

Mr. President, I also want to express my regret that the conference agreement did not follow the wisdom of the Senate in the funding level for the Youthbuild program. Although \$30 million is provided, which is \$10 million more than in fiscal year 1996, the Senate this year provided \$40 million. The higher level was warranted by Youthbuild's proven success in giving young adults in our inner cities a chance to make something of their lives, while simultaneously adding to the low income housing stock in our cities. I do want to commend the Senate appropriations for including \$40 million in the Senate bill, and especially Ranking Member BARBARA MIKULSKI for her assistance in this effort.

I also would like to offer my sincere congratulations to Ms. Dorothy Stoneman, the founder and President of Youthbuild USA, who was recently awarded the prestigious MacArthur Foundation award in recognition of her long fight to improve the lives of youths on the margins of poor communities. It is richly-deserved recognition of her work and commitment.

Mr. President, that is the good, the bad and the ugly of this legislation. There are many Americans who will be helped greatly by this bill, but it leaves out many others. It evidences vision in some respects, but myopia in others. And with respect to the latter, I plan to devote myself to correcting the bill's inequities when the 105th Congress convenes next year.

FOREIGN OIL CONSUMPTION: HERE'S WEEKLY BOX SCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the American Petroleum Institute reports that for the week ending September 20, the U.S. imported 7,296,000 barrels of oil each day, 16,000 more than the 7,280,000 imported during the same week a year ago.

Americans relied on foreign oil for 53 percent of their needs last week, and there are no signs that the upward spiral will abate. Before the Persian Gulf War, the United States obtained approximately 45 percent of its oil supply from foreign countries. During the Arab oil embargo in the 1970s, foreign oil accounted for only 35 percent of America's oil supply.

Anybody else interested in restoring domestic production of oil—by U.S. producers using American workers? Politicians had better ponder the economic calamity sure to occur in America if and when foreign producers shut off our supply—or double the already enormous cost of imported oil flowing into the United States—now 7,296,000 barrels a day.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN GLEN BROWDER

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I want to pay tribute today to another of the many outstanding Members of Congress who will be leaving as the 104th

Congress draws to a close. That Member is my good friend from Alabama's Third Congressional District, Representative GLEN BROWDER.

GLEN BROWDER has served in the House of Representatives since winning an April 4, 1989 special election to succeed long-time Congressman Bill Nichols, who had passed away unexpectedly on December 13, 1988. Throughout his seven and a half years in Congress, he has been a loyal friend to the people of his district and an outspoken leader on national defense issues. He approaches his job with a deliberative, studied, and professorial approach that has helped him make the right decisions for his constituents and for the nation as a whole.

This type of leadership is not surprising coming from GLEN BROWDER, who holds a doctoral degree in political science from Emory University in Atlanta. He also has a bachelor of arts in history from Presbyterian College in Clinton, South Carolina and a master of arts in political science, also from Emory.

Congressman BROWDER was born in Sumter, South Carolina on January 15, 1943. He attended the elementary schools in Sumter, where he graduated from Edmunds High School in 1961. He spent the next ten years or so earning all these academic credentials—his BA in 1965 and his MA and Ph.D. by 1971. He is married to Sara Rebecca (Becky) Browder and they have a daughter, Jenny Rebecca.

While he was in college, the future Congressman from Alabama worked as a public relations assistant at Presbyterian College, sportswriter for the Alabama Journal, and investigator for the Civil Service Commission in Atlanta. Since 1971, he has been a professor of political science at Jacksonville State University in his hometown, Jacksonville. He has been on a leave of absence from the university since coming to Congress.

Before his election to the House, he had served in the Alabama House of Representatives from 1982 through 1986 and as Alabama Secretary of State from 1987 through 1989.

Congressman BROWDER fought tenaciously to keep Fort McClellan open. He led two successful Base Closure Commission battles to defeat the ill-advised effort of the Army and the Department of Defense to close it. As the home of the chemical corps of the Army and of the only live-agent training facility in the world, Fort McClellan garnered his unyielding support. Senator SHELBY and I were totally supportive of Congressman BROWDER'S leadership, but his studied expertise in the field of defensive chemical warfare allowed him to make arguments on what was in the best interests of the nation, in addition to the one based on the anticipated detrimental effects to the local economy.

I will never forget his superb presentation to the Base Closure Commission in a classified hearing on the need for

live-agent training as well as the threat of chemical warfare from terrorist nations around the world. The third BRAC round led to a decision to finally close Fort McClellan, since the vote was a tie vote and a majority was necessary to take action to keep a base open. He was an excellent field marshal throughout each of these battles.

GLEN BROWDER also won many battles for the Anniston Army Depot and Fort Benning, a portion of which is located in the southern part of his district.

Congressman BROWDER has done an excellent job of balancing the various needs of his diverse district and has looked after the interests of the entire State of Alabama. As a member of the House Armed Services and Science, Space, and Technology Committees, he has fought for our national security and for continued funding for the space program, which has a large presence in north Alabama.

He has also compiled a conservative legislative record, while at the same time supporting the Democratic party leadership on most crucial votes. His district contains the largest number of textile and apparel businesses in the nation, and he has always fought for the interests of this industry as well as its workers.

His district contains Tuskegee University, Jacksonville State University, and Auburn University. He has consistently and strongly supported both higher education in general and the particular interests of these outstanding institutions of higher learning.

I am proud to have been able to serve with Congressman BROWDER in the Alabama delegation over the last seven years. It has been a pleasure to work with him on base closure and other vital issues. He is a proven leader who will be sorely missed when the 105th Congress convenes early next year, but I am confident that we will see him in other leadership roles in the future. I congratulate him and wish him well.

GADSDEN, AL, CELEBRATES ITS 150TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, on October 12, 1996, Gadsden, AL, will celebrate its sesquicentennial. The city will mark its 150th birthday with a large parade, sidewalk sale, dedications, awards, ceremonies, fireworks, and other activities. The theme of Gadsden's celebration is "Proud of Our Past, Confident of Our Future." Under the guidance of the Etowah County Historical Society, the Turrentine Avenue Historical District and the Aryle Circle Historical District have been established. Efforts are currently under way to designate downtown Gadsden a historical district.

Gadsden's rich and colorful history goes all the way back to the early 1800's, when the Cherokee Indians occupied most of the territory in what is today northeast Alabama. In 1825, John Riley and his Cherokee Indian wife

moved from Turkeytown, AL, to a place near the Coosa River called Double Springs where they built a log cabin. This structure, the first to be built in what is now the city of Gadsden, still stands near the intersection of Third Street and Tuscaloosa Avenue, its original wall enclosed in an outer frame structure. This house was later used as a stage coach stop and post office on the route from Huntsville, Alabama to Rome, Georgia.

After the Indians were pushed west of the Mississippi River in 1838, many pioneers began moving into the expansive Cherokee Country from North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. One of the earliest of these, John S. Moragne, began buying property on the west side of the Coosa River. Another, Joel C. Lewis, settled with his family on the east side. General D.C. Turrentine and his wife moved into the area in 1842, purchased some land at the lower end of what is now Broad Street, and built a hotel called the Turrentine Inn. Surrounding this tract was the land which was to become the actual town site, owned by three of the earliest pioneers: Moragne, Joseph Hughes, and Lewis Rhea. On these 120 acres, the original survey of Gadsden was made in 1846, consisting of 260 lots. Its boundaries were First, Locust, Chestnut, and Sixth Streets.

Shortly before this, a steamboat landing had been located at the foot of Broad Street, then known as Railroad Street. The first steam boat to sail up the river into Gadsden was the Coosa, built by Captain Lafferty on the banks of the Ohio River in Cincinnati and brought to Gadsden on July 4, 1845. The city founders wanted to name their new town Lafferty, but the captain objected. The name Gadsden was instead chosen to honor General James Gadsden, a soldier and diplomat who negotiated the Gadsden Purchase from Mexico.

John Lay, who moved from Virginia to Cherokee Country, was a pioneer in flatboat commerce. His grandson, William Patrick Lay, was later the founder of the Alabama Power Company and the first hydroelectric plant in the world.

General Turrentine organized a group of children into the county's first Sunday School, and from this core grew the religious denominations of the growing town. The First Methodist Church was organized in 1845; the First Baptist Church in 1855; and the First Presbyterian Church in 1860.

By September 1857, the young village of Gadsden had a total of 150 residents. The young, energetic North Carolinian named Robert Benjamin Kyle was typical of those moving into the area round this time. He had already enjoyed a successful business career as a merchant and railroad contractor in Columbus, GA. When he came to Gadsden, his dynamic personal energy, resourcefulness, and capital made him a catalyst for the rapid growth to follow. He saw the need for a lumber business

there and worked diligently to make Gadsden a railroad and steamboat center. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was commissioned as the first recruiting agent for the Confederate Army. In 1862, he and Isaac P. Moragne organized a Gadsden volunteer infantry company which later became Company A, 31st Alabama Volunteers. During the war, the county furnished five companies of soldiers.

After the war and during the Reconstruction Period, Kyle continued to develop Gadsden's natural advantages through lumber manufacturing, railroad construction, and mercantile business. One of his proudest accomplishments was the opening of Kyle's Opera House in 1881. Other churches were established, including Catholic, Episcopalian, Jewish, Christian Scientist, and Lutheran congregations.

In 1867, Etowah County had been carved out of Cherokee, Saint Clair, Marshall, Calhoun, Blount, and DeKalb counties and given the name "Baine," in honor of Colonel D.W. Baine, who had been killed in 1862 with the 14th Alabama Regiment. When the Reconstruction's military government was established in 1868, officials protested so vigorously that the county's name was changed to "Etowah," which is a Cherokee word meaning "good tree," in 1869.

Ten years after the war, Gadsden was no longer a small village: It had over 2,000 inhabitants. Nineteen businesses boasted a trade of more than one million dollars each and the first public school opened in 1877. The 1880's saw the organization of the first fire department, erection of street lamps, and a garbage department. It had become a center for coal, iron ore, timber, and cotton.

By the turn of the century, Gadsden was fast becoming the "Queen City of the Coosa." Industry was looking at and coming its way. In 1895, the Dwight Manufacturing Co. opened a plant in nearby Alabama City. The first steel plant was erected in Gadsden in 1905, the Alabama Power Co. in 1906, and Goodyear in 1929.

During World War I, men from Gadsden fought with the famous "Rainbow" division from the area. Nearby Rainbow City, Rainbow Memorial Bridge, and Rainbow Drive were all named in honor of these servicemen. This division had been raised and coordinated by a young Douglas McArthur.

In 1925, East Gadsden merged with Gadsden, the same year the Alabama School of Trades was built. In 1926, the Nocalula Falls lands were purchased by the city. Today, these grounds are among the most popular and beautiful tourist attractions in Alabama. The Etowah County Memorial Bridge was built and dedicated in 1927. In 1932, Alabama City and Gadsden merged into one city. In 1937, the third largest steel company in the U.S., Republic, came to Gadsden. This plant has been in continuous operation since then.

During World War II, major construction occurred as the Gadsden Ordnance

Plant was built and the Gadsden Air Force Depot was completed. It was closed in 1958.

During the Korean Conflict, the Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded to Gadsden native Ola Lee Mize for bravery during this war. He was later a Green Beret in Vietnam.

Gadsden Mall opened in 1974, the same year that the Nichols Library was added to the National Register. It was the first library in Alabama to issue books to the public. In 1986, Gadsden changed its form of government from a commission type to a mayor-council form.

Today, the city's factories, churches, businesses, schools, and tourism industry stand as testimonials to a heritage of which the citizens of modern Gadsden may be justifiably proud. As it celebrates its 150th anniversary, Gadsden will prove itself once again a "City of Champions" and an "All-American City."

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JIM EXON

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, before Congress adjourns for the year, I wanted to take a moment to pay tribute to Senator JIM EXON, who is retiring this year.

For more than a quarter-century, JIM EXON has served the people of Nebraska as Governor and as United States Senator. He has represented his state well. JIM EXON has been a leader on budget issues, a good friend to agriculture and the needs of rural America, and an accomplished legislator in the areas of transportation and national defense policy.

I was privileged to serve on the Senate Budget Committee with JIM EXON. He joined the committee in 1979, and in 1995 became the ranking member. Senator EXON and I usually saw eye-to-eye on budget issues, probably because we share Midwestern values about the need to control spending and keep our Nation's fiscal house in order. Senator EXON worked hard for passage of the balanced budget amendment. But his support for the amendment did not stop him from speaking out frankly this year when he believed the issue had become a political football, rather than an honest effort by those who truly wanted to balance the budget. JIM EXON also worked for years to draw attention to our skyrocketing national debt, because he understands that this debt is not a legacy we want to leave for future generations.

Senator EXON has also been a good friend to our Nation's family farmers. Throughout his time in the Senate, he fought for sensible agricultural policies and a safety net for our Nation's producers. Senator EXON and I were a terrific team on the Senate Budget Committee, ensuring that deficit reduction efforts treated agriculture fairly. JIM EXON always understood the special needs of rural areas, and promoted programs like Essential Air Service, that are so important to smaller towns and cities.