

I have come to know GARY HART as one of the Senate's true intellectuals. He keeps an eye on the future and how it will be affected by policies put in place today. He has been a key player in development of our important environmental legislation, particularly in shaping the Clean Air Act.

Senator HART has also pushed our Nation to reevaluate its defense policies with an emphasis on keeping our defense both strong and sensible. He is an innovative thinker, dedicated to moving our Nation forward. He has challenged the Democratic Party to look ahead, as he does, and I believe the entire Nation will benefit from his ideas.

PAUL LAXALT and I became friends in the 1970's as Governors. That friendship has grown as we worked together within this institution. Despite our strong loyalties to different political parties, we have been able to help each other personally, as well as within the Senate when bipartisan issues called for a tested alliance. Senator LAXALT is a man of his word. I have never been disappointed in him as a friend.

As a freshman Senator, I found Senators LONG, GOLDWATER, MATHIAS, and EAGLETON to be valued examples of leadership in the Senate. Each has his own unique style which could never be duplicated.

RUSSELL LONG is known as a brilliant legislative strategist. He is living proof that the seniority system works. He worked his way up from an observer, to a junior Senator, to being one of the most influential Members of this decade.

Clearly, RUSSELL is the most knowledgeable man on the most complicated subject the Senate has had before it. I have always respected both his wisdom and the cautious manner with which he approaches sensitive matters. Coupled with this insight and caution is an engaging sense of humor which makes him a joy to work with.

It is difficult for anyone to say enough about the contributions of BARRY GOLDWATER to this Nation. While we have often differed ideologically, I have always admired the steadfast way he has held to his beliefs. His love for America has resulted in a shaping of our Nation's defense policy which will be noted for decades to come.

It has been my privilege to serve with Senator GOLDWATER on the Commerce Committee. He has done a masterful job as chairman of the Subcommittee on Communications. Well known as a ham radio enthusiast, Senator GOLDWATER's expertise in this field has been extremely valuable to the committee in many related policy areas.

I have also enjoyed my friendship with Senator EAGLETON. It was my privilege to campaign in Missouri for

him. The "Show Me" State has a great affection for this man, and he has represented them well in Washington. It is a pleasure to work with someone who can agree to disagree in the way that Senator EAGLETON can. Even when we were on opposite sides in heated legislative battles, we have remained friends.

For the past several years, I have had a close working relationship with Senator MATHIAS on the Rules Committee, an association which I will miss enormously. We have been charged with overseeing internal operations of the Senate during a period of change. Senator MATHIAS has handled matters such as the introduction of television in the Chamber with well-advised caution, and with class.

When it came to the Senate's first impeachment trial in 50 years, CHARLES MATHIAS was given the awesome responsibility of seeing that the proceedings were fair and impartial, protecting the rights of both the public and the respondent. I see the Senate's loss of MAC MATHIAS as the loss of a great statesman. He is a fair man who has always voted his conscience, even when it meant breaking with his own party.

It is important to me that each of these men know that we appreciate the work they have done while in the U.S. Senate. They have all worked hard and shown a great love for our Nation, as well as a dedication to their own ideals. The Senate is truly a better place because of their labors.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE MARYLAND BEATEN BISCUIT

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, one of the great cultural contributions of Maryland to the culinary arts is the beaten biscuit, one of the great favorites of the present occupant of the Chair. Today we are fortunate to be able to enjoy beaten biscuits baked by Ruth Orrell, one of the Maryland's preeminent culinary artists for over 50 years.

I have traveled to the Eastern Shore more times when I can count to obtain these unique biscuits—so distinctive with their crunchy exterior and soft, doughy interior. And I have served them to guests both from inside of Maryland and outside, to Americans and people who visit us from abroad. They all agree that Mrs. Orrell's

beaten biscuits are like no others, any place in the world.

I have a suggestion to make to Senators who will serve in the Senate in the 100th Congress. I strongly recommend that they add Maryland beaten biscuits to the menu in the Senate dining room. Beaten biscuits would be an appropriate indigenous, as well as a delicious, addition to the gustatory opportunities available to those who dine under the Capitol dome.

In order to fully acquaint Senators who may not have feasted on Maryland beaten biscuits about their qualities, I ask unanimous consent that an article in the October 8, 1986, Baltimore Evening Sun be included in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARYLAND BEATEN BISCUITS—STILL BAKING THEM, STILL SELLING THEM AFTER ALL THESE YEARS

(By Mary Maushard)

Ruth Orrell is a lot like the biscuits she's been making for 50 years: Crusty on the outside, but sweet and soft on the in.

She'd stop producing Maryland Beaten Biscuits "tomorrow," says the 84-year-old woman, but her son, her sense of history and her customers keep her turning out more than 1,000 dozen in an average week. "The only real satisfaction I get is people coming in and talking about it," says Orrell as she shows off the six-person "production line" that continues to make the small biscuits that date at least to the early 18th century.

Orrell will be showing off her biscuits, if not the production line, at Country Fair Weekend, a benefit for The Baltimore Museum of Art and The Maryland Historical Society, Thursday through Sunday at Festival Hall.

You can tell she's told her story a thousand times, but she still does it with zest; you know she's made a million biscuits, but, still, she looks carefully over each one as it is fashioned in the supple hands of the women who work for her. She tells you that she beat her first Maryland biscuit more than 60 years ago, as a young bride, but she seems to remember it as if it were yesterday: "The first batch I made and baked, they were so hard you couldn't sink your teeth into them.

"I seldom make them anymore," Orrell says of the small, slightly browned biscuits that are doughy beneath a crunchy exterior. But she is never far from the mixing, making and baking in the added-on back room and kitchen of her home, almost in the shade of the Wye Oak in tiny Wye Mills on the Eastern Shore.

Beaten biscuits are unique to Maryland. They are the happy solution to the early settlers' problem of having no leavening agent for their bread. So, with a hardwood mallet or a blacksmith's hammer, these early cooks quite literally beat the dough, probably on a tree stump, until it had enough air in it to rise.

Orrell's recipe, adapted from her mother's, calls for 1 teaspoon of baking powder for every 25 pounds of flour, not enough to make them rise. "If you put in enough baking powder to get them to rise, it would give you teacakes," Orrell says.

The biscuits are no longer beaten by hand and have not been for at least 25 years, but the hammer Orrell used as a young bride is still on a shelf in her work room. She shows it off proudly. The dough, made of flour, sugar, salt, lard, water and the little bit of baking powder is "beaten" in a machine with a stainless steel roller that moves the dough about.

When a batch of dough is ready, it is turned over to the women who work for Orrell. Each one breaks off about a one-pound glob and then proceeds to fashion it into dozens of tiny knobs that bake into biscuits.

The mostly elderly women sit around a Formica-topped table chatting as their hands move rhythmically, each to her own drummer. Grabbing a piece of dough with her right hand, each woman works it through her fingers and then turns it into a ball, breaking off any extra dough and returning it to the pile.

The balls of dough are put in rows of five on well-used cookie sheets, which go through a little window and onto a conveyor belt that carries them up a ramp to the kitchen, where they are baked for 20 to 25 minutes in one of six ovens.

Reared in nearby Oxford, Orrell says she was raised on beaten biscuits, though she never wielded a heavy hammer over dough until she married Herman Orrell in 1925 and moved to Wye Mills. After her first inedible batch, she gave up the idea for a while. Then, in about 1935, she told her husband, "everybody else is trying to sell them, let's us try."

In the early years, Orrell, who also taught elementary school for 30 years in Talbot County, did all the baking in her own kitchen, at one time even moving some of it into the dining room of her home.

Then she and her husband, who now lives in a nursing home, converted a small shed into what is now the work room. Before that was even finished, Orrell had a walkway built connecting it to her house; that walkway is the ramp up which the conveyor belt of biscuits travel.

Although almost no one else is making beaten biscuits, Orrell, with the help of her son Herman, is still at it, much to the delight of her customers.

"I had a man stop here about a month ago from New York. He said, 'I've found a gold mine.' He bought four dozen and when he got home, he ordered four dozen more."

Unlike most others, beaten biscuits are not traditionally eaten warm. "I never ate a hot one until I started to make them," Orrell says. "At home, they were baked on Saturday and put in a stone crock. We were not allowed to have any, they were saved for Sunday dinner."

Beaten biscuits can be kept up to two weeks in a crock, glass canister or the plastic bag they're sold in. They can be frozen indefinitely, and are even compatible with a microwave; five seconds is all it takes to thaw and warm one biscuit, Orrell says.

Traditionally eaten with ham, chicken salad or butter and jam, beaten biscuits are also good with almost any sandwich filling and as a crunchy counterpoint to soup.

"I like to eat them any way," says Orrell. "Hot or cold, as long as I can cut them open."

Orrell's Maryland Beaten Biscuits are available in retail stores and farmers' markets on both Eastern and Western shores. Ruth Orrell also sells them out of her kitchen in Wye Mills and by mail for \$1.60 a dozen, plus postage. Write: Orrells Mary-

land Beaten Biscuits, Box 7, Wye Mills, Md. 21679.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, it is just a curious set of circumstances as I came in to hear the Senator from Maryland speaking about the Maryland beaten biscuits because I, when I was practicing law in Cody, WY, used to read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and I saw this remarkable tribute to these peculiar—I mean this particular food item, and I have tried them since then. Senator MATHIAS has shared these with me, and they are like eating agates. They are very, very hard and difficult, but they are very good. I say to the Senator as he leaves this body, not only has he shared with me the mysteries of beaten biscuits, he has taught me about deciduous trees and shared with me a great deal of his extraordinary warmth and humanity and this Senator will miss him greatly.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, has morning business expired?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1987—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed consideration of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the pending business. The bill clerk read as follows:

Motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment No. 59 with an amendment to H.J. Res. 738 making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1987, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. DECONCINI. Mr. President, last night, following our quality of life discussion, I wanted to thank the majority leader for making the arrangement that we could go home some time after 2:30.

Also, I yielded the floor to the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Kansas in order to make the motion, I believe, that we go out and put this over and that it be the pending business.

All day yesterday I had continuously protected myself by indicating that in a continuation of my remarks, it would still be considered my first speech. Apparently, the record did not show that.

I ask unanimous consent that my remarks now be considered a continuation of my first speech.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOLE. Will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. DECONCINI. I will be glad to yield without losing my right to the floor.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, let me indicate we have been trying to come together with some language that might satisfy the concerns of those who have an interest in the T-46. I am not certain we can do that. Maybe we have reached the point that we ought to be permitted to vote up or down on the Goldwater amendment. In exactly 40 minutes, if there will not be any CR over here by then, we will have, in many cases, nonessential Federal employees who will be told to go home.

I do not think that is what anybody would like to have happen. I have been visiting with the chairman of the committee. He is willing to make some modification.

It would seem to me that we have reached the point where we have to make a determination if the majority of this body is going to be able to work its will, a clear majority, a substantial majority, 75 to 80 percent who want to go on and finish the CR. I know the chairman, Senator HATFIELD, does, and also the distinguished ranking Member, Senator STENNIS.

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I hope we can bring that to a close shortly after the cloture vote. We have reconciliation, we have a clean water bill that is important to a lot of people in this body. All of that can be done in a matter of hours—2 or 3 or 4 hours—if we can somehow get beyond the logjam right here.

There are no other amendments in order to this CR. We can dispose of this whole thing in 20 minutes if they would just let us vote on the Goldwater amendment.

Would the Senator from Arizona allow me to yield to the senior Senator from Arizona?

Mr. DECONCINI. I am happy to do that.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I yield to the senior Senator from Arizona.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I might say to the majority leader that we have continued to try to work out some kind of agreement with the opposition. We are rather bound by what we can offer. The Senator was in the room last night when the Chief of Staff of the Air Force and all of their top Secretaries stated unequivocally that they would not take that airplane—for the simple reason that we do not have the money.

I think the Senator will recall that the Chief of Staff said that we are going to lose three fighter wings in the next 4 years; we are going to lose a search-and-rescue squadron and a weather squadron. That indicates only one thing: They are running out of money and we are starting to lose troops.

We cannot make any agreement with the proponents of the T-46 that involves money. I do not want to be