

control during the decades before independence and into the sixties and early seventies. But, with the disintegration of Zaire's economy, exacerbated by gross corruption and mismanagement, by the early 1990s these diseases were again ravaging large segments of the population and AIDS played out its slow-death scenario in every city. I visited the capital city's general hospital, called "Mama Yemo" after the president's mother. Her bronze bust still stands among fetid, skeletal buildings of what had been a proud and efficient referral center of two thousand beds. Old midwives walk four hours to come to work. Doctors thumb rides to be on call. The personnel is there, trained and ready to work, but there is no equipment, no medicines, no IV fluids worth mentioning. The medical staff come, still hoping that they can do something for people.

Prime Minister Kengo's government has started up the long and dangerous road to reforming the national economy. This means eliminating powerful and wealthy forces that have profited from the virtual collapse of government. This means countering political egos and stepping on sensitive toes. Communications, schools, medical services, and normal government functions like tax collecting and customs at the ports of entry must be rebuilt from scratch. For this to happen, roads, telephones, postal services, water supply, and sewer systems must function properly. The disintegration of these combined services signifies an infrastructure that has plummeted to catastrophic levels. In such conditions, it is not surprising that major epidemics are flourishing, and devastating diseases like hepatitis, AIDS, "red diarrhea," and now, once more, Ebola, are threatening the population and, possibly, the world.

In 1976, Zaire was still a client state of the West, and although President Mobutu's long, all-powerful dictatorship had stifled progress and milked profits for himself and his entourage to the detriment of his people, some services were still working, especially the mission hospitals and schools. Today this situation is far worse. Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi are examples of countries whose strategic value to the West all but disappeared when the Berlin Wall came down. "Africa has fallen off the horizon." "We will help you, Mr. Kengo, when you have straightened out the country." Catch-22 nonsense dressed in meaningless, diplomatic jargon and papered with documents that begin, "We deplore . . ." It takes a corrupter to exploit the leader of a client state.

The present resurgence of Ebola in Zaire, the deaths in Kikwit of patients along with their Zairian doctors, nurses, hospital workers, and Italian nursing sisters, can either generate fear and more panic-provoking films, or it can give rise to an awakening in all of us. We live in a small community of nations. When one nation coughs, others cannot sleep. When the people of one nation are crushed by destitution, disaster from revolutions or plagues are inevitable. Then, countries such as ours, which with small amounts of timely assistance could have prevented the worst from happening, are forced into more massive involvement. Recent history proves the point.

Devastating diseases breed in the cesspools of poverty. Many Zairian doctors and nurses are well-trained, competent professionals, but they have little or nothing with which to work. Maintenance and even the most basic supplies are lacking in government hospitals because of the gross mismanagement characteristic of regimes that preceded Mr. Kengo's government. We must graduate from judgment and neglect to realistic actions, and we must encourage the handful of men and women now struggling against monu-

mental odds in countries all but abandoned by the West.

I am sad that the occasion for the publishing of my book "Ebola" coincides with another outbreak of this African hemorrhagic fever in Zaire. My heart joins the many who mourn. I bow to the courage of those who take care of the sick and dying. Whether this resurgence is caused by our trifling with nature's balance or by some other tragic circumstance, let us hope that Ebola's hiding place will be found this time.

If this book opens hearts, stimulates minds, and broadens our human perspectives, it will have played a small part in surmounting an immense challenge.

W.T.C.,
Big Piney, Wyoming.

WELCOMING THE SPECIAL OLYMPIC ATHLETES TO THE SPECIAL OLYMPICS WORLD GAMES IN NEW HAVEN, CT

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, it is with great pride and anticipation that I join all of Connecticut in extending our warmest welcome to the athletes, families, coaches and friends of the 1995 Special Olympics World Games. Right now, more than 6,700 athletes from every State in the Union, and from 125 nations around the world, are traveling to New Haven, CT, to compete in a world-class sporting event from July 1-9. These games constitute the largest sporting event in the world this year.

Twenty-five years ago, Eunice Kennedy Shriver established the Special Olympics—an international sports organization for people with mental retardation. She envisioned bringing joy and pride, developed through competition, to those about whom the world had forgotten, and believed could not compete. We are thrilled to have the privilege of hosting an event that has been an inspiration to the world. It is impossible to watch these games, witness the tremendous skill and courage of these truly special athletes, and not be changed in some way.

It is in that spirit that thousands of people have worked for more than a year to help make the dreams of these athletes a reality. I would like to commend the Shriver's, former Governor Weicker, the entire World Games Organizing Committee, the towns and families throughout Connecticut, and the thousands of volunteers who have so generously opened their hearts and homes to the athletes and their families.

In a world where professional athletics has often become synonymous with multimillion-dollar contracts and endorsements, the Special Olympics remind us of what sport is truly about—the thrill of accomplishment and the satisfaction that comes from giving your all.

The excitement and splendor of the Special Olympics extends beyond sports competition. The worlds of science, diplomacy, art, culture, and entertainment unite to honor the spirit of Special Olympics and achievements of people with mental retardation. There will be extraordinary events jux-

taping the drama of world-class sports with the power of courageous competitors achieving their personal best before the eyes of the world.

The talent and dedication of these athletes, their love for their sport, and their extraordinary sportsmanship are an inspiration to us all.●

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the negotiations are still in the process of negotiation on H.R. 1944, the rescissions bill. We are not quite in a position yet to say whether or not there will be a vote when it comes to the Senate, if it passes the House or if it is taken up by the House. And we are advised we will not know that for another additional 2 hours. So it seems to me, after discussion with the Democratic leader, Senator DASCHLE, that our best hope is to come back in the morning. I regret I cannot absolutely guarantee Members there will be no votes tomorrow. But it is our hope that, if the House acts and if the rescissions bill comes to the Senate, we can do it quickly. It may require a vote on final passage. It may require additional votes. But I hope we can do it by noon or 1 o'clock tomorrow.

Is that satisfactory with the Democratic leader?

Mr. DASCHLE. If the distinguished leader would yield, it is satisfactory. I think Senators ought to be aware that there is a possibility of votes tomorrow. But like the majority leader, I would like to see if we can resolve whatever differences remain and work through this and hopefully even come up with a way by which a vote would be unnecessary. But as the distinguished leader said, the negotiations are still under way on the House side, and it is unclear when or if sufficient progress would be made to bring the issue to a closure on the House side. So, all we can do at this point is to wait and assume that sometime tomorrow we could bring it up. So, I think the distinguished leader's recommendation is a good one. And I hope we can finally come to closure on it sometime tomorrow.

Mr. DOLE. So, I would say to my colleagues, we hope there will not be any votes tomorrow. I cannot promise that. We believe—not certain—but believe on this side we have cleared action on H.R. 1944 without votes. But that could change depending on what the House does. I can say that for certain.

We will be working together tomorrow morning—myself and the Democratic leader—to let our colleagues go at the earliest possible time.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 343

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 1 p.m. on Monday, July 10, the Senate resume consideration of S. 343, the regulatory reform