

while today per capita income in Nigeria has dropped to \$200 and the middle class has almost completely disappeared into poverty. This economic turmoil has undermined Nigeria's efforts to fight the spread of diseases like polio, riverblindness, and AIDS. Under the regime of General Abacha and his predecessors, Nigeria has become one of the busiest heroin trafficking points in the world.

In the past year General Abacha convened a constitutional conference to decide the future of the Nigerian Government. It is now clear that this conference was stacked with pro-military delegates. The conference ignored the views of the National Democratic Coalition and other groups both in Nigeria and in exile which advocate the restoration of democratic institutions in Nigeria. Quite predictably, the conference voted to indefinitely extend General Abacha's term.

The international community needs to intensify its efforts to restore democratic rule to Nigeria and end the flagrant human rights violations this military regime inflicts daily on the people of Nigeria. President Clinton has taken a good first step by suspending commercial flights to Nigeria and denying entrance to the United States to those people who are suppressing democracy in Nigeria. Up to now, however, these sanctions seem to have had no effect on the behavior of the military regime. I encourage the administration to make further efforts to push Nigeria toward democracy. The United States, along with the rest of the international community must support the prodemocracy movement in Nigeria with the same resolve we showed for the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa.

Support for democracy in South Africa required a unified response that increasingly isolated the South African Government from the rest of the global community. If General Abacha refuses to take any steps toward relinquishing his power, the United States should look at ways to increase diplomatic pressure on Nigeria. The administration should consider the recommendations of groups such as TransAfrica and the Parliamentary Human Rights Group to strengthen sanctions, including, perhaps, a temporary oil embargo on Nigeria. The future of Africa hinges on the development of democracy in countries like Nigeria. It is in our national interest to force Nigeria's military leaders to stop their human rights abuses and begin the transition to a legitimate democratic government. ●

ORDER TO PRINT H.R. 956 AND S.
562 AS PASSED

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President I ask unanimous consent that H.R. 956 and S. 562 be printed as passed by the Senate.

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

MIDDLE EAST PEACE FACILITATION ACT

Mr. DOLE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 962, a bill introduced earlier today by Senator HELMS.

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

The clerk will state the bill by title.

A bill (S. 962) to extend authorities under the Middle East Facilitation Act of 1994 until August 15, 1995.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read the third time, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

So the bill (S. 962) was considered read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 962

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES.

Section 583 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) is amended by striking "July 1, 1995" and inserting in lieu thereof "August 15, 1995".

AUTHORIZING REPRESENTATION BY SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 141, submitted earlier today by myself and Senator DASCHLE.

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

The clerk will state the resolution by title.

A resolution (S. Res. 141) to authorize representation by Senate legal counsel.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the plaintiff in *William D. (Bill) Peterson II* versus the Honorable Senator ORRIN G. HATCH, a case pending in the U.S. District Court for the District of Utah, contends that his constitutional rights, including his first amendment right to petition the Government, have been violated because Senator HATCH has followed economic policies that differ from those the plaintiff advocates.

Lawsuits alleging that citizens have been aggrieved by Members' failures to act in accordance with the citizens' views have been filed against Members of Congress from time to time. As the Senate has noted previously in response to such lawsuits, every citizen

has a constitutionally protected right to petition the Government for the redress of grievances. However, elected officials have the discretion to agree or disagree with communications they receive, and must be allowed to decide how best to respond to the many problems and points of view which are presented to them.

the following resolution would authorize the Senate legal counsel to represent Senator HATCH in this matter.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered and agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

So the resolution (S. Res. 141) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 141

Whereas, in the case of *William D. (Bill) Peterson II v. The Honorable Senator Orrin G. Hatch*, No. 95-C-0352-S, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Utah, the plaintiff has named Senator Orrin G. Hatch as the defendant;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(1) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(1)(1994), the Senate may direct its counsel to defend Members of the Senate in civil actions relating to their official responsibilities: Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Senator Orrin G. Hatch in the case of *William D. (Bill) Peterson II v. The Honorable Senator Orrin G. Hatch*.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 26,
1995

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 11 a.m., Monday, June 26, 1995; that following the prayer, the Journal of the proceedings be deemed approved to date, that the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and there then be a period for morning business until the hour of 12 noon, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each, with the exception of Senator HATCH, who will speak for up to 15 minutes; further, that at the hour of 12 p.m., the Senate resume consideration of S. 240, the securities litigation bill, under the provisions of the previous agreement.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, we will resume consideration on Monday at 12 noon on S. 240. We have reached agreement earlier today that we will have votes starting at 5:15 p.m. on Monday. There will be three votes, and prior to

each vote there will be a brief 2 minute explanation of the pending amendment.

There could be additional votes after we have had a disposition of the amendments that I have referred to earlier today. It could be—though it probably will not happen—that they can complete action on S. 240 on Monday.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. DOLE. I have a number of statements to make and I think also the Senator from South Dakota, the Democratic leader, has a statement to make.

I ask unanimous consent that after our statements, unless there should be further business, the Senate stand in recess.

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

CONGRATULATING SCOTT BATES FOR 25 YEARS OF SENATE SERVICE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I want to take a moment today and call the attention of the Senate to the accomplishments of a good friend of the Senate community and an individual who performs one of the most vital functions in the Senate: The calling aloud and reporting by hand of each Senator's vote.

Mr. President, I know all of my colleagues join me in expressing a hearty congratulations to Scott Bates, the Senate's legislative clerk, on the occasion of his 25th anniversary of work in the Senate.

Scott began his Senate employment 25 years ago today, on June 23, 1970, when he was appointed the assistant bill clerk of the Senate. After growing up in Pine Bluff, AR, and graduating from Hendrix College, Scott came to Washington for what was to be a summer job in the Senate. Twenty-five years later—the longest summer on record—Scott finds himself seated at the rostrum of the Senate attending to the important duties of the legislative clerk.

Scott performed the duties of the assistant bill clerk and bill clerk from 1970 to 1975, when he became an assistant legislative clerk. As the Senate's bill clerk, Scott efficiently executed the important functions of assigning bill numbers to legislation, processing bills for printing, and entering information in the Senate's Legis computer system to indicate the status of bills and amendments. In fact, Scott was instrumental in converting the legislative tracking system from cumbersome index cards to a computerized system.

Due to his exemplary service and performance of duties, he was appointed as the Senate's legislative clerk on January 1, 1993. He continues to serve in this important role today. All of us who serve in the Senate are familiar with the meticulous care with which he manually takes and tallies rollcall

votes and quorum calls and reads aloud bills and amendments when so ordered by the Senate's Presiding Officer.

Scott is quite experienced in the taking of rollcall votes, because he started doing so at the young age of 27. Since he probably has taken more votes than anyone in recent memory, it is no surprise that viewers of C-SPAN witness such an expert execution of that particular duty. I know all Senators appreciate his accuracy and professionalism under the frequent conditions of long and intense Senate sessions.

So it is with much gratitude that I congratulate Scott on this 25th anniversary of his Senate employment, and extend best wishes to Scott and his wife, Ricki, and their children Lisa, Lori, and Paul.

GRATITUDE FOR SCOTT BATES' 25 YEARS OF SENATE SERVICE

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, the distinguished majority leader has not only spoken for both of us, but I think for all of us, in expressing our sincere gratitude to Scott.

To look at him, you would think he was five when he started, not 27. He still looks young and full of energy and vibrance. And that is the way he conducts himself each and every day. Many of us who have had the great fortune to work with Scott for a number of years have grown to admire him and his professionalism each and every day when he comes to work. It is not just the days when he has to call out each of our names, but it is the long days when he has to read a bill, page by page by page, that we have a great sympathy for him and for the positions he finds himself in from time to time.

But I know that all of us express today our sincere appreciation and congratulations to Scott. He epitomizes public service. He epitomizes what we hope to be the real model of public life each and every day.

As the distinguished leader said, it is his voice and his persona that people have the opportunity to see and hear each and every time they tune into C-SPAN. Let me also say how grateful we are to his family, because these jobs sometimes take people away from their families more than they should. It is only because we have understanding families, and families willing to support what it is we do here, that we can be here at all.

So to Scott's family, and to Scott personally, we say congratulations and thank you.

Mr. DOLE. I might say, too, that it is particularly hard when Senators mutter and mumble sometimes, and whether they voted "yes" or "no" or "I do not care." But it generally works out alright, because the RECORD is always accurate.

THE WAR ON CRIME

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, in just over a week, Americans will celebrate

Independence Day. But as we pay tribute to our heritage and our freedom; and as we remember what is right with America, we must also rededicate ourselves to fixing what is wrong.

And one thing that is most definitely wrong is that millions of Americans still live in fear of crime. Last fall, Republicans promised Americans that if they gave us a majority in Congress, we would do all in our power to bring an end to crime without punishment.

I have asked Judiciary Committee Chairman ORRIN HATCH to be ready to bring to the floor a crime bill sometime after the Fourth of July recess.

To his credit, President Clinton has spoken frequently and eloquently about the need to combat crime and drugs. But, as an important article in June 19th's Investor Business Daily makes clear, the President seems to believe that rhetoric—and not resources—will win the fight against crime.

As the article states, President Clinton has repeatedly sought to reduce funding and personnel from the FBI, the DEA, and U.S. attorney's offices.

The effect of this withdrawal of resources can most clearly be seen in the war against drugs.

In 1992, 347 new DEA special agents underwent training. In President Clinton's first year in office, that number fell to zero. And his 1995 budget proposal forecast training no new agents in either 1994 or 1995. Under the President's proposals, total DEA personnel is slated to fall by nearly 800—from 6,149 in 1993 to 5,388 in 1995.

As a result, DEA arrests have decreased dramatically—from more than 7,800 in the last year of the Bush administration, to 5,279 in 1994. In those same years, Federal narcotics prosecutions have fallen by 25 percent.

All this is taking place at a time when surveys show that drug use among adolescents has climbed in the last 2 years.

President Clinton has also spoken eloquently about guns. Yet, as Investors Business Daily details, the number of Federal prosecutions for firearms-related violations has fallen by 20 percent in the last 2 years.

Mr. President, I believe these numbers are very disturbing, and they will be analyzed more closely during the crime bill debate.

Talking tough is one thing. But getting tough is another. And Senator HATCH and I share a commitment to passing legislation that will give our law enforcement community the resources they need to stop the tidal wave of crime and drugs that has washed over so many of our communities.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article by John Barnes in June 19th's Investor's Business Daily be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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