

just fine. But the Senator from South Dakota and I come from States that are sparsely populated, and we often, especially in the area of transportation, suffer the consequences of a deregulated environment in which, without competition, they extract prices that are unreasonable.

I used an example of the airline industry in the Commerce Committee that the Senator from South Dakota will recall. I held up a picture of a big Holstein milk cow, called Salem Sue. It is the world's largest cow. It happens to be metal, but it is the largest cow. It sits on a hill about 25 or 30 miles from the airport in Bismarck, ND, if you drive down Interstate 94. I pointed out, if you get on a plane here in Washington, DC—and I admit, there are probably not a lot of folks who have an urgent desire to go see the world's largest cow just for the sake of going to see the largest cow—but if your desire is to go from Washington, DC, to see the world's largest Holstein cow, 30 miles from the Bismarck airport, you will pay more money for that trip than if you get on an airplane in Washington, DC, and fly to London to see Big Ben.

Or, let us decide you want to see Mickey Mouse and decide to fly to Disneyland in Los Angeles. You fly twice as far and pay half as much as getting on an airplane here and flying to Bismarck. Question: Why would that be? Answer: Because we do not have substantial competition. We do not have the kind of competition in the airline industry that you have if you are in Chicago or Los Angeles. There, if you show up at the airport you have dozens of choices, all competing against each other, and the result is attractive choices at lower prices. But, with deregulation in the airline industry, we have fewer carriers, fewer choices, and higher prices.

Now, deregulation is not always a boon to areas of the country that are sparsely populated. When you talk about deregulation with respect to railroad carriers, you must find a way, it seems to me, to provide protections for consumers. My concern about all of this is that the consumers be afforded an opportunity to have a price in the open market system or the free market system that is a fair price. We can foresee circumstances, and we have already seen some in this country, where the prices charged in areas where there is not substantial competition are prices far above those that should be charged.

I mentioned earlier that my amendment is not directed at any carrier or any company or any merger. I mentioned I was interested in the telecommunications legislation, and I rose to offer an amendment including the Department of Justice there. I also have been involved in similar issues.

About 3 weeks ago, I asked the Banking Committee in the Senate to hold hearings on bank mergers. This is not a newfound interest of mine. I was on a program awhile back and they asked me about my interests in having hear-

ings on bank mergers. We were talking about a specific merger where two very large banks were combining and merging to be a much, much larger bank. They said, "Does that not make sense? Two banks become one and you are able to get rid of a lot of overhead and lay off 6,000 or 8,000 people. Does it not make sense to be more efficient?"

I said, "Following that logic, it makes sense to have only one bank in America, just one. That way you do not have any duplication. Of course, you do not have any competition either."

Following this to its extreme, this notion of efficiency without caring much about what it does to the free marketplace and without caring much about what violation occurs to the issue of competition, I suppose you could make a case that in every industry the fewer companies the better, because the fewer companies the more efficient you are going to become. You can lay off people. Of course, it would not be very efficient for consumers, because you can then engage in predatory pricing and no one can do very much about it.

The point I am making is, I am not here because of a railroad or a merger. I have been involved in the issue of bank mergers, calling for hearings at the Senate Banking Committee in recent weeks on that. I have been on the floor on several other merger issues. I hope that the Senate will take a look at this and decide this makes sense. If it does not, at the next opportunity I will again raise this issue.

Frankly, there are not many people in the Senate, or the House, for that matter, who care to talk much about antitrust issues. First of all, it puts most people to sleep. You know, it is better than medicine to put people to sleep. Nobody cares much about it. Nobody understands it much. It is, to some people, just plain theory. But, if you are a shipper and you are somewhere along the line someplace and the company that has captured the competition and is now the only opportunity for you to ship says to you, "By the way, here is my price; if you do not like it, tough luck," all of a sudden, this has more meaning than theory.

If you are a traveler on an airline and you have no competition when you used to, but now the only remaining carrier that bought its competition and became one says to you, "By the way, here is my price; if you do not like it, do not travel," then this is more than theory.

That is what persuades me to believe that in a free market system, if you preach competition but do not care very much about whether meaningful competition exists, or whether we have adequate enforcement of antitrust standards, then in my judgment you do no favor to the free market economy.

I hope people will consider this on its merits and consider that it would be wise for our country and for public policy to ask that this legislation be amended with the amendment I have offered, along with Senator BOND.

THE BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, more than 3 years ago I began these daily reports to the Senate to make a matter of record the exact Federal debt as of close of business the previous day.

As of the close of business Tuesday, November 28, the Federal debt stood at exactly \$4,989,008,629,825.32. On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,938.36 as his or her share of the Federal debt.

It is important to recall, Mr. President, that the Senate this year missed an opportunity to approve a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Regrettably, the Senate failed by one vote in that first attempt to bring the Federal debt under control.

There will be another opportunity in the months ahead to approve such a Constitutional amendment.

THE RETIREMENT OF WILLIAM F. RAINES, JR.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, William F. Raines, Jr., the administrative assistant to the Architect of the Capitol, is retiring on November 30, 1995, after 43 years of Federal service. Bill began his career with the Office of the Architect of the Capitol as a personnel clerk in February 1956. He steadily advanced in various jobs and in October, 1973, was appointed to the position of administrative assistant to George M. White, the Architect of the Capitol.

As the Architect's administrative assistant, Bill was the management official responsible for that office's human resources, accounting, and procurement divisions and the flag office, and for oversight of the operations of the Senate Restaurants. He also served as the coordinator of the superintendents and supervising engineers of the various buildings under the Architect's jurisdiction, as well as the Capitol grounds. In addition to these duties, Bill acted as adviser and counselor to the Architect and, in effect, served as Mr. White's chief of staff.

Bill was born in Henderson, NC, and attended Henderson High School. He completed his studies at Henderson Business College in July 1955. Prior to his employment with the Architect's Office, Bill worked for Southeastern Construction Co. and Harriet Cotton Mills. He served with the U.S. Coast Guard from February 1952, to August 1954.

Throughout his 43 years of Federal service and especially during the 40 years he served in the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, Bill Raines has distinguished himself as an excellent employee. He has received numerous letters of appreciation and recognition which attest to this fact. His dedication to fulfilling his duties and responsibilities and the exemplary professional manner in which he served will stand as a lasting memory for those who worked with him.

On behalf of Chairman WARNER and the members of the Rules Committee, I wish to extend to Bill Raines our gratitude for his years of service. To Bill and his wife, Myrtle, we extend our best wishes and good health in their retirement years.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF IDEA

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, today marks the 20th anniversary of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act, now known as the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). I was proud to serve on the committee that approved IDEA in 1975, and I am proud of its successes in the past two decades.

For millions of children with disabilities, IDEA has meant the difference between exclusion and participation, between dependence and independence, between lost potential and learning.

Before IDEA was enacted in 1975, young people with disabilities were often shut away and condemned to life without hope. In 1975, 4 million handicapped children did not receive the help they needed to succeed in school—either because their disabilities were undetected or because schools did not offer the services they needed. Virtually no disabled preschoolers received services. A million school-aged children with disabilities were excluded from public school.

Now, as a result of IDEA, every State in the Nation offers a free appropriate public education to the 5 million children with disabilities, and provides early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities.

In the early 1970's, 95,000 children with disabilities lived in institutional settings. Today, fewer than 6,000 are institutionalized.

Only 33 percent of people with disabilities who grew up before IDEA were competitively employed within 5 years after leaving school. Today, nearly 60 percent of young men and women with disabilities become productive, tax-paying members of society.

In some respects, as we know, IDEA has fallen short. Too many students with disabilities drop out of school and have a high risk of unemployment. Some get in trouble with the law and spend a significant amount of time in jail. Enrollment of students with disabilities in college is still too low.

We need to be more vigilant in our mission to make sure that all these children grow up with the skills they need to get a job and live independently.

Legislation to reauthorize IDEA will be considered by Congress in the coming months, and I look forward to working closely with colleagues on both sides of the aisle to achieve these important goals. The best way for all of us to honor the law's success is to rededicate ourselves to making it even more effective in the future.

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY DUI TASK FORCE

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I am pleased to take this opportunity to recognize the Yellowstone County DUI task force in my State, Montana. They have been selected by the National Commission Against Drunk Driving to receive their eleventh annual citizen activist award on December 4, 1995.

The accomplishments of the Yellowstone County DUI task force are twofold. Not only did they continue their educational activities, they also worked with State leaders to form a legislative agenda to curb drunk driving. The results of their efforts are apparent. Our State now boasts the most comprehensive DUI legislative package ever passed in a single legislative session.

I would also like to recognize three members of the Yellowstone County DUI task force who were instrumental in bringing about their organization's accomplishments: Diane Stanley, Peter Stanley, and Angie Bentz. They, along with many other tireless workers, have earned the recognition of this body. Congratulations and good work.

THE DEATH OF THE REVEREND DR. RICHARD C. HALVERSON

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, our long-time Senate Chaplain and dear friend, Dr. Richard C. Halverson, has passed away, just 8½ months after his retirement. He retired in March, after more than 14 years of distinguished service to this body. During his tenure as our Chaplain, Dr. Halverson proved himself over and over again not only to be a comforting spiritual guide, but an understanding, knowledgeable counselor. His ministry and support helped us immeasurably as we wrestled with difficult personal, political and policy issues.

Dick Halverson was superb at arranging for guest Chaplains, thereby giving wide representations to the many diverse religious faiths and denominations in our Nation. As Chaplain, he provided pastoral services for Members and our staffs—in particular to staffs, policemen. Every conceivable person that worked in the Senate felt his influence, knew him as a friend. He was a tremendous help to them in their personal problems. His soothing countenance and understanding manner made us feel more at home here in Washington.

Sworn in on February 2, 1981, the Reverend Dr. Richard Halverson was the 60th Senate Chaplain. A native of North Dakota, he was a graduate of Wheaton College and the Princeton Theological Seminary. He held honorary doctoral degrees from Wheaton and Gordon Colleges, and served churches in Kansas City, MO; Coalinga and Hollywood, CA; and for 23 years at his last pastorate at the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Bethesda, MD.

Dr. Halverson was deeply involved as an associate in the international pray-

er breakfast movement in Washington, and I had the personal pleasure of working directly with him on this project during the time he served here in the Senate. He was involved with the prayer breakfast for almost 40 years. He also served as chairman of the board of World Vision and president of Concern Ministries, and authored several books, including "A Day at a Time," "Be Yourself . . . and God's," "Between Sundays," "No Greater Power," and "We the People."

Richard Halverson was an outstanding example of why the Senate has always had a chaplain. He was completely devoted to the Senate and we are grateful for his many years of service. We appreciate him, we will miss him, and we extend our sincerest condolences to his wife Doris, his son Chris, and all their family. Dr. Halverson left his mark on this body, and it is not the same without him. The Senate is better for having had his guidance and wisdom for 14 years, and the Nation and world are better for having had him for all the years of his life. He was a true blessing.

TRIBUTE TO CHAPLAIN HALVERSON

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, last night the U.S. Senate lost one of its greatest servants. Dr. Halverson left us in bodily presence but his spiritual legacy will remain eternal. For 14 years, Dr. Halverson provided guidance and counsel to the Senate as its Chaplain, continually reminding us of the true meaning of leadership. For Dr. Halverson a true leader was first a servant. He reminded us each and every day, as he strolled these halls, of what it means to serve the people around you.

I have said before that Dr. Halverson was one of the most Christlike men I have ever known, and today that sentiment has not changed. Even in failing health, he continued his ministries right to the very end. Those of you who remember him, recall his humble spirit, his compassionate heart, and his penetrating intellect. All of these qualities were supplemented with an uncanny ability to address complex issues with an insightful simplicity that cut to the core of an issue, illuminating the vital components so that even a child could understand.

Dr. Halverson will be profoundly missed. He will be missed by the Senators, but this mournful occasion will impact all who are involved in the business of Congress. Dr. Halverson was not just a pastor to the hundred men and women who serve in this body, but he was a pastor to the police officers, to the custodians, to the food service workers, to everyone who was fortunate to cross his path. He ministered to all he encountered, indiscriminate of position, background, and stature. He genuinely loved everyone. I cannot recall him ever uttering an ill word toward anyone.

I am deeply saddened by this great loss. Dr. Halverson was my close friend