

black lung funding to issue its February monthly payments as well.

Mr. President, as I introduce this bill, I know that efforts are underway to bring a third continuing resolution to the House floor—and I sincerely hope that the Black Lung Programs are included in that measure. If that is the case, this legislation will be unnecessary.

These programs are vitally important to thousands of disabled miners and their families and survivors in my State of Virginia and many other coal producing States. I hope we receive a continuing resolution from the House later this evening which will allow us to uphold our historic commitment to victims of black lung and their families and survivors. ●

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 837

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG], and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 837, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of James Madison.

S. 1058

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1058, a bill to provide a comprehensive program of support for victims of torture.

S. 1178

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1178, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of colorectal screening under part B of the Medicare Program.

S. 1419

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1419, a bill to impose sanctions against Nigeria.

S. 1484

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1484, a bill to enforce the public debt limit and to protect the Social Security trust funds and other Federal trust funds and accounts invested in public debt obligations.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 38—RESTATING THE COMMITMENT TO A 7-YEAR BALANCED BUDGET

Mr. DASCHLE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 38

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That The President

and the Congress shall enact legislation in the 2nd session of the 104th Congress to achieve a balanced budget not later than fiscal year 2002 as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office, and the President and the Congress agree that the balanced budget must protect future generations, ensure Medicare solvency, reform welfare, and provide adequate funding for Medicaid, education agriculture, national defense, veterans, and the environment. Further, the balanced budget shall adopt tax policies to help working families and stimulate future economic growth.

The balanced budget agreement shall be estimated by the Congressional Budget Office based on its most recent current economic and technical assumptions, following a thorough consultation and review with the Office of Management and Budget, and other government and private experts.

#### AMENDMENT SUBMITTED

#### THE VA AUTHORITY EXTENSION ACT OF 1996

#### SIMPSON AMENDMENT NO. 3116

Mr. WARNER (for Mr. SIMPSON) proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 991) to amend title 38, United States Code, and other statutes, to extend VA's authority to operate various programs, collect copayments associated with provision of medical benefits, and obtain reimbursement from insurance companies for care furnished; as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

#### SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF EXPIRING AUTHORITIES.

(a) **AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE PRIORITY HEALTH CARE FOR CERTAIN VETERANS EXPOSED TO TOXIC SUBSTANCES.**—(1) Effective June 29, 1995, section 1710(e)(3) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out "after June 30, 1995," and all that follows through "December 31, 1995" and inserting in lieu thereof "after December 31, 1996".

(2) Section 1712(a)(1)(D) of such title is amended by striking out "December 31, 1995," and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1996".

(b) **DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE.**—Section 1720A(e) of such title is amended by striking out "December 31, 1995" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1997".

(c) **PILOT PROGRAM FOR NONINSTITUTIONAL ALTERNATIVES TO NURSING HOME CARE.**—Section 1720C(a) of such title is amended by striking out "September 30, 1995," and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1997".

(d) **NEGOTIATED INTEREST RATES.**—Section 3703(c)(4)(D) of such title is amended by striking out "December 31, 1995" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1997".

(e) **MORTGAGES FOR ENERGY EFFICIENT IMPROVEMENTS.**—Section 3710(d)(7) of such title is amended by striking out "December 31, 1995" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1997".

(f) **ENHANCED LOAN ASSET SALE AUTHORITY.**—Section 3720(h)(2) of such title is amended by striking out "December 31, 1995" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1996".

(g) **AUTHORITY OF LENDERS OF AUTOMATICALLY GUARANTEED LOANS TO REVIEW APPRAISALS.**—Section 3731(f)(3) of such title is amended by striking out "December 31, 1995"

and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1997".

(h) **AGREEMENTS FOR HOUSING ASSISTANCE FOR HOMELESS VETERANS.**—Section 3735(c) of such title is amended by striking out "December 31, 1995" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1997".

(i) **USE OF DATA ON COMPENSATION FOR CERTIFIED REGISTERED NURSE ANESTHETISTS.**—Effective March 31, 1995, section 7451(d)(3)(C)(iii) of such title is amended by striking out "April 1, 1995" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1997".

(j) **HEALTH PROFESSIONAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.**—Section 7618 of such title is amended by striking out "December 31, 1995" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1997".

(k) **ENHANCED-USE LEASES OF REAL PROPERTY.**—Section 8169 of such title is amended by striking out "December 31, 1995" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1997".

(l) **AUTHORITY FOR COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL CARE FOR HOMELESS CHRONICALLY MENTALLY ILL VETERANS AND OTHER VETERANS.**—Section 115(d) of the Veterans' Benefits and Services Act of 1988 (38 U.S.C. 1712 note) is amended by striking out "September 30, 1995" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1997".

(m) **DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM OF COMPENSATED WORK THERAPY.**—Section 7(a) of Public Law 102-54 (38 U.S.C. 1718 note) is amended by striking out "fiscal years 1991 through 1995" and inserting in lieu thereof "the period beginning on October 1, 1991, and ending on December 31, 1997".

(n) **AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS FOR ASSISTANCE IN FURNISHING SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE TO HOMELESS VETERANS.**—(1) Section 3(a) of the Homeless Veterans Comprehensive Service Programs Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-590; 106 Stat. 5136; 38 U.S.C. 7721 note) is amended by striking out "fiscal years 1993, 1994, and 1995," and inserting in lieu thereof "fiscal years 1993 through 1997".

(2) Section 12 of such Act (106 Stat. 5142) is amended by striking out "each of the fiscal years 1993, 1994, and 1995" and inserting in lieu thereof "each of fiscal years 1993 through 1997".

(o) **HOMELESS VETERANS' REINTEGRATION PROJECTS.**—(1) Section 738(e)(1) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11448(e)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(D) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1996.

"(E) \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1997."

(2) Section 741 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 11450) is amended by striking out "October 1, 1995" and inserting in lieu thereof "October 1, 1997".

(p) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Except as provided in subsections (a)(1) and (i), the amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 1995.

(q) **RATIFICATION OF ACTIONS.**—The following actions are hereby ratified:

(1) The furnishing by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of care and services by virtue of section 1710(a)(1)(G) of title 38, United States Code, during the period beginning on July 1, 1995, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) The furnishing by the Secretary of services in noninstitutional settings by virtue of section 1720C of such title during the period beginning on October 1, 1995, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) The use by any director of a Department of Veterans Affairs health-care facility of data on rates of compensation paid to certified nurse anesthetists in a labor market area under section 7451(d)(3)(C) of such title during the period beginning on April 1, 1995, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(4) The furnishing by the Secretary of care for homeless chronically mentally ill and

other veterans by virtue of section 115 of the Veterans' Benefits and Services Act of 1988 (38 U.S.C. 1712 note) during the period beginning on October 1, 1995, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(5) The furnishing by the Secretary of work therapy and therapeutic transitional housing by virtue of section 7 of Public Law 102-54 (38 U.S.C. 1718 note) during the period beginning on October 1, 1995, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(6) Grants made by the Secretary to furnish services to veterans under section 3 of the Homeless Veterans Comprehensive Services Programs Act of 1992 (38 U.S.C. 7721 note) during the period beginning on October 1, 1995, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act.

Amend the title to read as follows: "To amend title 38, United States Code, to extend the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out certain programs and activities, and for other purposes."

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### THE CENTENNIAL OF EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN'S BIRTH

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, this week marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of one of the greatest leaders ever to have served in this body, the late Senator from Illinois and former Republican leader of the Senate, Everett McKinley Dirksen.

Everett Dirksen was born on January 4, 1896. He brought the small town values and the sense of civility of his native Pekin to his work in the Senate, where he combined these qualities with some of the finest oratorical and parliamentary skills that have been displayed on this floor in his or any era.

The Senate has honored his memory by naming one of its office buildings for him, and the Dirksen Congressional Center in Pekin continues his tradition of public service with its many ongoing research and in-service activities.

I call the attention of my colleagues to an insightful article about the Dirksen legacy, written by retired editor Charles Dancy of the Peoria Journal Star, and I ask that the article be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Peoria Journal Star, Jan. 4, 1996]

DIRKSEN BROUGHT SENSE OF REALITY  
WHEREVER HE WENT  
(By Charles Dancy)

One hundred years ago, fathers might have dreamed that a son born in a log cabin could become president. But no way could Johann Dirksen have imagined Jan. 4, 1896, that his baby boy's birthday celebrations one day would launch the social season in the nation's capitol.

Yet, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen's birthday bash, usually at the Mayflower hotel ballroom, was the opening "must go" event of the social season each year in Washington, D.C., even before he became minority leader of the Senate and a national figure beyond the Beltway. Everybody who was anybody, as the saying goes, attended from both political parties and from the administration and the congress.

Those glittering parties were a long way from the neighborhood in Pekin known as "Beantown." Yet, growing up in Beantown

may have been an important part of "Ev" Dirksen being the toast of the town in the nation's capitol.

Actually, the residents, themselves named it that—or rather in their own language, "Bohnchefiddle." They were German immigrants who didn't indulge in euphemisms. They had a strong sense of reality. And the reality was that rich folks had flower gardens in their yards; immigrants grew beans. They were who they were, and saw nothing wrong with it. Beantown was just their American starting place.

In fact, most residents in Pekin, and millions more across America, gardened their yards. Even a narrow small-town lot was 50 feet front, 150 deep, and provided space for people who didn't own a horse and didn't need a barn. There was space for berry bushes along the lot line, half a dozen fruit trees set wide apart, orderly squares of garden vegetables, and a grape arbor.

There was a lot more than beans, and it all required care. Many folks kept a small flock of chickens by the back porch as well. At one time, in fact, the Dirksens raised a pig.

The bigger boys spaded the gardens and raked them smooth. Before he was old enough for school, the youngest son, Ev, could help punch holes in the prepared ground with the wooden split pegs used as clothespins keeping a straight line along the board on which he knelt.

Keeping clothes as clean as possible was important when washing them was a major weekly chore. As the produce grew, ripening in sequence, much of it had to be "put up" for the winter in fruit jars and glasses, sealed with hot paraffin or special lids, after being well cooked. Cabbage was chopped and salted and then pounded and pounded until it was soaked in its own brine to be kept for winter—sauerkraut.

The Dirksen boys took part, and it was the boys who peddled surplus vegetables door to door. The basics of life to the German families were food, clothes, shelter from the cold and cleanliness. So, before he learned to read and write, Everett Dirksen became part of a family team, doing his share in providing those basics, and grew up knowing from whence came the necessities of life. Somebody had to do the work to produce it.

Their father had a stroke in 1901 when Ev, the youngest, was only 5. By the time Ev was 9, Dad was dead. The boys were raised by their mother, and the team game of survival that they played put a solid foundation under his whole life.

In those circumstances and in the absence of radio, television, telephones or computers, he found school and learning downright fun. Learning was an adventure and a kind of game. He loved reading. He loved to discover a new big word and roll it off his tongue. In books, he could explore the far reaches of this world and of the world of ideas.

Thus in his youth, and progressively thereafter, Everett Dirksen combined those wonderful opposites, the contradictions of idealist and a realist. It fit the Lincoln tradition of central Illinois.

With his older brothers grown and earning money, the family could let young Everett go off to college. He worked nights while schooling at the University of Minnesota, until World War I interrupted.

Three years of ROTC there gave him a leg up on a lieutenant's bars. In France, he was an artillery man. His job was to ride a wicker basket under a rough, hydrogen-filled balloon, held by a cable and linked by a primitive telephone to the gun batteries, overlooking the battlefield. There he observed the fall of the artillery shells his battery mates were firing and tell them how to adjust there fire to bring it on target.

Of course, such balloons like his were sitting ducks, even for the primitive planes of the time.

When the war ended, the army found his ability to speak German useful and kept him in Europe. He remained overseas for 18 months in all much of the time interpreting for others, or dealing directly with the local German population. He also knew Paris, Berlin, other German cities, and visited England and Ireland. In Rome, the ambassador asked him to join his staff, but Ev was homesick for Pekin.

Thus, young Lt. Dirksen returned to Pekin and Bohnchefiddle at age 24, with an extraordinary range of experiences. He was now a college man, a combat veteran and an ex-officer who had traveled, often in very sophisticated circles, in postwar Europe.

Back home, he married a Pekin girl and launched his remarkable political career as the youngest person ever elected to the Pekin City Council.

As city councilman, he was a young man dealing with a rapidly changing world. Streets needed to be paved for the growing numbers of those new motor cars. The fire department needed trucks to replace the horse-drawn rigs. The aging streetcars, one car running back and forth on a single track, needed replacement with bus service.

Power plants were under construction, bringing electricity. The Edison revolution was on, and radio was waiting in the wings. These were not hypothetical or abstract problems to be solved abstractly for the young councilman. He was intimately involved with the reality of finance for technology and the even tougher reality of the effects and demands new technology and dramatic change made on the city workers, and the public.

When he grappled with these problems as a councilman, he also worked delivering his brothers' bread to 50 small groceries scattered about town. Everybody knew his route, and at many a stop he confronted people with problems to take to their councilman. Before he went to the national macrocosm, this man had a thorough and heavy dose of the microcosm.

Thus, the nature of the man was well-founded long before he became one of that city's best-loved figures, before he crated the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 and brought over the votes to pass it with him, before he won a Grammy for recording "Gallant Men," before he was the confidant of presidents both Republican and Democrat, and before he became a darling of the once-skeptical Washington press corps.

He brought to Washington the prestige of being the Congress' best orator, a skill founded and practiced in Pekin and which largely won for him his original seat in the House of Representatives in the first place.

He also brought the attention to detail, the realism, of Bohnchefiddle, and was, undoubtedly, the most skilled parliamentarian in the Senate of his time. He knew how the system worked in every detail, and he knew who was the person that counted, the person to talk to, not only in the Senate but in every department of the national administration.

Finally, he made many friends and no enemies in the best tradition of the small town where he grew up, and where some of his local political foes were also lifelong personal friends.

When Everett Dirksen died, the president of the United States gave the eulogy—proclaiming that Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen had more impact on history than many presidents.

That he was, and he didn't learn that in Washington. That was the boy from Bohnchefiddle.●