

local governments. At that time, this country's elected leaders affirmed their belief in the 10th Amendment.

The National Highway System bill continues that commitment by stopping not only future mandates, but by addressing current mandates. In fact, section 205, "Relief from Mandates," speaks clearly to that concern.

The No. 1 issue for the Idaho Department of Transportation in this bill is the suspension of the Management Systems provision that burdens them with onerous paperwork requirements. They're spending valuable time and resources on federally-mandated paperwork instead of doing the work on roads, bridges and other needed projects. This bill frees the States from excessive Federal bureaucracy.

S. 440 removes the federally-mandated crumb rubber asphalt requirement. In some States, like Idaho, crumb rubber in road surfaces just doesn't work. The climatic conditions aren't right. That's not to say crumb rubber won't work somewhere else. In this bill we turn the mandate into a grant program to encourage pilot projects so any State that wants to utilize recycled tires in their road projects may do so. But the key is, the States will have that option. I need to congratulate Chairman CHAFEE for developing this innovative grant program.

This legislation also allows States to set their own maximum speed limits. Some will argue that this is a threat to public safety. I say this is not anti-safety, it's pro-States rights. We have 50 governors, State legislatures, and law enforcement agencies that can determine what is the best and safest for their citizens. They care just as much as those of us in Washington, DC do about safety. But there are parts of Idaho where conditions may permit a different speed limit. Congress must let those local authorities decide what's best.

Another mandate we eliminate is the penalties for non-compliance of motorcycle helmet laws. Now I'm not one to advocate unsafe usage of any motor vehicle, but I think it's wrong to blackmail a State by threatening to withhold Federal highway funds if they don't strictly enforce a Federal helmet law. Once again, State police authorities and lawmakers in each of our 50 States knows what's the best for their residents.

S. 440 establishes designation of thousands of miles of highways under the Federal system, making them eligible for Federal funding—\$6.5 billion in highway funds will be released to States as soon as this bill is signed into law. Under this bill, States will be able to address their most pressing highway and bridge repair and construction projects. Nearly 90 percent of all American residents will live within five miles of an NHS route. That is good for rural States like my home State of Idaho. Improved and efficient road systems will speed up commerce and trade

and will be an economic boon for our cities, counties and businesses.

Another benefit for the motoring public is the public-private partnership for safety. S. 440 allows public companies to install emergency roadside telephone call boxes. I'm pleased that the conferees accepted my amendment requiring at least 20 percent of those call boxes be installed in rural areas. My State of Idaho has hundreds of miles of isolated highways. In many of these areas, a phone could be a lifesaver for a stranded motorist. I would like to see more of these partnerships utilized by this Congress to meet important needs.

Finally, Mr. President, I'm proud that this bill finally provides funding for the National Recreational Trails Act. I take great pride in completing the task begun by my good friend and predecessor, Steve Symms, who is the author of the Recreational Trails Act. Unfortunately, Congress has been collecting money from off-road vehicle gasoline taxes for this program, but has not made it available for trails. This bill provides \$30 million over the next 2 years for States to build, repair, and maintain hiking, biking, snowmobile, equestrian, and off road vehicle trails. States will also have the money too for recreational trails that are accessible to our disabled citizens.

I hope the President signs this bill. It is a winner for all Americans. And, it does not raise one dime in taxes. This bill utilizes the funds already collected from our nation's motorists and deposited in the highway trust fund. We need to get those dollars out of the bank and into the States where they can do the most good.

A TRIBUTE TO TERI ELLIS

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I rise today to extend my congratulations to Teri Ellis, an exceptional South Dakotan. President Bill Clinton recently named Teri the travel and tourism employee of the year.

Teri is executive director of the Sioux Falls Convention and Visitors Bureau. I am not at all surprised that Teri has been chosen for the award. Teri has shown extraordinary dedication and service in promoting the South Dakota tourism industry. Teri also has been a tireless promoter of the convention center currently being built in Sioux Falls, SD. She believes that the tourism industry must remain competitive, convenient, and have a thorough marketing plan. She is absolutely right.

The tourism industry plays a vital role in the economic development of South Dakota. Tourism has been very important to my State in the past and will continue to be in the future. I can say with confidence that South Dakota tourism will thrive for years to come because Teri Ellis will continue to be a strong force in a thriving and productive tourism industry for South Dakota and the Nation. I thank Teri for her great work on behalf of South Da-

kota tourism and wish her continued success.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article be printed in the RECORD from the Sioux Falls Argus Leader acknowledging Teri Ellis' recent award.

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

[From the Sioux Falls Argus Leader, Oct. 31, 1995]

PROMOTER NAMED TOP EMPLOYEE BY CLINTON
(By Brenda Wade Schmidt)

A Sioux Falls promoter was named travel and tourism employee of the year Monday by President Bill Clinton.

Teri Ellis, executive director of the Sioux Falls Convention & Visitors Bureau, was in Washington, D.C., at the White House Conference on Travel and Tourism, the first for the Clinton administration. Fourteen people from South Dakota attended the convention of 1,700 delegates.

Ellis, 42, was chosen for the award for her dedication, service and performance in promoting the industry.

Clinton spoke to the group about the value of the tourism industry in the United States, Ellis said. "There was an acute awareness of what the industry is all about," she said of the speech.

Clinton spoke about creating a stronger national marketing plan for travel and tourism, she said. At the end of the conference today, the delegates will use a computerized survey to vote on priorities for the country, she said.

Ellis, who has been a tireless promoter of the convention center being built in Sioux Falls, said three areas are important to tourism success.

Be competitive. Travelers want convenience. Have a thorough marketing plan. "Those three things are what I just keep hearing over and over again," she said.

AMBASSADOR JOSEPH VERNER-REED— STATESMAN AND U.N. HISTORIAN

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, as the United Nations celebrates 50 years in operation, I am reminded of the rich history of the international organization—a history filled with challenges, criticism, and hope for many war-torn areas of the world. As my colleagues know, I have been a supporter of the U.N. as well as an outspoken critic of its wasteful and abusive management practices. While waste, fraud, and abuse still run rampant within the world body, these mismanagement practices should not overshadow the valiant efforts of dedicated public servants to do the right thing at the United Nations.

Ambassador Joseph Verner-Reed, U.N. Under-Secretary-General for Public Affairs, is one such committed public servant. Throughout his many years at the United Nations, he has worked tirelessly to promote peace and stability in our chaotic world.

During his service to the United Nations, the Ambassador has compiled a wealth of knowledge about the United Nations and its history. In response to the golden anniversary of the United Nations, Greenwich Magazine talked

with Ambassador Reed about what he viewed to be the most notable events of the U.N.'s past 50 years. The Greenwich Magazine recently published the Ambassador's rich, detailed account of U.N. history. For example, Reed describes the famous 1960 Khrushchev shoe-banging incident and the time in 1994 when the United Nations monitored the historic, peaceful elections in South Africa following the end of Apartheid.

I can think of few others who could offer a better account of historical events at the United Nations than Joseph Verner-Reed. He is a devoted man, who cares deeply about the United Nations and the people it serves around the globe. Mr. President, in tribute to my friend, Ambassador Reed, I ask unanimous consent to place Tanya Hochschild's article, "Highlights of U.N. History" from the Greenwich Magazine in the RECORD.

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

[From the Greenwich Magazine, May 1995]

HIGHLIGHTS OF U.N. HISTORY

(By Tanya Hochschild)

Television brings the world's wars into our living rooms and we witness the horror. In the last five years, we have watched a brutal war in Bosnia, been with our troops as they landed on the beach in Somalia, seen the hell of Rwanda and Liberia, the crises in the Middle East and in Haiti. These images remind us we live in an unstable world, a world of violence, of human abuses and inhumanity.

In the eye of these international storms is the United Nations, monitoring, intervening, trying to keep the peace. This year the world organization celebrates its golden jubilee. Yet many who have seen the slaughter have less than an enthusiastic response to the efficacy of the U.N. during the past fifty years. These are not the sentiments, however, of Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed, under-secretary-general for Public Affairs at the United Nations and one of the highest ranking American officials at the world organization. (The ambassador had served as under-secretary-general for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services from 1986 to 1988, when he was asked to be chief of protocol by President George Bush. He had previously served President Reagan as ambassador to Morocco.)

Relaxing at his home, Denbigh Farm in backcountry Greenwich, Ambassador Reed talked about some memorable moments in the history of the United Nations. He considers himself a citizen of the world, with his first allegiance to the world organization. "I want to be very clear. I will always serve as an international civil servant, so my optic is different from that of a U.S. national."

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, Ambassador Reed found it both difficult and easy to limit his reflections to only a few highlights in its history. Difficult, because he is so unabashedly a proud and enthusiastic U.N. man—and has such a fund of stories, whose telling remind him of ten others. Easy, because he is a consummate diplomat, courteous, elegant, knowledgeable. A man whose acuity and aplomb enables him to communicate succinctly all he wants you to hear. Nevertheless, when pinned down, he mentioned eight significant dates:

December 10, 1948.—The General Assembly adopts the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The United Nations has helped enact agreements on political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights. Complaints of human rights abuses are investigated and the U.N. Human Rights Commission has focused the world's attention on cases of torture and arbitrary detention.

"That document is a benchmark of success, one of the great pieces of high thinking for our planet," said Ambassador Reed. "It set a standard for other declarations such as the one on women's rights, which improves the quality of life for women in over 100 countries. Programs helped raise the female literacy rate in developing countries from thirty-six percent in 1970 to fifty-six percent in 1990."

October 24, 1949.—Cornerstone laid for United Nations headquarters in New York City.

While Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed is a dedicated international civil servant, he expresses sentiments about his own country that leave the listener in no doubt as to his feelings about the United States.

"Every American, man, woman and child should be very proud of the incredible contribution the United States has made to the United Nations. Our country, the host country, has played a pivotal role in the management of the world organization, not the least of which has been assuming obligation for twenty-five percent of the regular budget. In 1948 Congress approved an interest-free loan of sixty-five million dollars for the headquarters building. The site is a gift (tax deductible, yes) from the Rockefellers."

November 6, 1956.—The first U.N. peace-keeping force established.

"Obviously peace keeping is an extraordinary success, and an ongoing attempt to meet the challenges of a troubled world," the ambassador said. "We have thirty-five peace-keeping observer missions and seventeen peace missions currently active around the world, made up of 80,000 people, the most there has ever been."

The ambassador spoke of his concern in conveying to the general public the importance of the U.N.'s peace-keeping accomplishments—in Kashmir, the Congo, Cyprus. He recalled a "wonderful" response of Boutros Boutros-Ghali to a question on Cyprus: "Whatever it has cost [in terms of peace keeping], it's a great deal cheaper than if Turkey and Cyprus and Greece had gone to war."

"There are certainly problems—in Somalia and Bosnia," the ambassador said. "Yugoslavia is a nightmare, but you have to view the tough points, tough years, tough arenas and tough skirmishes along with the successes. Golan Heights, El Salvador were great successes."

The U.N.'s peace-keeping budget is an indication of both the magnitude of the problem and the efforts to solve conflicts. Two years ago, he pointed out, the budget was \$280 million. This year it is \$3.5 billion.

In an interesting aside, the Greenwich resident also noted that eighty percent of the media's coverage of the work of the United Nations is on peace-keeping forces and only twenty percent on its efforts in economic and social development. "One could argue slightly on the percentage points, but I will say categorically that twenty percent of the work of the U.N. is peace keeping and eighty percent, economic and social development. I think the world's views are guided by CNN."

In recognition of its accomplishments, the United Nations Peace-keeping Force was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1988, joining the ranks of other Nobel Prize winners: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; the United Nations Children's Fund; and U.N. individuals Ralph Bunche, Lester Pearson, Dag Hammarskjöld and others.

September 1960.—Seventeen newly independent states, sixteen of them African, join the United Nations, the biggest increase in membership in any one year.

"The key number one success of the U.N. has been as the midwife of history," Ambassador Reed said.

"Take Africa as an example, Ethiopia, South Africa, Liberia and Egypt (included on the continent) signed the original charter in 1945—only four African countries—and now we have fifty-one member nations from Africa. That's an amazing statement right there! The independence! The bursting of sovereign states!"

October 12, 1960.—Khrushchev bangs shoe on desk—media reaction ecstatic. As proof positive, Ambassador Reed pointed out that a photograph of that occasion is one of the most sought-after pictures in the world, and almost impossible to get.

Truculence was Khrushchev's style, which proved to be more atmosphere than substantive. Most people recall the incident as the behavior of a reckless peasant in an establishment priding itself on restraint and decorum.

Ambassador Reed considers it an unfortunate reaction flashed around the world, one that makes for good anecdotes in a course on public diplomacy. "From a protocol point of view, I think the world was aghast."

October 25, 1971.—General Assembly seats representatives of the People's Republic of China.

"The Republic of China, commonly known as Taiwan, was voted out of the General Assembly and replaced by the People's Republic of China (mainland China). This was a major event for the United Nations and a turning point for the world organization. I do remember as a young international banker saying over and over again that some formula has to be worked out here to recognize this behemoth."

April 27, 1994.—Apartheid ends in South Africa. U.N. monitors peaceful elections.

Two world maps hanging in the hall at the United Nations graphically illustrate how the United Nations has enabled people in over forty-five countries to participate in free and fair elections. It has provided electoral advice, assistance and monitoring of results.

December 15, 1994.—The island of Palau, in the Pacific Ocean, is the latest member nation to be admitted. Once a colony of Japan, it is the last of U.N. territories to achieve independence.

"Today, less than two million people live under colonial rule," the ambassador said. "Decolonization has got to have been the high mark of the world organization. I maintain it is the mark of success—there has been an explosion from fifty-one members to one hundred and eighty-five. The very first step an infant nation takes to achieve sovereignty is to apply for membership in the United Nations."

Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed understands public diplomacy. His world is a world of protocol and motorcades, representing, as he does, Boutros Boutros-Ghali at state funerals, inauguration ceremonies and commonwealth conferences.

Being a participant in the "House"—whether it be in the "super dome of the world diplomacy" as he refers to the General Assembly Hall, or striding its corridors with fleet-foot compassion—enables him to foster harmony through understanding. He believes this is the principal mission of the United Nations. And he points to the number of treaties that have effectively prevented the spread of nuclear weapons around the world.

The circular study in his home at Denbigh Farm reflects a career peppered with pomp and majesty. Numerous pictures of him with

world dignitaries cover the wall. He was in this manor born and he has furnished the room with a needlepoint carpet made by his mother; bronze American eagles; flags from the U.S. services; "and that one over there is George Washington's flag, isn't that great?" There are boxes of memorabilia and copies of speeches and letters—a note from Barbara Bush. "Know you were a large part of the happy times"; a plaque of wood that President Truman stood on at the dedication of the United Nations and on which he later wrote, "It was quite a day! Harry S. Truman."

The continued financial support of member countries is of great concern to Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed. He terms the situation "donor fatigue" and views the new Republican Congress's push to lower contributions from the United States to the regular U.N. budget as a cause for alarm.

Yet he is confident and tireless in his dedication to seeing to it that the job is well done. The job at hand right now is the golden jubilee and its theme is particularly poignant: "We the people—United for a better world."

TRIBUTE TO JAMES ROTHSTEIN

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to a great South Dakotan—James Rothstein. I was saddened to receive word that James passed away recently. He was my friend, and I will miss him.

James spent his life in the Midwest. Though born in Eden Valley, MN, and a high school student in Haynes, ND, James Rothstein spent most of his life in Mobridge, SD. He played a vital role in his community, where he served on many local and State boards. He dedicated his life to the development of his State and community. Indeed, James Rothstein was a leader who cared deeply about the people of South Dakota.

For years, James served in the South Dakota House of Representatives. He was a vocal member of the South Dakota legislature. In fact, he served as majority leader of the State House from 1969 until 1973.

James worked hard all his life. He devoted his time to building the economy in Mobridge. He helped the city grow, develop, and prosper. I am privileged to have known James. His leadership, good will, and service have inspired me in my own life. He will be missed.

Mr. President, the Sioux Falls, SD, Argus Leader newspaper recently printed an article praising James Rothstein's life-long accomplishments. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Sioux Falls, SD, Argus Leader, Nov. 11, 1995]

JAMES ROTHSTEIN DIES AT 81; FROM POLITICS TO SALES, HE FIT IN
(By Denise D. Tucker)

MOBRIDGE—James Leland Rothstein maintained relationships with people from all walks of life. Rubbing elbows with farmers or governors, he fit in.

"He was a distinguished gentleman," said Rothstein's son, John of Mobridge.

Rothstein, 81, died Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1995, at the Mobridge Regional Hospital.

Rothstein, described by his son as a humble man, enjoyed being with people.

"He was in the insurance business and he liked it because it put him in front of lots and lots of people," said John Rothstein.

Through his volunteer efforts, Rothstein was able to help and influence a number of lives. He volunteered for civic organizations and served in political office.

He was a member, past president and director of the Mobridge Chamber of Commerce; was past president and director of the Mobridge Community Hospital Association; was the cochairman of the Mobridge Community Hospital fund drive; was past president and board member of the Mobridge School district; chairman of the Walworth County School Board; past president, director and member of the Mobridge Rotary Club; founding member, past secretary and director of the Mobridge Rodeo Association; fund drive chairman for the Boy Scouts; chairman of the Walworth County Cancer Society; member of the Oahe Sportsman Club; past president and director of the Mobridge Country Club; and the Walworth County director for Radio Free Europe.

"He had a huge capacity for taking on chores," said Rothstein's son. "He was a multidimensional person."

Rothstein's political contributions included serving in the state Legislature from 1963 until 1974. He was voted outstanding freshman legislator in 1965. He served on various committees and was majority leader from 1969 to 1973 in the House of Representatives. He also served on the Transportation Department board from 1979 until 1992. He was inducted into the South Dakota Transportation Hall of Fame in 1993.

John Rothstein said his father decided young age that he wanted to do something that would make him a distinguished man. He was able to do so through his contributions.

Rothstein was born April 10, 1914, at Eden Valley, Minn. He moved with his family to Haynes N.D., and graduated from Haynes High School. He later moved to Bismarck, N.D., where he was employed by Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. as a salesman. In 1936, he moved to Aberdeen, where he was employed by Griggs-Cooper Co. as a salesman.

He married Lucille Adkins on July 20, 1938, in Aberdeen. They made their home there. In June 1940 he was transferred to Mobridge. In 1943, he resigned from the Griggs-Cooper Co. and began a career in insurance.

From April 26, 1944, until Dec. 10, 1945, he served in the U.S. Navy, during World War II. After his discharge, he began his association with Provident Life which lasted more than 50 years.

He was a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Knights of Columbus, VFW and the Parker-Browder American Legion Post of Mobridge.

He was also a member of the Life Underwriters of South Dakota, Aberdeen Association and has received the National Quality Award for more than 35 years. He was honored as Boss of the Year by the Mobridge Jaycees in 1958. He became a charter member of the Provident Life Insurance Hall of Fame in 1976.

THE NATURAL DISASTER PROTECTION AND INSURANCE ACT

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I am pleased to cosponsor S. 1043, the Natural Disaster Insurance and Protection Act.

Our country's present method of addressing natural disasters makes no sense. Natural disaster relief has cost

taxpayers \$45 billion over the past 6 years. Too much of our Federal efforts are spent on dealing with damage after it has occurred rather than undertaking mitigation efforts to prevent as much damage as we can. The only way to reduce the total social cost of natural disasters is mitigation undertaken before natural disasters occur. The Natural Disaster Insurance and Protection Act is designed to foster these mitigation efforts.

Presently, when a natural disaster occurs, relief efforts often are a political game: especially when the disaster impacts populous, politically important States. In addition, some areas of the country are particularly prone to natural disasters. Taxpayers from the rest of the country end up subsidizing residents of those disaster-prone areas through ever-increasing disaster relief payments. This subsidy must be reduced. Taxpayers simply should not be asked to continue to bear such high relief costs.

The need for natural disaster relief funds can be reduced if individuals in disaster prone areas are properly insured. S. 1043 seeks to establish a mechanism to assure both that insurance is available in disaster-prone areas and to encourage individuals to purchase that insurance.

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, which I chair, has already held one hearing on this bill. At that hearing some raised concerns about the insurance entity the bill establishes. This is a complex and important bill. It will be further examined by Commerce Committee. As that examination proceeds, we need to make certain the insurance entity functions as intended. The insurance entity established should place private capital at risk and use market-based methods to achieve appropriate pricing of the insurance offered. Furthermore, that insurance entity should not need, or in any way obligate, the infusion of Federal funds to maintain solvency.

This bill attempts to put our policy on better footing. The Commerce Committee will continue its work on this legislation and it is my hope we can address the concerns raised and pass a bill that will establish a program to help victims of disaster recover while limiting the exposure of other taxpayers to pay for a Federal bailout every time disaster strikes.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:47 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2491) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 105 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996.