

the two should take a minute to look at the facts. Statistics, across the board, show that when women have access to family planning programs, the incidence of abortion decreases. Those who continue to equate the two should also read the laws. Federal law prohibits the United States from funding abortions abroad. The U.S. Agency for International Development has strictly abided by that law. For the House Republicans to slash funding for international family planning programs on the premise that they do not want U.S. tax dollars funding abortions can only be described as illogical and wholly unwarranted.

By denying people access to family planning worldwide by slashing funding for those programs, there will be millions more unintended pregnancies every year, close to a million infant deaths, tens of thousands of deaths among women and—let me emphasize to colleagues who oppose permitting women to choose abortions in the case of unwanted pregnancies—over one million more abortions.

These programs provide 17 million families worldwide the opportunity to responsibly plan their families and space their children. They offer a greater chance for safe childbirth and healthy children, and avoid adding to the population problem that affects all of us.

I am unwavering in my conviction that international family planning programs are in America's best interest. Funding for these programs is an investment in our future and an investment that will save the lives of thousands of women and infants. I will continue to fight for what is moral. The House majority needs to start acting responsibly on an issue that will affect generations to come.

On matters pertaining to foreign policy, the bill offers mixed news. It provides \$892 million for contributions assessed on the United States as a result of its membership obligations to the United Nations and other international organizations. While this figure is an improvement over the levels in the House-passed bill and the Senate-reported bill, it is still \$110 million less than the administration's adjusted request. This means that the administration will lack the funds to pay arrearages and that we will fall into greater debt at the United Nations. I strongly believe that we must press the United Nations to make administrative, financial, and management reforms, but continued failure to pay our contributions will only serve to undercut our ability to achieve those reforms. The bill provides a somewhat more reasonable level for peacekeeping, \$352.4 million, but, it, too, falls short of the administration's adjusted request of \$377 million.

With respect to funding for international exchanges, the bill provides only \$185 million. In the last 2 years, the Republican Congress has succeeded in cutting funds dramatically for ex-

change programs. I believe that this is a mistake. Exchanges, particularly the Fulbright program and other academic exchanges, are one of our most effective instruments of foreign policy.

I am pleased that at the end of the day, House and Senate negotiators agreed to provide the President with his adjusted request of \$41.5 million for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The challenges in the area of arms control and nonproliferation are increasing, not decreasing in the more complicated world that pertains after the breakup of the former Soviet Union. To make deep cuts in the ACDA budget, as was contemplated by the Senate appropriators, would have seriously undermined our national security interests.

#### DEFENSE

Providing a sufficient national defense is one of the bedrock responsibilities of our Government to its people. I stand behind no Member of this institution in my commitment to an adequate defense. But I do not believe a gold-plated defense serves our Nation's interests, and I know without doubt that the tax dollars we spend for weapons and armies beyond those our armed services chiefs believe are necessary result in shortchanging our people in other vital ways, both now and in the future.

Despite a number of component decisions that appear to me to be carefully considered and justified, the defense and national security portion of this omnibus bill demonstrates the inability of this Republican-controlled Congress to make tough choices when it comes to defense. While the budget negotiators used approximately \$1 billion in defense spending to offset antiterrorism efforts funded in this bill, the bill still contains \$9.3 billion more than the Pentagon's budget request. Illustrative of the flawed decisions that contributed to this distressing overrun is the Ballistic Missile Defense Program. Certainly one is not vulnerable to the charge of failing to prepare for a ballistic missile threat by supporting the Pentagon's and administration's request for \$2.9 billion for their BMD effort. Indeed, I strongly support the vigorous research and development effort to enhance our technical capabilities to spot, track, intercept, and destroy intercontinental ballistic missiles and their warheads, and I have been a consistent supporter of programs to develop and field theater ballistic missiles.

Unfortunately, the Republicans cannot recognize when they have had enough of a good thing. They insisted on spending an additional \$885 million for ballistic missile defense.

The absence of the spending discipline with respect to defense and national security that the Republicans adamantly insist be directed toward domestic Government services is the cause of this legislation's single greatest flaw—an unsupported and unsupportably high aggregate appropriation for defense.

#### CONCLUSION

In summary, Mr. President, the negotiators labored mightily. Thanks to the fortitude of President Clinton, his Chief of Staff, and other administration negotiators, and Democratic congressional leaders and appropriators, this product passes the smell test, and manages to pass muster. I voted for it, disappointed that it fails in so many ways to provide what I believe our Nation should be providing, but cognizant that it could have been far worse. That definitely is not the measure to which I believe we should aspire. But in the final days of the 104th Congress, I believe it is the best anyone could have expected. As we look to November, we also look with great hopes to the 105th Congress and the opportunity it will afford to come to terms again with the way in which our budget reflects our national priorities and values. I hope we will do better next time.●

#### DRS. JOHN AND WINONA VERNBERG

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, South Carolina has been dealt a double blow by the retirement of two leaders who have dedicated their professional lives to the public good. Drs. John and Winona Vernberg have been the University of South Carolina's power couple in the areas of public health, science, and the environment.

This beautiful couple has been together for nearly 50 years and has been serving the public just as long. They met in the Navy Hospital Corps at the end of World War II, and embarked on stellar careers in academia afterwards at Duke University and then at the University of South Carolina. John became a Guggenheim Fellow, both won Fulbright-Hayes Fellows, both won the Russell Award for Research in Science and Engineering, both received the William S. Proctor Prize for Scientific Achievement, and Winona was named Woman of the Year in 1980 by the University of South Carolina.

While their academic work has been top notch, they have not confined their activities to the classroom or laboratory. Winona became dean of the School of Public Health at USC in 1978, and within a year it was accredited. She has made that school an active, leading institution. It has 10 times the staff and 30 times as many students as when she took over. It has taken on the environmental health questions of our times in an interdisciplinary way and with an eye to the future. More recently, the university has recognized her management skills and longstanding contributions to the institution by naming her acting provost.

While Winona has been dean of the School of Public Health, John has been dean of the School of the Environment and head of the Baruch Institute at the University. We in South Carolina have a treasure in the coastal ecosystem, and John and Winona have worked in concert to understand it, to teach others, and to protect it. Diverse research

within the Baruch Institute's 17,000-acre coastal preserve has ranged from studies of ocean tides, to tracking sea turtle nesting sites, to collecting data on the effects of Hurricane Hugo on the ecosystem. For John's part in these and other efforts, he has been named South Carolina Conservationist of the Year by South Carolina Wildlife and was honored with the Waddell Lifetime Achievement Award by Friends of the Coast. John and Winona often publish joint research projects, and Winona's environmental leadership was recognized through the Water Conservationist of the Year award by the South Carolina Wildlife Federation.

Mr. President, the Vernbergs are a couple we will continue to admire and cherish in South Carolina, and we will watch for their continued accomplishments as professors emeritus at the university. The institutions they have led and built up will continue to be a force for the good in our State and the Nation. I commend their work to my colleagues interested in public health and the environment, and wish the Vernberg family my best in the years ahead.●

#### COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR 1996

● Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, passage of a Coast Guard reauthorization bill is a matter of vital importance to Oregon, particularly to smaller communities on the Oregon coast. A strong Coast Guard presence is essential to safeguard the lives of fishermen, recreational boaters, and all others who venture out into the frigid Northwest waters.

Because of the cold temperature of Pacific Northwest waters, a delay in Coast Guard response time by even a few minutes could mean a matter of life and death to capsized boaters. For that reason, I worked with a bipartisan group of coastal State Senators to ensure Coast Guard stations would not be closed unless there are strong safeguards in place to ensure maritime safety will not be diminished.

Specifically, under section 309 of the conference report, the Secretary of Transportation is prohibited from closing any Coast Guard multimission small boat station unless the Secretary determines that closure of a station will not diminish maritime safety in the area of the station, taking into account water temperature and other local conditions.

This section also provides an opportunity for affected communities to have a voice in any decision on a proposed station closure. The Secretary must provide an opportunity for public comment and hold public meetings before closing any small boat station.

The Coast Guard stations in Oregon covered by section 309 are: Coos Bay, Depoe Bay, Siuslaw River, Tillamook Bay, Chetco River, Yaquina Bay, and Umpqua River.

Section 309 also contains a provision I authored to ensure that all small

boat stations will have available at least one vessel capable of performing ocean rescues. This provision was included to address a situation that arose last summer when the Rogue River Sardet station near Gold Beach was assigned a 20-foot vessel that was useless for performing ocean rescues. Under my provision, all small boat stations, including seasonally operated facilities like the Rogue River Sardet, will be guaranteed to have at least one vessel capable of performing ocean rescues.

By including these provisions in the conference report, we are giving the Coast Guard the tools needed to protect our citizens' lives and enhancing safety in the waters off Oregon's coast.●

#### IN RECOGNITION OF MARIAN MCPARTLAND'S "PIANO JAZZ"

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Marian McPartland's Piano Jazz, produced by the South Carolina Educational Radio Network. This Peabody Award-winning show has earned recognition for its educational value and importance in promoting and preserving a distinctly American art form—jazz.

Piano Jazz is National Public Radio's [NPR] longest running music series and airs on over 250 NPR member stations nationwide. The series was conceived in 1979 by the South Carolina Educational Radio Network. South Carolina Educational Radio took a considerable risk by launching one of the first station-based, locally produced public radio programs to air across America.

The risk paid off. Serving South Carolinians for 17 years, the program is a showcase for many of jazz's greatest performances and artists, including Bobby Short, Mary Lou Williams, Dizzy Gillespie and Wynton Marsalis, and has helped launch the careers of some lesser known musicians as well.

The programs are hosted by Marian McPartland who blends informal but improvisational performances. McPartland has been honored by special performances of Piano Jazz at the Lincoln Center's Avery Fisher Hall. In 1986, she also was inducted into the International Association of Jazz Educators Hall of Fame.

The program has been recognized with many major awards for broadcasting excellence, including the Peabody, Gabriel, Armstrong, Ohio State and several New York International Radio Festival awards. In fact, the show's recordings are so valuable that both the Library of Congress and the Rogers & Hammerstein Archive of Recorded Sound of the New York Public Library at Lincoln Center are preserving complete collections of the series.

I hope this innovative and award-winning show is able to continue serving its broad and varied audience which includes older, established jazz aficionados, as well as listeners 25

years old and under. From senior citizens to seniors in high school, this program provides the best of South Carolina Educational Radio network. Piano Jazz has been such a success because of the public's longstanding support. I hope the public continues in this support so the show remains strong and prosperous.

In recognition of Piano Jazz, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Marian McPartland, Henry Cauthen, president and founder of the South Carolina Educational Radio Network, and Shari Hutchison, the program's producer, for this tremendous and valuable cultural jewel.●

#### CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

● Mr. KYL. Mr. President, on September 12, Secretary of State Warren Christopher personally asked the Senate majority leader to withdraw the Chemical Weapons Convention [CWC] from consideration by the Senate. The majority leader had scheduled a vote on the treaty on that day. Obviously the administration did not believe the Senate would ratify the agreement. As a result, we were not able to have the public debate that, I believe, would have shown why the treaty was in such trouble. Since the treaty could be re-submitted for consideration by the Senate, I believe it is important to submit for the RECORD a sampling of articles, editorials, and opinion editorials which outline the basis for the case against the CWC.

The material follows:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 13, 1996]

#### A TREATY THAT DESERVED TO DIE

(By Jon Kyl)

An extraordinary thing happened in the Senate yesterday. The proponents of the Chemical Weapons Convention surprisingly pulled the plug on their effort to obtain immediate Senate approval of the treaty's ratification.

Last June, the advocates thought this treaty was all but ratified. They had won a commitment for it to be brought up for a vote in the last few weeks before the November elections. They assumed, not unreasonably, that the treaty would be seen as a motherhood and apple-pie proposition—aiming as it does to ban these horrible weapons worldwide.

By any political analysis, this calculation should have been right. But substantive analysis of the treaty's flaws proved to be more powerful than superficial political considerations.

That such serious deliberation could occur reflects great credit on both the treaty's proponents and its opponents. In particular, its champions largely refrained from portraying themselves as the champions of the abolition of these weapons and casting the other side as "pro-poison gas."

The opponents, however, made clear that they too are in favor of the elimination of chemical weapons, including the American stockpile. By law, the destruction will take place with or without this convention. But they fear that under present circumstances the treaty will not accomplish its purpose and that it will do more harm than good.

First, the convention will not include many dangerous chemical-weapons states,