

Now, I suppose it sounds like we are opposed to protecting valuable wetlands. Well, I think the litmus test of that is our vote for the antiswampbusting, antisodbusting provisions in the 1985 farm bill. There were no efforts to repeal those provisions. In fact, even in the 1990 farm bill, there was some expansion in this area.

But I think we ought to be cognizant of the fact that it is not good for agriculture, it is not good for our general economy, and it surely is not conducive to the family farmer. He should not be expected to confront a faceless bureaucrat every so often, with changes in the rules every few years, so that farmers can never be certain if their conduct is allowed under the current regulatory scheme.

I am also opposed to the promulgation of a memorandum of agreement by four Federal agencies that will significantly affect the ability of private property owners to improve their land without the benefit of input from the people affected by the agreement.

My bill basically accomplishes two things. First, it will allow those property owners affected by the memorandum of agreement to have some input through congressional hearings on the wetlands policy. At the very least, Congress should ensure that the concerns of the private owners are heard before they are deprived of the use of their land.

The second purpose of the bill is to stop the bureaucracy from acting based upon the flawed memorandum of agreement. It is my sincere hope that this Congress will reform Federal wetlands policy. This policy should be based upon sound science, recognize the constitutionally protected right of private property, and, above all, institute a large dose of common sense into the program.

And where a real opportunity to instill common sense into this program was missed by the bureaucracy, is when the agreement was not promulgated under the Administrative Procedures Act. That process allows the publishing of whatever the bureaucrat wants to regulate, but it institutes upon them a discipline and a hearing process to make sure that there is input from all segments of the regulated community.

Now, in my State, we do not try to sneak things over on the people. This process of ignoring public input is foreign to the thinking of the common-sense approach of mid-Americans who are law-abiding citizens, who want to work with their Government, who want to keep the economy or the environment sound.

And so I beg for 6 months to slow the process down, to alert the family farmers of America to what is going on. That it is affecting their right to farm, and to do it in a businesslike fashion, and to allow the Agriculture Committee, under the extremely capable leadership of Senator LUGAR, to review this whole process and to work it into the

farm bill. That is just 6 months. Surely there is nothing wrong with that. Nothing is going to happen in the next 6 months that is going to be catastrophic to this whole process. I think that it is a commonsense approach.

So this bill stops the Government from finding new wetlands on farms until this reform can be put in place.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

## MORNING BUSINESS

### DEMOCRATS, GET REAL

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I am pleased today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a thoughtful opinion piece by our colleague, the Senator from Maryland, which appeared in the Washington Post on Sunday, January 22. She presents a road map that I believe can help all Senators, on both sides of the aisle, as we develop our priorities in this new Congress. I ask unanimous consent that Senator MIKULSKI's column be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the column was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Jan. 22, 1995

DEMOCRATS, GET REAL

(By Barbara A. Mikulski)

Democrats need a new attitude and action plan to focus on solving real problems. This attitude and plan must promote a shared national vision to create good jobs and give help to those who work hard, play by the rules and practice self-help. We need to create a new state of mind that—as Americans—we can solve our nation's problems together.

Democrats must stop being angst-addicted. We have too often substituted agonizing for action, and it has paralyzed us. To connect with middle-class Americans, we must think clearly and act decisively. Democrats must focus on the day-to-day needs of everyday Americans—their jobs, families and opportunities. We also need to look at our country's long-term needs. We need to generate jobs with pay worth the effort and education. We need to create a national readiness that is based on competence and character.

Democrats must focus on being politically effective, not necessarily politically correct. We cannot use words from a dated vocabulary. Political labels such as "right," "left," "liberal" and "conservative" have become clichés. Labels and stereotypes that go with them have little meaning.

Being politically effective means helping those who are middle class stay there or do better. Being politically effective means helping those who are not middle class get there through hard work and practicing self-help. Worn-out sound bites about the economy and crime weaken our credibility and play into the hands of those who demonize our ideas by blaming the victim, the government or both.

Democrats must figure out what works. We must be advocates for people and not automatically defend every government program. Let's look at the mission of these programs. When they serve their mission and help people, great. When they don't, let's get rid of them. We cannot be a rescue squad for every line item. Often, the good intentions of good people have gone astray. Tinker Toy reforms ultimately created other problems.

One example is federal housing policy. We thought that if we gave people housing, we would give them opportunity. Begun during the New Deal, most federal housing programs were meant to provide short-term shelter for people temporarily out of work. But a series of complicated rules and boutique programs has rewarded the wrong kind of behavior and made housing projects Zip codes of pathology. Few residents can find work. Crime and substance abuse are high.

Some blame the victim. Some identify with the victim. But Democrat's addition to other people's misery does not solve their problems or substitute for national policy. While we must acknowledge the pain of the impoverished, we must also require them to take charge of their own lives. We must find ways to reward those who work or get into a program for self-sufficiency.

We must ensure that welfare rules do not destroy the family. Democrats should stand up for the family—and that includes men. We need to end the "get the man out of the house" rule, which has pushed men out of the house so a family can qualify for public benefits. Shortsighted intentions have created rules that dismantle families, emasculate men and deny their children a full-time father. Being a dad is more than writing a child-support check.

We've heard a lot about angry voters. Actually, I think voters' anger stems from bewilderment and disillusionment. This bewilderment and disillusionment is based on the fact that their personal experience does not reflect what statistics tell them. People are told that they are fortunate to live in an economy of low unemployment, low inflation and rapid growth. Yet, people are one downsizing away from unemployment, their friends have been laid off, and their standard of living continues to decline. At the same time, people feel less secure in their homes, neighborhoods and workplaces. Children are killing children with guns carried around in school backpacks.

America's future deserves more thought and effort than partisan bidding wars over tax cuts. It deserves more than the pursuit of "faddish" ideas floated by think tanks. Americans deserve real solutions to the complex problems of an increasingly complex world.

Democrats must join together to create this new attitude, both within the Democratic Party and within the country—to reward hard work, family stability and playing by the rules. Together, we can begin to address the very valid concerns Americans have about their futures, the futures of their families and the future of their country.

### AUSCHWITZ IS SYNONYMOUS WITH EVIL

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, perhaps more than any other word, Auschwitz is synonymous with evil.

Fifty years ago today, Russian soldiers liberated Auschwitz.

The horrors of Auschwitz are incomprehensible and undecipherable.

Over 1 million people lost their lives at Auschwitz—the largest of the Nazi death camps. Ninety percent were Jews. Hundreds of thousands were children.

Auschwitz represented the German's campaign to exterminate a people—the Jews. They almost succeeded—killing two out of three Jews in Europe.

As a Polish-American, I carry the images of Auschwitz in my heart.

The Germans considered all Poles to be an inferior race. After Poland was conquered, German authorities expelled much of the native Polish population from regions of the newly annexed territories. Polish cities were given German names and German settlers were colonized on Polish land. In occupied Poland, the Nazi governor, Hans Frank, proclaimed: "Poles will become slaves in the German Reich."

The Nazis set out to destroy Polish culture. Thousands of Polish teachers, politicians, university professors, and artists were executed or sent to Nazi concentration camps. Catholic priests were among the main targets of Nazi mass murder in Poland.

In fact, Auschwitz was created as an internment camp for Polish dissidents. And thousands of Poles were murdered alongside the Jews in Auschwitz.

Many Poles risked their lives to save Jews:

Irena Sendler was a young social worker in Warsaw. She used her position to smuggle 200 Jewish children out of the ghetto to safe houses. In 1943, Sendler was arrested by the gestapo, brutally tortured and condemned to death. On the day of her execution, she was freed with the help of the Jewish underground.

Irena Adamowicz, a Polish Catholic, aided in establishing contacts between the Jewish Underground and the main Polish resistance organization.

Jan Karksi, who, while working for the Polish Government in exile, was one of the few outsiders to visit the Warsaw Ghetto. He appealed to the allies to do something.

These are just a few examples. But as a Polish-American, it pains me to know that these brave patriots were a minority. The majority of Poles, like the majority of Europeans, were neither killers nor victims. Most merely stood by, neither collaborating, nor coming to the aid of the victims. This passivity amounted to acquiescence.

Eli Weisel, a survivor of Auschwitz, visited Auschwitz 25 years after the liberation. He wrote:

I hadn't realized how near the village was. I had thought of it as worlds distant from the camp. But the villagers could see what was happening behind the barbed wire, could hear the music as the labor details trudged to work and back again. How did they manage to sleep at night? How could they go to mass on Sunday, attend weddings, laugh with their children, while a few paces away human beings despaired of the human race.

Many years later, Eli Weisel was awarded the Nobel Prize. This week he led the American delegation to Auschwitz.

As a Polish-American, I traveled to Poland in the late 1970's. I was a Congresswoman. And I wanted to see my heritage. I went to the small village where my family came from. It was a very moving and historic experience.

But I also wanted to see the dark side of my history, and I went to Auschwitz.

In touring Auschwitz, it was an incredibly moving experience to go through the gate, to see the sign, to go

to see the chambers. I went to a cell that had been occupied by Father Kolbe, a Catholic priest, who gave his life for a Jewish man there.

And then, for those of you who don't know, I'm a social worker, I've been a child abuse worker and I don't flinch.

But then I got half way through that tour and I came to a point in that tour where I saw the bins with glasses and the children's shoes, and this 40-something year old Congresswoman could not go on.

I became unglued. I had to remove myself from the small tour, go off into a private place in Auschwitz, cry in a way that shook my very soul. And when I left there, I thought, now I really know why we need an Israel.

And that is why I will fight so hard to ensure the survival of Israel. I know its importance. I know why it exists.

I also know why it is so important for us educate our young people—about the effects of hatred, about the importance of history.

Several years ago, I helped my friend Mark Talisman to create a living memorial to the Jews of Poland—called Project Judaica. Through its cultural center, its international education programs, and its rescue of Jewish artifacts, Project Judaica seeks to educate people about the rich history of the Polish Jews. Project Judaica's Center for Jewish History and Culture is in Krakow, near the village my family is from.

In closing, I would like to read the words of Eli Weisel:

Never shall I forget that night, the first night in camp, which has turned my life into one long night, seven times cursed and seven times sealed. Never shall I forget that smoke. Never shall I forget the faces of the children, whose bodies I saw turned into wreaths of smoke beneath a silent blue sky. Never shall I forget those flames which consumed my faith forever.

Never shall I forget that nocturnal silence which deprived me, for all eternity, of the desire to live. Never shall I forget those moments which murdered my God and my soul and turned my dreams to dust. Never shall I forget these things, even if I am condemned to live as long as God himself.

Mr. President, 50 years after the liberation of Auschwitz, let us pledge never to forget. And let us honor those who died in the holocaust by fighting against bigotry, hate crimes, and intolerance.

U.S. ARMY STAFF SGT. CARL A. CLEMENT A NEW HAMPSHIRE HERO

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to salute U.S. Army Staff Sgt. Carl A. Clement, from Sunapee, NH, who died January 10, 1995, from injuries suffered in an automobile accident while serving his country in South Korea.

The accident that took the life of this fine young man was a terrible tragedy for his family and for the State of New Hampshire. Carl was born in Newport, NH. He is the son of Charles

and Mary Clement and graduated from Sunapee High School in 1983, where he received the outstanding athlete award. Carl was married to Sandra Clement, of Lawton, OK. They have two daughters, Jacqueline Amalia and Pamela Megan Clement.

Carl joined the Army on July 5, 1983, and he was stationed at Fort Sill in OK, prior to his tour of duty in Korea. He left for Korea in March 1994 where he served as a generator mechanic. The Clement family can be proud of Carl and his service to the United States. Carl was an outstanding soldier, devoted family man, and trusted friend.

As a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, I am honored to have represented Staff Sgt. Clement and his family in the U.S. Senate. Sergeant Carl Clement joins a distinguished list of New Hampshire patriots who have given their lives in the service of their country.

#### WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE?— THE VOTERS SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, as of the close of business on Thursday, January 26, the Federal debt stood at \$4,801,405,175,294.28 meaning that on a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,226.22 as his or her share of that debt.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL TO RAISE THE MINIMUM WAGE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the attached Las Vegas Sun article by Nevada's former Governor Mike O'Callaghan on President Clinton's proposal to raise the minimum wage be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STOP WHINING; PAY WORKERS

Whine, whine, whine.

The sky is going to fall in if the minimum wage is raised. If you listen to the Republican-led whine choir, it assures us that small businesses will collapse and thousands of teenage hamburger flippers will be fired if the minimum wage rises from \$4.25 to \$5 an hour.

Let's be honest, any business today that doesn't have the ability to pay its workers \$5 an hour probably should collapse if it hasn't already. You can't convince a thinking American that the newly suggested minimum wage will do anything but help the working poor and, in the long run, improve the economy. A quick glance at past minimum wage increases will show that they have been a plus, not a negative, for the working poor and the economy.

I was proud of President Bill Clinton when he said in his State of the Union address:

"Members of Congress have been here less than a month; 28 days into the new year, every member of Congress will have earned as much in congressional salary as a minimum-wage worker makes all year long."

Earlier, he had pointed out that there are "2½ million Americans, often women with children," who now work for \$4.25 an hour.