

John and Mary Jane Ogilvie. It gives me great pleasure to congratulate them on their momentous and joyful day.

March 25, 1951, our Senate Chaplain and love of his life took their vows to become man and wife. This month marks 47 years of sharing their lives, dreams, work, struggles, laughs and tears, and commitment to each other. The Ogilvies were blessed with three children, Heather, Scott and Andrew, and are also the proud grandparents of four wonderful grandchildren, Erin, Airley, Bonnier and Scotter.

In an era where marriages are too often short lived, it is wonderful to see a couple who has endured the trials and tribulations that plague so many of today's marriage. The love and commitment they have demonstrated over the years should serve as an inspiration to us all.

Mr. President, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, and the entire Ogilvie family in recognizing the wonderful sense of achievement and happiness that marks the occasion of 47 years of marriage. I congratulate and offer best wishes on many more years of matrimonial bliss to my dear friends, the Ogilvies.●

#### UNIVERSITY OF IOWA WRESTLING TEAMS WINS NCAA CHAMPIONSHIP

● Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, when many think of Iowa, they think of people with spirit, discipline, and a good old-fashioned work ethic. When sports enthusiasts think of Iowa, they think of superior college wrestling.

Two weekends ago in Cleveland, Ohio, for the fourth consecutive year, for the 7th time in the past 8 years, and for the 16th time in the last 21 years, the University of Iowa won the college wrestling national championship. Two weeks prior, for the 25th consecutive year, Iowa won the Big Ten Conference Championships. Individual titles were won by Mark Ironside, Jeff McGinness and Joe Williams and three other Iowans became All-Americans by placing second.

Imagine the attention a school would get if it won two, three or four consecutive NCAA basketball tournaments. Yet the University of Iowa's dominance in NCAA wrestling has become almost routine. Nevertheless, this year's victory was anything but routine. Because this year, Iowa won without its legendary coach, Dan Gable, who took the season off and is contemplating retirement.

As many know, Dan Gable is the world's most notable ambassador for the sport of wrestling. Gable grew up in Iowa and compiled a 64-0 high school record. He attended Iowa State, where he was 118-1, and went on to win the Gold Medal at the Olympics in Munich in 1972. He won the Olympic tournament without allowing an opponent to score a single point against him.

Gable then went on to coach at the University of Iowa and win 15 national

championships in his 21 years as coach. In doing so, he coached 9 consecutive national championships from 1978-1986 which is an NCAA record for all sports. Incidentally, that streak was broken by Iowa State University who placed 6th this year in Cleveland.

Though he is largely unheralded outside of amateur athletics, his formula for success is as simple as it is difficult—hard work. Gable once said, "Like anything in life, it's not hard to be the best. It is as simple as outworking the opponent." His motto is "Hard work solves anything." But Gable didn't just say the words, he lived them. And he demanded his wrestlers live them as well.

Following Gable's 1971 Gold Medal victory in the World Championships in Bulgaria, he celebrated by taking a long run. For most, that was a time to relax, to enjoy your success. For Dan Gable it was an opportunity to get one practice ahead of any opponent he might face in the upcoming 1972 Olympic Games.

The notion of work and preparation is almost second nature in an agricultural state such as Iowa, where folks understand that you cannot harvest what you do not sow. That's why the other secret to the success of Iowa wrestling is that most of its wrestlers are Iowans. Seven out of the ten wrestlers that Iowa qualified for nationals are from the state of Iowa.

Furthermore the second-place team, Minnesota, a suburb of Iowa in wrestling terms, is coached by a former product of Iowa wrestling. And the coaches of Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana are former Iowa wrestlers. Iowa's new coaches, Jim Zalesky, Lincoln McIlravy, Tom Brands and twin-brother Terry Brands collectively won 10 NCAA individual titles while wrestling for Dan Gable.

Gable once said the biggest benefit of sports is that " \* \* \* it teaches an athlete to deal with adversity and adversity builds character." Perhaps, the greatest testament to Iowa's character is that they won a National Championship without Dan Gable. No one would have wanted that more than Gable himself.

Former NFL-great Frank Gifford commented, "Dan Gable is the most dedicated athlete I have ever known." The impact of his dedication prevails even in his absence, as the tradition of Iowa's wrestling dominance marches forward. Old-fashioned hard work still lives in Iowas and it still works for Iowa.

My congratulations to Iowa wrestling—the National Champions again!

#### FISCAL YEAR 1999 BUDGET RESOLUTION

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to express my views on the budget resolution. I commend the Budget Committee on the job it has done. Chairman DOMENICI and Senator LAUTENBERG should be praised for their ef-

forts to bring a bill to the floor that balances the budget for the first time in 30 years. And yet, this resolution fails to adequately address some of our nation's most pressing priorities, including child care, education, and health care.

First, however, I would like to take a moment to discuss how we reached this historic moment when, for the first time since 1969, we present the American people with a budget that is in balance. The balanced budget we have today is a result of the hard work and progress we have made over the past few years to reduce the deficit. The effort dates back to 1990 when President Bush—despite strong opposition from his own party—boldly endorsed a plan that lowered the deficit by \$500 billion and started us down the road to fiscal responsibility.

This effort was then continued by President Clinton in 1993 when he proposed a far-reaching economic plan, which is more appropriately called the Balanced Budget Plan of 1993. This balanced budget plan, which I supported, was enacted into law without a single Republican vote and has helped to reduce the deficit from \$290 billion at the beginning of 1993 to an anticipated surplus this year. Despite the claims by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that President Clinton's plan would doom our economy, this economic plan has put us on a road to solid recovery. It has reduced deficits by more than \$1 trillion, led us to the lowest unemployment rate in 24 years, created 15 million new jobs, and resulted in the greatest number of Americans owning homes ever.

Most recently, Mr. President, we finished the job of balancing the budget when we enacted the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. The Balanced Budget Act of 1997, which I supported, not only reduced spending, but also cut taxes for the first time in 16 years, providing much-needed tax relief for working families. I was very pleased to support the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 because it protected our priorities such as fiscal discipline, child care, education, health care, and the environment.

Unfortunately, Mr. President, the resolution before us today fails to protect these priorities and turns its back on America's families and children. It fails to recognize many initiatives important to our children and families including quality child care, reducing class sizes, renovating and modernizing our children's schools, and promoting after-school learning.

The resolution provides no mandatory funding for either child care or early childhood education. Moreover, it explicitly excludes President Clinton's proposals to use any revenues from comprehensive tobacco legislation to pay for initiatives for children, including child care, anti-smoking education, children's health care, and improvements in education.

Clearly, the resolution before us shortchanges children, and that is why

I offered an amendment to establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund which could be used to fund legislation designed to improve the affordability, availability and quality of child care, and to support families' choices in caring for their children. I was disappointed, obviously, when my amendment was defeated, but was pleased that the amendment had the support of fifty of my colleagues.

The resolution also reduces funding for the Administration's education priorities by \$2 billion, and as a result, about 450,000 students could be denied safe after-school care in 1999, some 30,000 new children could be denied access to the Head Start program, and 6,500 middle schools would not have drug and violence prevention coordinators. And yet, while Republican budget increases funding above the President's request for Impact Aid, Special Education, and the title VI block grant, these increases come at the expense of many other priorities that also strengthen our commitment to children and education.

Mr. President, this budget as a whole ill-serves children and families, and that is why I was pleased to support the Democratic alternative budget offered by Senator LAUTENBERG. The Democratic alternative would strengthen our commitment to our priorities by providing funding for key initiatives such as hiring an additional 100,000 teachers, creating more after-school programs, and doubling the number of children who receive child care assistance. Further, the Democratic alternative moves us toward our goal of one million children in Head Start by 2002, doubles the number of children in early Head Start, and places up to 500,000 children in after school learning centers.

In addition, Mr. President, the Democratic alternative maintains our commitment to other Democratic priorities such as cleaning up the environment and investing in our transportation infrastructure. Moreover, it would expand Medicare coverage to Americans ages 55-65. And not least, Mr. President, the Democratic alternative strengthens Social Security by reserving the entire unified budget surplus, while maintaining strict fiscal discipline by meeting the discretionary caps in all years.

I regret, Mr. President, that the Democratic alternative was defeated. And I regret that the resolution before us today is not one that I, in good conscience, can support. In my view, the Republican budget shortchanges America's working families. I am, however, hopeful that as we move forward in the budget process, we will craft legislation that focuses on priorities like child care, education, health care, and the environment. Finally, Mr. President, in our efforts to craft a budget that targets the needs of working families, it is imperative that we remain vigilant in our efforts to maintain fiscal responsibility. ●

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD A. SEARFOSS, RICHARD M. LINNEHAN AND JAY CLARK BUCKEY

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Commander Richard A. Searfoss, mission specialist Richard M. Linnehan and payload specialist Jay Clark Buckey for their participation in the April 16, 1998, Neurolab mission STS-90. These men are on the forefront of science, bravely pioneering the new frontier of space in an effort to investigate the effects of weightlessness on the brain, central nervous system, and sensory organs.

After graduating from Portsmouth Senior High School in New Hampshire, Rick Searfoss attended the United States Air Force Academy where he was awarded the Harmon, Fairchild, Price and Tober Awards as the top overall, academic, engineering and aeronautical engineering graduate in the Class of 1978. When Commander Searfoss was selected for the astronaut program, he was a flight instructor at the U.S. Naval Test Pilot School where he was named the Tactical Air Command F-111 Instructor Pilot of the Year in 1985. Having logged over 4200 hours flying time in 56 different types of aircraft, there can be no doubt about Commander Searfoss' courage or ability.

Richard M. Linnehan, a graduate of the University of New Hampshire, is a distinguished astronaut and veterinarian. After entering into private veterinary practice and further study of animal medicine and comparative pathology, Dr. Linnehan was commissioned as a Captain in the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps. He served as chief clinical veterinarian for the Navy's Marine Mammal Project at the Naval Ocean Systems Center in San Diego. Dr. Linnehan has been at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) since 1992, where he has worked in the Shuttle Avionics Integration Laboratory and in the Astronaut Office Mission Development Branch. He was a member of the international crew of the STS-78 mission in 1996, the longest space shuttle flight to date.

Jay Clark Buckey, currently a NASA payload specialist and Associate Professor of Medicine at Dartmouth Medical School in Hanover, New Hampshire, has a distinguished record in aerospace medicine. Dr. Buckey has over twenty publications to his credit in the areas of space physiology, cardiovascular regulation and echocardiographic techniques. He is a former executive board member of the American Society for Gravitational and Space Biology, as well as a member of the Aerospace Medicine Association and American College of Physicians. His accomplishments at NASA include performing as co-investigator and project manager for the Spacelab Life Sciences-1 experiment "Cardiovascular Adaptation to Zero-Gravity," for which he received

two NASA Certificates of Recognition for software developed.

WMUR-TV of Manchester and the Christa McAuliffe Planetarium of Concord are cooperating to offer a live interactive question-and-answer session with the New Hampshire astronauts on April 24, 1998, that will be shown in the Planetarium and relayed to students in the astronauts' hometowns of Portsmouth, Pelham and Hanover. Students will beam questions up to the astronauts and have the answers beamed back to them, giving the students a window into life aboard the space shuttle and an opportunity to speak with real live heroes.

Risking their own lives to determine the effects of space travel, these men exhibit bravery that should inspire us all. Mr. President, I want to congratulate Commander Richard A. Searfoss, mission specialist Richard M. Linnehan, and payload specialist Jay Clark Buckey for their outstanding work. I am proud to represent them in the U.S. Senate. ●

#### THE CCC's REBUILDING OF AMERICA

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I rise today to honor President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps.

In March 1933, there were approximately 13,689,000 Americans unemployed. Millions were standing in bread lines, or desperately pleading with community volunteer organizations for help. Thousands were making homes out of abandoned farm buildings, or just roaming around the land with no home at all.

At this time, my home state of Georgia had already known "depression" for some time. An economic recession had begun in Georgia 10 years before the stock market crashed in 1929. Farmers had already faced a century of troubles including erosion problems, and a boll weevil epidemic that wiped out cotton crops across the state.

Who would have thought that Georgians' great hope would come in the form of a New Yorker, stricken by polio, who had sought out the healing Warm Springs of Georgia nearly ten years earlier. It was the frequent Georgia visitor President Franklin D. Roosevelt who looked out on America and said he saw "one third of a nation ill-clad, ill-housed and ill-nourished." In response, he offered the people of a suffering nation a sweeping bundle of proposals—a New Deal.

A cornerstone of FDR's initiative was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which was signed into law on April 5, 1933.

Conceived as an employment catalyst for young men, Roosevelt said his idea was "to create a civilian conservation corps, to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, but confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control and similar projects."