

definition he talked about addressing the social and economic causes of crime as well on a very broad approach to the problem. He called for a redefinition of the relationship between State government and the local communities, articulating on the State level the kind of legislation which is now being considered here in the U.S. Senate on trying to redefine the federalism and the relationship between the United States Government and the States.

What Governor Ridge was talking about was leaving more authority in local communities to try to bring government down to the grassroots so that people in the townships and in the "burbs" or in the cities who know best what their problems are and can best address them in trying to reach as much revenue as possible, cutting taxes at the Federal level, cutting taxes at the State level, to leave the resources as close to the people as possible so that the problems are addressed by the people who know the most about them.

He said in eloquent terms that, "Government has gone too far in treating people as the servants rather than as the served," an objective which really ought to be the standard for all governments. He said again in eloquent terms, "What government can do for people is limited. What people can do for themselves is limitless."

I think in that articulation he is talking about more accountability for the individual, more opportunity for the individual, and really more responsibility for the individual.

Sworn in alongside Governor Ridge today was a distinguished Pennsylvanian, Mark S. Schweiker, who came to that position having served as a commissioner in Bucks County. Mark Schweiker made a very distinguished speech as well in his induction ceremony in the ornate Pennsylvania Senate an hour-and-a-half before Governor Ridge took the oath of office. One of Lieutenant Governor Schweiker's statements, which was very profound, was, "A government big enough to give you everything you want is a government big enough to take everything you have."

I think in Pennsylvania today with the legislature, both houses, the State house of representatives and the State senate, under Republican control, and the newly elected Governor being a Republican, mirrors very much what happened in the elections nationwide last November.

If I may say, not in a partisan sense, but in a recognition of what the voters did, returning to what would be called core Republican values as expressed by the people in the historic election of the Republican U.S. House of Representatives and in a change in leadership in the U.S. Senate now controlled by the Republicans and an effort to return to core values of limited Government, less spending, lower taxes, strong crime control, that is the pledge which was made by two very distin-

guished Pennsylvanians today, Gov. Tom Ridge and Lieutenant Gov. Mark Schweiker.

Mr. President, if anyone else seeks recognition at this point, I would be glad to yield. If not, I would like to proceed to a discussion of another subject.

I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed again in morning business for a period not to exceed 10 minutes.

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

Mr. SPECTER. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] is recognized.

(The remarks of Mr. SPECTER pertaining to the submission of Senate Resolution 60 are located in today's RECORD under "Submission of Concurrent and Senate Resolutions.")

#### THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARREST OF RAOUL WALLENBERG

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, there are still many puzzles left unsolved from the cold war. Perhaps one of the most frustrating is the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg. To this day, a full account of why Raoul Wallenberg was arrested and what has become of him is still not forthcoming from the Russian government. I rise today to commemorate this brave hero of the Holocaust who worked tirelessly and with great courage to save thousands of Jews from Nazi concentration camps in Hungary.

It is 50 years ago today since Mr. Wallenberg was arrested by agents of the Soviet Union at the time of the invasion of Budapest by the Red Army. He disappeared while in Soviet custody and despite the collapse of the Soviet Union, many questions concerning his fate are unresolved.

This is matter which has long held my attention. In the summer of 1979, I met with Nina Lagergren, Raoul Wallenberg's sister. Shortly thereafter, Senators PELL, Church, Boschwitz and I founded the Free Wallenberg Committee. This working group, with the active involvement of my wife Liz, Lena Biorck Kaplan and others, strongly encouraged the administration to pursue the facts of the Wallenberg case with the Soviet Union. Support from then Secretary of State Vance was strong, but the Soviets were not cooperative. In August 1980 I introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution 117, calling upon the President to raise the Wallenberg case at the Madrid Review Conference of the Helsinki accords which took place that year. Ambassador Max Kampelman and the other U.S. officials made several overtures to the Soviets at the Madrid Conference but found them to be as unyielding as ever.

We too are unyielding. I later joined Senator PELL and other members of the Free Wallenberg Committee in sponsoring Senate Joint Resolution 65 to grant Raoul Wallenberg U.S. citizenship. When President Reagan signed

that legislation into law, Raoul Wallenberg became only the fourth person ever to be granted honorary U.S. citizenship.

A truly remarkable man, Raoul Wallenberg was undaunted in his efforts to undo or prevent some of the evil done by Nazis. He was a hero of the best and boldest kind, and demonstrated what free men, even when acting alone, can accomplish against those who would crush the freedom of others.

We await answers. Until there is satisfaction that we have the most thorough accounting of his life and whereabouts since being taken into Soviet custody 50 years ago, we will not let this rest. This is not a problem of the Russian Government's making, but of their Soviet predecessor. They should take it upon themselves to undo the nefarious deeds of the Soviet Union. The world deserves to know the fate of this brave Swedish soul.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 5:47 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 2. An act to make certain laws applicable to the legislative branch of the Federal Government.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of section 161(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 United States Code 2211), and upon the recommendation of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the Speaker appoints the following members of that committee to be accredited by the President as official advisers to the U.S. delegations to international conferences, meetings, and negotiation sessions relating to trade agreements on the part of the House during the first session of the 104th Congress: Mr. ARCHER, Mr. CRANE, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. GIBBONS, and Mr. RANGEL.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-92. A communication from the Secretary of the Mississippi River Commission, Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-93. A communication from the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1993; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-94. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Office of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 1994 through September 30,