

Access and choice are twin features of this important program, and I am of the mind that we should not alter that approach.

The Pell Grant Program has helped literally millions of students achieve a college education that otherwise would have been beyond their reach. This year more than 3.7 million students received Pell grants, and more than 54 million grants have been made since the program began in 1973-74 school year. It is a program that has outstripped the widely popular and important GI bill on which it was modeled.

Mr. President, today we are faced with the fact that more students and families are having to go deeply into debt to pay for a college education. The number of students and families who must borrow and the amount of money they are borrowing are reaching gigantic proportions. A decade ago the anticipated new loan volume in the Guaranteed Student Loan Program was \$7.9 billion with just under 3.4 million borrowers. This year the anticipated loan volume is \$25.8 billion and almost 6.6 million borrowers. The number of borrowers has less than doubled, but the amount borrowed has more than tripled.

Instead of focusing concern on either the Pell Grant Program or the College Work Study Program, we should be examining with care the long-term effects of student indebtedness. Instead of a debate that would have us choose between grants or work study, we should be debating how to increase both of those programs in order to relieve students and families of the terrible debt burden they are incurring through student loans.

Mr. President, in a Congress where the size of the national debt is rightfully a major focus and where the need for a better balance between income and expenditures is absolutely necessary, we should not lose sight of the fact that this applies not only to Federal spending but also to family spending and the deficit they face in trying to pay for a college education.

In a Congress where budget cutting is a major theme, it may not be popular to suggest that the right and prudent course to follow in student aid is to increase funding in both the Pell grant and the College Work Study program. Yet, that is, to my mind, the course we should be following if, in fact, we are really, truly concerned about the debt American students and families are incurring as they invest not only in education but in their own and their Nation's future strength and well-being.

What Disraeli said of England over a century ago is surely just as true for America today: "Upon the education of our children depends the future of the nation."

COMMEMORATION OF NATIONAL SPORTSMANSHIP DAY

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, it is with great pride that I bring to the atten-

tion of my colleagues National Sportsman-ship Day which was celebrated on March 7.

My pride stems from the fact that this celebration, which is recognized by the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, originated as a concept of the Institute for International Sport. The institute, housed at the University of Rhode Island, has brought us the hugely successful World Scholar-Athlete Games and the soon to be held Rhode Island Scholar-Athlete Games. National Sportsman-ship Day, now in its fifth year, has grown into a national and now an international movement.

National Sportsman-ship day was conceived to create an awareness among the students of this country—from grade school to university level—of the importance of ethics, fair play, and sportsman-ship in all facets of athletics as well as society as a whole. The need to periodically refocus our young people on sportsman-ship and fair play is sadly evident on the playing field in these days of taunting, fighting, winning at all costs mentality, and the lure of huge sums of money for athletes hardly ready to cope with life's normal challenges.

To commemorate National Sportsman-ship Day, the Institute for International Sport sends to all participating schools—now numbering 5,000 in all 50 States as well as a number of schools in nearly 50 countries—packets of information with instructional materials on the themes surrounding the issue of sportsman-ship. Throughout the country, students are involved in discussions, writing essays, creating art work, and in other creative ways engaging each other on the subject.

The institute's nationally recognized Sports Ethics Fellows Program, which counts among its present members Olympic gold medal skater Bonnie Blair, promotes and supports National Sportsman-ship Day activities.

Mr. President, as it has in past years, the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports had recognized National Sportsman-ship Day. I ask unanimous consent that the letter signed by the council's cochairs Florence Griffith Joyner and former Congressman Tom McMillen be printed in the RECORD following my remarks. I also urge my colleagues, Mr. President, to encourage students to focus on National Sportsman-ship Day.

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

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON
PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS,
Washington, DC, November 28, 1994.

Mr. TODD SEIDEL,
Director of National Sportsman-ship Day, Insti-
tute for International Sport, University of
Rhode Island, Kingston, RI.

DEAR MR. SEIDEL: The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports is pleased to recognize March 7, 1995, as National Sportsman-ship Day. The valuable life skills and lessons that are learned by youth and adults

through participation in sports cannot be overestimated.

Participation in sports makes contributions to all aspects of our lives, such as heightened awareness of the value of fair play, ethics, integrity, honesty and sportsman-ship, as well as improving levels of physical fitness and health.

The Council congratulates the Institute for International Sport for its continued leadership in organizing this important day and wish you every success in your efforts to broaden participation and awareness of National Sportsman-ship Day.

Sincerely,

FLORENCE GRIFFITH
JOYNER,
Cochair.
TOM McMILLEN,
Cochair.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

REPORT RELATIVE TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 31

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Congress of the United States:

The United States has been engaged in nuclear cooperation with the European Community, now European Union, for many years. This cooperation was initiated under agreements that were concluded in 1957 and 1968 between the United States and the European Atomic Energy Community [EURATOM] and that expire December 31, 1995. Since the inception of this cooperation, EURATOM has adhered to all its obligations under those agreements.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 amended the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to establish new nuclear export criteria, including a requirement that the United States have a right to consent to the reprocessing of fuel exported from the United States. Our present agreements for cooperation with EURATOM do not contain such a right. To avoid disrupting cooperation with EURATOM, a proviso was included in the law to enable continued cooperation until March 10, 1980, if EURATOM agreed to negotiations concerning our cooperation agreements. EURATOM agreed in 1978 to such negotiations.