

global corporation. Ford cars, trucks and components are made in 185 plants in 36 countries on 5 continents and sold in over 200 markets. Last year, worldwide sales revenues surpassed \$137 billion, factory production exceeded 6.6 million vehicles, and the company employed more than 346,000 workers.

No car company has contributed more to America's love affair with the automobile than Ford. From the Model T to the F-Series pickup to the Escort, Ford has built and sold some of the bestselling nameplates in automotive history. Other Ford classics, such as the Mustang and the Thunderbird, remain American cultural icons.

Evidence of the positive impact of Ford Motor Co. isn't limited to our roads and highways. The results of founder Henry Ford innovative adaption of the moving assembly line to automotive production, higher volumes at lower costs, revolutionized industrial manufacturing practices around the globe. And Henry Ford 1914 announcement that he would pay \$5 for an eight hour work day, twice the going rate, spawned the creation of high-skilled, high-wage jobs for American automotive workers.

It is often said that Ford Motor Company "put the world on wheels," and I like to believe Michigan played an integral role in this accomplishment. Our State has always offered an exceptional standard of living for its residents, in no small measure due to the presence of Ford, its suppliers and customers. On behalf of my colleagues, I congratulate Ford and its employees on this special occasion, and look forward to celebrating future milestones with Ford Motor Co. and its home State.

MONGOLIA

• Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I rise today to add to the words of praise for

Mongolia expressed yesterday by Senator THOMAS, chairman of the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, when he introduced legislation to extend nondiscriminatory trade status to that country.

Mongolia has made striking advances toward the development of a democratic political system and a free market economy. This past July, Mongolians went to the polls and resoundingly voted into Government the Democratic Opposition Party, ending 75 years of control by Communists and their heirs. The new Government's peaceful assumption of power underscores Mongolia's rise to the front ranks of Asian democracies. The new Government in Ulaanbataatar, moreover, has outlined an ambitious plan for faster and continued economic liberalization and political reform.

Given these and other developments, I look forward to considering legislation granting to Mongolia nondiscriminatory trade status early in the next Congress.●

TRIBUTE TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA TROOP NO. 55 ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR 75TH ANNIVERSARY

• Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the New Hampshire Boy Scouts of America Troop No. 55 as they celebrate their 75th anniversary. Troop 55 has diligently served the New Hampshire town of Meredith and the New England region for 75 years. The troops members and their family and friends will celebrate this impressive milestone on September 28th in Hesky Park, Meredith, with a special presentation and a cookout. I am proud to congratulate Troop 55 for 75 years of dedication to New Hampshire and New England.

Boy Scout Troop 55 was founded in January 1921 by the Whittier Men of the First Congregational Church of Meredith. Today, Troop 55 is sponsored by the Meredith Kiwanis Club. For 75 years, Troop 55 has accomplished a long history of achievement and service to their community. While the Troop has a number of accomplishments, their area of specialty is the preservation of elm trees throughout New England. To preserve the elm trees, Troop 55 uses Dutch Elm trees, which are especially resistant to disease. The members of Boy Scout Troop 55 participate in the planting of these special Dutch Elm trees throughout New England. To further the use of Dutch Elm trees, Boy Scout Troop 55 has their own nursery of trees.

Troop 55 of Meredith is also very proud of 10 of their members who have attained the Eagle Scout status. To become an Eagle Scout, a young man must earn badges for citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, and citizenship in the world. The Eagle Scout designation is the highest attainable rank for a young man. Those who achieve it have every reason to be proud.

The Boy Scouts of America promote citizenship, character-building, and community service among the boys of our country. This organization also provides respectable, solid role models for the youth of our Nation and teaches them about commitment, dedication, and hard work. Members of the Boy Scout Troops of America learn valuable skills that serve them for a lifetime. I am proud to honor such an outstanding Boy Scout troop in New Hampshire. Congratulations to all the members of Troop 55 on reaching this remarkable milestone.●

FOREIGN CURRENCY REPORTS

In accordance with the appropriate provisions of law, the Secretary of the Senate herewith submits the following report(s) of standing committees of the Senate, certain joint committees of the Congress, delegations and groups, and select and special committees of the Senate, relating to expenses incurred in the performance of authorized foreign travel:

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY DEMOCRATIC LEADER FROM APR. 3 TO 12, 1996

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Tom Daschle:									
Croatia	Dollar		280.00						280.00
Hungary	Forint	121,126	853.00					121,126	853.00
Albania	Dollar		178.00						178.00
Macedonia	Dollar		199.00						199.00
Slovenia	Dollar		217.00						217.00
Senator Orrin G. Hatch:									
Croatia	Dollar		280.00						280.00
Hungary	Forint	121,126	853.00					121,126	853.00
Albania	Dollar		178.00						178.00
Macedonia	Dollar		199.00						199.00
Slovenia	Dollar		217.00						217.00
Senator Harry Reid:									
Croatia	Dollar		280.00						280.00
Hungary	Forint	121,126	853.00					121,126	853.00
Albania	Dollar		178.00						178.00
Macedonia	Dollar		199.00						199.00
Slovenia	Dollar		217.00						217.00
Laura Petrou:									
Croatia	Dollar		280.00						280.00
Hungary	Forint	121,126	853.00					121,126	853.00
Albania	Dollar		178.00						178.00
Macedonia	Dollar		199.00						199.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY DEMOCRATIC LEADER FROM APR. 3 TO 12, 1996—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Slovenia	Dollar		217.00						217.00
Paul Matulic:									
Croatia	Dollar		280.00						280.00
Hungary	Forint	121,126	853.00					121,126	853.00
Albania	Dollar		178.00						178.00
Macedonia	Dollar		199.00						199.00
Slovenia	Dollar		217.00						217.00
Jan Paulk:									
Croatia	Dollar		280.00						280.00
Hungary	Forint	121,126	853.00					121,126	853.00
Albania	Dollar		178.00						178.00
Macedonia	Dollar		199.00						199.00
Slovenia	Dollar		217.00						217.00
Delegation expenses: ¹									
Croatia							627.47		627.47
Hungary							4,455.67		4,455.67
Albania							856.22		856.22
Macedonia							1,515.41		1,515.41
Slovenia							780.74		780.74
Bosnia-Herzegovina							617.50		617.50
Total			10,362.00				8,853.01		19,215.01

¹ Delegation expenses include direct payments and reimbursements to the Department of State and the Department of Defense under authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95-384, and Senate Resolution 179, agreed to May 25, 1977.

TOM DASCHLE,
Democratic Leader, Sept. 3, 1996.

MEASURE READ FOR THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 4134

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I understand that H.R. 4134 has arrived from the House, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4134) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize States to deny public education benefits to aliens not lawfully present in the United States who are not enrolled in public schools during the period beginning September 1, 1996, and ending July 1, 1997.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading, and I object to my own request on behalf of Senators on the Democratic side of the aisle.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on (H.R. 3259) and ask for its immediate consideration.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3259) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by a majority of the conferees.

The Senate proceeded to consider the conference report.

(The conference report is printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of September 24, 1996.)

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I am pleased to be able to submit for my colleagues' consideration the conference report on H.R. 3259, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997. As you know, the Senate passed its authorization bill only last week and this may be an unprecedented turnaround time from passage of our bill to consideration of the conference report. For this, I want to thank House Chairman LARRY COMBEST for his outstanding management of what could have been a difficult effort at reconciling our two bills. Ranking Member NORMAN DICKS and Vice Chairman ROBERT KERREY played equally valuable roles in finding the right balance between ardently advocating their positions and ensuring eventual passage of this important legislation.

The rapid progress of this conference report is all the more noteworthy in that, in addition to the usual annual authorization of expenditures for intelligence and intelligence-related activities, this year's authorization bill adds important new provisions to the National Security Act of 1947 designed to help the Director of Central Intelligence [DCI] exert stronger direction and control over the intelligence community.

Let me remind my colleagues that under the National Security Act the DCI wears three hats: principal intelligence adviser to the President and the National Security Council; Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; and head of the intelligence community, which is composed of 13 different intelligence agencies.

For a variety of reasons, a long succession of DCI's have devoted almost all of their time and energy to their first two jobs—advising the President and running the CIA—and have given

short shrift to the third—managing the intelligence community. The result has been an unfortunate lack of coordination and focused effort by our various intelligence agencies. This is not to say that our intelligence agencies have not been successful. The opposite is true: the United States has the premier intelligence apparatus in the world. But because they are scattered among so many different departments and agencies they have not been able to operate as efficiently and effectively as they could.

Title VIII of the conference report—the Intelligence Renewal and Reform Act of 1996—contains provisions intended to strengthen the overall management of the intelligence community.

In particular, to help the DCI perform his community responsibilities, title VIII establishes a new Senate-confirmed Deputy Director of Central Intelligence for Community Management and three new Senate-confirmed Assistant Directors of Central Intelligence. Since the National Security Act was enacted in 1947, there have been only two statutory positions to manage the intelligence community: a Director of Central Intelligence and a Deputy Director of Central Intelligence. The time has come to give the DCI a better community management structure. The conference report provides that the DDCI for Community Management will manage an intelligence community staff and will direct communitywide functions, including personnel, resources, requirements, collection, research and development, and analysis and production. Each of the three Assistant DCI's will oversee communitywide efforts in a particular functional area: collection, analysis and production, and administration.

I should mention that the DCI has expressed some concern about whether the three Assistant DCI's should all be