

labor and prison labor, and increased religious tolerance. There has been some progress, first with Wei Jingsheng's release, and more recently with Wang Dan's.

WHAT KIND OF CHINA?

The key question that a policy of engagement attempts to address is: What kind of China do we hope to be dealing with in 2015? As most of our deepest partnerships around the world are with democratic nations, the ideal answer of course is that we would see a fully democratic China. But the history of transitions to democracy suggests to us that China may not have made that entire transition in another decade or two. Yet if the current trends toward openness and individual freedoms in Chinese society continue, I believe it will happen, probably along the Taiwan model.

Specifically, we should be looking for the following:

an increasingly open country and society, with sharply reduced barriers to interaction with the West;

a China in which the people have a voice in their governance, at the local, provincial, and even national level—which is now beginning with the widespread village elections initiative;

a China in which the rule of law, due process, an independent judiciary, and modern civil, criminal, and commercial codes, and the protection of individual rights have been firmly established as the basis of human endeavor; and,

a responsible leadership, which allows itself to be held accountable for its decisions and actions, both at home and abroad, and is willing and able to ensure its own peace and stability, and play a role in establishing peace and security all along the Pacific Rim.

I deeply believe in engaging China fully. And as China changes—and it will—engagement will become both easier to practice and easier to build support for at home. All those who are pursuing this effort have the United States best interests at heart. •

CONGRATULATING U.S. ARMY RESERVE ON ITS 90TH ANNIVERSARY AND RECOGNIZING CONTRIBUTIONS OF STROM THURMOND, PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 213 submitted earlier today by Senator HELMS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 213) congratulating the United States Army Reserve on its 90th anniversary and recognizing the important contributions of STROM THURMOND, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, who served with distinction in the United States Army Reserve for 36 years.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

• Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the resolution that I am offering today, along with 28 other Senators, is intended to commemorate the 90th Anniversary of the United States Army Reserve and to honor the soldiers who have served in the USAR, including our good friend and Senate President pro tempore, Senator STROM THURMOND, who served with distinction as an Army Reservist for 36 years.

Winston Churchill once remarked that "the reservist is twice the citizen." Indeed, the accolade "twice the citizen" serves as the title of the definitive history of the U.S. Army Reserve that was written by the late Colonel Richard B. Crossland and Colonel James T. Currie, whose assistance was invaluable in drafting this resolution. The concept that reservists fulfill multiple roles as citizens in their community while simultaneously training for war and other military operations was never more true than today.

Today's Army Reserve of almost 487,000 Ready Reserve and Standby Reserve soldiers and 600,000 Retired Reserve soldiers is a far cry from its predecessor, the Medical Reserve Corps, which was authorized by statute on April 23, 1908. On that date, President Theodore Roosevelt signed an act "to Increase the Efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army." The act provided for the commissioning of a few hundred Reserve medical doctors, in order to avert future shortages of officers, such as the one that had occurred during the Spanish-American War.

Mr. President, since that modest beginning, the USAR has grown to become a community-based force with over 1200 facilities across the United States and more than 2000 units in the United States and its territories.

While comprising only about 20 percent of the Army's organized units and receiving only about 5 percent of the Army's budget, today's Army Reserve includes 46 percent of the Army's combat service support (CSS) assets and more than a quarter of the Army's combat support (CS) assets. These assets include medical, engineer, transportation, civil affairs, legal, military police, and psychological operations units which are essential to any military operation.

From World War I when the USAR contributed more than 160,000 soldiers to the United States Army, through World War II, Korea, Vietnam and Desert Shield/Desert Storm, the soldiers of the USAR have been ready when the President called upon them.

Even today, as we spend more and more of our limited defense resources on so-called "contingency operations" and "operations other than war," the soldiers of the USAR and their families are making the sacrifices necessary to serve their country.

Each year, the Army Reserve deploys approximately 20,000 soldiers to 50 countries worldwide on a variety of missions. In Bosnia alone, the Army

Reserve has contributed almost 15,000 citizen-soldiers, representing more than 70% of the Army's reserve component mobilization.

Mr. President, I recently received a letter from Colonel Herbert N. Harmon (USMCR), National President of the Reserve Officers Association, who suggested that I introduce this resolution. I am honored to do so.

Mr. President, it is appropriate that Senator THURMOND and the citizen-soldiers of the USAR be honored on the occasion of the Army Reserves 90th Anniversary on April 23, 1998. For, in many ways, Senator THURMOND's service as a reservist is the story of the consummate citizen-soldier.

His remarkable record of service as a reservist began in 1924 when he received a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry. By the time he transferred to the Retired Reserve in 1965, Senator THURMOND had risen to the rank of Major General, the highest rank available to a Reserve Officer.

Then First Lieutenant Thurmond volunteered the day war was declared against Germany even though his position as a South Carolina Circuit Judge exempted him from service in World War II. He received a commission in the active Army, became a member of the First U.S. Army and was attached to the 82nd Airborne Division for the Normandy invasion. It was during that action that he sustained an injury for which he was awarded a Purple Heart.

While serving in Europe, Senator THURMOND served in all battles of the First Army, which fought through France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Czechoslovakia, and Germany. In addition to the Purple Heart, he received numerous other awards and commendations for his heroism and valor, including the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal with V device and the Army Commendation Ribbon just to cite a few.

Mr. President, it would be difficult to overstate Senator THURMOND's contribution to the security of our country and our gratitude for his exceptional service. Suffice it to say that he is, perhaps, the single most qualified person ever to serve as the Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and that I am honored to have had the privilege of serving with him for these past 25 years.

I am also grateful for the service and the sacrifices of the soldiers who willingly serve in, and the families who support, the Army Reserve. Their dedication, commitment, and accomplishments are properly noted on this occasion.

Mr. President, I urge Senators to support this resolution and to join me in honoring Senator THURMOND and the soldiers of the United States Army Reserve. It's the right thing to do and I am confident that Senators will agree.

I ask that the letter from Col. Herbert N. Harmon be printed in the RECORD.

The letter follows:

RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, April 14, 1998.

Hon. JESSE HELMS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR HELMS: On April 23, the United States Army Reserve will observe the 90th anniversary of its founding as the first federal Reserve force established by the Congress. During those 90 years the Army Reserve has served proudly and effectively as a full partner in our nation's Army. Indeed, today it is no exaggeration to say that the Army cannot conduct any sustained operation without the support of the Army Reserve. It is appropriate that the contributions of our Army Reserve be recognized on this occasion.

Enclosed is a draft resolution that congratulates the Army Reserve on its 90th birthday; commends the citizen-soldiers of the USAR for their service and sacrifice; and recognizes Senator Strom Thurmond, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and former national president of this association, who served with distinction for 36 years in the Army Reserve, rising to the rank of major general. We ask that you introduce this resolution honoring the Army Reserve and Senator Thurmond.

We thank you for your support of our men and women in uniform and for your support of this resolution honoring the Army Reserve and Senator Thurmond. If we may be of assistance to you in this matter, please let us know.

Sincerely,

HERBERT N. HARMON,
Colonel, USMCR,
National President. ●

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 213) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 213

Whereas the United States Army Reserve was created by statute on April 23, 1908;

Whereas the United States Army Reserve was the first of the Federal reserve forces created by Congress;

Whereas the United States Army Reserve has played a major role in the defense of this country for 90 years;

Whereas many notable Americans have served with distinction in the United States Army Reserve, including Presidents Harry S Truman and Ronald W. Reagan, the current Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Henry H. Shelton, Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Major General William J. Donovan (Director of the Office of Strategic Services during World War II), Drs. Charles H. Mayo and William J. Mayo, and Captain Eddie Rickenbacker;

Whereas the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Strom Thurmond, who received the Purple Heart for injuries received while participating in the Normandy invasion with the 82d Airborne Division on D-Day, served with distinction in the United States Army Reserve for 36 years, rising to the rank of Major General;

Whereas the United States Army Reserve contributed more than 160,000 soldiers to the United States Army during World War I;

Whereas the United States Army Reserve was recognized by General George C. Mar-

shall for its unique and invaluable contributions to the national defense during World War II;

Whereas more than 240,000 soldiers from the United States Army Reserve were called to active duty during the Korean War;

Whereas 35 units of the United States Army Reserve were sent to Vietnam, where they served honorably and well;

Whereas the United States Army Reserve contributed more than 90,000 soldiers to Operations Desert Storm and Desert Shield in 1990 and 1991;

Whereas the United States Army Reserve has contributed more than 70 percent of the reserve soldiers mobilized in support of Operation Joint Endeavor/Joint Guard in Bosnia;

Whereas the United States Army Reserve constitutes a very high percentage of the mission essential combat support and combat service support forces of the Army;

Whereas the Army cannot go to war without the 1,100,000 trained Ready Reserve and Retired Reserve personnel of the United States Army Reserve;

Whereas the United States Army Reserve is a community-based force with over 1,200 facilities in communities across the United States; and

Whereas the United States Army Reserve has made these contributions to the security of our country in return for a very small percentage of the Army budget: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the United States Army Reserve on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of its establishment on April 23, 1908;

(2) recognizes and commends the United States Army Reserve for the selfless and dedicated service of its past and present citizen-soldiers who have preserved the freedom and national security of the United States; and

(3) recognizes Strom Thurmond, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, for 36 years of service with distinction in the United States Army Reserve.

COMMENDING THE GRAND FORKS
HERALD

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 214 submitted earlier today by Senators CONRAD, DORGAN and others.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 214) commending the Grand Forks Herald for its public service to the Grand Forks area and receipt of a Pulitzer Prize.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to, en bloc; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating thereto be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 214) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 214

Whereas the residents of the Grand Forks area in North Dakota and Minnesota experienced the most devastating floods in 500 years during April 1997;

Whereas more than 50,000 residents of the Red River Valley area were severely displaced for months by the flooding;

Whereas the offices of the Grand Forks Herald, whose newspaper has a daily circulation of 37,000, were displaced by the floods and moved to various locations to publish the newspaper, including the University of North Dakota and Manvel Elementary School, and the paper was printed by the St. Paul Pioneer Press of St. Paul, Minnesota, to enable the paper to maintain continuous publication;

Whereas the Grand Forks Herald publisher Mike Maidenberg, editor Mike Jacobs, and more than 70 staff members, whose lives were turned upside down by the floods, never failed to publish an edition of the newspaper during the floods, sometimes hitting a circulation of 117,000 and keeping the community together even though the paper's facilities were totally destroyed;

Whereas the Grand Forks Herald was honored with journalism's most prestigious award, the Pulitzer Prize for public service, for its extraordinary efforts to continue publishing during the severe flooding; and

Whereas the dedication and devotion of the Grand Forks Herald to the community made an extraordinary difference in the lives of many people during the flooding by helping to maintain a sense of stability during this terrible natural disaster: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Grand Forks Herald and its staff for their dedication to community and excellence in public service; and

(2) congratulates the newspaper on being selected to receive one of our Nation's most coveted awards for public service, the Pulitzer Prize.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR
THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1999,
2000, 2001, 2002 AND 2003

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the previously agreed to amendment No. 2180 be modified with the changes that are at the desk and, further, that the modification be agreed to.

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

The previously agreed to amendment (No. 2180), as modified, was agreed to, as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . GENERAL PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF
MARIJUANA FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

It is the sense of the Senate that the provisions of this resolution assume that no funds appropriated by Congress should be used to provide, procure, furnish, fund or support, or to compel any individual, institution or government entity to provide, procure, furnish, fund or support, any item, good, benefit, program or service, for the purpose of the use of marijuana for medicinal purposes, except that this section shall not apply to medical research and investigational new drug programs under the jurisdiction of the Food and Drug Administration.