

lectual property protection also knows that Taiwan has been cited repeatedly as a priority watch country under the special 301 provision of the 1988 Trade Act. But just as we should be vocal in the need to protect intellectual property, we must be just as conscientious in recognizing the successes of those countries who have lived up to their commitments. In fact, Taiwan's executive was so committed to passing the Copyright Agreement, that no less than three Cabinet ministers pledged to resign if Washington were to proceed with trade sanctions even after the legislature ratified the copyright protection bill.

This is a big achievement on the part of Taiwan and I hope the administration will be evenhanded in recognizing progress as well as problems. I have never been a proponent of special 301 because it, like super 301, puts the executive branch in an automatic pilot mode from which it cannot retreat. Our trade relationships with other countries are but one part of the overall picture, which includes broader security and democratization issues. I oppose Government putting itself into a position where it cannot weigh objectives and reactions without the flexibility it needs to fulfill these broader initiatives. In closing, Mr. President, let me again commend Taiwan for its commitment to the protection of intellectual property rights, and more broadly, the bold steps it has taken over the last decade to provide a prosperous and secure life for its citizens. •

#### HONORING THE CAREER OF DR. DAVID G. ASHBAUGH

• Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity today to honor a distinguished surgeon and educator who will shortly retire following a long and exemplary career.

Dr. David G. Ashbaugh, a native of Ohio and a graduate of the Ohio State University College of Medicine, completed his residency in surgery and thoracic surgery at the University of Colorado. He then joined the faculty of that renowned institution where, with Dr. Tom Petty, he described for the first time the clinical condition that has come to be known as the adult respiratory distress syndrome. This process, which confronted those who cared for combat casualties in Viet Nam, also faces clinicians in civilian practice. Al-

though important new insights into the cause of this syndrome have been gained, it is still responsible for the deaths of more than 150,000 people in the United States each year. What is most remarkable, however, is that Dr. Ashbaugh's original observations about the nature of the syndrome are as pertinent today as they were a quarter century ago when he first described it.

Dr. Ashbaugh next entered private practice in Boise, ID, where he was an esteemed member of the medical community for more than 15 years. His leadership in areas of quality improvement, dealing with the problem of the impaired physician, and upgrading the practice of vascular and thoracic surgery are only a few of his accomplishments while in Boise.

In 1988, Dr. Ashbaugh joined the faculty of the School of Medicine at the University of Washington as professor of surgery and chief of thoracic surgery at Harborview Medical Center. He brought to those institutions his vast experience and keen insight, based on both his own observations and the critical examination of the literature. A revered teacher, skilled surgeon, and thoughtful writer, Dr. Ashbaugh further raised the level of surgical scholarship. He was deservedly honored by his peers by his election to the presidency of the Western Surgical Association and by his appointment as acting chairman of the department of surgery at the University of Washington from 1990 to 1992.

Mr. President, Dr. Ashbaugh will shortly retire from the faculty of the University of Washington and return to his beloved Lopez Island with his wife Shari. He will leave behind a legacy of high ethical standards, an exemplary role model for a whole generation of medical students, surgical residents, and other professionals whom he has inspired. He also leaves an enormous number of patients whose lives he has touched and improved. I am proud to honor this adopted son of Washington State, and wish him well in his retirement. •

#### MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 1308

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that H.R. 1308, the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993, just received from the House, be placed on the calendar.

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

#### REFERRAL OF S. 851

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Environment and Public Works Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 851, a bill to establish the Carl Garner Federal Lands Cleanup Day, and that the measure then be referred to the appropriate committee of jurisdiction, Energy and Natural Resources.

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

#### ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, MAY 14, AND TUESDAY, MAY 18

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until 10 a.m. on Friday, May 14; that on Friday, May 14, the Senate meet in pro forma session only; that upon the close of the pro forma session the Senate then stand in recess until 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, May 18; that on Tuesday, May 18, following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, with the time for the two leaders reserved for their use later in the day; there then be a period for morning business not to extend beyond 10:45 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each; with Senator GRAMM, of Texas, recognized for up to 10 minutes; with the time from 9:45 a.m. to 10:45 a.m., under the control of Senator BYRD; that on Tuesday, the Senate stand in recess from 12:30 to 2:15 p.m., in order to accommodate the respective party luncheons.

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

#### RECESS UNTIL TOMORROW AT 10 A.M.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate today, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in recess as previously ordered.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:11 p.m., recessed until Friday, May 14, 1993, at 10 a.m.