

to Chair the Federal Reserve Board for a third term.

Any decision of such importance to the American people deserves careful consideration. But now that we have had a constructive debate, I am pleased that the Senate moved forward with this long-delayed process.

As some of you know, Dr. Greenspan's impressive career includes three decades of work with a private sector economic consulting firm, during which time he held the positions of both chairman and president of the company. Other distinguished achievements include chairmanship of President Ford's Council of Economic Advisers, membership on President Reagan's Economic Policy Advisory Board and consulting work for the Congressional Budget Office.

And as Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board for the past 8 years, Dr. Greenspan has won the respect and confidence of Republican and Democrats alike and consistently steered American monetary policy on a prudent and responsible course.

Mr. President, the economy is strong and growing. Inflation is under control, and mortgage rates have averaged 7.8 percent, the lowest since Lyndon Johnson was in the White House. Much of this success is due to the constancy and apolitical management of our country's monetary policy. And while I will support reforms of Fed management to ensure that taxpayer funds are used responsibly, I will not support efforts to subject the Federal Reserve to political influence.

Considering his past record and looking to the future, Alan Greenspan deserves reappointment. He is the best candidate for the job, and I am confident that he will continue providing vital leadership toward our common goal of keeping the economy robust.

I supported his renomination and am pleased that the majority of my colleagues opted to do the same.●

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE FULBRIGHT PROGRAM

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, a very special advisor brought to my attention an article that I ask to place in the RECORD. My counsellor on matters of foreign policy is not only the highly distinguished former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Senator from Illinois, Senator Charles Percy, he also is my one and only father-in-law. I continue to be indebted to him for both his sage advice and the familial bond we share.

Recently, former Senator Percy shared the following article that appeared on June 14, 1996 in The Christian Science Monitor. Authored by former Vice-President Walter Mondale, who serves as the current U.S. Ambassador to Japan, it commemorates the 50th anniversary of the Fulbright Program.

I want to draw the attention of my colleagues and other readers to this fine essay on the value of this unique

international exchange program. With the Fulbright Program's emphasis on excellence in scholarship and studies, this effort creates and nurtures relations between America's bright, curious, and energetic citizens and their counterparts in other countries. It breaks through the barriers that otherwise cause ignorance, prejudice, misunderstandings, and the dangers of war and other violence. There is simply no substitute for the opportunity of individuals around the world to learn from one another.

The Fulbright Program is not a luxury for America. It is a necessary part of an effective foreign policy for the world's economic leader and superpower. As we celebrate its anniversary, this article reminds us that its future will be the course for Americans to continue promoting peace and the ties that benefit our own country along with the rest of the world.

The article follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor]

#### THE GRAND VISION OF THE FULBRIGHT PROGRAM

(By Walter Mondale)

Since becoming ambassador to Japan three years ago, I have directly experienced the enormous benefits of people-to-people exchange. It is a process I now consider one of the vital tools of American international policy. My experience in Japan has elevated me from just a believer in international exchange to a true believer.

The Fulbright Program, which turns 50 this year, is the flagship of scholarly exchange programs. Its universal renown attests to its extraordinary long-term impact on international relations.

Congress established the program in 1946 "to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries." My friend J. William Fulbright (D) of Arkansas, a strong-willed senator of rare vision, introduced the legislation two weeks after the nuclear age blasted its imprint on history at Hiroshima. At the time he called it "a modest program with an immodest aim."

Over the past several years, we have taken special note of many 50th anniversaries, often in a spirit of somber commemoration: the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Battle of Iwo Jima, the Battle of Okinawa, and the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The first half of the 20th century was battered by two world wars, and as the curtain rose on the second half, a war-weary US went to battle once again in Asia while the world drew itself into two armed camps.

Appalled by war's tragic human cost, Bill Fulbright's "immodest aim" was no less than "the humanizing of international relations . . . to the point that men can learn to live in peace—eventually even to cooperate in constructive activities rather than compete in a mindless contest of mutual destruction. . . ." During this 50th-anniversary year of Fulbright's program, as we celebrate the global reach of his vision, we properly hail his "immodest" achievement.

In its early years in Japan, the program focuses on bringing outstanding students of the postwar generation of young Japanese to experience US social institutions and democracy. The results are found everywhere: United Nations Undersecretary-General Yasushi Akashi was a Fulbrighter. So were seven current members of the Diet, the presidents of two of Japan's largest banks, and more than 5,000 others who have carried

their experience of American life back to Japanese colleges, government offices, businesses, and civic organizations.

The US and Japan reap great benefits from our harmonious bilateral relations, and we share a common stake in global security and stability. Our relationship is solid. But our societies are so profoundly different in so many basic areas that it requires great effort for us to understand each other.

As in so many endeavors, those who acquire the tools early achieve the most success. The history professor from Kysuhu University who as a young scholar spent a year in Columbus, Ohio, teaches his students with deeper insights than one who has not had that experience. The recent New York University graduate living for a year with a family near Osaka will return to New York to pursue a law career that will take a much different direction than had she never experienced Japan. Such seemingly commonplace events, multiplied many times over, bring extraordinary benefits to our relations.

The Fulbright Program is enormously popular in Japan. When Senator Fulbright died last year, hundreds of former Fulbrighters gathered for an elegant memorial service, and virtually every newspaper ran an appreciative story lauding the educational and cultural benefits bestowed on so many Japanese.

In recent years, the proportion of American Fulbrighters relative to that of Japanese has grown considerably; so has the Japanese financial contribution. The Japanese government now funds the bi-national program at approximately twice the level of the US. And Japanese alumni continue to make a generous annual donation, which is devoted to bringing recent US college graduates to Japan.

There are many ways to study abroad but the Fulbright Program stands alone. Practically everyone in Japan knows about it, and what it has meant to this country. Its marvelous reputation has been earned not simply by the scholastic achievements of its outstanding participants, but also because Fulbrighters see themselves as students, lecturers, or researchers abroad who are part of a noble, larger purpose.

Fulbright once said, "Man's struggle to be rational about himself, about his relationship to his own society and the other peoples and nations involves a constant search for understanding among all peoples and cultures—a search that can only be effective when learning is pursued on a worldwide basis."

Some say that the cold war's end has drained the urgency from international exchanges. It's simply not so. The need to educate citizens who have international experience and who can communicate and establish relationships across borders is more compelling than ever.

In the US, we have entered what US Information Agency director Joseph Duffey calls "an era of frugal diplomacy." Our government must consider with care the cost-effectiveness of what it does. Judged by that standard, there are few programs that serve our long-term international-relations goals as fully and effectively—yet as inexpensively—as the Fulbright Program.

As Americans with a stake in our relations with the rest of the world, and particularly with Japan, we will be well served if our political leaders continue their support of Bill Fulbright's vision.

(Former Vice President Walter Mondale is the US ambassador to Japan.)●

#### CLYDE M. DANGERFIELD, A TRIBUTE

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I would like to say a few words about a

man from my home State who, in his work and his life, set an example for us all. Clyde M. Dangerfield died on June 19 at the age of 81. He served 35 years in the South Carolina House of Representatives, and was responsible for improving the lives of citizens all over Charleston County. His concern, persistence, and integrity made him one of the finest public servants South Carolina has known. He was a good friend, a credit to his county, and I can say, without exaggeration, that the State is a better place because of him. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD two articles from Clyde Dangerfield's local paper, the Post and Courier.

The articles follow:

[From the Post and Courier, June 22, 1996]

CLYDE M. DANGERFIELD

When Clyde M. Dangerfield retired from the House of Representatives in 1988, he was number one in seniority. It had been 35 years since he first was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Charleston County Legislative Delegation and had gone on to win election 17 times. While his 24-year chairmanship of the House Labor, Commerce and Industry Committee set a longevity record, his chief interest was the area's transportation system. Before his death this week, he lived to see his major dreams realized.

Relatively early in his public career, he was named chairman of the Charleston County Legislative Delegation's Roads and Bridges Committee. It became his prime focus and highway improvements his chief cause. The scope of his work was expanded when highway funding became keyed to long-range regional transportation planning. Mr. Dangerfield was named chairman of the Charleston Area Transportation Study (CHATS) Policy Committee from its inception in the late 1960s until he retired.

His career spanned major changes in the South Carolina political landscape, from the days when lawmakers were elected county-wide and Democrats were the only elected officials, to the advent of the two-party system and single-member election districts. A long-time resident of the Isle of Palms, his East Cooper area had become a Republican stronghold before he stepped aside. Unlike many of his colleagues who switched parties, he remained a Democrat and withstood a strong Republican Challenge before he retired.

Herbert U. Fielding credits Mr. Dangerfield with being part of a coalition that helped him become, in 1970, the first black legislator from Charleston since Reconstruction. After that victory he remembers learning the legislative ropes from Mr. Dangerfield in the rides back and forth to Columbia. "He taught most of us—all of us—me in particular."

Mr. Fielding also noted that Mr. Dangerfield never sought the political center stage. In fact, Mr. Fielding remembered that Mr. Dangerfield "very seldom took the podium in the House—he'd push me up." But few knew better than Mr. Dangerfield how to get things done.

Every member of the delegation who served with Mr. Dangerfield can tell stories of being taken from one end of the county to the other to check on requests for road repavings, particularly in the days when county lawmakers had the last word on such local requests. But he never lost sight of the larger projects, particularly the James Island Bridge and the Isle of Palms Connector, which were the source of much delay and frustration. The ribbons were cut on both,

and the latter named in his honor several years before his death.

It was Clyde Dangerfield's ability to work behind the scenes and his persistence that were key to his success, according to Robert B. Scarborough, the former highway commissioner and legislator who was his closest ally. He can recall more than one project now in place because Clyde Dangerfield refused to give up.

None is more notable than the \$38 million, state-of-the-art, fixed-span bridge that bears his name and links the East Cooper island communities to the mainland. It took Hurricane Hugo to convince some island residents of the danger of relying solely on one means of exit off the islands. When the Clyde M. Dangerfield Bridge was dedicated, Isle of Palms Mayor Carmen Bunch was quoted as saying, "This opens a new avenue to us all. We will never be kept from our homes again." That is only one of many debts of gratitude this community owes to Clyde M. Dangerfield's determined leadership.

[From the Post and Courier, June 23, 1996]

DANGERFIELD: A LIFE OF QUIET INTEGRITY  
(By Elsa McDowell)

Somewhere on the bridge that bears his name, Clyde Dangerfield's heart beat its last on Wednesday.

The connector that he had envisioned as a lifeline to the mainland for the Isle of Palms and Sullivan's Island wasn't short enough to get his 81-year-old heart to the hospital before full cardiac arrest.

Minutes before, he had finished his daily swim in the pool behind his Isle of Palms house. He was climbing out of the shallow end when he called to his wife Betty.

He couldn't breathe.

It was a scene Rep. Clyde Dangerfield might have described in his years campaigning for the connector.

He'd have said it plainly, an honest reflection of his concern: Without a connector, someone on the Isle of Palms suffering from severe heart failure wouldn't stand a chance. With it, he might.

Clyde Dangerfield Jr.'s voice catches at the image. His father worked hard for the connector—much the same way he worked for poor people in rural Charleston County.

"I remember when I was 8 or 9. On Sundays, he would say, 'Come on, son, Let's go check on some roads.'"

ROADS AND ROADS

Clyde Jr., pad and pen in hand, would climb on a pillow in the front seat of the big green 1954 Chrysler and they would head to the boonies. In 1953, Dangerfield was first elected to serve the whole county and that's what he did.

"Daddy would give me odometer readings and I'd write them down. Each county was given so many miles of roads and Daddy wanted to make sure it was divided fairly."

When he came upon roads that needed paving, they made their first stop: A country store.

"He'd walk in not knowing one of the 10 people sitting there. He'd leave knowing all 10," Clyde says.

He'd also leave with the name and address of the street's unofficial ringleader—their next stop.

"Would you like this road paved?" "Of course."

Then he'd pull out some forms. Get signatures from everyone on the street. He'd take care of it.

Oh, one more thing. Include voter registration numbers.

Clyde smiles. They didn't have to be registered; but Dangerfield knew politics. He'd have new supporters and citizens would have a voice in their government.

Sure enough, rural voters helped send Dangerfield to the House for 35 years. And since his death Wednesday, the stream of mourners has included simple people who sign with an "x" and government leaders who live in the headlines.

Clyde Dangerfield Jr.'s immense pride in his father isn't because of politics. It's not because he established and ran Suburban Gas and Appliance Co.

THE MAN

Clyde says his father "provided the definition for the word 'integrity.' Every night, his six children saw him get on his knees and pray. I never heard him say a cuss word and I never heard him raise his voice to my mother."

His son can't think of anyone who didn't like his father.

It wouldn't be someone who was jealous. Clyde Dangerfield didn't enjoy the limelight. He didn't seek headlines.

It wouldn't be a political enemy. Clyde Dangerfield was a Democrat, but embraced issues Republicans appreciate as well.

"He believed in negotiating," Clyde says. To him, there was no such thing as a win-lose situation. It had to be win-win.

It wouldn't be constituents. They'd have to know he was trying to serve them.

Dangerfield grew up hard. One of 10 children of a dirt farmer in Oakley, he finished Berkeley County schools when he was 21. He needed time off to tend crops.

He was blind in his left eye because of a childhood baseball accident. The horse-and-buggy ride to Charleston took a day and a half. Too late.

Dangerfield was moving slowly through Clemson—hog farming for money—when the war started and he joined the Army.

Afterward he moved to the Isle of Palms and got involved right away. He was a founder of the First United Methodist Church there.

When his house caught fire, he had to rely on Sullivan's Island firefighters for help. So in the 1950s, Dangerfield helped establish a department for the Isle of Palms.

And then there's his family. A wife, six children and 10 grandchildren who don't just think—they know—that Clyde Dangerfield was all they love and respect. ●

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 25,  
1996

Mr. MCCAIN. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, June 25; further, that immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate immediately resume consideration of S. 1219, the campaign finance reform bill, with the time between 9:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday equally divided between the two leaders or their designees for debate only.

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

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess between the hours of 12:30 p.m. and 2:15 p.m. in order to accommodate respective party conferences.