

It's not fair to say that. The polls keep saying that Americans want universal care. They even say health care is a human right, which of course it isn't. It is, at best, an implied right the way privacy is.

There's a dialectic to being one's brother's keeper. It isn't simply, "Christ asserted it and therefore it's right." It's a living thing. I don't have the credentials to be theological, but I do think that the act of taking care of everybody in our health care system will make us our brother's keeper. It will emancipate us to attack the other enormous problems that we must solve. We can't have people hungry every night. We can't have children uneducated. But we do. We have to stop that. We won't survive otherwise. And nowhere is it written that every society survives. It's written somewhere that they all perish. And we've got all the credentials to go down the road to oblivion—not tomorrow or the next day, but not necessarily very much later. Time is running out.

You are putting health care reform in the context of a much larger moral crisis.

I do see health care reform as crucial to national civic survival. Consider some of the huge problems we have: air pollution, waste disposal, failed schools, homelessness, crime in the streets, hunger. The common denominator is that there are no resources available to solve these problems beyond what's already out there. Then consider health care, which is the biggest problem, and one that affects everybody. Homelessness affects those who have to live around the homeless, and it affects some sensitive people, but otherwise the problem belongs to the people who are homeless—and so on with all the problems I mentioned. But when you get to health, it's everybody's problem—if not today, then tomorrow. And it's the only social problem that we can fix using the resources—manpower, facilities, expenditures—we already have in place.

I don't want to be apocalyptic, but I think the case can be made in terms of the national mood—the polarization, the hate, the despair, the dissatisfaction with the political process—that health care reform offers us our last best chance to restore a sense of civic life and civic responsibility.●

COSPONSORSHIP OF THE BASEBALL PRESERVATION ACT

● Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I lend my support to the National Pastime Preservation Act submitted to the new Congress by Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN and cosponsored by Senator JOHN WARNER.

Once again, Major League Baseball has shown that it does not warrant an exemption from our antitrust laws. Our national pastime has been silenced, with little or no immediate prospect of a resumption in play.

Mr. President, today is perhaps the coldest day of the winter so far this season. On these chilly days, our Nation should be on the verge of anticipating the annual ritual that signals hope of warmer weather on the way; the crack of bats at spring training.

But spring training could be lost. The possibility—which would compound the loss of part of the 1994 regular season and the World Series—underscores the urgency of prompt consideration of the National Pastime Preservation Act.

For Florida, the loss of spring training would result in an estimated loss in tourism dollars of at least \$350 million,

perhaps \$1 billion. In the last several years, communities in Florida have made substantial investments in new and upgraded training facilities for the very clubs that will not be able to play.

This crisis has hurt Florida and America. Clearly, it is time to subject Major League Baseball to the same laws of competition that apply to the rest of business in our country. No other professional sport has an antitrust exemption.

Major League Baseball has used its antitrust exemption to prevent franchise migration to areas more willing to support teams. A consequence of this failure to allow the market to determine franchise location is a wide disparity between franchises. This, in turn, had led to the revenue-sharing proposal to be financed by a ceiling on players' salaries. Thus, the issue which is at the heart of the current controversy—a ceiling on players' salaries—is attributable to a misuse of the antitrust exemption. Additionally, removal of the antitrust exemption would be an incentive to the players to go back to work and continue negotiations.

I urge my colleagues—in the name of restoring our national pastime—to consider and support the legislation to remove baseball's antitrust exemption.●

SPEECH BY U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ARMENIA

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, recently, I read in the news of the Armenian General Benevolent Union, a speech by Ambassador Harry Gilmore, the U.S. Ambassador to Armenia.

Because it has insights into the problems faced in Armenia, I am asking to insert it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the end of these brief remarks.

The United States must exert every effort to see that Armenia and her neighbors, Turkey and Azerbaijan, can live together in peace.

This is in the best interests of Armenia and is in the best interests of Turkey and Azerbaijan.

But there are emotional barriers to achieving this.

While those emotional barriers remain, the people of Armenia struggle.

This speech was given in Los Angeles, on June 14, 1994, to guests attending a fundraising banquet for the American University of Armenia, which I have had the privilege of visiting in Armenia.

The speech follows:

HARRY GILMORE—UNITED STATES
AMBASSADOR TO THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

Distinguished friends and guests of the American University of Armenia, I bring you a story tonight of darkness and light. The darkness you know. Armenia is going through perhaps the most difficult period it has endured since the end of first Republic of Armenia in 1920. The people of Armenia have been living without heat and light, beset by war and economic hardship. But in the middle of the darkness there are some islands of

light—and one of those is the American University of Armenia.

Tonight I want to tell you some of my experiences as the first Ambassador of the United States to the Republic of Armenia. I want to tell you something about what the United States Government is doing in Armenia. And I want to tell you why I believe in the future of Armenia.

Our Embassy in Yerevan, the first foreign Embassy in Armenia, opened in February 1992, in the Hrazdan Hotel. Now we are in the building that once was home of the Young Communist League. We have about fifteen Americans working in our Embassy from the Department of State, USAID, USIA, and the Peace Corps, and about sixty Armenian employees. Plus there are 25 Peace Corps Volunteers in Armenia, with more to come in July.

As you may know, in August 1992 I was first nominated to be Ambassador by President Bush. After the 1992 elections, President Clinton re-nominated me. I was finally confirmed by the Senate in May 1993. I arrived in Yerevan with my wife Carol that same month, one year ago.

I found our diplomats in Yerevan were living, much like the residents of Yerevan, frequently without electricity, heat, or water. There was, and often still is, only about one or two hours of electricity each day. During the first winter, our diplomats often wrote their cables by the light of butane lanterns. One diplomat found that his laptop computer wouldn't start unless he heated it up first on top of his wood stove.

Now we are fortunate to have generators and kerosene heaters in our homes and at the Embassy. Most Armenians are not so lucky. Nuclear physicists are working by candlelight. A factory that used to produce microprocessors is making kerosene stoves. One daily newspaper, *The Voice of Armenia* is being printed on ice-cream wrapping paper. The winter before I arrived, the temperature inside school classrooms was often below freezing. Some classes consisted of little more than jumping up and down to stay warm.

I decided from the beginning that our Embassy should have three goals: first, to help Armenia survive, emphasizing humanitarian assistance; second, to try to help Armenia achieve peace, and an end to its economic isolation; and third, to help Armenia build a democratic government and new free market economy that will allow Armenians to control their own destiny, and guarantee their own future.

HELPING ARMENIA SURVIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Our first job has been to help provide humanitarian aid, so Armenia can survive the economic crises caused by the collapse of the Soviet Union and the war. The Armenian-American community, the Armenian Church and other private donor organizations have been extremely active in these efforts. Soon after the Embassy opened, the U.S. Agency for International Development located its regional office for the Caucasus in Yerevan, and our government got involved in a major way.

Much of our time has been taken up by the logistics of getting wheat and fuel moving to Armenia. I now know more about the Georgian railway system than I ever wanted to know. When U.S. government wheat was stranded in Batumi, in Georgia, because there was no electricity to run the Georgian railways, we chartered diesel locomotives, and provided fuel for them. When there was a shortage of wheat in Armenia, because the trains in Georgia weren't running, we obtained money to buy kerosene and diesel fuel to trade to the Armenian farmers for wheat.