

amendment is demeaning, unfair, and I say insulting to the civilian merchant mariner of the United States of America.

In World War II, I had the great honor and privilege of serving my country, and it is true that my pay, even as that of a captain, was less than that of most of the merchant mariners. But as a result of my injury, for the rest of my life, I will receive a pension. The merchant mariner who was injured in World War II is not receiving that pension. As a result of my service in the military, I received the bountiful gift of this Nation, the GI Bill of Rights. I received my law degree and my baccalaureate through the GI Bill of Rights. The merchant mariner who served during World War II did not receive the GI Bill of Rights. And because of my injury, Mr. President—and this sounds rather facetious—in order to assist me in my mobility throughout the neighborhood, my country gave me a car, an automobile. The disabled merchant mariner did not receive a car. Today, as a result of my injury in World War II, my wife and I receive full medical benefits for the rest of our lives. The merchant mariner doesn't receive that.

As a result of that, understandably, the merchant mariner said this will never happen again. So, since then, they have organized and they have said, "Though we cannot get the GI Bill, nor can we get lifetime pensions and hospitalization and dependents' benefits, we are going to insist that if we are going to stand in harm's way and risk our lives, we should be covered."

Mr. President, we are, by this amendment, comparing apples to coconuts—apples and oranges look alike in some cases, but this is apples and coconuts. I hope that at the appropriate time tomorrow morning—whatever my leader wishes to do—we will dispose of this with an overwhelming vote, because this is not fair. It is insulting to our merchant mariners.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, unfortunately, the amendment that the Senator from Iowa has offered deals with another situation. Under this bill before the Senate, the U.S. Government will pay a flat fee for the use of the vessel fully crewed. What the ship-owners pay the crew is a private matter. It will not affect the payment at all.

As I said in my opening statement, the problem with the Persian Gulf, Desert Shield and Desert Storm, was we had to go to get foreign shipping. And in most instances, the premiums extracted were 50 percent of the total cost, not just the crew cost. In some instances, it was double the charter price. In spite of that, crews refused to enter the war zone.

Now, the Senator's amendment deals with something that happened in the past, which would not be the situation in the future with regard to this bill. But even with regard to what happened

under Desert Shield/Desert Storm, I think the Senator forgets that we recovered the cost of our participation in that crisis, that war, from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. This wasn't taxpayer cost that the Senator was talking about at all.

So, as I indicated, if we had had an agreement, I would not make a motion to table.

I now move to table the amendment. Under the leader's direction, there will be no vote on that tonight. The vote will occur tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into a period of routine morning business so that we can bring about the closing of this day, and we will continue on this bill tomorrow morning following a vote on my motion to table.

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

Mr. BYRD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SENATE LIBRARY

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, Shakespeare wrote in *The Tempest*, "My library was dukedom large enough." With those few words he expressed the satisfaction, fulfillment and power available through the knowledge recorded and preserved in a well-stocked library.

With those thoughts in mind, I rise to pay tribute to the 125th anniversary of the establishment of the Senate's own "dukedom," the Senate Library.

The Library of the Senate is a legislative and general reference library that provides a wide variety of information services to Senate offices in a prompt and timely fashion.

It maintains a comprehensive collection of congressional and governmental publications, and of materials relating to the specialized information needs of the Senate: government and politics, history, political biography, economics, international relations and other topics. The Library's resources and services are dedicated to providing the Members of the Senate and their staffs with critically needed information on issues affecting legislative deliberation and decisionmaking.

The origins of the Senate Library can be traced back as early as 1792 when the Senate, then meeting in Philadelphia, directed the Secretary "to procure, and deposit in his office, the laws of the several states, for the use of the Senate," as well as maps of the country. During the first half of the nineteenth century, the Chief Clerk of the Senate added to these materials by collecting copies of the bills, resolutions and reports of each Congress. By the end of the 1850's, the need for a library

to maintain this collection had become evident; efforts to establish the library culminated in resolutions in 1870 to designate rooms to be fitted—and I quote from the *Senate Journal*—"to hold and arrange for the convenience of the Senate books and documents now in charge of the Secretary of the Senate."

Let me say that again: "to hold and arrange for the convenience of the Senate books and documents now in charge of the Secretary of the Senate."

The first librarian to be appointed was George S. Wagner, who officially commenced his duties on July 1, 1871.

While today's Senate Library continues to maintain the core collection of legislative materials that necessitated its establishment 125 years ago, its operations have been transformed by modern technology. The current Senate Librarian, Roger K. Haley, is a veteran of 32 years in the library, and he has witnessed the transition from a completely paper-based service to one that now relies as well on electronic databases, the Internet, and microform. Another significant change occurring over the last twenty years has been the growth in professional staffing in response to the more diverse and sophisticated information needs of Senate patrons.

More than half of the current library staff of 22 consists of highly skilled librarians trained to meet the special requirements of Senate offices. This dedicated team performs an outstanding job in responding quickly to the some 70,000 inquiries that were received last year.

It is a pleasure for me to take this opportunity to commend the Senate Library for its vital service to the Senate and to extend a warm congratulations as it celebrates its 125th anniversary year.

Thomas Carlyle wrote that, "All that mankind has done, thought, gained or been: it is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books."

Especially in this day and age when our Nation faces the turmoil of dramatic, far-reaching change, the knowledge, wisdom, and experience available to us through the source of an extensive and efficient in-house library is critical to helping us make considered judgments.

I thank all of the fine personnel involved with the Senate Library for helping us to light the corridors of our minds so that we may better lead the way for our Nation.

Mr. President, I know of no Senator—I would not have any reason to know if there were—any Senator who calls upon the Senate library more than I call upon it, more than my staff and I lean upon it and depend upon it. And I want to express my gratitude to the people in the Senate library who always respond so courteously and are so cooperative.

So there is a list of 16 persons who have served the Senate as Librarian

since 1871. And I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD.

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

LIBRARIANS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

George S. Wagner, 1871-1875.
George F. Dawson, 1875-1879.
P. J. Pierce, 1879-1884.
George M. Weston, 1884-1887.
Alonzo W. Church, 1887-1906.
James M. Baker, 1898-1901¹.
Cliff Warden, 1901-1904¹.
James M. Baker, 1904-1904¹.
Edward C. Goodwin, 1904-1906¹.
Edward C. Goodwin, 1906-1921.
Walter P. Scott, 1921-1923.
Edward C. Goodwin, 1923-1930.
James D. Preston, 1931-1935.
Ruskin McArdle, 1935-1947.
George W. Straubinger, 1947-1951.
Richard D. Hupman, 1951-1953.
Sterling Dean, 1953-1954.
Richard D. Hupman, 1954-1954¹.
Gus J. Miller, 1954-1955.
Richard D. Hupman, 1955-1973.
Roger K. Haley, 1973-

¹Acting Librarian

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

**CONVENTION SPEECH OF SENATOR
JAY ROCKEFELLER**

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, recently at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, my colleague, Senator JAY ROCKEFELLER addressed the delegates assembled there. His remarks were, as usual, right on point, discussing some of the most important issues of our times. I ask unanimous consent that the full text of Senator ROCKEFELLER's remarks be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[The Charleston Gazette, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1996]

**TEXT OF ROCKEFELLER'S CONVENTION SPEECH
(The Associated Press)**

Prepared remarks of Sen. Jay Rockefeller, D-Va., at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago on Tuesday:

My name is Jay Rockefeller. I'm from West Virginia. And I'm a Democrat. Let me tell you why.

We Democrats understand what makes America different. In America, a lifetime of hard work adds up to something: owning your own home; putting your kids through college; having peace of mind when you retire.

And no return on a lifetime of hard work means more to more Americans than the peace of mind provided by Medicare and Medicaid.

Medicare—the rock solid guarantee that poor health won't put you in the poor house.

Medicare—part of the sacred trust that binds us together.

Medicare—conceived by Democrats. Passed by Democrats. Defended by Democrats.

In 1964, I went to West Virginia as a VISTA worker—to the small coal camp of Emmons. I worked in Emmons for two years to make a difference, to change some lives. But in the end, I was the one who was transformed. I learned that even the smallest changes can take a lifetime of effort. And I learned that even the smallest efforts count.

In 1965, Lyndon Johnson signed the Medicare and Medicaid bills into law. He carried on the work of Harry Truman and Jack Kennedy, fighting to see health security guaranteed for every senior citizen and working family.

Today, Democrats are fighting to extend that same peace of mind to every American. Today, we are fighting to protect our legacy from Republican rollbacks.

At the Republican convention, Bob Dole talked about going back to the America of his youth. Yes, there is a lot to be said about a time when life was simpler. But nostalgia can play tricks on you * * * not all aspects of the good old days were so good.

There was a time in America when our elderly often lived out the end of their lives in poverty and despair. There was a time when widows were left with nothing, when husbands would lose their homes after caring for a terminally ill spouse. There was a time in America when families' college savings could be wiped out and family farms were sold to pay parents' hospital bills.

But in 1965, we turned a corner. Because of Medicare and Medicaid, we live in a different America. A better America.

Remember, no family is immune to sudden tragedy, old age or illness. The heartbreak is the same for every one of us. That is why we must remember that Medicare and Medicaid are the only safety net protecting working families against impoverishment caused by catastrophic illness.

Today, Americans can all look toward their retirement years with hope and confidence, not fear and anxiety. Today, older Americans and people with disabilities can be assured that they will be treated with dignity.

Democrats are committed to a balanced budget, but we won't do it on the backs of the people who built this country and made it great.

Last year, Republicans tried to give out \$245 billion of tax breaks for the rich and cut \$270 billion to try to pay for it. And watch out! If the Republicans win, Medicare and Medicaid will be back on the chopping block.

Thirty years ago, Republicans fought against the creation of Medicare. Bob Dole voted against it. Remember what he said only a year ago, and I quote, "I was there, fighting the fight, one of the 12, voting against Medicare in 1965 . . . because it wouldn't work." And Newt Gingrich talks of letting Medicare wither on the vine. We will not let that happen.

And why will we defend Medicare for the family trying to take care of an aging parent? Because that's what families do.

And why will we defend Medicare for senior Americans who have lost their spouses? Because that's what families do.

And why will we be there to defend Medicaid for the family of a child with a disability? Because that's what families do.

And why will we be there to defend Medicare for the couple approaching retirement who need peace of mind? Because that's what families do.

Why will we safeguard Medicaid for children? Because that's what families do.

Why do we continue to push for health care for all Americans? Because that's what families do.

And why are we going to vote Clinton-Gore in '96?

Because that's what families do. And because of what they do for families.

TRIBUTE TO HELEN RILEY

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a special South Carolinian and well known

Charlestonian, Mrs. Helen Schachte Riley, who passed away last week at the age of 81.

Mrs. Riley was a respected community servant and devoted Christian, mother, and wife. Throughout her long and distinguished life, this enthusiastic woman was actively involved in her community and many local and charitable organizations.

The strength of a community lies within its citizens, and Helen Riley contributed much to our great city of Charleston. Unquestionably, Mrs. Riley is a role model to many South Carolinians, including her son, Joe Riley, who serves as the Mayor of Charleston. Her legacy lives on and she leaves her children, grandchildren and great grand-children a proud heritage and fond memories of an outstanding and gracious lady.

Mr. President, Helen Schachte Riley's family has my deepest sympathies and condolences on their loss. I believe an article from yesterday's Charleston Post and Courier nicely sums up Mrs. Riley's life and many accomplishments, and I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[Charleston Post and Courier, Sept. 18, 1996]

HELEN SCHACHTE RILEY

Helen Schachte Riley didn't make headlines, as did her late husband, prominent civic leader Joseph P. Riley Sr., or her son, the long-time, popular mayor of Charleston. But she was a much-admired force in the community, known for her devotion to her family, the quality of her character and her gracious style.

While naturally shy, Helen Riley had long been in the limelight, either at the side of her husband, or as one of her sons staunchest supporters. She handled her public role with dignity and charm.

A native of the city in which her family would play such a prominent role, she was a bright student at the College of Charleston, graduating second in her class. Then it was on to Jefferson Medical College where she became a medical technologist.

But most of her life was spent as a wife and as a mother to three daughters and a son. Before her death last week at age 81, her devotion had extended to 12 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Mayor Joseph P. Riley Jr., who delivered the eulogy at his mother's funeral mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, remembered her Tuesday as the "the best role model" and as "the-glue that held us together—our center of gravity."

Helen Riley's parents taught her the importance of community service, the mayor said, noting her involvement with the Association for the Blind and the Florence Crittenton Home. And she was "a wonderful child to her parents," he noted, "teaching us the joy and responsibility of caring for three generations at one time."

Her husband and her children had no question about their importance in her life. They knew, the mayor said, that they were her "very center" . . . "it was the bedrock of our existence." Deeply religious, she also taught the value of character above all else, according to her son, setting "a standard of goodness."