

nomination for Lieutenant Governor in 1970. He went on to win the election as the running mate of THOMAS J. Meskill and served until his appointment to the Connecticut Superior Court. After serving for 10 years, he was nominated by Governor William A. O'Neill to the Appellate Court and served for 4 years before becoming a justice on the highest court in Connecticut on September 25, 1987.

Justice Hull's political career earned him the reputation for being a gifted writer and captivating speaker and a colleague once said his decisions would "forever enrich the literature of the law." Justice Hull had great aspirations for the people of Connecticut and was one of the few politicians who managed to be well-liked on both sides of the aisle. Throughout his illustrious career, he maintained an optimistic activism that continually propelled the interests of Connecticut and its people forward. Justice Hull was a dedicated public servant who "had an enthusiasm for public office that was contagious."

Justice Hull was a champion of the people and was one of the few to truly believe that government and politics should be "positive, energizing celebrations of life." Although he was small in stature, T. Clark Hull's charming personality and exuberance for serving the public made him a giant in the eyes of others. Upon retiring from the State Supreme Court in 1991, when he reached the mandatory retirement age of 70, Justice Hull continued to serve the public as a State referee and as co-chairman of a commission to study government efficiency. The commission made many recommendations to streamline government, and under the chairmanship of Justice Hull, Connecticut underwent the biggest reorganization in state government in nearly two decades.

T. Clark Hull has doubtless had a distinguished career. While he gained prominence as a life-long Connecticut politician, Justice Hull gained the respect of his colleagues and the general public for his good humor, exuberance for life, and his love of public service. The people of Connecticut are truly blessed to be able to call T. Clark Hull one of their own.

My thoughts and prayers go out to his wife Betty Jane, and his three sons Steven, Josh, and Treat.●

U.S.S. "LANDING CRAFT INFANTRY"(G) 450

● Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the members of the U.S.S. *Landing Craft Infantry* (G) 450. This ship was commissioned August 26, 1943 and participated in three major campaigns in the South Pacific during World War II. The U.S.S. *Landing Craft Infantry* (G) 450 was originally designed to carry troops, run up the beach, disembark the assault troops, and then release itself from the beach. This troop carrier was later converted to a gunboat, indicated by the symbol (G) in its

name. As a gunboat, its primary mission was to approach the beach and engage the enemy with rockets and deck guns in support of its landing forces. Of the three major campaigns that the 450 was a part of, the ship was damaged only once. For their actions during the Marshall and Marianas campaign, the crew was awarded the Navy Unit Citation. The crew also received the Presidential Unit Citation for their outstanding performance at Iwo Jima. Five crewmembers received the Bronze Star, and its captain received the Navy Cross. Mr. President, these men are brave soldiers, and true Americans, who deserve to be remembered and honored for their actions in defense of this great country.●

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VERMONT AIR NATIONAL GUARD

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, on July 1, 1946, 27 World War II veterans formed the nucleus of a new military unit, and the Vermont Air National Guard was born. Today, when the 158th Fighter Wing pilots strap into the technological marvel that is the F-16, the Revolutionary War soldier painted on the tail stands as a stark reminder to us all: There is a direct lineage between the militia tradition that our Nation was founded on and which is very much alive today here in Vermont.

The original Green Mountain Boys were mostly farmers who left their homes in the 1700's to defend against encroaching New Yorkers and then fought enthusiastically against the British in the Revolutionary War. The Vermonters wore homespun civilian clothes, often with only a sprig of evergreen in their caps to identify each other in the field.

But the Green Mountain Boys were citizen soldiers, and throughout most of our history the American people have relied on the militia to defend them. It has only been in the recent past that we have created a large peacetime standing army. Now with the former Soviet Union gone, we are seeing a renewed emphasis on National Guard and Reserve forces as the Nation's premier insurance against worldwide aggression.

When I go to Vermont in the coming weeks, I will be giving the Vermont Air National Guard a token of my appreciation for the tremendous service that they have shown over the last 50 years. The list of aircraft that have been flown by the Vermont Air Guard reads like a who's who of American air power—the P-47 Thunderbolt, the P-51 Mustang, the F-94 Starfighter, F-89 Scorpion, the F-102 Delta Dagger, the EB-57, the F-4 Phantom, and now the F-16 Falcon. Those who have served in Vermont have different memories depending on the aircraft and people of the time, but the sense of duty has remained constant over the years.

Having said that, Randy Green, one of America's most renowned aviation

artists, has painted a very special picture that perfectly captures the spirit of the Vermont Air Guard. Entitled, "Vermont Thunder" it is a depiction of a Vermont F-16 flying into a stormy sunset. To me it represents the great contrasts of flying military aircraft; the beauty of flight is tempered by the responsibility and danger of military service. It is my sincere hope that this painting will serve as a small reminder to future Air Guard members of our State's proud past.

As the ultimate reminder of that past, it is fitting that we remember here on the floor of the U.S. Senate the memories of those who paid the ultimate sacrifice for their service. The following is a list of Vermont Air National Guardsmen who have died in the line of duty since 1946:

Lieutenant Thomas A. Mundy, Major Carroll A. Phylblo, Lieutenant John Williamson, Lieutenant Francis W. Escott, Colonel Robert P. Goyette, Lieutenant Jeffrey B. Pollock, Major John J. Ulrich, Captain John A. Harrell, Captain Bertrand R. White, Jr., Captain Charles W. Diggle III, Captain Robert W. Noble, Lieutenant Stephen L.C. Taylor.●

WELFARE REFORM

● Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I rise today to speak on behalf of the welfare reform bill that passed this body yesterday.

Much has been said on the House and Senate floor and in the media about the impact of this bill on children and the working poor. Those who have spoken out against the bill have called it, draconian, and legislative child abuse. Well, I disagree.

For the past 61 years we have allowed a program originally designed to help families through a difficult time to become a welfare program that discourages able-bodied citizens from working. The current welfare system takes away the dignity and self respect that comes from earning an honest living and has replaced it with generation after generation of families dependant on public assistance.

In the past 61 years instead of teaching our children about work ethics, responsibility, hard work and determination, we have taught them how easy it can be to live off public assistance. Now, ladies and gentlemen, that is abuse.

Everyday men and women get up in the morning, dress their children and get them ready for the day. After the morning routine, these same men and women get into their cars and negotiate traffic on their way to work. Everyday these people work long hours to provide for their families, pay the bills and if they are lucky put a little money away in a college or retirement fund. All this bill asks is that those who are able to work try to perform a service for their benefits.

The working men and women of America have been doing their part for

61 long years. Now we have the golden opportunity to respond to the working men and women who believed us when we said we would reform the welfare program and to the States that have proven that they can handle the task of administering their own welfare programs. By returning some of the power to the States we make it possible to help people out of poverty.

Colorado is initiating a Personal Responsibility and Employment Program. There are innovative and insightful people in my State as there are in others. These State leaders have shown that there are alternatives to Federal control and that they can meet the needs of the residents of the State. The States have the best chance of moving people to work and restoring their self respect.

This bill included an amendment concerning the State Appropriation of Block Grant Funds. It ensures States expend block grant funds in the same way in which a State expends its own funds. Consequently, both the legislative and executive branch in the State share control of block grant funds through the appropriations process.

In addition, the bill included an amendment that places a 15 percent cap on administrative costs. Funds for welfare programs should go to individuals who need help, not to bureaucratic administrators.

When the 104th Congress convened in January 1995, we made a promise to the American people. We promised to reform the welfare program and rein in runaway entitlement spending. I must commend the work of my colleagues for enabling us to keep our word and follow through on our commitment to reform welfare. ●

CAPT. JOHN WILLIAM KENNEDY

● Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, today, at Arlington National Cemetery, the remains of Capt. John William Kennedy, U.S. Air Force, will be laid to rest with full military honors. Captain Kennedy's mother, brother, relatives and friends will join a grateful Nation in paying final tribute to a courageous American who gave his life for his country.

This day and this ceremony are long overdue, Mr. President, because Captain Kennedy lost his life over the Quangtin Province of the Republic of Vietnam. Though his family was told he was missing in action on August 16, 1971, he was not confirmed killed in action until May 1996.

Mr. President, this brings back sad memories for me, because during my own time in Vietnam, families of many of the young men who served under my command received word that their loved ones would not be coming home. But as difficult as this notification was, it was even more difficult for the families who could not learn with certainty the fate of their loved ones. The most painful ordeal was ultimately the seemingly endless uncertainty of MIA families.

With mixed emotions, I note that the terrible ordeal of the Kennedy family of Arlington, VA, is at last resolved. A sorrowful peace has finally been found.

So I rise today, Mr. President, to honor the service rendered to our country by Capt. John William Kennedy.

Captain Kennedy was serving as a forward air controller with the 20th Tactical Air Support Squadron based in Chu Lai. On August 16, 1971, Captain Kennedy failed to check in during normal radio checks while flying a visual reconnaissance mission over the Quangtin Province. He was listed as missing in action until July 1978, when his status was changed to presumed killed in action. Finally, in May of this year, after using new DNA identification techniques, Captain Kennedy's family was notified that his remains have been recovered for burial.

Captain Kennedy graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1969 and then joined the U.S. Air Force. He graduated from pilot training in October 1970, where he was first in his class and was awarded the Undergraduate Pilot Training Office Training Award. He then reported to O-2A pilot training, and from there was assigned to the 20th Tactical Air Support Squadron in South Vietnam. He was serving there when his plane disappeared.

Captain Kennedy's awards include the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Purple Heart, the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Mr. President, Captain Kennedy's distinguished service to his country clearly represents the very best of America. I believe I can speak for my colleagues in the U.S. Senate when I pay tribute to his service today—and when I convey our gratitude to his family for sharing their exceptional son with us. ●

THE ARREST OF TWO TAIWAN STUDENTS IN ATLANTA

● Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I had the pleasure of meeting for the first time yesterday with the new representative from the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States, Dr. Jason Chih-chiang Hu. While it was a good opportunity to discuss areas of mutual interest, I was concerned to learn about an incident that occurred recently at the Olympic Games in Atlanta.

On July 31, two Taiwan students—one currently studying at Georgia Tech, the other a recent graduate of a university in Dallas—were arrested during the gold medal table tennis match between the People's Republic of China and Taiwan. It is my understanding that the incident was sparked when one of the students waived the national flag of the Republic of China during the hotly contested championship match. The other individual was arrested when trying to assist his fellow student in resisting police arrest.

Mr. President, what began as an innocent, outward show of pride in his country ended with what would appear to be an excessive response. It is my hope that officials in Atlanta will carefully consider this situation and work toward a fair and equitable remedy that will not unduly punish these students.

Nationalism and love of flag and country are something we as Americans can appreciate. As we look around the various venues at the Olympics, I think we all feel a source of pride to see the stars and stripes waiving in the stands and being carried by our athletes. What we may not understand is some of the history behind the conditions under which the Republic of China on Taiwan is able to participate in the Olympics.

Athletes from Taiwan were banned from participating in the International Olympic Games in the 1970's due to controversies over the name, flag, and national anthem of their team. Later in that decade the International Olympic Committee amended its charter by striking out all references to national flags and national anthems. Instead, committee flag and committee song of the National Olympic Committee of each individual nation are used to describe the flag and anthem each nation's team uses. While almost all National Olympic committees use their national flag and anthem, the Republic of China, referred to in the Olympics as "Chinese Taipei," are not allowed to use their flag and song.

Mr. President, this prohibition applies to the Chinese Taipei Olympic team—not its fans. It is my understanding that the charter does not contain references to restrictions on individuals participating as spectators in the audience.

Mr. President, while I do not have all the final details of this situation, I felt it was worthy of our notice. One purpose of the Olympic Games is for the world of nations to gather together in an event that allows us to rise above our differences. While that purpose is not always achieved, it is certainly a worthy goal. Therefore, it is my hope that we will see a swift and equitable resolution to this unfortunate situation. ●

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, this year has been an historic one for the nation of Ukraine. Ukraine has adopted a new constitution, has taken part in its first Olympic games, and will celebrate the fifth anniversary of its independence from the former Soviet Union.

Ukrainian Independence Day, August 24, is a time to remember Ukraine's past and to look to its future. Since Ukrainian independence in 1991, the country has made great strides in many important areas.

On June 28, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted a new Ukrainian constitution. The new Constitution establishes Ukraine as an independent,