

apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change those rules (so far as they relate to that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

DOLE (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT  
NO. 4019

Mr. DOMENICI (for Mr. DOLE, Mr. HATCH, and Mr. HELMS) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

The Senate finds that:

drug use is devastating to the nation, particularly among juveniles, and has led juveniles to become involved in interstate gangs and to participate in violent crime;

drug use has experienced a dramatic Resurgence among our youth;

the number of youths aged 12-17 using marijuana has increased from 1.6 million in 1992 to 2.9 million in 1994, and the category of "recent marijuana use" increased a staggering 200% among 14 to 15-year-olds over the same period;

The Senate finds that:

since 1992, there has been a 52% jump in the number of high school seniors using drugs on a monthly basis, even as worrisome declines are noted in peer disapproval of drug use;

1 in 3 high school students uses marijuana; 12 to 17-year-olds who use marijuana are 85% more likely to graduate to cocaine than those who abstain from marijuana;

juveniles who reach 21 without ever having used drugs almost never try them later in life;

the latest results from the Drug Abuse Warning Network show that marijuana-related episodes jumped 39% and are running at 155% above the 1990 level, and that methamphetamine cases have risen 256% over the 1991 level;

between February 1993 and February 1995 the retail price of a gram of cocaine fell from \$172 to \$137, and that of a gram of heroin also fell from \$2,032 to \$1,278;

it has been reported that the Department of Justice, through the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, has adopted a policy of allowing certain foreign drug smugglers to avoid prosecution altogether by being released to Mexico;

it has been reported that in the past year approximately 2,300 suspected narcotics traffickers were taken into custody for bringing illegal drugs across the border, but approximately one in four were returned to their country of origin without being prosecuted;

it has been reported that the U.S. Customs Service is operating under guidelines limiting any prosecution in marijuana cases to cases involving 125 pounds of marijuana or more;

it has been reported that suspects possessing as much as 32 pounds of methamphetamine and 37,000 Quaalude tablets, were not prosecuted but were, instead, allowed to return to their countries of origin after their drugs and vehicles were confiscated;

it has been reported that after a seizure of 158 pounds of cocaine, one defendant was cited and released because there was no room at the federal jail and charges against her were dropped;

it has been reported that some smugglers have been caught two or more times—even in the same week—yet still were not prosecuted;

the number of defendants prosecuted for violations of the federal drug laws has dropped from 25,033 in 1992 to 22, 926 in 1995;

the efforts of law enforcement officers deployed against drug smugglers are severely undermined by insufficiently vigorous prosecution policies of federal prosecutors;

this Congress has increased the funding of the Federal Bureau of Prisons by 11.7% over the 1995 appropriations level;

this Congress has increased the funding of the Immigration and Naturalization Service by 23.5% over the 1995 appropriations level;

it is the Sense of the Senate that the functional totals underlying this resolution assume that the Attorney General promptly should investigate this matter and report, within 30 days, to the Chair of the Senate and House Committees on the Judiciary;

That the Attorney General should change the policy of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of California in order to ensure that cases involving the smuggling of drugs into the United States are vigorously prosecuted; and

That the Attorney General should direct all United States Attorneys vigorously to prosecute persons involved in the importation of illegal drugs into the United States.

FEINGOLD (AND OTHERS)  
AMENDMENT NO. 3969

Mr. FEINGOLD (for himself, Mr. SIMON, Mr. BUMPERS, and Mr. ROBB) proposed an amendment to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) supra; as follows:

On page 3, line 5, increase the amount by \$15,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 6, increase the amount by \$20,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 7, increase the amount by \$24,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 8, increase the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 9, increase the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 10, increase the amount by \$16,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 14, increase the amount by \$15,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 15, increase the amount by \$20,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 16, increase the amount by \$24,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 17, increase the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 18, increase the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 3, line 19, increase the amount by \$16,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 1, decrease the amount by \$15,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 2, decrease the amount by \$20,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 3, decrease the amount by \$24,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 4, decrease the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 5, decrease the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 6, decrease the amount by \$16,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 9, decrease the amount by \$15,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 10, decrease the amount by \$20,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 11, decrease the amount by \$24,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 12, decrease the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 13, decrease the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 5, line 14, decrease the amount by \$16,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 13, decrease the amount by \$15,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 14, decrease the amount by \$20,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 15, decrease the amount by \$24,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 16, decrease the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 17, decrease the amount by \$23,000,000,000.

On page 6, line 18, decrease the amount by \$16,000,000,000.

On page 51, beginning with line 6 strike all through line 17.

On page 55, beginning with line 18 strike all through page 56, line 20.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO  
MEET

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND  
FAMILY POLICY

Mr. LOTT, Mr. President, the Finance Committee requests unanimous consent for the Subcommittee on Social Security and Family Policy to conduct a hearing on Monday, May 20, 1996, beginning at 10 a.m. in room SD-215.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

U.S. ENRICHMENT CORPORATION

● Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. President, the press in Washington likes to highlight conflict and acrimony. In their quest to report the latest conflict between Congress and the President, Democrats and Republicans, or the House and the Senate, the media generally misses the story of Republicans and Democrats quietly sitting down together to work out very complex and difficult problems.

This is a shame, because it leads people outside Washington to think that all we do around here is posture and fight—and that's just not true.

Quite often, Congress and the Administration, the House and the Senate, Democrats and Republicans, labor and management, producers and consumers all sit down and work out difficult problems to everyone's mutual benefit. It often goes unnoticed. The press never writes a story. The public outside the beltway never hears about it. Such was the case with recent legislation to assist with the privatization of the U.S. Enrichment Corporation.

Mr. President, this nation has a uranium enrichment enterprise dating back to the end of World War II. Most of the uranium that has powered reactors in North America, Europe, and Japan was enriched at plants in the United States, by U.S. workers. This enterprise has suffered under the yoke of government control, and it has steadily lost market share to competitors around the world. As a result, the maintenance of a secure, economical domestic enrichment capability was at stake.

Certain members of the Senate recognized this problem early on. Senators DOMENICI, FORD and JOHNSTON, in particular, worked to put the U.S. Enrichment Corporation, or USEC, on the path toward privatization years ago.

I must confess, Mr. President, when I first became familiar with this issue as Chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, I was very concerned that a consensus might not be achievable.

We had conflicts between the desire to implement a Russian enriched uranium purchase agreement and the legitimate interests of enrichment plant workers and uranium producers. We had conflicts between plant workers and plant management. We had conflicts between USEC and other entities that desired to get into the enrichment business. We had tough issues to resolve that impacted every player in the front end of the nuclear fuel cycle, including uranium producers, converters, enrichers, fuel fabricators, and utilities.

To complicate the picture, we had to address all these thorny issues in a manner that would maximize USEC's value without inhibiting competition in the enrichment market.

After hearings, a markup, and many months of work and negotiation between Senators, Senate staff, Members of the House, House staff, representatives of the Administration, uranium producers, labor unions, industry and many others, a bipartisan, bicameral bill slowly began to emerge. This was not always an easy negotiation, but those involved stuck with it to reach the best consensus achievable.

Like any successful negotiation, all sides had to give a little. Nobody was completely happy. But we got it done and achieved a broad consensus.

The USEC privatization bill was included in the reconciliation package which was vetoed for reasons having nothing to do with the USEC language. The USEC privatization bill was then presented as a stand-alone bill that was placed on the Senate calendar, and the language emerging from our consensus was finally included in the Omnibus Appropriations bill that was recently signed by the President and enacted into law.

I am pleased that the adoption of this measure will result in the long term viability of a secure, economical, domestic source of uranium production and enrichment while providing revenues exceeding a billion dollars for the U.S. Treasury.

Mr. President, I want to publicly thank some of my colleagues who were so instrumental in making this bill a reality. Senators DOMENICI, FORD, JOHNSTON, THOMAS, and CAMPBELL played key roles in the Committee's deliberations. Although they weren't on our Committee, Senators MCCONNELL and DEWINE worked behind the scenes, each bringing issues to my attention during difficult periods of the negotiation.

In particular, I want to mention and praise the efforts of Senator DOMENICI and Alex Flint of his staff. Senator DOMENICI and Alex were working this measure on a daily basis throughout its formulation, introduction, hearings,

markup, the budget reconciliation process, and the omnibus appropriations process. Senators FORD and JOHNSTON, ably served by Sam Fowler, the Minority Chief Counsel of the Energy Committee, were instrumental and absolutely indispensable in the eventual success of the measure.

At the Department of Energy, the personal and intense interest of Deputy Secretary Charles Curtis was a key to success. With Charlie's help we were able to break through some of the customary obstacles that arise in a protracted negotiation such as this.

The consideration of this bill also brought to light a former Energy Committee staff member, Mr. Russ Brown, who now works for USEC in a Governmental Affairs capacity. Russ worked for me on the old Water and Power Subcommittee when I was first a subcommittee chairman. Russ got to walk the halls of the Senate once again during the consideration of this bill. If there is a bad outcome arising from this bill's passage, it's the fact that Russ can't hand around his beloved Senate anymore and must return to work at USEC's offices in Bethesda.

Let me simply say that there are others I haven't specifically mentioned who deserve our thanks and recognition as well. They know who they are, and we are all indebted to their professionalism and perseverance. ●

#### THE MOST REVEREND DAVID B. THOMPSON; A TRIBUTE

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to pay tribute to a revered and respected community figure, a gifted teacher and a good friend. This week, Bishop David B. Thompson celebrates three anniversaries at once: that of his birth, May 29, 1923; his priestly ordination May 27, 1950, and his episcopal ordination May 24, 1989. It is a truly significant week of the year for him, the Diocese of Charleston, his family and friends.

Bishop Thompson was born in Philadelphia to David B. and Catharine A. Thompson. He has two siblings: a sister, Elizabeth Jane Hutton and a twin brother, also a priest, The Reverend Monsignor Edward J. Thompson, who is retired. The Bishop's studies for the priesthood began immediately after he graduated from High School. He attended St. Charles Borromeo Seminary, Overbrook, PA, where he earned a bachelor of arts and a master of arts degree in history.

He earned a licentiate in canon law (J.C.L.) from the Catholic University of America while serving as an assistant pastor at Our Lady of Pompeii over the summers of 1951 and 1952. In September 1952 he was appointed a professor at St. Thomas Moore High School in Philadelphia. He continued to take courses through Villanova University. The Bishop also served the school as a guidance counselor.

In 1957, Monsignor Thompson was named the founding principal of Notre

Dame High School in Easton, PA, where he served for 4 years. During that time, he made a name for himself, or rather, the students made a name for him. The students had expressed to Bishop Thompson the need for a similar social outlet to American Bandstand. He responded by establishing a Notre Dame Bandstand and hiring Gene Kaye, a disc jockey from Allentown. Mr. Kaye helped to make it a nationally known event; he also gave Bishop Thompson the name "Father Bandstand." Among the people to appear on stage at Notre Dame were Frankie Avalon, Chubby Checker, Connie Frances, Fabian, Annette Funicello, and Brenda Lee. When Paul Anka performed in the summer of 1960, more than 2,300 teenagers were there to hear him.

In January 1961, the Diocese of Allentown was created by Pope John XXIII. Monsignor Thompson was named the first chancellor of the new diocese and served as the moderator of an \$11 million educational building campaign. For 22 years, he would serve in the capacity of Vicar General. In 1967 he was named the pastor of Immaculate Conception Church, the oldest Catholic Church in Allentown. Over the years, he was given tremendous and varied responsibilities within the diocese, and he brought to each new challenge the wisdom and energy which has become his trademark. He served as the pastor of the Allentown Cathedral Church of St. Catherine of Siena from 1975 to 1989.

In 1989, Pope John Paul II appointed Bishop Thompson the 11th Bishop of Charleston. He succeeded Bishop Ernest L. Unterkoefer upon his retirement in February 1990. Of the numerous accomplishments in Bishop Thompson's life, from his educational achievements to his high honors within the church, it is the effect he has on individuals as he carries out his life's work that truly sets him apart. During the years of his incumbency, Bishop Thompson has traveled thousands of miles to visit every parish and mission in his diocese, which encompasses the entire State of South Carolina. He has reinvigorated the Diocese of Charleston, vocations have increased 400 percent, and in 1994 alone there were over 30 building projects in the 114 parishes and missions. He has set parochial education standards that have improved the quality of diocesan schools throughout South Carolina, and he has encouraged youth participation in the life of the church. He has given so much of himself to the State, being active in local events, and a constant presence.

On every level, from local to national, Bishop Thompson has been a tireless champion of Christian values and humanism. He has been awarded the Tree of Life Award, the Jewish National Fund's highest honor, for his efforts on behalf of interfaith harmony. Under his leadership, the diocese sponsored the Palmetto Project Community