacific, said tonight that France would resume underground weapons tests in September but would stop them once and for all by the end of May 1996.

Mr. Chirac's predecessor, François Mitterrand, declared a moratorium on nuclear tests in April 1992.

"Unfortunately, we stopped a little too early," Mr. Chirac said, on the eve of a trip to Washington and New York to confer with President Clinton and Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali of the United Nations.

In a news conference in Élysée Palace, Mr. Chirac described his decision as "irrevocable." He said the eight planned tests would have "no ecological consequences" and would complete a series, interrupted three years ago, intended to calibrate equipment that would allow computer simulations in future tests of the reliability of the French independent nuclear deterrent.

Mr. Chirac had been telegraphing his decision for some time, but it could influence the debate in the United States. Some military experts in Washington would like the Clinton Administration to make a few more tests before a permanent ban in a treaty that France, the United States and other countries have pledged to sign next year.

Adm. Jacques Lanxade, the French armed forces chief of staff, reported to Mr. Mitterrand a year ago that the military needed to make a few more tests to insure the reliability of France's nuclear deterrent, according to Defense Minister Charles Millon. But Mr. Mitterrand declined to lift the moratorium.

Mr. Chirac, a conservative who succeeded Mr. Mitterrand on May 7, denounced Mr. Mitterrand's action in 1992 as "a unilateral disarmament decision."

France's independent nuclear deterrent, largely submarine-based, has been the keystone of its independent national defense strategy since the early 1960's, when Gen. Charles de Gaulle decided that dependence on the United States nuclear deterrent was unacceptable.

CONGRATULATING NAVAL ACADEMY CLASS OF 1995

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Naval Academy Board of Visitors and a Member of Congress who has three of the greatest Naval installations in the country in my congressional district—the Patuxent Naval Air Station, the Indian Head Naval Surface Warfare Center, and the Naval Research Laboratory—I was extremely honored to join this year's graduation exercises at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Last year President Clinton in speaking to the graduates said that "I came here today because I want America to know there remains no finer Navy in the world than the U.S. Navy, and no finer training ground for naval leadership than the U.S. Naval Academy."

Mr. Speaker, I could not agree more with the words of our commander in chief.

This year, the graduation speaker was Secretary of the Navy John Dalton, who spoke of the timeless traits of leadership, traits I believe as Members of this body and as a nation we should practice in our everyday lives. I would like to submit the address by Secretary Dalton for the RECORD and close with one of his quotes to the outstanding graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy's Class of 1995:

This institution is unique because its mission is to ensure that in your hearts you are unique. . . . That foremost and everywhere the defense of American liberty will remain your task . . . whether in the Naval service or elsewhere.

My congratulations to the graduates of the class of 1995.

Mr. Speaker, I include Secretary Dalton's address for the RECORD:

TIMELESS TRAITS OF LEADERSHIP

(By Secretary of the Navy, John H. Dalton)

Thank you, Chuck [Admiral Larson]. I want to congratulate you on the outstanding job you have done here at the Academy. One of the decisions I am most proud of was my decision to make Admiral Chuck Larson Superintendent of the Naval Academy. He has stepped in and demonstrated once again his extraordinary leadership ability. I thank you, the Academy thanks you, the Naval Service thanks you, and, above all, America thanks you for producing such outstanding young officers as we have graduating here today.

I am very pleased today to have two people—who are very special to me—here with us. . . . First of all, my claim to fame—the first lady of the Navy, my wife, Margaret . . . and sitting with her is a young man who graduated with honors last year from Davidson College and taught for a year at a Peace Corps-related service in Jamaica—teaching kids in the third world . . . and who is going to be entering Officer Candidate School this August to become a Naval Officer of the United States Navy: my son John.

We are also very pleased to have with us today an outstanding Member of Congress, who has been a strong support and friend of the naval service, Congressman Steny Hoyer.

I have a letter I would like to read to you from our Commander-in-Chief. He wanted to be here today, but was called to that other Academy out in Colorado. I took the first prize and came here. The letter reads:

Congratulations to the class of 1995 as you complete your studies at the United States Naval Academy. You can take great pride in the skills and character you have developed, knowing that you are well prepared to meet the tremendous challenge of leadership. Through the past 150 years, more than 60 thousand Naval Academy men and women have helped to keep our nation great.

Today, America looks to you to maintain this tradition of excellence. I am confident that you will be equal to the task. As you establish new standards of able performance and lead the Naval and Marine Corps into the 21st Century, you will stand as a beacon of liberty and democracy for nations around

the world. On behalf of all Americans, thank you for your dedication to the idea of freedom and your commitment for defending the Constitution of the United States. Best wishes to each of you for every future success. Signed, Bill Clinton

It is simply not possible to describe what a great honor and privilege it is for me to be the principal speaker at the sesquicentennial graduation ceremony of this great institution that I love. I'm proud to be a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and I know how proud and excited you are today because I remember so well how I felt as I sat where you now sit on graduation day in 1964. The speaker was Congressman Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. Due to the day's excitement, I remember very little of what he said.

Three decades from now, you probably won't remember much of what I say either. But, I hope that you get the main point. Actually, in preparation for this speech I went back to review Carl Vinson's text. He said, "during your Navy careers there not only will continue to be Secretaries of the Navy, but these Secretaries will also continue to shoulder heavy responsibilities." Those words did not have any significance to me at that time. They certainly do now! Paul Nitze was Secretary of the Navy then and handed me my diploma as I will have the honor to present yours to you today.

At graduation last year President Clinton said, "I came here today because I want America to know there remains no finer Navy in the world than the United States Navy, and no finer training ground for naval leadership than the United States Naval Academy." I could not agree more. Today, I want to talk to you about naval leadership and my experience here as a midshipman.

When I was a sophomore at Byrd High School in Shreveport, Louisiana, we had a guest speaker who said that in his opinion the finest overall education that anyone could get in our country was at the United States Naval Academy. My mother always taught me to "hitch my wagon to a star," so I decided right then the Academy was where I wanted to go. That was the only place I applied, but in the spring of my senior year, I learned that I had not been accepted. I was devastated! So, I went to LSU for a year, which I enjoyed, but my heart was still set on the Naval Academy. The next year I was admitted into the Class of 1964.

I got off to a rocky start as a plebe and continued to have some painful and humbling experiences. I wanted to row crew, but got cut plebe summer. The first time they published an unsat list for academics my name was on it. I wanted to fly, but my eyes deteriorated. I competed for a Rhodes Scholarship and was not selected.

But, I also had many great and memorable experiences here. I marched with the whole brigade in John F. Kennedy's inaugural parade. Sadly, I later led a special honor company that marched in his funeral procession to Arlington National Cemetery. I spent first class summer on a foreign exchange cruise with Her Majesty's Royal Navy in Singapore. I had the privilege to serve as a striper in one of the truly great classes ever to graduate from here. For four years in a row, we "beat Army" in football . . . and I am confident that come the first Saturday in December, we are going to start that habit one more time!

The greatest lesson I learned came from our Superintendent, Rear Admiral Charles C. Kirkpatrick. He repeatedly told us, "You can do anything you set your mind to do, and don't you forget it." I pass that on to you. You can do anything you set your mind to do, and don't you forget it.

I know that right now your minds are on the end of your long voyage here . . . and

the pride and joy you feel in what you have accomplished. Your family and friends share that pride and so do I. But along with the celebration, this is also a moment for each of you to think seriously about the challenges you will face in the future.

As you move forward in life, the one thing you will always need is a framework on which to base your approach to leadership. I have given much thought over the years to my own framework. It helped me with the leadership challenges I faced—as a midshipman, an active duty submarine officer, a Naval reservist, a community leader, and government official.

Recently an acquaintance of mine, a theologian from California, sent me a list of eight specific leadership traits that he drew from chapter 27 of the book of Acts in the Bible. In a succinct way, he has caught traits essential to my leadership framework. Now I'm not a preacher and this is not a sermon. But you certainly don't have to be a religious person to appreciate the value of these traits, and you don't have to be a Biblical scholar to interpret them.

These traits have stood the test of time. The list is as follows: A leader is trusted, a leader takes the initiative, a leader uses good judgment, a leader speaks with authority, a leader strengthens others, is optimistic and enthusiastic, never compromises absolutes, and leads by example.

This list can be exemplified by predecessors of yours from this Academy who have captured the essence of these leadership traits.

The first trait is trust. I am told by Admiral Larson that your class admires President Jimmy Carter, Class of 1947, and so do I. He personifies trust. He was successful with the Camp David Accords and the Middle East Peace Treaty, and he continues to serve the cause of peace in the world, because he is so honest and straightforward that he is genuinely trusted.

As plebes, you memorized a great example of trust. At the Battle of Manila Bay, Admiral George Dewey (Class of 1859) turned to the captain of his flagship and said, "You may fire when ready, Gridley." This Academy teaches trust and Admiral Dewey trusted each captain and crew to fight without need for his personal direction.

A leader takes the initiative. "Carpe Diem" Latin for "seize the day" has always been a fundamental tenet of leadership.

I find inspiration in this regard in the deeds of Vice Admiral Jim Stockdale, a classmate of President Carter, who took command of his fellow Prisoners of War in Hanoi at the height of the Vietnam conflict. Admiral Stockdale initiated and led cohesive resistance to torture and abuse despite the daily uncertainty of his own fate.

Good judgment is also critical to good leadership. Good judgment is not just evident in success, it can be most evident in defeat and disappointment.

In the Battle of the Coral Sea, the carrier USS *Lexington*—one of our few assets following Pearl Harbor—took multiple hits that caused her to list and burn. Rear Admiral Aubrey Fitch (Class of 1906), commander of the carrier group—and later a Superintendent of the Naval Academy—calmly assessed damage control efforts. He then turned to the *Lexington's* captain and said, "It's time to get the men off this thing." Twenty-seven hundred lives were saved by that one judgment call. A good leader needs to make tough decisions especially when things are going wrong.

The next trait is at the heart of a leader's personality. A leader speaks with authority. A leader needs to have sufficient confidence in what he is saying so that potential followers will be convinced. The best way to

convince people is to speak with authority. And if that authority is matched by knowledge then the chances for leadership are greatly enhanced.

The development of the concept of amphibious warfare was initiated by Marine Corps Commandants who combined authority with conviction and knowledge. From its origins during the tenures of Commandants John Lejeune, Wendell Neville, and Benjamin Fuller, through the establishment of the Fleet Marine Force under General John H. Russell, all Naval Academy graduates, the development of the Marine Corps as America's expeditionary force was the result of leadership. It was backed by the experience of campaigns in the Caribbean, Central America, the Pacific and China. These leaders spoke with authority in directing new ideas because they had experienced the old ideas and borne the scars.

Likewise, when Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Arleigh Burke (Class of 1923) began the project to build the first fleet ballistic missile submarine, he needed to convince both the civilian leadership and the Navy itself that the program required top priority. The authority of his presentation was fortified with his combat experience—and his reflections about the deterrence implications of that experience.

A leader strengthens others. A good leader does not seek to impose his or her own attitudes or solutions on others. Rather, the leader provides the support and guidance that prompts others to have confidence in their own abilities and decision-making.

When Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz (Class of 1905) arrived to take command of the remnants of the Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, his first effort was to renew the confidence of the staff and the commanding officers that they could go on to victory. Rather than making heads roll, he made them think. Rather than emphasizing the mistakes, he convinced his subordinates that they were the ones to overcome the past. Those who served under him recalled that his very "presence" seemed to give confidence wherever he was. He strengthened others to believe their abilities could achieve the crucial victory that they sought.

A leader remains optimistic and enthusiastic. To lead effectively, see the glass as half-full, not half-empty. Believe, every morning, that things are going to be better than before. Attitudes are infectious. Optimism and enthusiasm overcome the greatest challenges.

Captain John Paul Jones captured this idea with the immortal quote, "I have not yet begun to fight." I have a painting of that famous battle between the Bonhomme Richard and Serapis hanging in my office and it inspires me every day. John Paul Jones's spirit of optimism and enthusiasm has been a part of our Navy since the American Revolution.

A leader never compromises absolutes. Defense of American freedom and obedience to the Constitution of the United States are two absolutes the Naval Service lives by, and for which our Sailors and Marines may face death.

Admiral Hyman Rickover (Class of 1922), the father of the nuclear Navy—by whom I was interviewed for the Navy's nuclear program—vividly demonstrated this commitment to absolutes. He wanted to ensure there was no compromise in the safety of our submarines. And he did this by setting an example. Most Americans don't know that Admiral Rickover went on the first trial dive of every nuclear submarine the Navy built. He knew that it wasn't enough to simply certify on paper that a new submarine was safe. If Sailors were going to trust their lives to an untested submarine, he would go with them.

If something seemed like it was going wrong during the dive, he would calmly go to the compartment where the problem appeared and sit to watch the crew handle it. How could you be afraid when this small, wrinkled old man was not? How could you treat safety as anything but an absolute.

This leads to the final quality on this list of traits: example. The best leaders need fewer words than most, because they lead with their lives. In the sports world, example is not just ability, but both the willingness to lead and the humility to support a team effort that is stronger than one skilled individual. Roger Staubach class of '65 and David Robinson class of '87 are competitors who set the example as both leaders and teammates.

Among today's Naval leaders, Rear Admiral Anthony Watson, class of 1970, has set an example that many young Americans have decided to follow. Raised in a public housing project in Chicago, he was a recognized leader in every position from midshipman to Commanding Officer to Deputy Commandant here, and became the first African-American submariner to make flag rank. He takes over soon as Commander of the Navy Recruiting Command, a position that demands a very public example.

And finally, I want to mention an academy graduate who exemplifies the fact that women in the Navy and Marine Corps no longer face any limits to their dreams. Since the age of ten, LCDR Wendy Lawrence, class of 1981, dreamed of becoming an astronaut. Three years ago she fulfilled that childhood dream. She became the first female naval aviator chosen by NASA for the astronaut program and was a mission specialist on the shuttle Endeavour's last mission. LCDR Lawrence demonstrates that what matters to the Naval service, above all else, is your performance as an officer. Man or woman, you will rise as high as your abilities will take you.

These eight traits of leadership provide a path, a course that has been marked for almost two thousand years.

There is a long line of Naval heroes before you . . . men and women tried by history. Your turn has come. That's what you were trained for. That is why the Naval Academy has existed for 150 years. Not just to educate . . . not just to train you in the arts of war . . . not just to provide competent officers. But to instill you with a commitment and tradition of service and leadership that will remain with you forever.

In character and in deed, you will always be the ones to set the example. This institutional is unique because its mission is to ensure that in your hearts you are unique . . . that foremost and everywhere the defense of American liberty will remain your task . . . whether in the Naval Service or elsewhere. Those people behind you are counting on you. When you shake hands with me as you receive your diploma, let's regard it as a pact—a bond between two graduates of this extraordinary institution—to be as worthy as we can possibly be of those who have gone before us . . . of those who march with us today . . . and of those who will follow us. In a few moments, your diploma and our handshake will seal that bond. And then the real challenge will begin.

God bless you. God bless the United States Navy and United States Marine Corps. And God bless America.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members are recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. EHLERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. EHLERS addressed the House. HIS remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

IN OPPOSITION TO FRANCE'S RESUMPTION OF NUCLEAR TESTING IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, as a Member from the Pacific Islands, I rise again in strong protest of France's decision to resume detonating nuclear bombs in the South Pacific on French Polynesia's Moruroa Atoll.

French President Jacques Chirac claims that the eight atomic bomb explosions planned—about one a month between this September and next May—are completely safe to the environment. I am not persuaded.

The people of the Pacific know from firsthand experience the horrors associated with nuclear bomb explosions and testing. As an American, I am not proud of the legacy of the United States testing program of the 1940's, the 1950's, and the 1960's on Bikini and Rongelap Atolls in the Marshall Islands. Even now, a half-century later, that bitter legacy is still being felt in the Marshall Islands.

In particular, I have long believed that when the United States detonated the "Bravo Shot" on Bikini Atoll—a 15-megaton thermonuclear bomb, a 1,000 times more powerful than the Hiroshima bomb—the Marshall Islanders residing on nearby Rongelap and Utirik Atolls were deemed expendable. These Pacific islanders justifiably believe they were used as "guinea pigs" and test subjects for nuclear radiation experiments conducted by our Nation. People there have not forgotten memories of the offspring of Pacific islander women infected by radiation from the nuclear explosions—where babies were born dead and didn't look human and were sometimes called "jelly babies."

Although our country, decades ago, stopped its nuclear testing in the Pacific, our Nation is still mired in the process of facing responsibility and making financial reparations for the devastating impact that our nuclear bomb explosions had on the Pacific people of the Marshall Islands.

France has detonated over 200 nuclear bombs already, with almost all of those nuclear explosions taking place