

I think of other people in this Chamber, how I regard other Members of Congress, how they stack up. And several times in the last few months people have said to me, is there anyone in Congress that you regard as truly great? My answer has always been the same: RON DELLUMS. RON DELLUMS is a truly great man. This Chamber will miss him.

REPORT OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Agriculture:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by the provisions of section 13, Public Law 806, 80th Congress (15 U.S.C. 714k), I transmit herewith the report of the Commodity Credit Corporation for fiscal year 1995.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 5, 1998.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to present to you the 1996 annual report of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), the Federal agency charged with fostering scholarship and enriching the ideas and wisdom born of the humanities. The agency supports an impressive range of projects encompassing the worlds of history, literature, philosophy, and culture. Through these projects, Americans of all walks of life are able to explore and share in the uniqueness of our Nation's democratic experience.

The activities of the NEH touch tens of millions of our citizens—from the youngest students to the most veteran professors, to men and women who simply strive for a greater appreciation of our Nation's past, present, and future. The NEH has supported projects as diverse as the widely viewed documentary, *The West*, and research as specialized as that conducted on the Lakota Tribe. Small historical societies have received support, as have some of the Nation's largest cultural institutions.

Throughout our history, the humanities have provided Americans with the knowledge, insights, and perspectives needed to move ourselves and our civ-

ilization forward. Today, the NEH remains vitally important to promoting our Nation's culture. Not only does its work continue to add immeasurably to our civic life, it strengthens the democratic spirit so essential to our country and our world on the eve of a new century.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 5, 1998.*

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS OF UNITED STATES AND REPUBLIC OF POLAND CONCERNING FISHERIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105-211)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Resources and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Poland extending the Agreement of August 1, 1985, Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States, with annexes and agreed minutes, as amended and extended (the 1985 Agreement). The Agreement, which was effected by an exchange of notes at Warsaw on February 5 and August 25, 1997, extends the 1985 Agreement to December 31, 1999.

In light of the importance of our fisheries relationship with the Republic of Poland, I urge that the Congress give favorable consideration to this Agreement at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 5, 1998.*

PROPOSED TOBACCO SETTLEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, let me state at the outset that I do not smoke, nor do I encourage others to smoke. Children should not smoke, nor should they be enticed to smoke. I applaud the President Clinton's efforts to curb and ultimately reduce the incidence of youth smoking in the United States in the near future.

Tobacco, the mere word, engenders many strong feelings and opinions in most Americans and especially in those of us who serve in Congress. With regard to the pending tobacco settlement, no matter how you feel about tobacco, one must view it for what it is, a legal commodity grown by many American farmers.

North Carolina grows quite a lot of tobacco, both burley and flue-cured. Over 65 percent of the total U.S. pro-

duction is grown in North Carolina of flue-cured. In fact, my constituency, the First Congressional District, produces more flue-cured tobacco than any other in the Nation. These eastern North Carolina farmers produced over 225 million pounds in 1995.

These North Carolina farmers, our tobacco farmers, want the same things as other Americans, a good quality of life overall for them and their families, for their children to have a good education, for them to have sufficient resources with which to provide their families with food, shelter and other amenities of life, savings for their retirement, a secure environment in which to live and work, and most importantly, hope for the future.

These farmers, our tobacco farmers, care about their children as well as other children in their community, instilling in them the values of honesty and hard work. Many of them are third and fourth generation tobacco farmers, even though some of them must seek additional employment off the farms as teachers, business persons, factory workers and other occupations. Many of them serve as leaders in their communities, in their schools, in their churches, in their synagogues and in other local and civic organizations.

Like other American farmers, like those in many of your home States, these North Carolinians prepared their land, tilled it carefully, planted their crops, tended their fields, harvested their yields and marketed their product, much like any other commodity such as corn and wheat. These farmers are often small family farms. The average size in North Carolina is 172 acres, as compared to 491 acres nationally.

Tobacco is one of the main reasons that small farmers are able to stay in business because no other crop yields as much income per acre. Most of these farmers are unable to find an alternate crop that provides a comparable income. It would take almost 8 times as much cotton, 15 times as much acreage of corn, 20 times more acreage of soybeans and 30 times more acreage of wheat to equal the income of a single acre of tobacco. Farmers would have to acquire the land, secure the needed equipment, purchase the required seed, fertilizer and pesticides and hire the labor, undue and perhaps impossible financial burdens of acquiring extra loans and debt, all too often not available to those socially disadvantaged farmers or to minority farmers.

The total income impact for North Carolina was more than \$7.7 billion last year, income that came from a combination of the production, the manufacture and the marketing. North Carolina entrepreneurs and employees, all of those benefit from those resources. The money earned by farmers and those employed in tobacco-related business flow into their communities, spreading those profits around. It has been estimated that the agriculture dollar turns over about 10 times, so 7.7 billion multiplied means there is a possibility of \$77 billion available to rural

communities providing many necessities and public purposes. Much of that goes to supply the value of the taxes that support schools and hospitals. So all of these programs are interrelated in terms of a quality of life that is possible in eastern North Carolina.

The present tobacco program operates on a no net cost to the Federal Government and, through the deficit reduction marketing assessment, actually contributes an average of \$30 million a year to the U.S. Treasury. The continued existence of the program is vital to the continued ability of tobacco farmers to survive in this modern world of agriculture.

I believe as Congress contemplates the broad policy implications of the proposed tobacco settlement, there are several things we should consider. First, quota equity must be protected because land value reflects that cost. Two, farm income stability must be preserved in order to protect against market volatility caused by the settlement. Three, global export market excess must be preserved. Four, economic assistance for impacted communities must be provided along with assistance for those farmers. All of these must be considered if indeed we are going to have a fair and equitable.

Finally, fifth, we cannot ignore the value it would have of removing these resources from the classroom for young children. Therefore, we must find funds to speak to the needs of our youth development. I ask that any discussion on a proposed settlement as we are having will continue to include the consideration of all these factors. And please understand, as we pursue this worthy policy, we must also find the implication it would mean for thousands of tobacco farmers living in my district.

□ 1630

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT DORNAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a pleasure to come on the House floor tonight to speak of my good friend Bob Dornan, who has been in the press recently dealing with the decision by Congress to allow the election to go forward in the Dornan-Sanchez race.

My purpose tonight in coming forward is while Mr. Dornan has been in the press recently and there has been some controversy about this particular election, I sort of share his views, and I believe in many ways that he should still be here in Congress. My feeling is that eagles do not flock together, we have to find them one at a time. And Bob Dornan is really one of those outstanding Americans that should still be here. He represented the best of this

House, and so I wanted to take a few moments tonight to talk a little bit about Bob Dornan.

The hour is late, and many of my colleagues are on their way back home to their districts, and I will be going back tomorrow, but I thought it appropriate to come to the House floor and speak about this great individual, this good friend, and what I think is an American eagle, one of a kind.

I think many of my colleagues know his personal history. He volunteered for pilot training at age 19. Was still in college and he served as a fighter pilot in the Air Force from 1952 to 1958. He served in the Air Force Reserves from 1962 to 1975 and served in the Air National Guard from 1958 to 1961. So he is a true patriot, a person that believes serving our country is important, and he is proud of his record and he makes no bones about the fact that he has great regard and respect for the military and he thinks Americans should serve their country.

He worked as a civilian combat photographer. Five of his eight trips to wartime Vietnam were served in this capacity. One of the things about this individual I like the most is he is willing to speak his mind forthrightly.

Many of us saw that great movie Jerry McGuire, in which Jerry McGuire is represented as a sports agent for Rod Tidwell in the movie, who was a football star. And Jerry McGuire writes this book which gets him fired, which essentially says I am going to tell the truth about what people really believe and not what they say. And this, of course, caused quite a stir in his sports agency and he was fired. But he went on to represent with great compassion Rod Tidwell, and eventually he was vindicated in the movie when Rod Tidwell received an \$11.3 million contract when most people thought that this professional football player would not succeed. But Jerry McGuire had the faith and courage and, sometimes lack of confidence, but in the end persevered because he was willing to put his heart and mind in the same place; that his spirit and what he believed in his heart was what came out when he spoke: sincerity and honesty.

Bob Dornan is such a man, and he is to be commended for being willing to say some things that people will not say at times. He represented leadership on the House floor that many of us commend him for. One of the areas in which he was particularly articulate and also a strong advocate was the pro-life position. He was the original sponsor of the Right to Life Act, which would effectively declare abortion unconstitutional. He led the fight to end Federal funding for fetal tissue research at military hospitals and government organizations. He was one of the strongest pro-life advocates in Congress. He made no bones about that, and many of us, like myself, agree with him and look to him for leadership in that area.

He was also a humanitarian advocate, the former chairman of two important House subcommittees, the National Security Subcommittee on Military Personnel and Intelligence Subcommittee on Technical and Tactical Intelligence. He gathered and learned information for his responsibilities firsthand by traveling around this globe and visiting areas of engagement like Central America and Somalia.

He was loadmaster on twelve humanitarian missions to Africa. Now, a lot of us might go on these trips to England, we might go to France, or we might go to China and stay at the best hotels, but not Bob Dornan. When he went on a trip, he was involved at a grass roots level and as a loadmaster, not on one, not on five, not on eight, but on twelve humanitarian missions to Africa.

He visited a refugee camp in Honduras as a longtime member of the Human Rights Caucus consistently. These were part of his activities. He opposed excessive cutbacks in defense spending, especially in California in his Congressional District. He added an amendment to the 1994 crime bill that imposed the death penalty for espionage that leads to the death of U.S. agents.

The reason I talk about this is because I have been on a trip with Bob Dornan, when we went for the 50th anniversary of D-Day. This was an extraordinary time. It was bipartisan. We had 18 Senators and 25 Members of Congress. The delegation was led by Sonny Montgomery. And what was so extraordinary about this trip was to see some of these old veterans come back and to see the emotion and feeling in the people of France; how glad they were to see Americans return 50 years later, and to have the whole sense of this great movement in history because of D-Day and other successes against the Nazi government.

Most of us went through the standard procedure for the 50th anniversary and went and attended most of the functions, and we would come back at 11 o'clock at night and be very tired. One night when we came back, Bob Dornan wanted to go out again, and so the Army was kind enough to provide him a driver and a jeep and he went out because he wanted to go to some of the graves. He wanted to walk and see some of those young soldiers that died. He wanted to see their grave sites.

And he did not get back until about 5 or 6 o'clock the next morning. When we all assembled on the bus the next morning, Bob Dornan came on time and talked about the terrific experience he had, highly emotionalized experience that went to the core of the reason we were there, to show respect and honor for these men who gave their life for their country and for this momentous occasion that turned the entire history of the Western Civilization.

He has always been a supporter of higher military pay and benefits, and