

medical, and pre-competitive engineering research.

S. 1321

At the request of Mr. TORRICELLI, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1321, a bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to permit grants for the national estuary program to be used for the development and implementation of a comprehensive conservation and management plan, to reauthorize appropriations to carry out the program, and for other purposes.

S. 1737

At the request of Mr. MACK, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1737, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a uniform application of the confidentiality privilege to taxpayer communications with federally authorized practitioners.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 65

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 65, a concurrent resolution calling for a United States effort to end restriction on the freedoms and human rights of the enslaved people in the occupied area of Cyprus.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 155

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 155, a resolution designating April 6 of each year as "National Tartan Day" to recognize the outstanding achievements and contributions made by Scottish Americans to the United States.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 198

At the request of Mr. MACK, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 198, a resolution designating April 1, 1998, as "National Breast Cancer Survivors' Day."

### NOTICES OF HEARINGS

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND RECREATION.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation.

The hearing will take place on Thursday, May 7, 1998, at 2 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on titles VI, VII, VIII, and XI of S. 1693, a bill to renew, reform, reinvigorate, and protect the National Park System.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Subcommittee on National Parks, Historic

Preservation and Recreation, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, 364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact Jim O'Toole of the subcommittee staff at (202) 224-5161 or Shawn Taylor at (202) 224-6969.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER AND POWER

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that the hearing scheduled before the Subcommittee on Water and Power, of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee to receive testimony regarding S. 1515, a bill "To amend Public Law 89-108 to increase authorization levels for State and Indian tribal, municipal, rural, and industrial water supplies, to meet current and future water quantity and quality needs of the Red River Valley, to deauthorize certain project features and irrigation service areas, to enhance natural resources and fish and wildlife habitat, and for other purposes," has been postponed.

The hearing was scheduled to take place on Tuesday, March 31, 1998, at 2:30 p.m., in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC, and will be rescheduled later.

For further information, please call Jim Beirne, senior counsel (202) 224-2564 or Betty Nevitt, staff assistant at (202) 224-0765.

### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### JUDGE T. EMMET CLARIE

• Mr. DODD. Mr. President, when my father served in the Senate, he felt that one of his most important responsibilities was recommending individuals to serve on the federal bench. He took great care in choosing the most qualified individuals to serve these life-long appointments. His selections were a source of pride, but none greater than Judge T. Emmet Clarie. Judge Clarie was appointed to the federal bench in 1961, and he served our state and the country honorably for more than three decades as a U.S. District Judge. Sadly, Judge Clarie recently died at the age of 84.

Upon his passing, Judge Clarie was praised by all those who knew him. One of his clerks referred to him as "a second father." Another said that they "learned much more working for him than they ever did in law school." A third called him "the best teacher of lawyering you could imagine."

This admiration was shared by his colleagues on the bench. He was described by his peers as "a judge's judge" and "a model and an inspiration to all his judicial colleagues."

Judge Clarie's career of public service extended far beyond the federal bench. He taught high school to help pay his way through law school. He served as chairman of the Killingly Board of Education from 1938 to 1961. He was a state legislator for six years.

He also served as clerk of the Connecticut Senate, prosecutor of the Killingly Town Court, and Commissioner of State Liquor Control Commission.

The Judge was a skilled legal thinker, and he presided over perhaps the most complex criminal case in Connecticut history: the armed robbery of a Wells Fargo truck by foreign nationalists. But he will always be remembered for his common sense, his no-nonsense style, his fundamental fairness, more than anything else. When presiding over the case that involved the theft of millions of dollars and terrorists who were trying to fund a revolution, Judge Clarie saw beyond the defendants' hype and insisted all the while that they would be tried as simple robbers. He said, "Common crimes do not become political crimes simply because the criminal is a would-be politician."

Judge Clarie may have sat on one of the highest courts in the land, but he never forgot his roots. He lived in eastern Connecticut for practically his entire life, and he commuted more than 100 miles round-trip every day from his farm home in Danielson to his courtroom in Hartford. The Judge said that he needed to return to the country to be "refreshed" every night. His roots helped shape his philosophy toward the law. He said: "If the law is to mean anything, it means that all people—little and big—must comply with it."

T. Emmet Clarie was a straightforward jurist who brought a tremendous sense of fairness and equity to the bench. He was also a caring and honorable man who dedicated his entire life to public service and went out of his way to help others. The State of Connecticut is better for his service, and all those who were fortunate to know this great man will miss him dearly. •

### JAPAN'S ROLE IN THE ASIAN FINANCIAL CRISIS

• Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, earlier this week, I addressed an audience at the Center for Strategic and International Studies on the Asian financial crisis and the critical role Japan needs to play in bringing that crisis to an end. While Japan has made bilateral assistance available to the countries most affected, Japan clearly is not facing up to the challenges presented by its own economic problems, let alone those of the region as a whole.

Japan still constitutes more than two-thirds of East Asia's GDP. Regional recovery, therefore, is impossible without economic growth in Japan. Quite simply, the countries of the region in most dire condition need markets for their goods, and the United States alone cannot serve as the world's only major engine of growth. For Japan's own good, and for the good of the region and the global economy, Tokyo must serve as a second engine of growth.

Unfortunately, Tokyo's economy remains mired in its seventh straight

year of stagnation, and Japan is failing to take the steps it must take to stimulate and open its economy. At this critical moment in Asia's future, when Japan's role is so vital, Tokyo is failing to provide leadership of any lasting consequence. I hope that Japan can be convinced to change course and implement the bold series of measures I outlined in my speech. Because of the importance of this matter, I ask that the text of my speech be printed in the RECORD.

The speech follows:

ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILLIAM V. ROTH, JR.

It's a pleasure to be here today—to join CSIS in looking at a vital and very volatile area of the world. That, of course, is Asia—a region that has captivated our attention and generated quite some concern in recent months . . . and for good reason.

Today, I will address the Asian financial crisis and the role of each of the major players in the crisis, particularly the role of Japan. The concern these past few months is borne by the fact that Asia, Japan and the United States have a critical stake in the outcome of the problems rocking the economies along the Pacific Rim of Asia.

In a global economy, all of us have a stake in seeing Asia's rapid return to prosperity and growth. Our economic interdependence with Japan and the rest of Asia continues to grow by the day, as does our interest in the maintenance of peace and security for the region. That's why I'm convinced that restoring the economic health of Asia is vital to the economic health of the United States.

In January, I had the chance to visit the heads of state and economic leaders of Korea, Malaysia, Thailand and Japan. In each of the first three countries, I was impressed with the steps taken to address the problems they face, and the resolve they demonstrated to continue on the right path. Each has made strides in opening up to foreign investment and liberalizing its trade regime.

In Japan, however, I was disappointed with the seeming inability, and even unwillingness, to do the things necessary to stimulate the country's economy—not only for the sake of Japan, but for the sake of Asia and the global economy as well.

Let me leave Japan aside for the moment, and begin by addressing the Asian financial situation as a whole. I believe that if the right steps are taken, Asia can and will emerge from its current problems stronger and more dynamic than ever. This will, of course, take time and inevitably there will be pain and hardship.

The most pressing of the steps necessary to restore Asian growth and prosperity is for Indonesia to implement immediately and forthrightly the conditions the IMF imposed upon it as part of its rescue package. From ending crony capitalism to breaking up the monopolies that control so much of its economy, Indonesia must take the steps outlined by the IMF to realize a more open economy. I fear we are facing renewed regional contagion unless Indonesia proves more flexible on this score.

Our friends in Thailand, Korea and Malaysia must continue on the path of trade and investment liberalization—a path on which they have embarked and made some significant gains.

For its part, China must resist any temptation to devalue its currency to avoid a series of regional competitive devaluations.

All the countries of Asia must make the structural reforms necessary to open their markets to freer flows of capital and goods.

These reforms are squarely in the interest of everyone in the region because greater economic openness is fundamental to Asia's future prosperity.

The agreement to create the ASEAN Free Trade Area was a vital step in this direction. Now, the financial crisis only makes the speed of implementation more critical.

The nations of Asia must also very significantly improve financial and economic transparency by making available accurate and timely information on both public and private sector institutions. That is the only way market economies can function efficiently.

For our part, the United States must support the process of economic reform under way in Asia and the role of the International Monetary Fund in that process. At the same time, the Fund must be more transparent, flexible and accountable in its operations. In addition, as the IMF's Articles of Agreement make clear, IMF assistance programs should "facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade."

Finally, Japan: In my view, the single most important step in ensuring the long-term economic health of the Asia Pacific is for Japan to embark immediately on a fundamental, systemic program of economic reform. Simply put, Japan must become a locomotive for regional growth if we are to see our way out of the Asian financial crisis.

It's also clearly in Japan's interest to get its economy moving. We have been waiting seven years for action by Tokyo, yet here's what we see: Japan's economy is likely to finish fiscal year 1997 with negative growth for the first time since 1974. The so-called diffusion index of coincident indicators used by the Government of Japan to gauge the state of the economy was zero in both November and December. Consumer spending was down 4% in January and 5% in December compared to the same months a year earlier, and the willingness of salaried workers' households to spend—expressed as the amount of money set aside for that purpose—is at a record low. Prices are falling due to lack of demand rather than productivity improvements—indicating the potential for a dangerous deflationary spiral. Two-thirds of Japanese polled just last week say they are getting hurt by what most see as a "severe recession." Pre-tax profits of major corporations outside the financial sector are expected to be down by 2.2% for fiscal year 1997. Japan's auto industry—which makes up 10% of the country's GDP—is making large-scale production cuts. Housing starts have been down on a year-on-year basis for the past 13 months.

I could go on, but the point is clear: Japan's economy is in a precarious situation. I believe it should also be clear that the only way for Japan to address the situation is through drastic, fundamental economic change.

In my view, Japan needs to take action on four fronts. First, Japan needs immediate economic stimulus. Tokyo must deliver a significant package of tax cuts coupled with a campaign to induce the Japanese public to use those tax cuts for consumption rather than savings. The recent, small, temporary tax cut is of negligible significance. What is needed is a large permanent tax cut, perhaps taking the form of a rebate in the first year to get money into the hands of the public so they'll be encouraged to spend rather than save.

Second, to absorb more of the exports from troubled Asian economies, Japan should more quickly open its markets to foreign imports. Keep in mind that there is already a great deal of concern in Congress over the flood of imports that the United States is expecting from Asia. The resulting surge in our

trade deficit could lead to increased protectionist pressures.

Third, to rid itself of a major source of economic drag, Japan must finally come to terms with its enormous, festering bad loan problem.

And finally, Tokyo needs speedier—and real—deregulation.

Now, what is Japan doing on these four fronts? Unfortunately, as we all know, very little. The next fiscal stimulus package will consist mainly of public works projects—more bridges and tunnels to nowhere. More pork-barrel projects that help politicians in the elections later this year, but do almost nothing to stimulate the economy.

On opening its markets and absorbing imports, Japan has already seen a sharp drop in imports from Asia, and a sharp rise in exports to the United States.

In the banking sector, the large amount of funds made available recently to deal with the problem appear headed for use instead to prop up the archaic convoy system. Moreover, the government of Japan is planning yet another "Price-Keeping Operation" to boost share prices before FY97 ends on March 31. It seems we will have to wait once again before the Ministry of Finance lets the bad banks fail and deals forthrightly with the massive bad loan problem.

On deregulation, the next three-year plan is due out at the end of this month. Meanwhile aspects of the so-called "Big Bang" financial deregulation are set to go into effect. The problem is that so far, deregulatory efforts in Japan have yielded little in terms of tangible results. Because of this, and because deregulation is opposed by the bureaucracy, until we see such results, many—including myself—remain skeptical about the Japan's efforts in this area.

The bottom line on all four fronts is that Japan is not facing up to the challenges presented by its own economic problems, let alone those of the region as a whole. Instead of stimulating its economy by reducing tax burdens and encouraging its public to spend, Japan is relying again on public works projects that will have no real impact. Instead of opening its markets to the exports crucial to Asia's recovery, Japan is increasing its exports to levels that will soon be politically unsustainable. Instead of finally dealing with its banking mess, Japan is still propping up failed banks.

Now, I recognize that Japan has done some significant things to address the Asian financial crisis. Tokyo has committed more funds on a bilateral basis to the various IMF bailout packages than any other country. I also commend Prime Minister Hashimoto for his attempts to move President Suharto of Indonesia in the right direction.

But at this critical moment in Asia's future, when Japan's role is so vital, Tokyo has so far failed to provide leadership of any lasting consequence. Japan still constitutes more than two-thirds of the East Asia's GDP. Regional recovery, therefore, is impossible without economic recovery in Japan.

Ironically, it is Japan's enormous resources—its \$11 trillion in savings and its massive foreign reserves—that make it too easy for Japan to resist the sorts of changes being forced upon other countries in Asia. Korea and Thailand have no choice but to institute the IMF conditions requiring systemic economic reforms. Those countries face a crisis that has enabled them thus far to advance economic reforms that only months ago were unthinkable.

Japan does not face a financial crisis—not yet anyway. Given weak leadership in Tokyo

and resistance to the fundamental reforms necessary, I fear that Japan may actually need a crisis if it is ever to get its economic house in order. I hope that I am wrong and that Japan will begin to take the steps necessary to boost its economy and serve as an engine of economic growth. Clearly, it is in Japan's interest to do so, as it is in the interest of Asia and of the United States. Toward this end, we must all remain engaged in encouraging and persuading Japan to move forward.

Japan faces enormous challenges in the coming months and years, as does all of Asia. The challenges, however, are far from insurmountable. And global prosperity depends on meeting those challenges head-on. As I have outlined, the road back to prosperity and growth should be fairly clear, though in some instances, politically treacherous. The good news is that most of the steps on that road require increased economic liberalization, greater transparency and reduced regulation. If that road is taken, the Asian financial crisis will have had the positive result of moving the global economy toward a new level of growth and prosperity.●

#### TRIBUTE TO KENNETH EUGENE GRUBE

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a great journalist, but more important, a good friend: Kenneth Eugene Grube of Groton, Connecticut. Sadly, Mr. Grube recently died at the age of 76.

Ken Grube worked for 44 years as a newspaper editor and reporter, and he spent the last 25 years of his career in Southeastern Connecticut at The New London Day, where he was a managing editor and the long-time editorial page editor.

While he was at The Day, he was renowned for his emphasis on local topics, but he earned a regional and national reputation for his work. He served as President of the New England Society of Newspaper Editors and the Connecticut Circuit of the Associated Press. He was also a longtime member of the National Conference of Editorial Writers, and he edited the group's quarterly publication and served on its Professional Standards Committee.

In recognition of his outstanding career of newspaper achievement, he received the prestigious Yankee Quill Award from the New England Academy of Journalists.

The strong reputation that Ken Grube earned was based not only his journalistic talent, but also on his good will and commitment to serving his community.

In 1976, the New London County Bar Association gave him its award for outstanding public service. People don't necessarily think of journalists as public servants, but Mr. Grube showed an uncommon devotion to his community and he used his position to affect social change.

During his 15 years as editorial page editor, he would consistently focus on a particular topic, often on behalf of the poor and less fortunate, writing editorial after editorial until he had achieved the ends that he thought were best for his community and its people.

He also spent a great deal of his time away from the newspaper working with various organizations in the New London/Groton area. He was President of the Family Service Association of Southern New London County. He served on the board for Waterford Country School. And he helped found the local Martin Luther King, Jr. Scholarship Fund.

He was also Chairman of the State Freedom of Information Commission, which is fitting because he was one of the leading journalists in the state who fought to pass a state law that would protect the availability of public information.

But aside from his many accolades and accomplishments, Ken Grube will be remembered as a newspaper man with a huge heart who genuinely cared about his readers. Everyone in town knew him, and he could often be seen in the restaurants and pubs in town striking up conversation with whom ever was around. For Mr. Grube, the most exciting stories didn't come from City Hall or the Capital, they came from Main Street. He believed that the primary role of any good reporter was to note the everyday events in people's lives, and he stayed true to this principle through his entire career.

Ken Grube performed countless good deeds in order to lift up others, and for that, we thank him. He was also a kind man and a good friend, and for that, we will miss him.

He is survived by four children and four grandchildren. I offer my heartfelt condolences to them all.●

#### THE 42ND ANNIVERSARY OF TUNISIA'S INDEPENDENCE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today Tunisia celebrates the 42nd Anniversary of its Independence from France. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate them for their many successful endeavors of the past 42 years.

Last year, Tunisia and the U.S. celebrated the bicentennial of the "Treaty of Peace and Friendship." This celebration marked the longest unbroken friendship treaty in the history of the two countries. Throughout our long relationship the United States and Tunisia have experienced cooperation based on respect and our mutual commitment to freedom, democracy, and the peaceful resolution of conflict.

Despite its location in a very volatile area of the world, Tunisia has been a leader in promoting stability and peace in Africa and the Middle East. It has been a voice of moderation in the Arab-Israeli peace process promoting dialogue and improved relations. It was the first Arab State to host an Israeli delegation and to hold a multilateral meeting of the peace process. In 1996, Tunisia and Israel opened interest sections in each country and established full diplomatic relations.

Tunisia also has made impressive economic strides. It has successfully

graduated from development assistance to become a self-sufficient nation. The people of Tunisia enjoy the highest standard of living in the region. These improvements have come about through the devotion of vital resources to the promotion of its people, education, and economic reform.

In the past 12 years, the government has focused its economic development on privatizing many of the state-owned companies and reforming the financial and banking systems. As a result, Tunisians have developed a diverse and market oriented economy where they have experienced not only domestic success but increased international standing. Tunisia is a member of the World Trade Organization and enjoys duty-free access to the European Union and most Arab countries.

Tunisia has been a friend and ally to the United States for many years. I look forward to continued cooperation and friendship in the years to come. As Tunisia celebrates its 42nd anniversary of independence, I offer my sincere congratulations on their many successful accomplishments.

#### IN HONOR OF BARBARA M. WHEELER

● Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, it is my special privilege to take this opportunity to honor a woman from my home state of Illinois who has spent her career fighting to improve public education. For almost 25 years, Barbara M. Wheeler has served the students, teachers, and schools of Illinois as a champion of public education. Recently, her devotion and hard work was recognized by her peers when she was named President of the National School Boards Association.

Ms. Wheeler began her extraordinary career of public service by earning an undergraduate degree in Non-Western History from Saint Dominic College in 1969. In 1972, she received her Illinois Teaching Certificate from Elmhurst College. In 1974, Ms. Wheeler joined the Community High School District 99 Board of Education in Downers Grove, and served as President from 1976 to 1987, and again from 1994 to 1995. In 1980, Ms. Wheeler graduated from the Depaul University College of Law, and served as an Assistant State's Attorney in Cook County from 1980 to 1982 before going into private practice.

While practicing law, Barbara Wheeler's service to the community continued. She has been an active member of the Illinois Association of School Boards, serving in 18 different positions including President (1987-1989) and Vice President (1985-1987). Additionally, Ms. Wheeler has spoke on educational matters before convention audiences around the nation, and has advised and consulted many groups, including the Chicago Board of Education, 57 school districts across Illinois, the New York School Boards Association and the Institute for Educational Leadership.