

Moritsugu, an Assistant Surgeon General of the United States, is a donor husband and donor dad who tells movingly how organs donated by his wife and daughter, who were killed in separate traffic accidents, brought life to many others.

Mr. President, this altruism in the face of despair is a challenge to us all to become donors and give a gift of the Five Points of Life. I only wish all of you had the chance to see first-hand, as I have, the look of joy on the face of a child who, after receiving a transplant, no longer has to gasp for breath. As we give gifts of love to our spouses and sweethearts this Saturday, Valentine's Day, let us promise to give another gift of love to others we may not even know, the greatest gift of all, the gift of life.●

SOUTH DAKOTANS DEPLOYED TO THE PERSIAN GULF

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to thank the brave South Dakotans who are part of the latest deployment of American troops to the Persian Gulf. The men and women from Ellsworth Air Force Base and the South Dakota Air National Guard embody the spirit of all Americans by assisting the international effort to rid Iraq of nuclear and biological weapons.

Saddam Hussein's deportation of United Nations weapons inspectors and his continued obstruction of international monitoring efforts clearly show that Iraq does not desire to live by international rules of peace and commerce.

We now face the possibility of using force against Saddam Hussein to ensure that Iraq does not develop the capability to make and use weapons of mass destruction, and our thoughts and prayers are with our American troops stationed overseas and their families back home. We have faith in the readiness of our troops and know that, if called upon, they will succeed in their mission. The 114th Fighter Wing of the South Dakota Air National Guard will be enforcing the no-fly zone over southern Iraq, a task they have performed since 1992. The recent deployment is also a historic occasion for Ellsworth Air Force Base because it marks the first time B-1 bombers have been deployed in a potential military conflict.

I am a strong supporter of the National Guard working alongside active duty personnel in response to future emergencies, both at home and abroad. The Persian Gulf War was the truest test of this strategy and illustrated the Guard's ability to be trained, mobilized, deployed, fight alongside active duty personnel, and demobilized in response to a national emergency. As you know, Mr. President, South Dakota National Guard participated in that impressive effort.

The National Guard's effectiveness further proved itself in the natural disasters of the past few years. Our state

is indebted to the National Guard for its stellar performance in the recent past in helping communities deal with crises ranging from flood waters to snow drifts.

I join all South Dakotans in wishing our troops from Ellsworth Air Force Base and the South Dakota Air National Guard a safe and successful completion of their mission as they protect our interests overseas.●

WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL ACT

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today with my friend and colleague, the senior Senator from New York, Senator MOYNIHAN to introduce the "Women's Rights National Historic Trail Act" which authorizes that the Secretary of the Interior study alternatives for establishing a national historic trail to commemorate and interpret the history of women's rights. New York has that history.

In 1848, despite social, legal and economic constraints, the action of several women from New York led to a movement that would eventually provide freedom to women across this country and for generations to come.

In Seneca Falls, 1848, the first Women's Rights Convention was held leading the way for the 19th Amendment which granted women the right to vote. On July 19th, the first day of the two day convention, the Declaration of Sentiments was read at the convention promoting the right to vote, the right for a woman to attain a higher education, the right to own property and the right to retain one's own wages—some of the most fundamental principles of our democracy. As stated by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, one of the leaders of the convention, "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal."

The other leaders of the Convention including Lucretia Mott, Jane Hunt, Ann M'Clintock and Martha Wright began the movement to fulfill the freedom of Americans by changing the treatment of women in American society.

I support the designation of a corridor commemorating the triumphs of these and other women, and believe that the Buffalo-Boston trail deserves serious consideration. Areas like Seneca Falls, where we can find the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, and her church, the Old Trinity Church, I believe, should be part of the historical trail for women's history. Other areas in New York have a tremendous historical significance for women's rights including: the Susan B. Anthony House, voting site and gravesite in Rochester and the M'Clintock House where the idea of a convention was conceived and the Declaration of Sentiments was written.

This bill only requires the Secretary to study the alternatives available to him and does not dictate where that commemoration occurs. But the events

that occurred the summer of 1848 should be remembered and treated as part of a historical connection. The importance of Seneca Falls is key in the advancement of the rights of women in our nation and that is why I have also joined with Senator MOYNIHAN in June 1997 to introduce a S. Con. Res. 35, urging the U.S. Postal Service to issue a commemorative postage stamp to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the first Women's Right Convention.

I am pleased to join Senator MOYNIHAN in this effort to preserve the historical significance of women's rights in New York and I urge my colleagues to join us in co-sponsoring this legislation.●

HARRY S. ASHMORE: COURAGEOUS JOURNALIST

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, the revered journalist Harry Ashmore died last month at the age of 81. He died one day after the day set aside to observe Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday and our nation's bitter struggle for civil rights. Mr. Ashmore was a leader in the struggle to integrate schools in Little Rock, Arkansas. His writings helped deliver Americans peacefully from unjust and oppressive laws.

A native of Greenville, South Carolina, Mr. Ashmore was raised to revere Southern traditions. His grandfathers fought for the Confederacy. As a young man, he was graduated from Clemson Agricultural College and then worked as a reporter in Greenville and in Charlotte, North Carolina. He served during the Second World War as an infantry battalion commander in the European theater and completed his military service a Lieutenant Colonel. After the war, he returned to North Carolina and to The Charlotte News, where he rose to the position of editor. In 1948, he moved to Little Rock and began his eleven years at The Arkansas Gazette. There, he would become The Gazette's executive editor.

Harry Ashmore loved the South. He embodied the dignity of a southern gentlemen throughout his years. But he was never provincial—either in his writing or his thinking. He studied at Harvard University as a Nieman fellow; from 1960 to 1963, he was editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia Britannica and from 1969 to 1974, he was president of the Center for the Study of Democracy in Santa Barbara, California. In addition, he found time to author, co-author and/or edit a dozen books. In 1996, he was honored with the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Lifetime Achievement Award.

But it was in newspapers where he would have his greatest influence on American life. In 1957, three years after the Supreme Court's decision in Brown, Arkansas' Governor Orval E. Faubus called out the National Guard because of "evidence of disorder and threats of disorder." As ever, Harry Ashmore called it like he saw it. He described

the eerie scene as, "the incredible spectacle of an empty high school surrounded by the National Guard, troops called out by Governor Faubus to protect life and property against a mob that never materialized."

Ashmore knew Governor Faubus wanted to prevent nine students from entering Little Rock High School. He warned against delay, realizing that resisting the Supreme Court would bring bloodshed. In *The Gazette*, he argued dispassionately for the people of Arkansas to uphold the law. He wrote: "There is no valid reason to assume that delay will resolve the impasse which Mr. Faubus has made. We doubt that Mr. Faubus can simply wear the Federal's out—although he is doing a pretty good job of wearing out his own people." Harry Ashmore understood before so many others the power and the moral force of civil liberty. And yet, he also knew the rooted strength of the opposition.

Above all he was honest, to himself and to his readers. Through his calm and reasoned editorials he stood for justice despite daily threats on his life and on his family. *The Gazette* suffered financially for his courage. It lost advertising revenue and circulation. Harry Ashmore, however, fought for his beliefs, and he helped lead Arkansas and the Nation toward equality for all its citizens. In 1958, the Pulitzer committee recognized Harry's excellence in editorial writing by awarding him the Pulitzer Prize for "clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning, and power to influence public opinion." In addition to his own Pulitzer, in 1958, *The Gazette* was awarded the Pulitzer for public service.

Harry Ashmore was on the front lines of the struggle for civil rights in this country. His leadership, courage, and wise words must not be forgotten.

I ask that the New York Times' article on Harry Ashmore from January 22, 1998, be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Jan. 22, 1998]

HARRY S. ASHMORE, 81, WHOSE EDITORIALS SUPPORTED INTEGRATION IN ARKANSAS, DIES
(By Eric Pace)

Harry S. Ashmore, who was executive editor of *The Arkansas Gazette* when he won a Pulitzer Prize for antisegregation editorials he wrote during the crisis and confrontation over admission of black students to a Little Rock high school in 1957, died on Tuesday night in the infirmary of the Valle Verde retirement home in Santa Barbara, Calif., where he and his wife moved several years ago. He was 81.

He evidently died as the result of a stroke he suffered early this month, his wife, Barbara, said.

Mr. Ashmore, a native of South Carolina, was a prominent figure in Southern journalism while he was executive editor of *The Gazette*—published in Little Rock—from 1948 to 1959. He went on to be the editor in chief of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* from 1960 to 1963 and president of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, a liberal think tank headquartered in Santa Barbara, from 1969 to 1974.

On *The Gazette*'s editorial pages in the eventful days of 1957, he argued with con-

trolled but eloquent passion that the law of the land—following the Supreme Court's 1954 ruling that all segregation in public schools was "inherently unequal"—should be honored and that Arkansans should permit the admission of nine black students who wanted to enter the school under an integration plan drawn up by the Little Rock school board. He contended that resistance was useless.

Confrontation loomed when Arkansas' populist Governor, Orval E. Faubus—formerly a boon companion of Mr. Ashmore's—ordered the National Guard to bar the nine from the school. But President Dwight D. Eisenhower gained control of the Guard and ordered Federal troops to be sent to Little Rock to restore order and accompany the nine. And the school became integrated.

Well before the crisis, a plan was adopted by the Little Rock school board that restricted integration of the city's schools initially to only one of them, Central High School, and scheduled that for 1957.

Tension rose as the integration date approached. Resistance to the plan, called the Phase Program, swelled among white people. Robert Ewing Brown, leader of a segregationist group in Little Rock, said, "The Negroes have ample and fine schools here, and there is no need for this problem except to satisfy the aims of a few white and Negro revolutionaries." And early in 1956, Mr. Faubus declared he could not cooperate in "any attempt to force acceptance of change to which the people are so overwhelmingly opposed."

In August 1957, someone hurled a stone through the window of an Arkansas N.A.A.C.P. leader, Daisy Bates. An attached note said: "Stone this time, dynamite next."

In September 1957, the night before Little Rock's schools were to open, Governor Faubus proclaimed that he was going to deploy National Guard troops around Central High School because of "evidence of disorder and threats of disorder."

And when Central High opened, more than 200 National Guard troops were on guard. As Mr. Ashmore put it in an editorial, there was "the incredible spectacle of an empty high school surrounded by the National Guard, troops called out by Governor Faubus to protect life and property against a mob that never materialized."

But a 15-year-old black girl, Elizabeth Eckford, who tried to enter the school, recounted later that "somebody started yelling, 'Lynch her! Lynch her!'" A white woman accompanied her away from the scene.

After the nine black teenagers were eventually permitted to begin attending the school and, as Mr. Ashmore wrote in one editorial, "peacefully attending Central High School under Federal court order and Federal military protection," Governor Faubus contended that resolving the crisis required that the nine withdraw from the school. He said that all he wanted was delay in integrating the high school until some unspecified future time.

But Mr. Ashmore said in that editorial: "There is no valid reason to assume that delay will resolve the impasse which Mr. Faubus has made. We doubt that Mr. Faubus can simply wear the Federal's out—although he is doing a pretty good job of wearing out his own people."

Yet Mr. Ashmore's approval of integration was limited then, though it became complete later. One of his editorials during the crisis advocated acceptance of the phased desegregation plan worked out by the school board as the handiwork of individuals who felt "(as we do) they were working to preserve the existing pattern of social segregation" by coming up with a program which would lead to "the admission of only a few, carefully

screened Negro students to a single white high school."

Recalling those days, Henry Woods, a Federal district judge in Little Rock who was a leading Little Rock lawyer in 1957, said: "Harry was the central figure in the crisis. He was the leader of the opposition to mob rule, and all of us who opposed Faubus rallied around him. The thing I admire most was the great courage Harry displayed. He received daily threats against his life and his family, but he stood in the breach and held the walls against the barbarians."

During the crisis, Mr. Ashmore's editorials caused declines in advertising revenue and circulation. An unsigned letter was sent to some business people in Little Rock saying that *The Gazette*, in taking its antisegregation stand, was "playing a leading role in destroying time-honored traditions that have made up our Southern way of life."

In 1990, Mr. Ashmore, speaking of himself and two other Southern editors of that era, Ralph McGill of *The Atlanta Constitution* and Huddell Carter of *The Delta Democrat-Times* of Greenville, Miss., said, "As refugees of the Old South, we were never comfortable being called liberals or integrationists. Philosophically, we all knew segregation was wrong, but we weren't doctrinaire liberals. I had a temperamental difference with the two of them, though. They were more glandular, more angry about the segregationist abuses, whereas I tended to laugh more at the absurdity of it all."

He also did not take himself too seriously. A former colleague at *The Gazette* recalled not long ago that after attending a daily afternoon meeting about the paper's news coverage, Mr. Ashmore would go off to write editorials and, as he departed, he would often observe wryly, "I'm off to think great thoughts."

When Mr. Ashmore won his Pulitzer Prize, *The Gazette* was given another Pulitzer award, for public service, for its news reporting about the events of 1957. Mr. Ashmore was cited for "the forcefulness, dispassionate analysis and clarity" of his editorials during the crisis, and *The Gazette* was cited for "demonstrating the highest qualities of civic leadership, journalistic responsibility and moral courage in the face of mounting public tension."

In 1991 the newspaper ceased publication, and its competitor, *The Arkansas Democrat*, acquired its assets and became *The Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*. The paper's editorial page editor, Paul Greenberg, said yesterday that Mr. Ashmore "was a part of the great epic of *The Gazette*'s courageous stand in coverage of the Central High crisis of 1957." Mr. Greenberg, who won a 1969 Pulitzer Prize for editorials on race that he wrote for *The Pine Bluff Commercial* of Arkansas, said: "He will always be a much admired figure in Arkansas journalism. No account of Arkansas history will ever be complete without mentioning Harry Ashmore."

Mr. Ashmore wrote, was co-author or editor of a dozen books. Over the years, he was also in the active leadership of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the Fund for the Republic, the Committee for an Effective Congress, the American Civil Liberties Union and other national organizations.

He received the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Lifetime Achievement Award in 1996.

Harry Scott Ashmore was born in Greenville, S.C. He became aware of black people's problems partly when he became a summer laborer on a cotton farm. He went on to graduate in 1937 from Clemson Agricultural College in Clemson, S.C., worked for some southern newspapers and studied as a Nieman Fellow in Journalism at Harvard.

During World War II he served with the Army in France and elsewhere and rose to

the rank of lieutenant colonel. After the war he rose to become editor of The Charlotte News in North Carolina. He went to The Arkansas Gazette as editor of its editorial page in 1947 and was promoted to executive editor.

In addition to his wife, the former Barbara Edith Laier, whom he married in 1940, Mr. Ashmore is survived by a daughter, Anne Ashmore of Washington.●

PRAISING CRAIG A. HIGGINS FOR HIS SENATE SERVICE

● Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, Mr. Craig A. Higgins, Clerk of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, recently announced that he will soon be joining the National Human Genome Research Institute at the National Institutes of Health as its Senior Advisor for Legislative Affairs. I offer him, on behalf of all my Senate colleagues, our goodwill and best wishes as he assumes his new duties and responsibilities at NIH.

Mr. Higgins has served with loyalty and with distinction in the United States Senate for nearly 18 years. He has worked for Senator Mark O. Hatfield as a legislative assistant from 1980 to 1987. He then joined the subcommittee staff, becoming Clerk of the subcommittee in 1995. He is well known to be a dedicated and conscientious staff member who, like many staff members, has spent countless hours of energy, time, and effort in producing bills, reports, and hearings. During his stewardship of our subcommittee, Craig has continued the tradition of bipartisanship in the formulation of this very important bill. He understands the many needs of the American people and sought constructive solutions to better enable our government to address those needs. He devoted considerable time helping individual constituents and informing the public about the work of the subcommittee.

Craig has earned the respect of the leadership of these agencies and of the Members and staff of the Senate by being fair, responsive, and helpful. Both Democrats and Republicans have trusted his advice and counsel as our subcommittee confronted the many issues.

In his new position at NIH, Craig will no doubt continue his outstanding work in advancing the promise of genome research. With his professionalism and legislative experience, he brings to the task exceptional talent and energy, and I have the highest degree of confidence that his ability and dedication will continue his remarkable record of excellence.

I would take this opportunity again to thank Craig for his service to our subcommittee. As a devoted father to his children, Keith and Kristin, and husband to his wife, Wendy, Craig, like the many other parents in our workforce, has balanced home life with career. In many ways, his work in the Senate is motivated in large part in securing a stronger future for all fami-

lies, including his own. I join my Senate colleagues in wishing Craig well and we expect for him to continue the highest traditions of excellence at his new post at the National Human Genome Research Institute.●

CRS PRODUCTS OVER THE INTERNET

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise to offer my support to legislation introduced by Senator MCCAIN, S. 1578, to make Congressional Research Service Reports, Issue Briefs, and Authorization and Appropriations products available over the Internet to the general public.

I applaud the goal of this legislation to allow every citizen the same access to the wealth of information at the Congressional Research Service (CRS) as a Member of Congress enjoys today. CRS performs invaluable research and produces first-rate reports on hundreds of topics. The taxpayers of this country, who pay CRS's annual budget of \$60 million, deserve speedy access to these wonderful resources.

I understand that the staff at CRS has raised some questions about how this bill may affect their charter mandate to provide "confidential analysis and information exclusively for Congressional clients." I want to work with Senator MCCAIN, the other cosponsors of this bill and the Senate Rules Committee to ensure that Members who request confidential research have control over the release of that research. But we can do both—protect truly confidential research and give our citizens electronic access to non-confidential CRS products.

I want to commend the Senior Senator from Arizona for his leadership on opening public access to Congressional documents. I share his desire for the American people to have electronic access to many more Congressional resources. I look forward to working with him in the days to come on harnessing the power of the information age to open up the halls of Congress to all our citizens.●

REGULATING DUNGENESS CRAB HARVEST ON THE WEST COAST

● Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I rise today to state that I intend, with my colleague from Washington state, Senator MURRAY, to introduce legislation shortly after this recess to ensure fair management of Dungeness crab on the West Coast. The legislation is supported by the Pacific Fishery Management Council, and represents an agreement reached by industry representatives, tribal representatives, and state fishery management agencies in Washington, Oregon, and California. The legislation will extend and expand the current interim authority for these states to manage Dungeness crab beyond three miles from their shores.

Historically, the crab fisheries off the coasts of California, Oregon, and Wash-

ington have been managed by the three states, and through cooperative agreements between them. The state jurisdiction, however, extends only to three miles. This limitation is particularly significant in Washington state, where approximately 60-80 percent of the crab is caught beyond three miles. While states can regulate their own fishermen beyond three miles, they have not historically been able to regulate fishermen from other states.

Although Washington, Oregon, and California have all adopted limited entry programs to conserve and manage crab, Oregon vessels can and do fish for Dungeness crab in waters more than three miles off Washington, and, until interim authority was granted in 1996 in the Sustainable Fisheries Act, Washington could not regulate these vessels. The same, of course, was true of Washington vessels fishing off the coast of Oregon.

The problem with the inability to manage out-of-state vessels beyond three miles became critical in 1995, when a Federal district court allocated a large portion of the crab to Indian tribes, and threatened in this way to deprive non-tribal fishermen, who have been fishing for generations, of their livelihoods. Without the ability to regulate vessels from Oregon, all of the allocation to the tribes would come from Washington non-tribal fishermen. This simply is not fair. The bill I will introduce will continue to give the fishery managers in Oregon, California, and Washington, the authority to regulate all crabbers equally in the exclusive economic zone adjacent to the state. This regulatory authority will help to ensure that the cost of the tribal allocation will be borne more fairly by all commercial crabbers who fish in the EEZ adjacent to Washington, not just crabbers whose vessels are registered in the state.

As I mentioned, in 1996, I succeeded in obtaining a provision in the Sustainable Fisheries Act, which gave limited interim authority to the West Coast states to manage the Dungeness crab fishery beyond three miles. This interim authority expires in 1999. It was anticipated that the Pacific Council would, by that time, prepare a Fishery Management Plan that could be delegated to the states. The Council has determined, however, through a careful, public, and inclusive process, that, given the unique nature of the West Coast fisheries in which you have effective state management, cooperation among the states, and agreement on the legislation I will introduce, there is no need for Federal management of this fishery.

I look forward to working with my colleagues to secure quick passage of the bill.●

PHILIP HITCH

● Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, the Defense Department and Congress recently lost an able and dedicated adviser. Mr. Philip Hitch, Department of