

was the first formal statement calling attention to the loss of industrial jobs in New York. The idea of measuring these matters was an aspect of the poverty program, and it was pleasing to find that our intentions had not been lost on those who followed.

Unfortunately, the task was not done with sufficient vigor. Various Government agencies were simply asked where their money went, and the matter was left at that. Because New York is the banking center of the world, huge amounts of Federal moneys are deposited there, although they are actually in transit elsewhere. No matter: vast sums of foreign aid, payments by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and similar transfers were being recorded as Federal outlays in New York.

As you may know, Mr. President, each year that I have been in the Senate I have issued a report I call the "Fisc" which measures the balance of payments between New York and the Federal Government. You can imagine my surprise—back when the finances not only of New York City, but of the State, as well, were shaky—that the data, such as they were, suggested that New York ran a balance of payments surplus.

Well, we discovered a phantom \$14 billion in Federal outlays nominally attributed to New York. When these sums were subtracted from the total, we discovered a large and unmistakably serious deficit in New York's balance of payments. A deficit that persists to this day.

We got to the point where we had tidied up the data. It took some doing. Looking back, if a general judgment may be offered of the period, the Community Services Administration was interested and helpful. The Treasury Department, on the other hand, was aloof and impervious—equally to reason or change. In the end, we turned to the Tax Foundation, a private organization, as our source for data on tax payments, inasmuch as the Treasury Department refused to tell us then—and still will not tell us—where it gets its money.

And then the new administration came and decided to discontinue the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds series. It was stopped in order to conceal trends and mute argument.

We protested, and we enacted Public Law 97-326, the Consolidated Federal Funds Report Act of 1982, which directed the Census Bureau to track allocable Federal expenditures. The Census Bureau does a marvelous job. Its Consolidated Federal Funds Report and Federal Expenditures by State report are available on CD-ROM now, containing 10 years' worth of data. It's marvelous.

Mr. President, the ACIR does important, if largely unheralded, work. And we stand on the brink of terminating it. This is a mistake which we will regret. I realize the provision is identical to the conferees' agreement on the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill.

But that bill is an unresolved matter. Neither the House nor the Senate has approved the conference report, and even if we were to do that, there is no guarantee the administration would sign it. There is a chance, albeit slim, to correct the mistake.

Mr. President, getting back to my first principle of public affairs, Lord Kelvin stated it best:

When you can measure what you are speaking about, and express it in numbers, you know something about it; but when you cannot measure it, when you cannot express it in numbers, your knowledge is of a meager and unsatisfactory kind: it may be the beginning of knowledge, but you have scarcely, in your thoughts, advanced to the stage of science.

Mr. President, without the ACIR, our knowledge of important matters will never be anything more than meager. The action we are about to take will harm our capacity to govern effectively.●

TRIBUTE TO AGRI-MARK-CABOT COOPERATIVE

● Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, today I rise to congratulate and pay tribute to the members of the Agri-Mark/Cabot Cooperative. On November 13, 1995, the hardworking Agri-Mark framers dedicate the newly renovated state-of-the art cheddar cheese production facility in Middlebury, VT.

For over 75 years Cabot Creamery has produced superior dairy products from local Vermont farms. Today, only the size of Cabot has changed. Farmers from throughout New England and New York have joined the farmers from Vermont with great pride in producing the highest quality products. Farm fresh milk will be churned into Cabot's award-winning cheeses for stores throughout the country and around the globe.

Mr. President, Cabot products are in high demand. Cabot's special detail to quality gives their products the edge over the competition. In fact, Cabot's own sharp cheddar was acclaimed the best cheddar in the country by the U.S. Cheese Makers Association in Green Bay, WI. That's right, even the competition agrees that Cabot farmers produce the best. In addition to the overwhelming satisfaction of real cheddar lovers, just this year Cabot's Vermont cheddar won first place at the American Cheese Society's annual contest.

Throughout my years in Congress, I have been proud to represent the Vermont dairy farmer. I have worked to protect farmer income, bring stability to the dairy industry, and preserve Vermont's agricultural landscape. This investment of money and sweat from the farmers of Agri-Mark/Cabot comes at a time when Congress is making sweeping changes to the Government's involvement with the dairy industry. I am confident that the farmers of Agri-Mark/Cabot will adapt to the changes of the industry, becom-

ing more efficient, competitive, and productive. I will continue to give the support that the farmers deserve and respect in Congress to allow them to succeed.

Mr. President, I join with the 1,800 Agri-Mark/Cabot farmers in a "Milk Toast to the Future." One hundred years from today, the farmers of Agri-Mark will open a time capsule. In it they will find the past that helped build the future. The dedicated members of this farmer owned cooperative believe that their hard work in the first 75 years is the key to the success in the next 100 years. We must all work together and recognize the value of the family farm to our State and our country. Vermont's farms will survive and remain the backbone of Vermont's heritage.●

AN 80TH BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE TO SARGENT SHRIVER

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute today to Sargent Shriver, my dear friend for whom I have the utmost respect and admiration, on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

It is rare, in this day and age, to be able to say that a person has truly made the world a better place in which to live. But that is a fitting description of Sargent Shriver. A man of stellar character, faithful devotion, and tireless energy, Sargent Shriver has led a life of philanthropy, compassion, and public service.

Born on this day in 1915, Sargent Shriver earned both his undergraduate and law degrees from Yale University. In 1953, he married Eunice Kennedy—and I say to my good friend Eunice today, she could not have married a better man. Shriver has, at different points in his life, played the roles of Navy serviceman, Newsweek journalist, Merchandise Mart general manager, Chicago Board of Education commissioner, public servant, vice presidential candidate, and Ambassador to France.

But the roles in which Sargent Shriver truly shined are those for which he is best known. In 1961, Sargent Shriver became the chief organizer and first director of the Peace Corps, establishing an organization that would come to the aid of foreign communities needing medical, educational, and technical assistance, while giving millions of Americans the opportunity to share knowledge and culture with those around the world. It was not easy—the critics were numerous and vocal—but he pressed on and the Peace Corps became one of the hallmarks of the Kennedy Administration. Mr. President, Sargent Shriver deserves the gratitude of every American for his work in this capacity. I must add my personal thanks to him, for my own service in the Peace Corps profoundly affected my life.

But Sargent Shriver's commitment to those most in need did not end there. Leading President Johnson's War on Poverty, Shriver ushered in

many of the Great Society programs that made the American dream a reality for so many families—programs that continue to bring so much to so many.

And now that he is 80, Mr. President, Sargent Shriver's altruism is far from faded, but rather is as strong as ever. Since 1984, Shriver has served as president, and since 1990, chairman of the board, of Special Olympics International, which was founded by his wife, Eunice. I was privileged to see the glorious results of Eunice's and Sargent's tireless efforts on behalf of this fine organization this past summer, when the State of Connecticut hosted the Special Olympic Games.

It has been said, Mr. President, that a true leader is one who develops leadership in others—one who wants to see every individual succeed to the best of their ability, even if those achievements surpass his own. Through his stewardship of both the Peace Corps and the Special Olympics, Sargent Shriver has sought to encourage and develop the unique talents, energies, and abilities of all individuals, proving that he is indeed among the true leaders of our time.

Mr. President, Sargent Shriver is a humanitarian, an advocate, a public servant, and a leader whose contributions to his country and to his fellow man will endure throughout the ages. I am proud to call him my friend, and I wish him and Eunice all the best on this very special birthday. ●

COMMENDING THE UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 193, submitted earlier today by Senator HATCH.

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

The clerk will state the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 193) deploring individuals who deny the historical reality of the Holocaust and commending the vital, ongoing work of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to join the Senior Senator from Utah in support of the Hatch-Lautenberg Resolution which condemns individuals who deny the historical reality of the Holocaust. It also commends the vital, tireless work of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum. I urge my colleagues to join us in approving the resolution, affirming that this distinguished body, the U.S. Senate, denounces those who deny that the Holocaust occurred.

Mr. President, more than 50 years ago, Adolf Hitler mounted his system-

atic effort to destroy whole populations—including the Jewish people, gypsies, the disabled, Poles, homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, Soviet POW's and political dissidents. Six million Jews and five million others were murdered. That is a historical fact proven by detailed records kept by the Nazis. Our duty to the survivors of the Holocaust and to those who died on the trains, in the fields, and in the gas chambers is to make sure that their story is told from generation to generation. We must study and reflect on the atrocities of the Nazis, in order to make sure that this dark chapter of history is never repeated.

Mr. President, we have reason to be concerned. A recent poll found that 22 percent of Americans think that it is possible one of the most horrifying events in the history of the world never occurred. Even before the end of World War II, anti-Semitic groups worked to create the illusion that the Holocaust was nothing more than a myth. These individuals, bent on their own agenda of hatred, often pass themselves off as scholars and historians, and their findings as fact, they dispute all personal accounts and physical evidence as mere propaganda. Their allegations are astounding when you consider how well the Holocaust is documented.

In recent years, these individuals have moved from the confines of hate groups and other anti-Semitic organizations to our colleges and universities. On campuses nationwide, in ads placed in university newspapers, they spread their propaganda, lies, and falsehoods in the hope of selling their claims. We must not allow groups attacking the Holocaust to gain ground or respect, nor can we allow the existence of the Holocaust to be made a subject of debate. But most important, we can not let the memory of 11 million people fade from our memories.

One of the most important tools we in combating those who would deny the Holocaust is viewing firsthand the horrors that took place in the concentration camps. This was the core concept of a living museum, where visitors could not only walk through and view exhibits, but actually feel them. In 1993, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum opened its doors to the world. Since then, over 5 million visitors have passed through its doors with over two-thirds of those being non-Jews.

I am honored to serve on the memorial council and to be involved in the planning and management of the museum. In this capacity I have met and toured the museum with a number of Holocaust survivors. The stories of these survivors speak volumes of the horror and the stark reality of this event. I find it unimaginable that anyone could view such a collection without a heartfelt feeling of loss for what the victims and their families endured.

Mr. President, I commend the individuals whose vision made the museum a reality. The survivors and families of those lost have shared their stories in

a collection that teaches all that are willing to learn about the Holocaust. The building, in the shadow of the Washington and Jefferson Memorials, is a testament to the existence of one of the most tragic events in the history of the world. By acknowledging that the Holocaust did happen, and by educating these nonbelievers, can we help ensure that it will never happen again.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

So the resolution (S. Res. 193) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 193

Whereas the Holocaust is a basic fact of history, the denial of which is no less absurd than the denial of the occurrence of the Second World War;

Whereas the Holocaust—the systematic, state-sponsored mass murders by Nazi Germany of 6,000,000 Jews, alongside millions of others, in the name of a perverse racial theory—stands as one of the most ferociously heinous state acts the world has ever known; and

Whereas those who promote the denial of the Holocaust do so out of profound ignorance or for the purpose of furthering anti-Semitism and racism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) deplores the persistent, ongoing and malicious efforts by some persons in this country and abroad to deny the historical reality of the Holocaust; and

(2) commends the vital, ongoing work of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, which memorializes the victims of the Holocaust and teaches all who are willing to learn profoundly compelling and universally resonant moral lessons.

HISTORIC CHATTAHOOCHEE COMPACT AMENDMENT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 218, S. 848.

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

The clerk will state the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 848) to grant the consent of Congress to an amendment of the Historic Chattahoochee compact between the States of Alabama and Georgia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read the third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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