



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 102^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

SENATE—Thursday, January 3, 1991

The 3d day of January being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of the Congress, the 1st session of the 102d Congress commenced this day at 12 noon.

The Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.

The Senate was called to order by the Vice President.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

But he that is greatest among you shall be your servant. And whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself shall be exalted.—Matthew 23:11, 12.

Eternal God, without beginning or end, omnipotent and omnipresent, consecrate these Thy servants who have dedicated themselves to their high calling. Save them from the love of power which leads to arrogance and causes them to bloat rather than grow. Deliver them from self-seeking which produces demagogues and treats rhetoric as an end in itself—from personal ambition and intransigence which render the Senate an institution where the whole is less than the sum of its parts—from an elite which expects attention and favor, seeking publicity for its own sake. Help them to be faithful to their calling and commitment, remembering that the greatest leaders have been servants. Help them to remember that as representatives they are also leaders and grant that they will not sacrifice critical leadership for mindless representation.

In His name who was the Servant of servants. Amen.

CREDENTIALS—RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a letter of resignation, a certificate of appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation, two certificates of election for unexpired terms, and the creden-

tials of the 33 Senators elected for 6-year terms beginning January 3, 1991.

All certificates, the Chair is advised, are in the forms suggested by the Senate or contain all the essential requirements of the forms suggested by the Senate.

If there be no objection, the reading of the above-mentioned letter and the certificates will be waived, and they will be printed in full in the RECORD.

The documents ordered to be printed in the RECORD are as follows:

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, December 4, 1990.

HON. DAN QUAYLE,

President of the Senate, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I herewith tender my resignation as a Member of the United States Senate from the State of New Hampshire to become effective at the close of business on Tuesday, December 4, 1990.

I am obligated to assume my new position as a state Senator on December 5, 1990. The Constitution of the State of New Hampshire prohibits an individual from simultaneously holding both the offices of state Senator and United States Senator.

Sincerely yours,

GORDON J. HUMPHREY,
U.S. Senator.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT, DECEMBER 7, 1990

Under the authority of New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated 661:5, I hereby appoint the Honorable Robert C. Smith of Tuftonboro, New Hampshire to fill the vacancy in the office of United States Senator from the State of New Hampshire for the balance of the term.

JUDD GREGG,
Governor of New Hampshire.

STATE OF HAWAII

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR UNEXPIRED TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the sixth day of November, 1990, Daniel K. Akaka was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Hawaii a Senator for the unexpired term ending at noon on the 3d day of January 1995, to fill the vacancy in the representation from said State in the Senate of the United States caused by the death of Spark M. Matsunaga.

Witness: His excellency our governor John Waihee, and our seal hereto affixed at Honolulu, Hawaii this 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1990.

By the Governor:

JOHN WAIHEE,
Governor.

STATE OF INDIANA

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the sixth day of November, 1990, Dan Coats was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Indiana a Senator for the unexpired term ending at noon on the third day of January, 1993, to fill a vacancy in the representation from said state in the Senate of the United States caused by the resignation of Dan Quayle.

Witness: I, Evan Bayh, hereto set my hand and affix the seal of the State of Indiana this 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1990.

By the Governor:

EVAN BAYH,
Governor.

STATE OF MONTANA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the sixth day of November, A.D. 1990, Max Baucus was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Montana a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1991.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Stan Stephens, and our seal hereto affixed at Helena this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1990.

By the Governor:

STAN STEPHENS,
Governor.

STATE OF DELAWARE

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1990, Joseph R. Biden, Jr. was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Delaware, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1991.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Michael N. Castle, and our seal hereto affixed at Dover this 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1990.

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a member of the Senate on the floor.

By the Governor:

MICHAEL N. CASTLE,
Governor.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1990, David L. Boren was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Oklahoma as Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1991.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Henry Bellmon and our seal hereto affixed at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma this 14th day of November in the year of our Lord 1990.

By the Governor:

HENRY BELLMON,
Governor.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

CERTIFICATION OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1990, Bill Bradley was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New Jersey as a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1991.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Jim Florio, and our seal hereto affixed at Trenton this 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1990.

By the Governor:

JIM FLORIO,
Governor.

STATE OF COLORADO

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1990, Hank Brown was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Colorado a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1991.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Roy Romer, and our seal hereto affixed at Denver this 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1990.

By the Governor:

ROY ROMER,
Governor.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

CERTIFICATION OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1990 Thad Cochran was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Mississippi, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1991.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Ray Mabus, and our seal hereto affixed at the Capitol in the City of Jackson, Mississippi, this 3rd day of December, in the year of our Lord 1990.

By the Governor:

RAY MABUS,
Governor.

STATE OF MAINE

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the sixth day of November, 1990, William S. Cohen was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Maine a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning the 3d day of January, 1991.

Witness: His excellency our Governor John R. McKernan, Jr., and our seal hereto affixed at Augusta, Maine this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1990.

By the Governor:

JOHN R. MCKERNAN, JR.,
Governor.

STATE OF IDAHO

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1990, Larry E. Craig was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Idaho a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1991.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Cecil D. Andrus, and our seal hereto affixed at Boise this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1990.

By the Governor:

CECIL D. ANDRUS,
Governor.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1990, Pete Domenici was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New Mexico a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1991."

Witness: His excellency our Governor Garrey E. Carruthers, and our seal hereto affixed at Santa Fe, New Mexico this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1990."

GARREY E. CARRUTHERS,
Governor.

STATE OF NEBRASKA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the sixth day of November, 1990, J.J. Exon was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Nebraska a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, 1991.

Witness: Her excellency our Governor Kay A. Orr, and our seals hereto affixed at Lincoln this 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1990.

KAY A. ORR,
Governor.

STATE OF TENNESSEE

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1990, Al Gore was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Tennessee as Senator from said State to represent said

State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1991.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Ned McWherter, and our seal hereto affixed at the capitol in Nashville this 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1990.

By the Governor:

NED MCWHERTER,
Governor.

STATE OF TEXAS

This is to certify, that at a general election held on Tuesday, November 6, A.D. 1990 Phil Gramm was duly elected United States Senator for a term beginning January 3, 1991.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Seal of State to be affixed at the City of Austin, this the 19th day of December, A.D. 1990.

WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS, JR.,
Governor.

STATE OF IOWA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the sixth day of November, 1990, Tom Harkin was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Iowa a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1991.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Terry E. Branstad, and our seal hereto affixed at Des Moines, Iowa, this tenth day of December in the year 1990.

By the Governor:

TERRY E. BRANSTAD,
Governor.

STATE OF OREGON

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1990, Mark O. Hatfield was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Oregon a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, 1991.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Neil Goldschmidt, and our seal hereto affixed at Salem, Oregon this 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1990.

By the Governor:

NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT,
Governor.

STATE OF ALABAMA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR A SIX-YEAR TERM IN THE U.S. SENATE
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the sixth day of November, 1990, the Honorable Howell Heflin was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Alabama as a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the Third day of January, 1991.

Witness: His excellency our Governor the Honorable Guy Hunt, and our seal hereto affixed at the Alabama State House this Twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord 1990.

By the Governor:

GUY HUNT,
Governor.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1990, Jesse A. Helms was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of North Carolina a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning January 3, 1991.

Witness: His excellency our Governor, James G. Martin, and our Seal hereto affixed at Raleigh this the 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1990.

By the Governor:

JAMES G. MARTIN,
Governor.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
ELECTION PROCLAMATION
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of October, 1990, J. Bennett Johnston was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Louisiana a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1991.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Buddy Roemer, and our seal hereto affixed at the City of Baton Rouge this 15th day of November, 1990.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand officially and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Louisiana, at the Capitol, in the City of Baton Rouge, on this the 15th day of November A.D., 1990.

BUDDY ROEMER,
Governor of Louisiana.

STATE OF KANSAS
CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, nineteen hundred ninety Nancy Landon Kassebaum was regularly elected in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas and of the United States of America a United States Senator for the regular term beginning on the third day of January, nineteen hundred ninety-one.

Witness: The Honorable Mike Hayden, our Governor, and our seal hereto affixed at Topeka, Kansas, this 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred ninety.

By the Governor:

MIKE HAYDEN,
Governor.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and ninety John F. Kerry was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a Senator from said Commonwealth to represent said Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, nineteen hundred and ninety-one.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Michael S. Dukakis, and our seal hereto affixed at Boston, this fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety.

By the Governor:

MICHAEL S. DUKAKIS,
Governor.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1990, Carl Levin was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Michigan a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1991.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Michigan this 4th day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred Ninety and of the Commonwealth One Hundred Fifty-Four.

By the Governor:

JAMES J. BLANCHARD,
Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM
To all to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That Mitch McConnell having been duly certified, that on the 6th day of November, 1990, was duly chosen by qualified electors of the State of Kentucky a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1991.

I hereby invest the above named with full power and authority to execute and discharge the duties of the said office according to law. And to have and to hold the same, with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining, for and during the term prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 27th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and 90 and in the one hundred and 99th year of the Commonwealth.

WALLACE G. WILKINSON,
Governor.

STATE OF GEORGIA
CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November 1990, Honorable Sam Nunn was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Georgia a Senator from said state to represent said state in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January 1991.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Joe Frank Harris, and our seal hereto affixed at the Capitol, in the City of Atlanta, this 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1990.

By the Governor:

JOE FRANK HARRIS,
Governor.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1990, Claiborne Pell was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1991.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor Edward D. DiPrete, and our seal hereto affixed

at Providence, this 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1990.

By the Governor:

EDWARD D. DIPRETE,
Governor.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

This is to certify, that on the sixth day of November, nineteen hundred ninety, at a general election Larry Pressler was duly chosen by the qualified voters of the State of South Dakota to the office of United States Senator for the term of six years, beginning the third day of January, nineteen hundred ninety-one.

In witness whereof, We have hereunto set our hands and caused the Seal of the State to be affixed at Pierre, the Capital, this 28th day of November, nineteen hundred ninety.

GEORGE S. MICKELSON,
Governor.

STATE OF ARKANSAS
To All To Whom These Presents Shall Come-Greeting:

Whereas, a canvass of the vote of all Counties in the General Election held on November sixth, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety has been made, as provided by law, and whereas, It appears that David Pryor was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Arkansas a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-one.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Arkansas to be affixed at Little Rock, this the seventeenth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety.

BILL CLINTON,
Governor.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM
To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1990, John D. Rockefeller IV was chosen by the qualified electors of the State of West Virginia a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1991.

Witness: His excellency our Governor Gaston Caperton, and our seal hereto affixed on this the 9th day of November, One Thousand Nine Hundred Ninety, and in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred Ninety.

By the Governor:

GASTON CAPERTON,
Governor.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CHARLESTON
A Proclamation

Whereas, from the certificates of the Board of Canvassers of the several counties of West Virginia, it appears that, at the General Election held on November 6, 1990, the vote for the United States Senator was as follows:

	John Yoder (R) Harpers Ferry	Jay Rockefeller (D) Charleston
County:		
Barbour	1,881	4,625
Berkeley	5,044	5,576
Boone	866	3,488
Braxton	791	2,333
Brooke	1,230	4,647
Cabell	6,900	12,888
Calhoun	836	1,882

	John Yoder (R) Harpers Ferry	Jay Rockefeller (D) Charleston
Clay	691	1,701
Doddridge	1,016	955
Fayette	1,883	7,727
Gilmer	619	1,472
Grant	1,266	1,092
Greenbrier	2,625	5,070
Hampshire	1,618	1,881
Hancock	2,105	6,910
Hardy	947	1,693
Harrison	5,716	15,014
Jackson	2,600	3,719
Jefferson	2,762	3,622
Kanawha	16,117	28,936
Lewis	1,463	3,270
Lincoln	990	2,330
Logan	1,134	5,224
Marion	4,323	11,638
Marshall	2,568	6,725
Mason	2,467	5,525
McDowell	752	4,874
Mercer	3,858	8,364
Mineral	2,646	4,456
Mingo	808	4,438
Monongalia	4,651	12,714
Monroe	1,116	2,071
Morgan	1,485	1,400
Nicholas	1,585	4,018
Ohio	3,193	9,217
County:		
Pendleton	719	1,442
Pleasants	650	1,249
Pocahontas	914	1,978
Preston	2,513	4,317
Putnam	3,875	5,147
Raleigh	3,885	11,017
Randolph	2,040	5,070
Ritchie	1,179	1,290
Roane	1,728	2,153
Summers	829	2,344
Taylor	1,297	2,780
Tucker	626	1,738
Tyler	882	1,544
Upshur	2,009	3,474
Wayne	2,578	5,691
Webster	460	1,825
Wetzel	1,289	3,407
Wirt	449	852
Wood	8,459	13,246
Wyoming	1,138	4,075
Total	128,071	276,234

Now, therefore, I, Gaston Caperton, Governor of the State of West Virginia, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Chapter 3, Article 6, Section 11, of the Code of West Virginia, do hereby proclaim Jay Rockefeller was elected a member of the United States Senate for the term beginning the 3rd day of January, 1991.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of West Virginia to be affixed.

By the Governor:

GASTON CAPERTON,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and ninety Paul Simon was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Illinois, a Senator from said State, to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the third day of January, nineteen hundred and ninety-one.

Witness: His excellency our Governor James R. Thompson, and our seal hereto affixed at the city of Springfield this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety.

By the Governor:

JAMES R. THOMPSON,
Governor.

STATE OF WYOMING CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

Whereas according to the official returns of the General Election held in the State of Wyoming on the 6th day of November, 1990, regularly transmitted to the office of the Secretary of State and duly canvassed by the

State Canvassing Board, it appears that Alan Simpson has been duly elected United States Senator.

Now, therefore, I, Mike Sullivan, Governor of Wyoming do hereby certify that he is elected for the term of six years from the 3rd day of January, 1991.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of Wyoming to be affixed. Given at Cheyenne this 26th day of November, 1990.

MIKE SULLIVAN,
Governor.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and ninety Bob Smith was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New Hampshire a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, nineteen hundred and ninety-one.

Witness: His Excellency, our Governor Judd Gregg and our Seal hereto affixed at Concord this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and ninety.

JUDD GREGG,
Governor.

STATE OF ALASKA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the sixth day of November, 1990, Ted Stevens was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Alaska a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1991.

In testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the Seal of the State of Alaska, at Juneau, the Capital, this 28 day of December, A.D. 1990.

WALTER J. HICKEL,
Governor.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION FOR SIX-YEAR TERM

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1990, Strom Thurmond was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of South Carolina a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1991.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Carroll A. Campbell, Jr., and our seal hereto affixed at Columbia, South Carolina this 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1990.

By the Governor:

CARROLL A. CAMPBELL, JR.,
Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1990, John W. Warner was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Virginia a senator from said Commonwealth to represent said Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1991.

Witness: His excellency our governor, Lawrence Douglas Wilder, and our seal hereto af-

fixed at the State Capitol in Richmond, Virginia this 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1990.

By the Governor:

LAWRENCE DOUGLAS WILDER,
Governor.

STATE OF MINNESOTA CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1990, Paul David Wellstone was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Minnesota a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 3rd day of January, 1991.

Witness our signature and the Great Seal of the State of Minnesota on this 10th day of December, 1990.

RUDY PERPICH,
Governor.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE

The VICE PRESIDENT. If the Senators to be sworn will now present themselves at the desk in groups of four, as their names are called by the clerk in alphabetical order, the Chair will administer their oath of office.

The clerk will read the names of the first group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BIDEN, and Mr. BOREN.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. INOUE, Mr. BURNS, Mr. ROTH, and Mr. NICKLES, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. COATS, and Mr. COCHRAN.

The Senators, escorted by Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. LUGAR, and Mr. LOTT, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. COHEN, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DOMENICI, and Mr. EXON.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. SYMMS, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. KERREY, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally sub-

scribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. GORE, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. HARKIN, and Mr. HATFIELD.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. SASSER, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. DOLE, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. HELMS, Mr. JOHNSTON, and Mrs. KASSEBAUM.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senators will come forward.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. BREAUX, and Mr. DOLE, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. KERRY of Massachusetts, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MCCONNELL, and Mr. NUNN.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senators will come forward.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. FORD, and Mr. FOWLER, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. PELL, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. PRYOR, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senators will come forward.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BUMPERS, and Mr. BYRD, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. SIMON, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH, and Mr. STEVENS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senators will come forward.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. DIXON, Mr. WALLOP, Mr. RUDMAN, and Mr. MURKOWSKI, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President; and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the names of the next group.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. THURMOND, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. WELLSTONE.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. ROBB, and former Senator Mondale of Minnesota, respectively, advanced to the desk of the Vice President; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the Official Oath Book.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Congratulations.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SENATOR THURMOND

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I will momentarily suggest the absence of a quorum so that the roll will be called and a quorum established for the purpose of beginning the proceedings of this Senate, but I believe it appropriate to note at this time for the Members of the Senate and for all Americans that Senator THURMOND has just taken the oath of office to the Senate for the eighth time.

[Applause, Senators rising.]

Mr. MITCHELL. This is one other respect in which he is unique, among many.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

[Quorum No. 1]

Adams	Boren	Burns
Akaka	Bradley	Byrd
Baucus	Breaux	Chafee
Bentsen	Brown	Coats
Biden	Bryan	Cochran
Bingaman	Bumpers	Cohen
Bond	Burdick	Conrad

Craig	Helms	Pell
D'Amato	Hollings	Pressler
Danforth	Inouye	Pryor
Daschle	Johnston	Reid
DeConcini	Kassebaum	Riegle
Dixon	Kasten	Robb
Dodd	Kennedy	Rockefeller
Dole	Kerrey	Roth
Domenici	Kerry	Rudman
Durenberger	Kohl	Sanford
Exon	Lautenberg	Sarbanes
Ford	Leahy	Sasser
Fowler	Levin	Shelby
Garn	Lieberman	Simon
Glenn	Lott	Simpson
Gore	Lugar	Smith
Gorton	Mack	Specter
Graham	McCain	Stevens
Gramm	McConnell	Symms
Grassley	Mikulski	Thurmond
Harkin	Mitchell	Wallop
Hatch	Moynihhan	Warner
Hatfield	Murkowski	Wellstone
Heflin	Nickles	Wirth
Heinz	Nunn	

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The majority leader.

INFORMING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES THAT A QUORUM OF EACH HOUSE IS ASSEMBLED

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask that it be stated and immediately considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution informing the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 1) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. MITCHELL. I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DOLE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

APPOINTMENT OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to the resolution, the majority and minority leaders are appointed as members of the committee.

INFORMING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT A QUORUM OF THE SENATE IS ASSEMBLED

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask that it be stated and immediately considered.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 2) informing the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 2) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

Mr. MITCHELL. I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DOLE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

FIXING THE HOUR OF DAILY MEETING OF THE SENATE

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask that it be stated and immediately considered.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 3) fixing the hour of daily meeting of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 3) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian unless otherwise ordered.

Mr. MITCHELL. I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DOLE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

ELECTING MARTHA S. POPE AS THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask that it be stated and immediately considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 4) electing Martha S. Pope as the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 4) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That Martha S. Pope, of the State of Connecticut, be, and she is hereby, elected Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

Mr. MITCHELL. I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DOLE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

NOTIFYING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ELECTION OF A SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask that it be stated and immediately considered.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 5) notifying the President of the United States of the election of a Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 5) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be notified of the election of the Honorable Martha S. Pope, of Connecticut, as Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

Mr. MITCHELL. I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DOLE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

NOTIFYING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ELECTION OF A SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask

that it be stated and immediately considered.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 6) notifying the House of Representatives of the election of a Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 6) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of the Honorable Martha S. Pope, of Connecticut, as Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

Mr. MITCHELL. I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DOLE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

REAPPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore pursuant to Public Law 95-521, reappoints Michael Davidson as Senate Legal Counsel, effective January 3, 1991, for a term to expire at the end of the 103d Congress.

RELATING TO THE REAPPOINTMENT OF MICHAEL DAVIDSON AS SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I send a resolution to the desk and ask that it be stated and immediately considered.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 7) relating to the reappointment of Michael Davidson as Senate Legal Counsel.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 7) was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the reappointment of Michael Davidson to be Senate Legal Counsel made by the President pro tempore of the Senate this day is effective as of January 3, 1991, and the term of service of the appointee shall expire at the end of the One Hundred Third Congress.

Mr. MITCHELL. I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. DOLE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT REQUESTS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I send to the desk en bloc 12 unanimous-consent requests and ask that they be immediately considered; that the requests be agreed to en bloc; and, that the motion to reconsider the adoption of these requests be laid upon the table.

The unanimous-consent requests, submitted en bloc, are as follows:

(1) Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that for the duration of the 102d Congress, the Ethics Committee be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate.

(2) Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that for the duration of the 102d Congress, there be a limitation of 15 minutes each upon any rollcall vote, with the warning signal to be sounded at the midway point, beginning at the last 7½ minutes, and when rollcall votes are of 10-minute duration, the warning signal be sounded at the beginning of the last 7½ minutes.

(3) Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the 102d Congress, it be in order for the Secretary of the Senate to receive reports at the desk when presented by a Senator at any time during the day of the session of the Senate.

(4) Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the majority and minority leaders may daily have up to 10 minutes each on each calendar day following the prayer and the disposition of the reading of, or the approval of, the Journal.

(5) Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives and his three assistants be given the privilege of the floor during the 102d Congress.

(6) Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXVIII, conference reports and statements accompanying them not be printed as Senate reports when such conference reports and statements have been printed as a House report unless specific request is made in the Senate in each instance to have such a report printed.

(7) Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations be authorized during the 102d Congress to file reports during adjournments or recesses of the Senate on appropriation bills, including joint resolutions, together with any accompanying notices of motions to suspend rule XVI, pursuant to rule V, for the purpose of offering certain amendments to such bills or joint resolutions, which proposed amendments shall be printed.

(8) Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, for the duration of the 102d Congress, the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to make technical and clerical corrections in the engrossments of all Senate-passed bills and resolutions, Senate amendments to House bills and resolutions, Senate amendments to House amendments to Senate bills and resolutions, and Senate amendments to House amendments to Senate amendments to House bills or resolutions.

(9) Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that for the duration of the 102d Congress, when the Senate is in recess or adjournment, the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the President of the United States, and—with the exception of

House bills, joint resolutions, and concurrent resolutions—messages from the House of Representatives; and that they be appropriately referred; and that the President of the Senate, the President pro tempore, and the Acting President pro tempore be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills and joint resolutions.

(10) Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that for the duration of the 102d Congress, Senators be allowed to leave at the desk with the Journal Clerk the names of two staff members who will be granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of the specific matter noted, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to rotate such staff members as space allows.

(11) Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that for the duration of the 102d Congress, it be in order to refer treaties and nominations on the day when they are received from the President, even when the Senate has no executive session that day.

(12) Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that no bills or further resolutions, or Committee-reported legislation, other than those whose introduction and consideration have been agreed to by the Majority Leader, following consultation with the Republican leader, be in order prior to January 23, and I further ask unanimous consent that, beginning January 23 and for the remainder of the 102d Congress, Senators may be allowed to bring to the desk bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions, for referral to appropriate committees.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent requests?

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, in any case, these are routine motions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. HARKIN. Reserving the right to object, might the Senator inquire as to whether or not one of the resolutions en bloc to be considered is a resolution stating that no other resolutions would be introduced or considered by the Senate today?

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, if I might respond to the Senator's inquiry, if he would permit me to do so.

Mr. HARKIN. I yield to the Senator from Maine for that purpose.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, the 12th of the series of requests does so provide. That has been standard operating procedure in the Senate for many years. In the past as all Senators know, following the constitutionally mandated convening of a new Congress, the Senate has been in recess awaiting the President's State of the Union Address and budget.

Consistent with that practice, there has developed the practice of there being no bills or resolutions introduced during that period of time. All offices were notified of this on November 30, in writing. Many offices have been in contact with the Senate floor staff, majority and minority, since then with respect to this fact.

Accordingly, this resolution provides that. This however also provides that in the event that the Senate is in ses-

sion prior to the 23d which may well be, which we are going to get to in the next unanimous-consent request, that resolutions would be authorized then under the circumstances set forth in the request. And for the benefit of all of the Senators, I ask that the clerk state request No. 12. I ask unanimous consent that the clerk read request No. 12.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the clerk will restate the request.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

(12) Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that no bills or further resolutions, or Committee-reported legislation, other than those whose introduction and consideration have been agreed to by the majority leader, following consultation with the Republican leader, be in order prior to January 23, and I further ask unanimous consent that, beginning January 23 and for the remainder of the 102d Congress, Senators may be allowed to bring to the desk bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions, for referral to appropriate committees.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, if I might further continue my response.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The majority leader has the floor.

Mr. MITCHELL. The next item of business is a schedule of Senate activities in the period between now and January 23. And I will ask that be stated.

But what I am proposing, following consultation with the Speaker, the distinguished Republican leader, many Senators, is that we cancel the recess, that we come into session on a pro forma basis next week, awaiting the development of events with respect to the Persian Gulf, specifically the Secretary of State's visit, and that we assess the situation at that time; that is, sometime during next week as to when would be the appropriate time to recall the Senate for a full session for consideration of that matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. HARKIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. President.

Mr. ADAMS. Further reserving the right to object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. ADAMS. The Senator from Washington further reserves the right to object.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I believe the Senator from Iowa has the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The majority leader has the floor. The majority leader has made a unanimous-consent request. The Senator from Iowa has reserved the right to object. Does the Senator from Iowa still reserve the right to object?

Mr. HARKIN. I further reserve the right to object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HARKIN. On the basis that, as this Senator understands the reading of resolution No. 12, if the unanimous consent is forthcoming, if the unanimous consent is adopted, that will preclude until January 23 the introduction of any resolution by any Senator regarding the activities in the Persian Gulf unless unanimous consent is obtained to do just that.

Mr. MITCHELL. No. Mr. President, if I might interject, the Senator's statement is incorrect. I would ask the clerk to read the resolution again. It does not require unanimous consent. It requires approval of the majority leader following consultation with the Republican leader.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the majority leader desire to have the resolution read again?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

(12) Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that no bills or further resolutions, or Committee-reported legislation, other than those whose introduction and consideration have been agreed to by the majority leader, following consultation with the Republican leader, be in order prior to January 23, and I further ask unanimous consent that, beginning January 23 and for the remainder of the 102d Congress, Senators may be allowed to bring to the desk bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions, for referral to appropriate committees.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the resolution submitted by the majority leader?

Mr. HARKIN. I further reserve the right to object.

Mr. ADAMS. I further reserve the right to object.

Mr. HARKIN. Reserving the right to object. It is not without a heavy heart that I do so. These are not normal times. These are not the times of 6 years ago or 2 years ago. It is the time when America is facing a war. We are assembled here. We have a deadline of January 15 facing us with American men and women who may be dying in combat. I believe it is time for the Senate to debate this issue, and more specifically, to debate whether or not the President of the United States under the Constitution, must come to the Congress for the power before he can take offensive action. If we are precluded from offering this resolution today, it means that we will not be able to offer it until January 23, which I believe is unbecoming of the U.S. Senate.

We are here today. Our troops are in Saudi Arabia. Now is the time to debate it. It is being talked about in coffee shops, workplaces, homes, plants, and factories all over America; yet, we cannot discuss it and debate it today or tomorrow.

Mr. President, I have a resolution, along with Senator ADAMS and Senator

BURDICK, which this Senator wishes to introduce today. Others may have their own. Now is the time and here is the place to debate the constitutional prerogatives of the President of the United States, not on January 23, but now, before January 15. That is why I reserved the right to object specifically to the 12th unanimous-consent request, understanding full well that the majority leader can preclude the offering by making a motion to adjourn the Senate. This Senator cannot stand here quietly and acquiesce to that unanimous-consent request, with all the high regard and admiration and respect I have for our majority leader. I mean that without qualification.

But this Senator cannot stand here and let this opportunity pass without raising his voice in protest on that unanimous-consent request and raising my voice that this Senate should debate this issue today and tomorrow. We are assembled; we are here. We should decide just what the constitutional prerogatives of the President are.

Mr. President, I ask that the unanimous-consent requests be separated and that each be taken up individually, rather than en bloc.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, further reserving the right to object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The majority leader has the floor. He has made a unanimous-consent request for 12 resolutions.

The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. MITCHELL. First, let me state that on November 30, every Senate office received, in writing, notification of the practice which I have just set forth. Not until this moment has the Senator from Iowa, or any other Senator, chosen or seen fit to come forward and express objections. It has been the practice in the Senate for years, and everybody understands it, or surely ought to have understood it, and I just wish that if Senators have an objection to a practice that has been the case for years, with respect to which they have received written notice over a month ago, that they would have the courtesy of notifying the majority leader of their objection in advance so that we can attempt to deal with the situation. Accepting all of that, let us get to the merits of the situation.

This morning the President announced that he has proposed a meeting between the Secretary of State and the Iraqi Foreign Minister. The dates proposed are next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. I, for one, and the overwhelming majority of Senators with whom I have talked on both sides of the aisle about this subject, believe that a Senate debate on this issue would be much more productive and better informed if we knew if the meetings were going to take place, when they were going to take place, and if they take place, what occurs at the meetings.

The Senator from Iowa has repeatedly said, incorrectly, that accepting this precludes any action until the 23d. I have tried to say as clearly as I could to the contrary, that is not the case.

As I said, we are going to be in pro forma session next week. It is my expectation that we will be convening to debate this subject, but we want to do it at a time in which we can have a constructive, informed debate that advances the national interest, rather than retard it. So the statement that this is the time and this is the place is the statement of the Senator from Iowa. It may be the place. I do not believe it is the time. I believe we would be better served and best advance our Nation's interest, those who agree and disagree with the Senator's proposition, to conduct a debate at the time and in a circumstance in which we are best informed as to the current events and we know, for example, what the results of that meeting are.

So I suggest to the Senator and to all Members of the Senate that we permit the approval of this request, with the understanding and the expectation that we will be debating this subject at a time that is appropriate and when we know what is going to happen with respect to these meetings and not put ourselves in the position of possibly inadvertently undermining those meetings and the possible productive result that could follow therefrom.

Mr. HARKIN addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The majority leader has the floor. Is there objection?

Mr. HARKIN. Further reserving the right to object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa further reserves the right to object.

Mr. HARKIN. This Senator believes that the best time to debate the issue of Presidential prerogatives under the Constitution is before this country commits itself to war, not afterward. I have heard this resolution read twice. I would like to see it in writing. Perhaps there is something the Senator is not hearing. What the resolution says is that there will not be any resolutions until the 23d. We will be in pro forma session, I guess, and it will be up to the distinguished majority leader to decide the right time to debate this issue.

Again, with all due respect to the distinguished majority leader, this is a body of 100 Senators, each of us trying to fulfill our constitutional obligations, as we see those constitutional obligations. This Senator believes our constitutional obligations are here and now. This Senator does not, in any way, believe that debating the issue of the constitutional powers of the Presidency in any way undermines the United States of America. Never, never, never does it undermine the United States of America to assert our democratic principles and to debate the full

meaning of the Constitution, especially the War Powers Act.

Now, again, reading this, it says:

I ask unanimous consent that no bills or further resolutions or committee-reported legislation, other than those whose introduction and consideration have been agreed to by the majority leader, following consultation with the Republican leader, be in order prior to January 23.

So, therefore, no Senator would be allowed to introduce a resolution, even if we were to come back into session, unless it has been agreed to by the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. MITCHELL. Will the Senator yield on that?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The majority leader has the floor.

Mr. MITCHELL. As the Senator very well knows, any resolution that is introduced here is fully amendable. And when we get the Senate back into session to debate this matter it is my full intention—and I have never had any intention contra—to let anybody introduce as many resolutions as he or she wants on this subject. The Senator from Iowa may be assured that he can be first in line to introduce his resolution. So I want to make clear to him that there is no effort or desire here to prevent him from introducing his resolution, no intent or desire here to prevent him from speaking or saying all he wants.

Let me say one thing finally. I resent any implication that anyone who disagrees with the proposition that the Senator from Iowa has advanced does not share his commitment to the Constitution. I have been the principal advocate saying publicly and privately to the President over and over again, as late as this morning in the meeting with the distinguished Republican leader and the Speaker, and others, that I believe the President has the constitutional obligation to come to the Congress for prior approval before launching any military offensive action in the Persian Gulf.

But the fact of the matter is everybody here knows if we introduce that resolution today and start on that debate, that is not going to be the end of it. The Senator from Iowa will be the first one to have an amendment up here. And surely he, wanting that right himself, would not deny it to anybody else. So we will have amendments on amendments, resolutions on resolutions.

There is no conceivable way to contain the debate today on the precise and narrow question of what are the President's obligations under the Constitution at this time. Everybody knows that. So what I am suggesting is a course of action which is a decision by the Speaker and myself, based on consultation with a very large number of Senators and House Members, that the best course of action would be to see what happens with respect to this

meeting, then be in a position to have an informed debate and have everything out and let everybody offer resolutions who want to offer resolutions; we could not prevent it anyway and should not.

Let us get clear on two points. First, it cannot be contained to any one resolution or any narrow subject matter whenever it has begun. Second, not wanting to debate that particular issue at this particular time does not suggest any lack of or diminution of commitment to the constitutional principle involved.

The Senator and I happen to agree on that point. There are others who disagree. And we are respectful of differences of opinion here. But let us get that straight. If we start now, then we are here now; we are in the middle of debate; we have 100 resolutions; we will have all the amendments that anybody wants. And the Secretary is having a meeting presumably next week.

Is that what we want to do? Is that constructive? Is that useful? Is there any reason why we could not do that following the meeting so that we know what happened and we can have a better informed and therefore more productive debate? That is the issue I think that is before us.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, will the majority leader yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The majority leader has the floor.

Mr. ADAMS. Will the majority leader yield?

Mr. MITCHELL. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The majority leader has propounded a unanimous-consent request. Is there objection?

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, this Senator wants to thank the distinguished majority leader for engaging in this colloquy and letting us have time.

Again I respond, Mr. President, as to the request that the distinguished majority leader has propounded—and perhaps after the meeting takes place next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday—that might be the appropriate time for this body to debate this resolution or any other resolutions that other Senators might want to propound, or amendments thereto.

Again, this Senator has two questions. One, will this Senate be back in session next Thursday or Friday or Saturday or Sunday? Will it be back in session before the 15th? There is nothing before the Senate that says we will. We may not be back until the 23d.

Mr. MITCHELL. If I may interject, the Senator is incorrect. I previously stated that the next unanimous-consent request I am going to seek to obtain provides specifically that the Senate be in recess until noon next Monday, and then we recess until noon on Wednesday the 9th, and then recess until noon on Friday the 11th, and then

recess until noon on Monday the 14th and Wednesday the 16th, precisely for the purpose of being in a position to have that kind of debate at the appropriate time.

Mr. HARKIN addressed the Chair.

Mr. ADAMS. Will the majority leader yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under unanimous-consent request, the Senator from Iowa is reserving the right to object.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, to respond, it is one thing to be in session, that we meet in session; it is quite another thing to have a window of opportunity in which to be able to offer resolutions. That can only take place, as this Senator understands, at the end of morning business. If morning business is never attended to, then we cannot offer resolutions or amendments thereto, and once again the unanimous consent says only those whose introduction and consideration have been agreed to by the majority leader following consultation with the Republican leader be in order prior to January 23.

Again this Senator has two questions. Will the Senate be in session at an appropriate time for Senators to offer resolutions and amendments, that is, at the end of morning business; and second, will the Senate be in session to attend to resolutions and amendments thereto after next Wednesday?

Mr. MITCHELL. My intention and expectation is that we will be at an appropriate time when I make the decision based upon the events that occur between now and then.

Mr. LEAHY. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes. It is my expectation and intention. But I have not made a decision precisely for the reasons I have stated.

Mr. LEAHY. Will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. MITCHELL. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished majority leader. I yield to nobody in this body in my strong feeling that the United States should not initiate a war without a declaration of war. But I believe that the majority leader is being put in an unfair position here.

I have been in many of those meetings the majority leader has been at with the President of the United States. The majority leader has stated over and over again clearly, often with a great deal of passion, that we must have a constitutional declaration of war if we are going to have a war, and that it is his desire and intent to bring the debate and to make it possible.

The distinguished Presiding Officer has also been at many of those meetings—in fact, all of them, I believe—where the distinguished majority leader has made this position clear.

We can stand up here this afternoon and 100 of us can go off in a hundred different directions on this debate. Eventually that may well happen. Sooner or later the U.S. Senate will speak and will vote and the majority vote will carry this issue.

I believe we would all do well for the Senate and for the country to allow the majority leader to go forward with the program he has laid out. I am absolutely convinced, having been at the meeting with him, that he is providing the opportunity for all of us, whether we would vote for or against a declaration of war, to have a chance to debate. We ought to give him the opportunity to set the schedule so that we can have that debate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington reserves the right to object.

Mr. ADAMS. I regret having to again reserve the right to object, but many of us have sent letters and have communicated back to the majority leader both by telephone and by letter indicating that we wish to have an opportunity to put in a resolution that would state that the President cannot carry out offensive actions without authorization of the Congress, authorization of the Congress either by declaration of war or otherwise. The timing of that vote is incredibly important.

I know the majority leader's good faith. I am a supporter of the majority leader in almost everything he does. But the difference of debating whether or not the President has the power to commit offensive actions after they have started and blood has been shed and now when we have an opportunity to say. This resolution of Senator ADAMS and Senator HARKIN is a very simple one.

It expresses the sense of Congress that Congress must approve any offensive military action against Iraq. It is not an attempt to run the war. It is a flat-out, simple statement, which is important in the President's meetings that he has with the majority leader, the meetings that he has with the others, that he knows that any offensive action is going to require a military response and that has to be authorized by Congress.

Now, we have reason for this. Many of us have seen invasion after invasion. We have seen hostilities taken. We have seen the War Powers Act absolutely decimated. And now we are talking about 500,000 American personnel facing 500,000 or more Iraq, personnel, with an effect on American foreign policy and our lives and our children's lives for 40 years. And that is dependent upon the President knowing he has

to come back here. It is a separation of powers issue.

I had hoped that the majority leader would be in today with a joint resolution. That is what I expected when I heard his communication, that he would be putting forth a resolution today that we would either submit to committee or we would be debating prior to January 15.

This is not an ordinary year. This is not the year of the January 23 State of the Union Message; this is a self-imposed January 15 we either go to war or we do not type of box that the President put himself in.

I have a lot of faith in the majority leader. But he has just given over, with the minority leader—and I have not had an opportunity to talk with the minority leader to know where he is—a position that blocks all of us from trying to establish the fact that there must be either a declaration of war, statutory authorization, or appropriation of money for the President to proceed with offensive actions.

We do not know what that might be. We would be willing, if there were some kind of program that stated we will debate this before January 15, and this debate will have some parameters to it. But what we have seen and heard is that the majority leader and the minority leader will block all of us—and this could happen until after January 15, when hostilities have started—before we can have a debate.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, if I may respond to that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The majority leader.

Mr. MITCHELL. First, I say to the Senate, the new year has started and I have to be alert when people start praising how much they trust me and how much confidence they have in me, but—spare me the trust and the confidence and get right to the point of the objections from now on.

The Senator suggests, incorrectly, that the only two choices we have are a debate today or a debate after conflict has started. That is incorrect. Let me state it again as plainly as I can. It is my intention, my expectation, my desire, my hope, that we will have in the Senate a full, open, vigorous debate on the subject of the Persian Gulf, not just on the Senator's resolution, but on all of the issues of the debate, on all of those that any Senator wants to offer. And under the proposal that we are laying out, that can occur at any time between now and the 15th or between now and the 23d. That is a decision that we must make based upon the events that develop, and specifically next week.

So it is not a choice, as the Senator stated, between debating now or debating after the 23d, as the Senator from Iowa stated incorrectly, or, as the Senator from Washington stated incorrectly, debating now or debating after

conflict has begun. Neither of those is a correct statement of the present state of events or of my intention in this regard. The choice is, do we do it now, at a time when the Secretary of State may be about to embark on a very important trip and visit and meeting with the Iraqi Foreign Minister next week, when we do not know what is going to happen in those talks, when what we say here may affect the occurrence and the outcome of those talks, and which may produce a result, I say to my colleagues, that is precisely the opposite of that which they say they are seeking to advance?

I would like to say one thing to my colleagues. It is one thing to talk. And there is going to be plenty of time to talk today. It is another thing to advance the principle or the cause in which you believe. And there are many occasions—and I say to you this may well be one of them—where, by prematurely forcing a decision on this principle, you achieve a result that is precisely the opposite of that which you say you want to achieve. Talking is one thing. Getting a final result and a vote that you want is another thing.

I urge my colleagues to take that into account when they say, "Here is what we ought to do and when we ought to do it." If your objective is more than just to talk, if your objective is to advance the principle which you purport to want to advance, then you ought to consider the consequences of that and the timing of that.

Mr. ADAMS. Under my reservation, Mr. President, will the distinguished majority leader then set a time for debate on January 12, or January 11, a day earlier, way in advance of January 15? Rather than saying it may happen, let us say it will happen. That is a fundamental point that the President must know from the Congress of the United States prior to January 15, what he is empowered to do or not empowered to do by this Congress. And that is the point of this reservation.

You give us no alternative but to come here now and say we have to have a resolution or we can be shut out. If you believe what you just stated, then give us a date for debate in advance of January 15 where we may debate this, and if we lose, we lose.

Mr. MITCHELL. But then you will have lost the position which you say you are purporting to advance.

Mr. ADAMS. My position is not a complicated position. My position is simply the constitutional position that the President cannot start offensive actions, which is war, without the Congress voting and approving that, or the declaration—call it a declaration of war; call it statutory authorization; call it what you want. It is a constitutional power, and that should be debated before January 15. Give me the date. I will be here. But the majority

leader is not giving me an alternative. He is saying, "I may do it."

I love the majority leader. He is a great man. But he is going to be consulting with the minority leader; he is going to be consulting with the President. I, as one Senator, one Senator—and I guess I am joined by a second, and I hope by a majority—believe that this Congress, which has been out of session for months while this has happened, should state to the President, "You must come up here."

I know you believe it. I believe it. Maybe a lot do not believe it. But this is war, with 500,000 troops and a lot of casualties. I have heard it stated, and I believe it, by Senator INOUE—he and I said the same thing when we left this Congress—"This looks like a shooting war." And if it is, why not tell the President that—that is all we want to do—so this is part of his calculations, that he has to get that statement of a declaration of war or an authorization of war?

Most of us may believe in something else, to use sanctions, but that is not the point here. The point here is the constitutional statement by this body prior to January 15, which the President indicates is when he is going to start shooting, that we have to authorize that. I think that is fundamental to the life of the people in this country, it is fundamental of this institution, and it is fundamental of the Congress as a whole, Mr. Majority Leader.

So I plead with the majority leader, either give us a date, or I am going to object to the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. MITCHELL. If I might, first, just so there can be no misunderstanding, I believe the Senator has mischaracterized the President's position. I do not believe the President has stated he is going to start shooting on January 15. I believe the President has said over and over again that January 15 is the date by which the withdrawal must occur, and that after that—no specified time—after that he believes that all means necessary will and should be used.

Now, just in fairness, we ought not to be permitting that kind of characterization which the Senator has stated.

Mr. ADAMS. Will the majority leader agree that there is some basis for my characterization that the President has indicated a use of force after that date? I mean, this is not something I have dreamed up.

Mr. MITCHELL. That is different from saying he is going to start shooting on January 15. That is fundamentally different and we ought to state it accurately, particularly on a matter of such gravity.

Mr. ADAMS. The probability or possibility the authorization—all of the keys have gone to January 15. I did not select that date out of the air. I se-

lected it because that is what he is keyed on.

I am not trying to run his war for him because he may have it on one day or another. But I just know that after January 15, he says he can start shooting, and the Congress has to move before that date.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LIEBERMAN). The majority leader has the floor.

Mr. MITCHELL. I withdraw request No. 12.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that requests 1 through 11 be approved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KERREY). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KOHL). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, previously scheduled for this afternoon were a briefing for all Senators on the Persian Gulf situation at 3:15 p.m., to be followed by a party caucus. Those have been on the schedule for some weeks. We will now be proceeding to those functions. In the meantime, it is my hope that we can work out the matter with respect to the question of resolutions. So following consultation with Republican leader and with other Senators, I will momentarily seek consent to have the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair. It is my expectation that we will return, if the briefing lasts an hour and the caucus lasts an hour, both of which are reasonable, based upon past practice, about sometime between 5 and 6 or thereabouts when we would be in a position to come back in and proceed to resolve the issue that arose prior to the recent quorum call. I hope that we will be able to have that resolved in a satisfactory manner to all Senators.

In the interim, to permit the briefing and the party caucuses to occur as previously scheduled, I ask unanimous consent—I withhold my request at this moment.

Mr. FORD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the signer assigned to the Sergeant at Arms office be allowed the privilege of the floor, beginning from 12 noon this date.

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

Mr. FORD. I thank the Chair.

THE PERSIAN GULF CRISIS

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, amidst George Bush's bellicose rhetoric toward Iraq, two charges are frequently heard: First, that Congress is playing it both ways—all criticism and no stand; and second, that we must move promptly to war lest the American people lose their interest in liberating Kuwait.

From the outset of this crisis, I have counseled that we must recall the lessons of the Vietnam war. In September, I stated that we should Arabize this confrontation before we lose a single GI. The history of this region teaches us that by winning, we could lose. Our policy must be long range rather than shortsighted.

Far from people losing interest in the Persian Gulf, it strikes me that people are only now beginning to examine this situation with a sense of urgency, and I can tell you that they do not support President Bush's policy of going to war soon after January 15. By the same token, I strongly dissent from the proposition that if President Bush starts a war without constitutional or congressional authority, the Congress should cut off funding. We only have one President. If he commands war, we must support our troops in the gulf and oppose any move to cut off funds. But I do oppose the President's giving that command at this time.

A word of caution from my days as an artilleryman in the North African desert nearly five decades ago: No matter how well the gun is aimed, if the recoil is going to kill you, you had better not fire. I take a lot of pride in the courage and can-do professionalism of American troops in the Persian Gulf. Likewise, I believe we owe it to those brave men and women to approach a war with Iraq with no illusions and no wishful thinking. As we count down to a potential January 15 D-day, bear in mind two lessons from our Vietnam misadventure:

Before we ask our youth to make the supreme sacrifice in battle, the American people—through unified action of the Congress and the President—must be together on the call.

You cannot impose a culture through the barrel of a gun.

President Bush acted correctly in preventing Saddam from advancing into Saudi Arabia. Congress by formal resolution approved this deployment and also approved sanctions against Iraq. At that time, President Bush counseled patience, and cautioned that sanctions would take 1 to 2 years to work. But on November 8, the day after election day, without consultation much less approval from Congress, the President committed the United States to deploying a huge offensive force in the Persian Gulf. In August, we were there to defend. But in November we were there to initiate a war. The President says our cause is to punish naked

aggression. Senate Republican leader ROBERT DOLE says the reason is not aggression, but oil. Secretary of State James Baker says the reason is jobs.

It is an ancient truth that those who ignore the mistakes of history are doomed to repeat them. For centuries, the Arab nation has been in a state of civil war: Algeria versus Morocco; Libya versus Egypt; Syria versus Lebanon; Syria versus Iraq; Iraq versus non-Arab Iran; Egypt versus Saudi Arabia; Yemen versus Saudi Arabia, and, from the time both countries were carved out by Britain, Iraq versus Kuwait. Yet for all these internecine hatreds, the Arab nation does agree on one thing: The Islamic religion, and the status of Westerners as unholy infidels. And, by the way, we Americans are the No. 1 infidels, and our culture is an affront to everything devout Moslems hold dear.

Our culture is for freedom, human rights, individualism, dissent, and free elections. Free elections simply don't exist in the Arab world. The Islamic notion of human rights is that when a child steals an apple, he gets his hand cut off. Human rights is treating their camels better than their women.

American Presidents have a hard time learning these cultural lessons. Lyndon Johnson dreamed he could get the South Vietnamese to fight for our idea of democracy. We poured money into Vietnam to win hearts and minds. But the Vietnamese culture rejected us as foreign occupiers—as infidels, if you will—and after 58,000 dead, we withdrew.

For decades, American policymakers viewed Iran and the Shah's regime as our bulwark in the Middle East. The United States military, the CIA, and American business all had a special relationship with Iran. Iranian cadets trained at Citadel. But all this was smashed overnight in 1979 as Iran's traditional Islamic culture reasserted itself. Today, you can count on one thing; Iranians despise the United States infidels and cheer our every setback.

President Bush's political rhetoric of—to use his own words—"kicking ass" entails what Gen. Colin Powell calls a sudden, massive, violent strike, with countless thousands of Iraqis killed. Such a wholesale slaughter of brother Arabs by infidels would quickly break up the hollow coalition of Western and Arab states arrayed against Saddam. Arab public opinion would be united in revulsion and outrage. Every Arab terrorist, every fundamentalist mullah, every anti-American zealot, would take heart. Instead of a new world order, we will create a new world disorder. This is what Admiral Crowe had in mind when he warned that by winning, the United States could lose.

Iraq has asserted claims on Kuwait from its birth. They were one country

under the Ottoman Empire. At the end of World War I, the British took Kuwait on as a protectorate—for oil. When Iraq started to invade Kuwait in 1961, the British sent troops. The oil fields of Al Raudhatain and Sabriya have operated under a joint Iraqi-Kuwaiti claim. For years, Iraq has accused Kuwait of cheating by drilling into the Iraqi portion of the oil fields. This dispute came to a climax at the end of the Iran-Iraq war 2 years ago. Both Saudi Arabia and Kuwait made massive loans to Iraq to finance the 8-year war. Saudi Arabia forgave its share of the debt, saying that Iraq had protected the Arab world from the threat of Iranian radicalism. But Kuwait insisted that Saddam pay up \$20 billion. This claim wrecked Iraq's finances, and led Saddam to attack.

On July 27, Saddam called in April Glaspie, the United States Ambassador to Iraq. When asked the United States position on the Iraq-Kuwait dispute, Glaspie answered: "The United States has no position on the territorial disputes between Arab countries." Given this indifference or ambivalence prior to August 2, Saddam must have been surprised when, after the invasion, President Bush belatedly declared Kuwait's integrity to be a vital national interest of the United States, justifying war and the loss of American lives.

If it is now U.S. policy to militarily oppose naked aggression anywhere in the world, then the 82d Airborne is going to be a very busy group of men and women for years to come. Three weeks ago, there was Libyan-backed naked aggression against Chad; we sent military planes to evacuate friendly Libyan troops, but not to punish naked aggression. There is naked aggression in Afghanistan, in Cambodia, on the Indian-Pakistani border, but no United States intervention. One month ago, there was naked aggression by Syria against Lebanon—a massacre of 900 Christians—but no United States intervention. It is absurd to think that the United States can or should intervene to punish aggression unless our vital national interest is directly at stake. Our national interest was not at stake in Kuwait when Ambassador Glaspie—following clear instructions from the State Department—had her chat with Saddam in July. And it is not at stake today.

Militarily, the only sane approach to freeing Kuwait is not a frontal assault on fortified Iraqi positions, but a flanking action requiring incursions into Iraq in order to attack the occupation army from its rear. Yet all of our Arab allies, and Turkey as well, have made it clear that they will not participate in an attack into Iraq.

The Reagan-Bush policy has been one of wooing Saddam for the past 5 years. The United States subsidized sales of wheat to Iraq to the tune of over \$5 billion. Helped by the savings from these

food purchases, Iraq built a huge military. The United States Senate acted on July 25 to deny further agricultural credits to Iraq, but the Bush administration opposed this move. During the floor debate, a Senate delegation that had recently returned from Iraq characterized Saddam as "a man who is rational and a man who can be reasoned with."

This same Saddam Hussein is now called the new Hitler by President Bush. The trouble is that the Middle East is chock full of actual or potential Hitlers. To draw a more complete analogy to the 1930's, you could characterize Qadhafi of Libya as Hitler, Assad of Syria as Stalin, and Saddam as Mussolini. If we remove Saddam, there are countless clones behind him. Yes, we would all love to get rid of Saddam, as well as his chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, but experts warn of the disastrous long-term consequences of humiliating an Arab country through total military defeat. Yet how we can remove Saddam and his exotic arsenal without first inflicting a total military defeat is beyond me.

President Bush attempts to stir our righteous indignation by pointing out that Saddam has used his military to attack two of his neighbors in the last 10 years. But that is precisely the charge leveled against the United States by the United Nations General Assembly, which twice in the last decade has condemned the United States for invading another country—Grenada in 1983, Panama in 1989. Incidentally, in both instances, Kuwait voted in the United Nations to condemn the American invasions. This shouldn't surprise us, because Kuwait has voted against United States positions in the United Nations more often than the Soviet Union.

Kuwait, bathed in unearned oil wealth, was indolent, arrogant, and spoiled. When attacked, most of its army cut and ran. NBC recently reported that 300,000 Kuwaitis have now relocated to Saudi Arabia, and only a pathetic 7,000 have volunteered to fight for the liberation of their country. The Kuwaiti Government's idea of resistance is to hire a top-dollar public relations firm, Hill and Knowlton, to sell the American public on liberating Kuwait. The United States got unsold on Kuwait in 1987, when we were flagging that nation's oil tankers to ensure their safe passage through the Persian Gulf during the Iran-Iraq war. When the U.S.S. *Stark* was hit, the injured sailors could not be taken to hospitals in nearby Kuwait. Kuwait refused to allow a United States vessel to dock in Kuwaiti ports, or for United States planes to land on Kuwaiti soil.

If Kuwait's major export were tangerines, we would not today have upward to 400,000 GI's in the Persian Gulf area. We are there for oil, pure and simple. And we need not be. The United

States has more oil than Saudi Arabia. Under Republican and Democratic administration alike in the 1970's, the United States pursued a policy of energy independence. But when President Reagan and Vice President Bush came to town, they moved to abolish the Department of Energy. "Let the market forces operate" was the cry. Imagine that! Let the Arab-dominated OPEC cartel have free rein. And now we are asked to sacrifice GI's for one of the greediest members of that cartel, Kuwait. Kuwait cut off oil shipments to the United States in 1967 and 1973, and doubled the price in 1979.

When President Bush began deploying troops in August, he was asked about the need for a U.S. energy policy. He replied that he was going on a ride in his 1-mile-a-gallon cigarette boat. The message: no need for conservation. In September, when Senators proposed stricter automobile fuel efficiency standards, a measure that would have saved a quantity of oil equal to the daily production of Iraq and Kuwait combined, the Bush administration opposed the bill. Surely, we should make a minimum sacrifice at home before we ask our boys to make the supreme sacrifice in Kuwait.

We should immediately institute a tough, long-range policy of energy independence. This policy should include an oil import tax as an incentive for domestic drilling, tougher automobile fuel economy standards, other fuel conservation measures, incentives for coal-fired energy production, greater reliance on nuclear power, plus more aggressive drilling offshore and in Alaska. Today, however, we are not primarily dependent on Middle Eastern oil. Japan, Germany, other European countries are. Yet apparently even they do not perceive that Kuwait is worth fighting over.

We have stopped Saddam and are willing to keep our Air Force and Navy on station in the gulf region. Face it, Uncle Sam is broke. We urgently need to rebuild America, not Kuwait.

Let the sanctions work. In the meantime, we can stand ready to punish Saddam with overwhelming air power. General Dugan was right, and he never should have been fired. But first and foremost, let us urgently Arabize this latest dispute among Arab nations. This is a family fight, and infidels are fools if they think they can step in and set things straight.

Let Arab forces gradually replace our own troops in Saudi Arabia. Then make a standing offer that if Arab forces want to go in to free Kuwait, we will support them with our air and naval power. But it must be an Arab initiative. And any war must be principally Arab versus Arab if we are to avoid disaster in the long-run for United States interests. Let us bear in mind that as outsiders—worse, as infidels in Arab eyes—we can never succeed in im-

posing our will on the Arab world, and we court tragedy if we try.

PERSIAN GULF

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, rarely in the history of the Nation has a new Congress convened at a more ominous moment. Hundreds of thousands of American troops are poised for war in the Persian Gulf. America today faces the most profound decision that any country ever makes—whether to go to war against another nation.

The oath of office that President Bush took 2 years ago and that the new Senators have just taken is a solemn commitment to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. Two hundred years ago, when the Founding Fathers wrote that Constitution, they bestowed the power to declare war on Congress, not the President. And any President who is faithful to the Constitution will abide by that fundamental principle.

All of us welcome the administration's new offer today to seek a diplomatic settlement and bring about a peaceful resolution of the current impasse. The world continues to be united against Iraq's aggression and in support of the unconditional withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait. Once that withdrawal is achieved, the door is open to address all other issues in the region.

But the American people are far from united on the question of going to war against Iraq on the January 15 timetable set by the President. President George Bush is not King George Bush. He does not have the unilateral authority to take this Nation into war. By refusing to seek congressional authorization for offensive action, the President is acting unconstitutionally and irresponsibly. He may threaten Iraq with war in the gulf, but he is also threatening America with our worst constitutional crisis since the Civil War.

Yesterday, I released a letter signed by 127 of the Nation's most distinguished law professors, representing a broad philosophical spectrum and stating their "firm conviction that the Constitution requires the President to obtain prior express congressional authorization before he may order U.S. Armed Forces to make war in the Persian Gulf." I expect that many more authorities on the Constitution will sign the letter in the coming days. This is a time when all Americans who care about the Constitution must stand up and be counted.

President Bush stubbornly insists that he needs no authorization from Congress to take the Nation into war. But saying so does not make it so. Perhaps the President can scrounge up a scholar or two to defend his indefensible position. But the overwhelming weight of the evidence is against him. And for good reason, because the President is wrong—dead wrong—and thou-

sands of American soldiers may soon be dead because of him.

When the Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution, they recognized the danger that unrestrained Presidential power can lead the Nation into unwise wars which the people do not support. As a result, they carefully divided the war making power between Congress and the President. Article II of the Constitution makes the President the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. Article I gives Congress, and only Congress, the power to declare war—no ifs, ands, or buts.

Much has been made of the so-called 211 past incidents in which the United States has used force abroad without a declaration of war, compared to five instances in which war was declared. But none of these cases resemble the unprecedented situation in the Persian Gulf, in which 400,000 American troops may soon go to war.

The vast majority of these past cases were brief incidents involving small expeditions to protect U.S. citizens in danger or to attack pirates.

In 1813, 600 United States soldiers seized Mobile Bay in Florida against a small Spanish garrison.

In 1820, U.S. naval units raided the slave traffic.

In 1825, United States forces landed in Cuba to capture pirates.

We sent troops to the Fiji Islands in 1840 to punish natives for attacking American explorers.

We sent troops to the Hawaiian Islands in 1870 to place the American flag at half mast upon the death of a Hawaiian Queen, when the American consul refused to do so.

And so it goes. Such incidents are worthless as constitutional precedents for the grave crisis we now face in the Persian Gulf. You do not have to be a constitutional lawyer to understand the difference. Presidents have the authority to protect American lives and defend American property. But they do not have the authority to go to war in the vastly different circumstances we face in the gulf.

Unless President Bush provides an ironclad assurance that he will seek the authority of Congress before going to war against Iraq, Congress has its own responsibility to act. We cannot remain silent.

My own view is that we should enact legislation giving sanctions and diplomacy more time to work. No one knows whether sanctions will drive Saddam out of Kuwait. But we have a responsibility to our 400,000 troops and their families to find out.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the previously mentioned letter, along with a CRS report detailing the instances of use of U.S. Armed Forces abroad over the last 200 years, may be printed in the RECORD.

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

JANUARY 2, 1991.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: We, the undersigned law professors, write to express our firm conviction that the Constitution requires the President to obtain prior express congressional authorization before he may order United States armed forces to make war in the Persian Gulf. We write to affirm our belief in this fundamental constitutional principle, not to express our views on the wisdom of any contemplated action.

Article I, §8, cl. 11 of the Constitution states that "Congress shall have Power * * * [t]o declare War." Although Article II, §2, cl. 1 names the President as "Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy," we believe that the President may not invoke that authority to make war without consulting with and gaining the genuine approval of Congress.

The structure and history of our Constitution compel this sharing of responsibility. Like other presidential powers, executive power to conduct war remains subject to the checks and balances vested by the Constitution in Congress and the courts. "This system" in James Wilson's words, "will not hurry us into war; it is calculated to guard against it. It will not be in the power of a single man, or a single body of men, to involve us in such distress; for the important power of declaring war is vested in the legislature at large * * *." 2 *The Debates in the Several State Conventions on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution* 528 (J. Elliot ed. 1888).

The fact that American troops have in the past participated in hostilities abroad without congressional authorization does not alter this fundamental constitutional principle. The essential meaning of a constitutional provision cannot be altered by inaction on the part of prior Congresses or Presidents.

The Constitution thus requires that the President meaningfully consult with Congress and receive its affirmative authorization before engaging in acts of war. We further believe that Congress must manifest its approval through formal action, not legislative silence, stray remarks of individual Members, or collateral legislative activity that the President or a court might construe to constitute "acquiescence" in executive acts.

We hope that our views will assist you and your colleagues as you prepare to discharge your constitutional responsibilities in this critical time for our Nation.

Sincerely,*

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*We sign this letter on our own behalf and not as representatives of our respective schools.

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(List in process of formation.)

[CRS Report for Congress, Dec. 4, 1989]

INSTANCES OF USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES ABROAD, 1798-1989¹

(Edited by Ellen C. Collier, Specialist in U.S. Foreign Policy, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division)

The following list indicates approximately 215 times that the United States has utilized military forces abroad in situations of conflict or potential conflict to protect U.S.

citizens or promote U.S. interests. The list does not include covert actions or numerous instances in which U.S. forces have been stationed abroad since World War II in occupation forces or for participation in mutual security organizations, base agreements, or routine military assistance or training operations. Because of differing judgments over the actions to be included, other lists may include more or fewer instances.²

The instances vary greatly in size of operation, legal authorization, and significance. The number of troops involved range from a few sailors or Marines landed to protect American lives and property to hundreds of thousands in Vietnam and millions in world War II. Some actions were of short duration and some lasted a number of years. In some instances a military officer acted without authorization; some actions were conducted solely under the President's powers as Chief Executive or Commander in Chief; other instances were authorized by Congress in some fashion; five (listed in bold-face type) were declared wars. For most of the instances listed, however, the status of the action under domestic or international law has not been addressed. Thus inclusion in this list does not connote either legality or significance.

1798-1800—Undeclared Naval War with France. This contest included land actions, such as that in the Dominican Republic, city of Puerto Plata, where marines captured a French privateer under the guns of the forts.

1801-05—Tripoli. The First Barbary War, including the *George Washington* and *Philadelphia* affairs and the Eaton expedition, during which a few marines landed with United States Agent William Eaton to raise a force against Tripoli in an effort to free the crew of the *Philadelphia*. Tripoli declared war but not the United States.

1806—Mexico (Spanish territory). Capt. Z. M. Pike, with a platoon of troops, invaded Spanish territory at the headwaters of the Rio Grande deliberately and on orders from Gen. James Wilkinson. He was made prisoner without resistance at a fort he constructed in present day Colorado, taken to Mexico, later released after seizure of his papers.

1806-10—Gulf of Mexico. American gunboats operated from New Orleans against Spanish and French privateers, such as *La Fitte*, off the Mississippi Delta, chiefly under Capt. John Shaw and Master Commandant David Porter.

1810—West Florida (Spanish territory). Gov. Claiborne of Louisiana, on orders of the President, occupied with troops territory in dispute east of Mississippi as far as the Pearl River, later the eastern boundary of Louisiana. He was authorized to seize as far east as the Perdido River.

1812—Amelia Island and other parts of east Florida, then under Spain. Temporary possession was authorized by President Madison and by Congress, to prevent occupation by any other power; but possession was obtained by Gen. George Matthews in so irregular a

manner that his measures were disavowed by the President.

1812-15—War of 1812. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

1818—West Florida (Spanish territory). On authority given by Congress, General Wilkinson seized Mobile Bay in April with 600 soldiers. A small Spanish garrison gave way. Thus U.S. advanced into disputed territory to the Perdido River, as projected in 1810. No fighting.

1818-14—Marquesas Islands. Built a fort on island of Nukahiva to protect three prize ships which had been captured from the British.

1814—Spanish Florida. Gen. Andrew Jackson took Pensacola and drove out the British with whom the United States was at war.

1814-25—Caribbean. Engagements between pirates and American ships or squadrons took place repeatedly especially ashore and offshore about Cuba, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, and Yucatan. Three thousand private attacks on merchantmen were reported between 1815 and 1823. In 1822 Commodore James Biddle employed a squadron of two frigates, four sloops of war, two brigs, four schooners, and two gunboats in the West Indies.

1815—Algiers. The second Barbary War, declared by the opponents but not by the United States. Congress authorized an expedition. A large fleet under Decatur attacked Algiers and obtained indemnities.

1815—Tripoli. After securing an agreement from Algiers, Decatur demonstrated with his squadron at Tunis and Tripoli, where he secured indemnities for offenses during the War of 1812.

1816—Spanish Florida. United States forces destroyed Nicholls Fort, called also Negro Fort, which harbored raiders making forays into United States territory.

1816-18—Spanish Florida—First Seminole War. The Seminole Indians, whose area was a resort for escaped slaves and border ruffians, were attacked by troops under Generals Jackson and Gaines and pursued into northern Florida. Spanish posts were attacked and occupied, British citizens executed.

1817—Amelia Island (Spanish territory off Florida). Under orders of President Monroe, United States forces landed and expelled a group of smugglers, adventurers, and freebooters.

1818—Oregon. The U.S.S. *Ontario*, dispatched from Washington, landed at the Columbia River and in August took possession. Britain had conceded sovereignty but Russia and Spain asserted claims to the area.

1820-23—Africa. Naval units raided the slave traffic pursuant to the 1819 act of Congress.

1822—Cuba. United States naval forces suppressing piracy landed on the northwest coast of Cuba and burned a private station.

1823—Cuba. Brief landings in pursuit of pirates occurred April 8 near Escondido; April 16 near Cayo Blanco; July 11 at Siquapa Bay; July 21 at Cape Cruz; and October 23 at Camrioca.

1824—Cuba. In October the U.S.S. *Porpoise* landed bluejackets near Matanzas in pursuit of pirates. This was during the cruise authorized in 1822.

1824—Puerto Rico (Spanish territory). Commodore David Porter with a landing party attacked the town of Fajardo which had sheltered pirates and insulted American naval officers. He landed with 200 men in November and forced an apology.

¹This list through 1975 is reprinted with few changes from: U.S. Congress. House. Committee on International Relations [now Foreign Affairs]. Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs. Background Information on the Use of U.S. Armed Forces in Foreign Countries, 1975 Revision. Committee print, 94th Congress, 1st session. Prepared by the Foreign Affairs Division, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 84 p.

²Other lists include: Goldwater, Senator Barry. War Without Declaration. A Chronological List of 199 U.S. Military Hostilities Abroad Without a Declaration of War. 1798-1972. Congressional Record, V. 119, July 20, 1973: S14174-14183; U.S. Department of State. Armed Actions Taken by the United States Without a Declaration of War, 1789-1967. Research Project 806A. Historical Studies Division. Bureau of Public Affairs. For a discussion of the evolution of the lists and legal authorization for various actions, see Wormuth, Francis D. and Edwin B. Firmage, *To Chain the Dog of War: The War Power of Congress in History and Law*. Dallas, Southern Methodist University Press, 1986. Chapter 9, Lists of Wars. p. 133-149.

1825—*Cuba*. In March cooperating American and British forces landed at Sagua La Grande to capture pirates.

1827—*Greece*. In October and November landing parties hunted pirates on the islands of Argenteire, Miconi, and Androse.

1831—32—*Falkland Islands*. To investigate the capture of three American sealing vessels and to protect American interests.

1832—*Sumatra*—February 6 to 9. To punish natives of the town of Quallah Battoo for depredations on American shipping.

1833—*Argentina*—October 31 to November 15. A force was sent ashore at Buenos Aires to protect the interests of the United States and other countries during an insurrection.

1835—36—*Peru*—December 10, 1835 to January 24, 1836, and August 31 to December 7, 1836. Marines protected American interests in Callao and Lima during an attempted revolution.

1836—*Mexico*. General Gaines occupied Nacogdoches (Tex.), disputed territory, from July to December during the Texan war for independence, under orders to cross the "imaginary boundary line" if an Indian outbreak threatened.

1838—39—*Sumatra*—December 24, 1838 to January 4, 1839. To punish natives of the towns of Quallah Battoo and Muckki (Mukki) for depredations on American shipping.

1840—*Fiji Islands*—July. To punish natives for attacking American exploring and surveying parties.

1841—*Drummond Island, Kingsmill Group*. To avenge the murder of a seaman by the natives.

1841—*Samoa*—February 24. To avenge the murder of an American seaman on Upolu Island.

1842—*Mexico*. Commodore T.A.C. Jones, in command of a squadron long cruising off California, occupied Monterey, Calif., on October 19, believing war had come. He discovered peace, withdrew, and saluted. A similar incident occurred a week later at San Diego.

1843—*China*. Sailors and marines from the *St. Louis* were landed after a clash between Americans and Chinese at the trading post in Canton.

1843—*Africa*—November 29 to December 16. Four United States vessels demonstrated and landed various parties (one of 200 marines and sailors) to discourage piracy and the slave trade along the Ivory coast, etc., and to punish attacks by the natives on American seamen and shipping.

1844—*Mexico*. President Tyler deployed U.S. forces to protect Texas against Mexico, pending Senate approval of a treaty of annexation. (Later rejected.) He defended his action against a Senate resolution of inquiry.

1846—48—*Mexican War*. On May 13, 1846, the United States declared war with Mexico.

1849—*Smyrna*. In July a naval force gained release of an American seized by Austrian officials.

1851—*Turkey*. After a massacre of foreigners (including Americans) at Jaffa in January, a demonstration by the Mediterranean Squadron was ordered along the Turkish (Levant) coast.

1851—*Johanns Island (east of Africa)*—August. To exact redress for the unlawful imprisonment of the captain of an American whaling brig.

1852—53—*Argentina*—February 3 to 12, 1852; September 17, 1852 to April 1853. Marines were landed and maintained in Buenos Aires to protect American interests during a revolution.

1853—*Nicaragua*—March 11 to 13. To protect American lives and interests during political disturbances.

1853—54—*Japan*. The "opening of Japan" and the Perry Expedition.

1853—54—*Ryukyu and Bonin Islands*. Commodore Perry on three visits before going to Japan and while waiting for a reply from Japan made a naval demonstration, landing marines twice, and secured a coaling concession from the ruler of Naha on Okinawa; he also demonstrated in the Bonin Islands with the purpose of securing facilities for commerce.

1854—*China*—April 4 to June 15 to 17. To protect American interests in and near Shanghai during Chinese civil strife.

1854—*Nicaragua*—July 9 to 15. San Juan del Norte (Greytown) was destroyed to avenge an insult to the American Minister to Nicaragua.

1855—*China*—May 19 to 21. To protect American interests in Shanghai. August 3 to 4 to fight pirates near Hong Kong.

1855—*Fiji Islands*—September 12 to November 4. To seek reparations for depredations on Americans.

1855—*Uruguay*—November 25 to 29. United States and European naval forces landed to protect American interests during an attempted revolution in Montevideo.

1856—*Panama, Republic of New Grenada*—September 19 to 22. To protect American interests during an insurrection.

1856—*China*—October 22 to December 6. To protect American interests at Canton during hostilities between the British and the Chinese; and to avenge an unprovoked assault upon an unarmed boat displaying the United States flag.

1857—*Nicaragua*—April to May, November to December. To oppose William Walker's attempt to get control of the country. In May Commander C.H. Davis of the United States Navy, with some marines, received Walker's surrender and protected his men from the retaliation of native allies who had been fighting Walker. In November and December of the same year United States vessels *Saratoga*, *Wabash*, and *Fulton* opposed another attempt of William Walker on Nicaragua. Commodore Hiram Paulding's act of landing marines and compelling the removal of Walker to the United States, was tacitly disavowed by Secretary of State Lewis Cass, and Paulding was forced into retirement.

1858—*Uruguay*—January 2 to 27. Forces from two United States warships landed to protect American property during a revolution in Montevideo.

1858—*Fiji Islands*—October 6 to 16. To chastise the natives for the murder of two American citizens.

1858—59—*Turkey*. Display of naval force along the Levant at the request of the Secretary of State after massacre of Americans at Jaffa and mistreatment elsewhere "to remind the authorities (of Turkey) of the power of the United States."

1859—*Paraguay*. Congress authorized a naval squadron to seek redress for an attack on a naval vessel in the Parana River during 1855. Apologies were made after a large display of force.

1859—*Mexico*. Two hundred United States soldiers crossed the Rio Grande in pursuit of the Mexican bandit Cortina.

1859—*China*—July 31 to August 2. For the protection of American interests in Shanghai.

1860—*Angola, Portuguese West Africa*—March 1. To protect American lives and property at Kissemba when the natives became troublesome.

1860—*Colombia, Bay of Panama*—September 27 to October 8. To protect American interests during a revolution.

1863—*Japan*—July 16. To redress an insult to the American flag—firing on an American vessel—at Shimonoseki.

1864—*Japan*—July 14 to August 3. To protect the United States Minister to Japan when he visited Yedo to negotiate concerning some American claims against Japan, and to make his negotiations easier by impressing the Japanese with American power.

1864—*Japan*—September 4 to 14. To compel Japan and the Prince of Nagato in particular to permit the Straits of Shimonoseki to be used by foreign shipping in accordance with treaties already signed.

1865—*Panama*—March 9 and 10. To protect the lives and property of American residents during a revolution.

1866—*Mexico*. To protect American residents, General Sedgwick and 100 men in November obtained surrender of Matamoras. After 3 days he was ordered by U.S. Government to withdraw. His act was repudiated by the President.

1866—*China*—June 20 to July 7. To punish an assault on the American consul at Newchwang; July 14, for consultation with authorities on shore; August 9, at Shanghai, to help extinguish a serious fire in the city.

1867—*Nicaragua*. Marines occupied Managua and Leon.

1867—*Island of Formosa*—June 13. To punish a horde of savages who were supposed to have murdered the crew of a wrecked American vessel.

1868—*Japan (Osaka, Hiogo, Nagasaki, Yokohama, and Negata)*—February 4 to 8 April 4 to May 12, June 12 and 13. To protect American interests during the civil war in Japan over the abolition of the Shogunate and the restoration of the Mikado.

1868—*Uruguay*—February 7 and 8, 19 to 26. To protect foreign residents and the customhouse during an insurrection at Montevideo.

1868—*Colombia*—April. To protect passengers and treasure in transit at Aspinwall during the absence of local police or troops on the occasion of the death of the President of Colombia.

1870—*Mexico*—June 17 and 18. To destroy the pirate ship *Forward*, which had been run aground about 40 miles up the Rio Tecapan.

1870—*Hawaiian Islands*—September 21. To place the American flag at half mast upon the death of Queen Kalama, when the American consul at Honolulu would not assume responsibility for so doing.

1871—*Korea*—June 10 to 12. To punish natives for depredations on Americans, particularly for murdering the crew of the *General Sherman* and burning the schooner, and for later firing on other American small boats taking soundings up the Salee River.

1873—*Colombia (Bay of Panama)*—May 7 to 22, September 23 to October 9. To protect American interests during hostilities over possession of the government of the State of Panama.

1873—*Mexico*. United States troops crossed the Mexican border repeatedly in pursuit of cattle and other thieves. There were some reciprocal pursuits by Mexican troops into border territory. The cases were only technically invasions, if that, although Mexico protested constantly. Notable cases were at Remolina in May 1873 and at Las Cuevas in 1875. Washington orders often supported these excursions. Agreements between Mexico and the United States, the first in 1882, finally legitimized such raids. They continued intermittently, with minor disputes, until 1896.

1874—*Hawaiian Islands*—February 12 to 20. To preserve order and protect American lives and interests during the coronation of a new king.

1876—*Mexico*—May 18. To police the town of Matamoras temporarily while it was without other government.

1882—*Egypt*—July 14 to 18. To protect American interests during warfare between British and Egyptians and looting of the city of Alexandria by Arabs.

1885—*Panama (Colon)*—January 18 and 19. To guard the valuables in transit over the Panama Railroad, and the safes and vaults of the company during revolutionary activity. In March, April, and May in the cities of Colon and Panama, to reestablish freedom of transit during revolutionary activity.

1888—*Korea*—June. To protect American residents in Seoul during unsettled political conditions, when an outbreak of the populace was expected.

1888—*Haiti*—December 20. To persuade the Haitian Government to give up an American steamer which had been seized on the charge of breach of blockade.

1888—89—*Samoa*—November 14, 1888, to March 20, 1889. To protect American citizens and the consulate during a native civil war.

1889—*Hawaiian Islands*—July 30 and 31. To protect American interests at Honolulu during a revolution.

1890—*Argentina*—A naval party landed to protect U.S. consulate and legation in Buenos Aires.

1891—*Haiti*—To protect American lives and property on Navassa Island.

1891—*Bering Strait*—July 2 to October 5. To stop seal poaching.

1891—*Chile*—August 28 to 30. To protect the American consulate and the women and children who had taken refuge in it during a revolution in Valparaiso.

1893—*Hawaii*—January 16 to April 1. Ostensibly to protect American lives and property; actually to promote a provisional government under Sanford B. Dole. This action was disavowed by the United States.

1894—*Brazil*—January. To protect American commerce and shipping at Rio de Janeiro during a Brazilian civil war. No landing was attempted but there was a display of naval force.

1894—*Nicaragua*—July 6 to August 7. To protect American interests at Bluefields following a revolution.

1894—95—*China*. Marines were stationed at Tientsin and penetrated to Peking for protection purposes during the Sino-Japanese War.

1894—95—*China*. Naval vessel beached and used as a fort at Newchwang for protection of American nationals.

1894—96—*Korea*—July 24, 1894 to April 3, 1896. To protect American lives and interests at Seoul during and following the Sino-Japanese War. A guard of marines was kept at the American legation most of the time until April 1896.

1895—*Colombia*—March 8 to 9. To protect American interests during an attack on the town of Bocas del Toro by a bandit chieftain.

1896—*Nicaragua*—May 2 to 4. To protect American interests in Corinto during political unrest.

1898—*Nicaragua*—February 7 and 8. To protect American lives and property at San Juan del Sur.

1898—**The Spanish-American War. On April 25, 1898, the United States declared war with Spain.**

1898—99—*China*—November 5, 1898 to March 15, 1899. To provide a guard for the legation at Peking and the consulate at Tientsin during contest between the Dowager Empress and her son.

1899—*Nicaragua*. To protect American interests at San Juan del Norte, February 22 to

March 5, and at Bluefields a few weeks later in connection with the insurrection of Gen. Juan P. Reyes.

1899—*Samoa*—March 13 to May 15. To protect American interests and to take part in a bloody contention over the succession to the throne.

1899—1901—*Philippine Islands*. To protect American interests following the war with Spain, and to conquer the islands by defeating the Filipinos in their war for independence.

1900—*China*—May 24 to September 28. To protect foreign lives during the Boxer rising, particularly at Peking. For many years after this experience a permanent legation guard was maintained in Peking, and was strengthened at times as trouble threatened.

1901—*Colombia (State of Panama)*—November 20 to December 4. To protect American property on the Isthmus and to keep transit lines open during serious revolutionary disturbances.

1902—*Colombia*—April 16 to 23. To protect American lives and property at Bocas del Toro during a civil war.

1902—*Colombia (State of Panama)*—September 17 to November 18. To place armed guards on all trains crossing the Isthmus and to keep the railroad line open.

1903—*Honduras*—March 23 to 30 or 31. To protect the American consulate and the steamship wharf at Puerto Cortez during a period of revolutionary activity.

1903—*Dominican Republic*—March 30 to April 21. To protect American interests in the city of Santo Domingo during a revolutionary outbreak.

1903—*Syria*—September 7 to 12. To protect the American consulate in Beirut when a local Moslem uprising was feared.

1903—04—*Abyssinia*. Twenty-five marines were sent to Abyssinia to protect the U.S. Consul General while he negotiated a treaty.

1903—14—*Panama*. To protect American interests and lives during and following the revolution for independence from Colombia over construction of the Isthmus Canal. With brief intermissions, United States Marines were stationed on the Isthmus from November 4, 1903, to January 21, 1914, to guard American interests.

1904—*Dominican Republic*—January 2 to February 11. To protect American interests in Puerto Plata and Sosua and Santo Domingo City during revolutionary fighting.

1904—*Tangier, Morocco*. "We want either Perdicaris alive or Raisula dead." Demonstration by a squadron to force release of a kidnapped American. Marine guard landed to protect consul general.

1904—*Panama*—November 17 to 24. To protect American lives and property at Ancon at the time of a threatened insurrection.

1904—05—*Korea*—January 5, 1904, to November 11, 1905. To guard the American legation in Seoul.

1904—05—*Korea*. Marine guard sent to Seoul for protection during Russo-Japanese War.

1906—09—*Cuba*—September 1906 to January 23, 1909. Intervention to restore order, protect foreigners, and establish a stable government after serious revolutionary activity.

1907—*Honduras*—March 18 to June 8. To protect American interests during a war between Honduras and Nicaragua; troops were stationed for a few days or weeks in Trujillo, Ceiba, Puerto Cortez, San Pedro, Laguna and Choloma.

1910—*Nicaragua*—February 22. During a civil war, to get information of conditions at Corinto; May 19 to September 4, to protect American interests at Bluefields.

1911—*Honduras*—January 26 and some weeks thereafter. To protect American lives and interests during a civil war in Honduras.

1911—*China*. Approaching stages of the nationalist revolution. An ensign and 10 men in October tried to enter Wuchang to rescue missionaries but retired on being warned away. A small landing force guarded American private property and consulate at Hankow in October. A marine guard was established in November over the cable stations at Shanghai. Landing forces were sent for protection in Nanking, Chinkiang, Taku and elsewhere.

1912—*Honduras*. Small force landed to prevent seizure by the government of an American-owned railroad at Puerto Cortez. Forces withdrawn after the United States disapproved the action.

1912—*Panama*. Troops, on request of both political parties, supervised elections outside the Canal Zone.

1912—*Cuba*—June 5 to August 5. To protect American interests on the Province of Oriente, and in Havana.

1912—*China*—August 24 to 26, on Kentucky Island, and August 26 to 30 at *Camp Nicholson*. To protect Americans and American interests during revolutionary activity.

1912—*Turkey*—November 18 to December 3. To guard the American legation at Constantinople during a Balkan War.

1912—25—*Nicaragua*—August to November 1912. To protect American interests during an attempted revolution. A small force serving as a legation guard and as a promoter of peace and governmental stability, remained until August 5, 1925.

1912—41—*China*. The disorders which began with the Kuomintang rebellion in 1912, which were redirected by the invasion of China by Japan and finally ended by war between Japan and the United States in 1941, led to demonstrations and landing parties for the protection of U.S. interests in China continuously and at many points from 1912 on to 1941. The guard at Peking and along the route to the sea was maintained until 1941. In 1927, the United States had 5,670 troops ashore in China and 44 naval vessels in its waters. In 1933 the United States had 3,027 armed men ashore. All this protective action was in general terms based on treaties with China ranging from 1858 to 1901.

1913—*Mexico*—September 5 to 7. A few marines landed at Claris Estero to aid in evacuating American citizens and others from the Yaqui Valley, made dangerous for foreigners by civil strife.

1914—*Haiti*—January 29 to February 9, February 20 to 21, October 19. To protect American nationals in a time of dangerous unrest.

1914—*Dominican Republic*—June and July. During a revolutionary movement, United States naval forces by gunfire stopped the bombardment of Puerto Plata, and by threat of force maintained Santo Domingo City as a neutral zone.

1914—17—*Mexico*. The undeclared Mexican-American hostilities following the *Dolphin* affair and Villa's raids included capture of Vera Cruz and later Pershing's expedition into northern Mexico.

1915—34—*Haiti*—July 28, 1915, to August 15, 1934. To maintain order during a period of chronic and threatened insurrection.

1916—*China*. American forces landed to quell a riot taking place on American property in Nanking.

1916—24—*Dominican Republic*—May 1916 to September 1924. To maintain order during a period of chronic and threatened insurrection.

1917—*China*. American troops were landed at Chungking to protect American lives during a political crisis.

1917-18—World War I. On April 6, 1917, the United States declared war with Germany and on December 7, 1917, with Austria-Hungary.

1917-22—*Cuba*. To protect American interests during an insurrection and subsequent unsettled conditions. Most of the United States armed forces left Cuba by August 1919, but two companies remained at Camaguey until February 1922.

1918-19—*Mexico*. After withdrawal of the Pershing expedition, U.S. troops entered Mexico in pursuit of bandits at least three times in 1918 and six in 1919. In August 1918 American and Mexican troops fought at Nogales.

1918-20—*Panama*. For police duty according to treaty stipulations, at Chiriqui, during election disturbances and subsequent unrest.

1918-20—*Soviet Russia*. Marines were landed at and near Vladivostok in June and July to protect the American consulate and other points in the fighting between the Bolshevik troops and the Czech Army which had traversed Siberia from the western front. A joint proclamation of emergency government and neutrality was issued by the American, Japanese, British, French, and Czech commanders in July and the party remained until late August. In August 7,000 men were landed in Vladivostok and remained until January 1920, as part of an allied occupation force. In September 1918, 5,000 American troops joined the allied intervention force at Archangel and remained until June 1919. These operations were to offset effects of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and were partly supported by Czarist or Kerensky elements.

1919—*Dalmatia*. U.S. forces were landed at Trau at the request of Italian authorities to police order between the Italians and Serbs.

1919—*Turkey*. Marines from the U.S.S. *Ari-zona* were landed to guard the U.S. Consulate during the Greek occupation of Constantinople.

1919—*Honduras*—September 8 to 12. A land force was sent ashore to maintain order in a neutral zone during an attempted revolution.

1920—*China*—March 14. A landing force was sent ashore for a few hours to protect lives during a disturbance at Kiukiang.

1920—*Guatemala*—April 9 to 27. To protect the American Legation and other American interests, such as the cable station, during a period of fighting between Unionists and the Government of Guatemala.

1920-22—*Russia (Siberia)*—February 16, 1920, to November 19, 1922. A marine guard to protect the United States radio station and property on Russian Island, Bay of Vladivostok.

1921—*Panama-Costa Rica*. American naval squadrons demonstrated in April on both sides of the Isthmus to prevent war between the two countries over a boundary dispute.

1922—*Turkey*—September and October. A landing force was sent ashore with consent of both Greek and Turkish authorities, to protect American lives and property when the Turkish Nationalists entered Smyrna.

1922-23—*China*. Between April 1922 and November 1923 marines were landed five times to protect Americans during periods of unrest.

1924—*Honduras*—February 28 to March 31, September 10 to 15. To protect American lives and interests during election hostilities.

1924—*China*—September. Marines were landed to protect Americans and other for-

eigners in Shanghai during Chinese factional hostilities.

1925—*China*—January 15 to August 29. Fighting of Chinese factions accompanied by riots and demonstrations in Shanghai necessitated landing American forces to protect lives and property in the International Settlement.

1925—*Honduras*—April 19 to 21. To protect foreigners at La Ceiba during a political upheaval.

1925—*Panama*—October 12 to 23. Strikes and rent riots led to the landing of about 600 American troops to keep order and protect American interests.

1926—*China*—August and September. The Nationalist attack on Hankow necessitated the landing of American naval forces to protect American citizens. A small guard was maintained at the consulate general even after September 16, when the rest of the forces were withdrawn. Likewise, when Nationalist forces captured Kiukiang, naval forces were landed for the protection of foreigners November 4 to 6.

1926-33—*Nicaragua*—May 7 to June 5, 1926; August 27, 1926, to January 3, 1933. The coup d'etat of General Chamorro aroused revolutionary activities leading to the landing of American marines to protect the interests of the United States. United States forces came and went, but seem not to have left the country entirely until January 3, 1933. Their work included activity against the outlaw leader Sandino in 1928.

1927—*China*—February. Fighting at Shanghai caused American naval forces and marines to be increased there. In March a naval guard was stationed at the American consulate at Nanking after Nationalist forces captured the city. American and British destroyers later used shell fire to protect Americans and other foreigners. Subsequently additional forces of marines and naval vessels were stationed in the vicinity of Shanghai and Tientsin.

1932—*China*. American forces were landed to protect American interests during the Japanese occupation of Shanghai.

1933—*Cuba*. During a revolution against President Gerardo Machado naval forces demonstrated but no landing was made.

1934—*China*. Marines landed at Foochow to protect the American Consulate.

1940—*Newfoundland, Bermuda, St. Lucia, Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, Trinidad, and British Guiana*. Troops were sent to guard air and naval bases obtained by negotiation with Great Britain. These were sometimes called lend-lease bases.

1941—*Greenland*. Taken under protection of the United States in April.

1941—*Netherlands (Dutch Guiana)*. In November the President ordered American troops to occupy Dutch Guiana but by agreement with the Netherlands government in exile, Brazil cooperated to protect aluminum ore supply from the bauxite mines in Surinam.

1941—*Iceland*. Taken under the protection of the United States, with consent of its Government, for strategic reasons.

1941—*Germany*. Sometime in the spring the President ordered the Navy to patrol ship lanes to Europe. By July U.S. warships were convoying and by September were attacking German submarines. In November, the Neutrality Act was partly repealed to protect military aid to Britain, Russia, etc.

1941-45—World War II. On December 8, 1941, the United States declared war with Japan, on December 11 with Germany and Italy, and on June 5, 1942, with Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania.

1945—*China*. In October 50,000 U.S. Marines were sent to North China to assist Chinese Nationalist authorities in disarming and repatriating the Japanese in China and controlling ports, railroads, and airfields. This was in addition to approximately 60,000 U.S. forces remaining in China at the end of World War II.

1946—*Trieste*. President Truman ordered the augmentation of U.S. troops along the zonal occupation line and the reinforcement of air forces in northern Italy after Yugoslav forces shot down an unarmed U.S. Army transport plane flying over Venezia Giulia. Earlier U.S. naval units had been dispatched to the scene.

1948—*Palestine*. A marine consular guard was sent to Jerusalem to protect the U.S. Consul General.

1948-49—*China*. Marines were dispatched to Nanking to protect the American Embassy when the city fell to Communist troops, and to Shanghai to aid in the protection and evacuation of Americans.

1950-53—*Korean War*. The United States responded to North Korean invasion of South Korea by going to its assistance, pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolutions.

1950-55—*Formosa (Taiwan)*. In June 1950 at the beginning of the Korean War President Truman ordered the U.S. Seventh Fleet to prevent Chinese Communist attacks upon Formosa and Chinese Nationalist operations against mainland China.

1954-55—*China*. Naval units evacuated U.S. civilians and military personnel from the Tachen Islands.

1956—*Egypt*. A marine battalion evacuated U.S. nationals and other persons from Alexandria during the Suez crisis.

1958—*Lebanon*. Marines were landed in Lebanon at the invitation of its government to help protect against threatened insurrection supported from the outside.

1959-60—*The Caribbean*. 2d Marine Ground Task Force was deployed to protect U.S. nationals during the Cuban crisis.

1962—*Cuba*. President Kennedy instituted a "quarantine" on the shipment of offensive missiles to Cuba from the Soviet Union. He also warned the Soviet Union that the launching of any missile from Cuba against any nation in the Western Hemisphere would bring about U.S. nuclear retaliation on the Soviet Union. A negotiated settlement was achieved in a few days.

1962—*Thailand*. The 3d Marine Expeditionary Unit landed on May 17, 1962 to support that country during the threat of Communist pressure from outside; by July 30 the 5,000 marines had been withdrawn.

1962-75—*Laos*. From October 1962 until 1975, the United States played a role of military support in Laos.

1964—*Congo*. The United States sent four transport planes to provide airlift for Congolese troops during a rebellion and to transport Belgian paratroopers to rescue foreigners.

1964-73—*Vietnam War*. U.S. military advisers had been in South Vietnam for a decade, and their numbers had been increased as the military position of the Saigon government became weaker. After the attacks on U.S. destroyers in the Tonkin Gulf, President Johnson asked for a resolution expressing U.S. determination to support freedom and protect peace in Southeast Asia. Congress responded with the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, expressing support for "all necessary measures" the President might take to repel armed attack against U.S. forces and prevent further aggression. Following this resolution, and following a Communist attack on a U.S. instal-

lation in central Vietnam, the United States escalated its participation in the war to a peak of 543,000 in April 1969.

1965—*Dominican Republic*. The United States intervened to protect lives and property during a Dominican revolt and sent more troops as fears grew that the revolutionary forces were coming increasingly under Communist control.

1967—*Congo*. The United States sent three military transport aircraft with crews to provide the Congo central government with logistical support during a revolt.

1970—*Cambodia*. U.S. troops were ordered into Cambodia to clean out Communist sanctuaries from which Viet Cong and North Vietnamese attacked U.S. and South Vietnamese forces in Vietnam. The object of this attack, which lasted from April 30 to June 30, was to ensure the continuing safe withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam and to assist the program of Vietnamization.

1974—*Evacuation from Cyprus*. United States naval forces evacuated U.S. civilians during hostilities between Turkish and Greek Cypriot forces.

1975—*Evacuation from Vietnam*. On April 3, 1975, President Ford reported U.S. naval vessels, helicopters, and marines had been sent to assist in evacuation of refugees and U.S. nationals from Vietnam.³

1975—*Evacuation from Cambodia*. On April 12, 1975, President Ford reported that he had ordered U.S. military forces to proceed with the planned evacuation of U.S. citizens from Cambodia.

1975—*South Vietnam*. On April 30, 1975, President Ford reported that a force of 70 evacuation helicopters and 865 marines had evacuated about 1,400 U.S. citizens and 5,500 third country nationals and South Vietnamese from landing zones near the U.S. Embassy in Saigon and Tan Son Nhut Airfield.

1975—*Mayaguez incident*. On May 15, 1975, President Ford reported he had ordered military forces to retake the SS *Mayaguez*, a merchant vessel en route from Hong Kong to Thailand with U.S. citizen crew which was seized from Cambodian naval patrol boats in international waters and forced to proceed to a nearby island.

1976—*Lebanon*. On July 22 and 23, 1974, helicopters from five U.S. naval vessels evacuated approximately 250 Americans and Europeans from Lebanon during fighting between Lebanese factions after an overland convoy evacuation had been blocked by hostilities.

1976—*Korea*. Additional forces were sent to Korea after two American military personnel were killed while in the demilitarized zone between North and South Korea for the purpose of cutting down a tree.

1978—*Zaire*. From May 19 through June 1978, the United States utilized military transport aircraft to provide logistical support to Belgian and French rescue operations in Zaire.

1980—*Iran*. On April 26, 1980, President Carter reported the use of six U.S. transport planes and eight helicopters in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue American hostages being held in Iran.

³This and subsequent mentions of Presidential reports refer to reports the President has submitted to Congress that might be considered pursuant to the War Powers Resolution (Public Law 91-148, November 7, 1973). For a discussion of the War Powers Resolution and various types of reports required under it, see The War Powers Resolution: Fifteen Years of Experience, CRS Report 88-529 F; or The War Powers Resolution: Presidential Compliance, CRS Issue Brief IB181050, updated regularly.

1981—*El Salvador*. After a guerilla offensive against the government of El Salvador, additional U.S. military advisers were sent to El Salvador, bringing the total to approximately 55, assist in training government forces in counterinsurgency. The number of advisers remained at the level of approximately 55 at the end of October 1989.

1981—*Libya*. On August 19, 1981, U.S. planes based on the carrier *Nimitz* shot down two Libyan jets over the Gulf of Sidra after one of the Libyan jets had fired a heat-seeking missile. The United States periodically held freedom of navigation exercises in the Gulf of Sidra, claimed by Libya as territorial waters but considered international waters by the United States.

1982—*Sinai*. On March 19, 1982, President Reagan reported the deployment of military personnel and equipment to participate in the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai. Participation had been authorized by the Multinational Force and Observers Resolution, Public Law 97-132.

1982—*Lebanon*. On August 21, 1982, President Reagan reported the dispatch of 80 marines to serve in the multinational force to assist in the withdrawal of members of the Palestine Liberation force from Beirut. The Marines left Sept. 20, 1982.

1982—*Lebanon*. On September 29, 1982, President Reagan reported the deployment of 1200 marines to serve in a temporary multinational force to facilitate the restoration of Lebanese government sovereignty. On Sept. 29, 1983, Congress passed the Multinational Force in Lebanon Resolution (P.L. 98-119) authorizing the continued participation for eighteen months.

1983—*Egypt*. After a Libyan plane bombed a city in Sudan on March 18, 1983, and Sudan and Egypt appealed for assistance, the United States dispatched an AWACS electronic surveillance plane to Egypt.

1983-89—*Honduras*. In July 1983 the United States undertook a series of exercises in Honduras that some believed might lead to conflict with Nicaragua. On March 25, 1986, unarmed U.S. military helicopters and crewmen ferried Honduran troops to the Nicaraguan border to repel Nicaraguan troops.

1983—*Chad*. On August 8, 1983, President Reagan reported the deployment of two AWACS electronic surveillance planes and eight F-15 fighter planes and ground logistical support forces to assist Chad against Libyan and rebel forces.

1983—*Grenada*. On October 25, 1983, President Reagan reported a landing on Grenada by Marines and Army airborne troops to protect lives and assist in the restoration of law and order and at the request of five members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

1984—*Persian Gulf*. On June 5, 1984, Saudi Arabian jet fighter planes, aided by intelligence from a U.S. AWACS electronic surveillance aircraft and fueled by a U.S. KC-10 tanker, shot down two Iranian fighter planes over an area of the Persian Gulf proclaimed as a protected zone for shipping.

1985—*Italy*. On October 10, 1985, U.S. Navy pilots intercepted an Egyptian airliner and forced it to land in Sicily. The airliner was carrying the hijackers of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* who had killed an American citizen during the hijacking.

1986—*Libya*. On March 26, 1986, President Reagan reported to Congress that, on March 24 and 25, U.S. forces, while engaged in freedom of navigation exercises around the Gulf of Sidra, had been attacked by Libyan missiles and the United States had responded with missiles.

1986—*Libya*. On April 16, 1986, President Reagan reported that U.S. air and naval forces had conducted bombing strikes on terrorist facilities and military installations in Libya.

1986—*Bolivia*. U.S. Army personnel and aircraft assisted Bolivia in anti-drug operations.

1987-88—*Persian Gulf*. After the Iran-Iraq War resulted in several military incidents in the Persian Gulf, the United States increased U.S. Navy forces operating in the Persian Gulf and adopted a policy of reflagging and escorting Kuwaiti oil tankers through the Gulf. President Reagan reported that U.S. ships had been fired upon or struck mines or taken other military action on September 23, October 10, and October 20, 1987 and April 19, July 4, and July 14, 1988. The United States gradually reduced its forces after a cease-fire between Iran and Iraq on August 20, 1988.

1988—*Panama*. In mid-March and April 1988, during a period of instability in Panama and as pressure grew for Panamanian military leader General Noriega to resign, the United States sent 1,000 troops to Panama, to "further safeguard the canal, U.S. lives, property and interests in the area." The forces supplemented 10,000 U.S. military personnel already in Panama.

1989—*Libya*. On January 4, 1989, two U.S. Navy F-14 aircraft based on the U.S.S. *John F. Kennedy* shot down two Libyan jet fighters over the Mediterranean Sea about 70 miles north of Libya. The U.S. pilots said the Libyan planes had demonstrated hostile intentions.

1989—*Panama*. On May 11, 1989, in response to General Noriega's disregard of the results of the Panamanian election, President Bush ordered a brigade-sized force of approximately 1,900 troops to augment the estimated 11,000 U.S. forces already in the area.

1989—*Andean Initiative in War on Drugs*. On September 15, 1989, President Bush announced that military and law enforcement assistance would be sent to help the Andean nations of Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru combat illicit drug producers and traffickers. By mid-September there were 50-100 U.S. military advisers in Colombia in connection with transport and training in the use of military equipment, plus seven Special Forces teams of 2-12 persons to train troops in the three countries.

1989—*Philippines*. On December 1, 1989, President Bush ordered U.S. fighter planes from Clark Air Base in the Philippines to assist the Aquino government to repel a coup attempt. In addition, 100 marines were sent from the U.S. Navy base at Subic Bay to protect the U.S. Embassy in Manila.

TERRY ANDERSON

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to inform my colleagues that today marks the 2,119th day that Terry Anderson has been held captive in Lebanon.

Since the adjournment of the 101st Congress, we have witnessed the release of all of the remaining hostages held in Iraq and Kuwait by Saddam Hussein. Through the Christmas season and the first days of the new year, we continue to celebrate their reunion with their families and loved ones.

Yet, in our joy over their freedom, we must not lose sight of the Americans held hostage in Lebanon. Terry Ander-

son is the longest held. Christmas 1990 is the sixth he has spent with his captors.

HONORING WILLIAM SISSLER

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the U.S. Senate to join me in paying tribute to a remarkable man who has devoted years of public service to the city of Crestwood, MO. I am speaking of Mr. Charles William Sissler.

Bill has served on the Board of Alderman for over 12 years. He has contributed to the city in countless ways by helping the elderly and the poor in times of need. He is also very active in Missouri politics as a precinct captain of the Gravois Republican Organization.

In addition to his dedication to his hometown, Bill also served his country during World War II. He was one of a committee of engineers that were assigned to Pearl Harbor a few days after the tragic Japanese attack. Bill cast the deciding vote to leave the U.S.S. *Arizona* in its resting place in Pearl Harbor and because of this, millions of people are able to see and remember this special place that is a part of our history. He was also responsible for saving the lives of several men on board the *Lexington* during the Battle of the Coral Sea. As the ship sank and people evacuated, Bill stopped to check one of the chambers, and found it was full of men trapped inside. He was recognized for his valiant and heroic efforts.

Mr. President, the people of Crestwood are grateful for Bill's service, loyalty and dedication. I join his family and many friends in thanking him for decades of selfless service to his community. The city of Crestwood is indeed fortunate to have such a dedicated public servant as Charles William Sissler.

NOTICE REGARDING MASS MAILING REPORTS

Formerly Senate rule 40 of the Standing Rules of the Senate required Senators to register all mass mailings distributed during a calendar year by February 1 the succeeding calendar year. A letter to Senators dated December 14, 1990, advised the offices of a filing date of January 2, 1991, for 1990 mass mailings based upon language contained in the 1990 Congressional Handbook. The Rules Committee has subsequently notified the Secretary of the Senate that in the absence of a filing date requirement by statute or regulation, the Secretary may establish the quarterly filings dates for mass mailings as required by section 323 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for 1991.

In the interest of allowing Senators' offices sufficient time in which to com-

pile accurate and complete reports, starting with all mailings sent after October 1, 1990, mass mailings must be filed on a quarterly basis on the 25th day of the month after the close of a preceding fiscal year quarter (January 25, April 25, July 25, and October 25); and must include the number of pieces mailed for each mass mailing. The filing which will be due on Friday, January 25, 1991, must include all mass mailings for calendar year 1990. In addition, the number of pieces sent for those mailings generated between October 1 and December 31, 1990, must also be provided.

Mass mailing registrations should be filed with the Senate Office of Public Records, 232 Hart Building, Washington, DC 20510-7116. The Public Records Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the filing date to accept the filings.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 30, 1989, the Secretary of the Senate, on November 1, 1990, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

S. 605. An act to authorize appropriations for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and for other purposes;

S. 677. An act to amend the Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1984 to improve and clarify its provisions;

S. 1805. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reinstate oil and gas lease LA 033164;

S. 2287. An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, space flight, control and data communications, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes;

S. 3187. An act to address immediate problems affecting environmental cleanup activities;

S. 3237. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain silver proof coin sets;

H.R. 1396. An act to amend the Federal securities laws in order to facilitate cooperation between the United States and foreign countries in securities law enforcement;

H.R. 3310. An act to authorize appropriations for activities of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration for fiscal years 1990 and 1991;

H.R. 4808. An act to encourage solar, wind, waste, and geothermal power production by removing the size limitations contained in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978;

H.R. 5113. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the program for the prevention and control of injuries;

H.R. 5140. An act to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to im-

prove secondary school programs for basic skills improvement and dropout prevention and reentry, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5158. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5313. An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5507. An act regarding the Early Winters Resorts;

H.R. 5667. An act to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 to transfer jurisdiction of the Big Fork National River and Recreation Area from the Secretary of the Army to the Secretary of the Interior;

H.R. 5732. An act to promote and strengthen aviation security, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5871. An act to amend the farm quota provisions of section 319 (g), (h) and (i) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and for other purposes;

S.J. Res. 206. Joint resolution calling for the United States to encourage immediate negotiations toward a new agreement among Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, for the full protection of Antarctica as a global ecological commons;

S.J. Res. 302. Joint resolution providing for reappointment of Anne Legendre Armstrong as a citizen regent of the Smithsonian Institution;

S.J. Res. 318. Joint resolution providing for appointment of Ira Michael Heyman as a citizen regent of the Smithsonian Institution; and

S.J. Res. 369. Joint resolution designating 1991 as the "Year of Thanksgiving for the Blessings of Liberty."

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the enrolled bills and joint resolutions were signed on November 5, 1990, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the Secretary of the Senate, on November 5, 1990, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

H.R. 996. An act to promote excellence in American mathematics, science and engineering education; enhance the scientific and technical literacy of the American public; stimulate the professional development of scientists and engineers; increase the participation of women and minorities in careers in mathematics, science, and engineering; and for other purposes;

H.R. 1463. An act to amend the National Capital Transportation Act of 1969 relating to the Washington Metrorail System;

H.R. 2497. An act to authorize and encourage Federal agencies to use mediation, conciliation, arbitration, and other techniques for the prompt and informal resolution of disputes, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3045. An act to amend chapters 5 and 9 of title 17, United States Code, to clarify that States, instrumentalities of States, and officers and employees of States acting in their official capacity are subject to suit in

Federal court by any person for infringement of copyright and infringement of exclusive rights in mask works, and that all the remedies can be obtained in such suit that can be obtained in a suit that can be obtained in a suit against a private person or against other public entities;

H.R. 3134. An act for the relief of Mrs. Joan R. Daronco;

H.R. 4630. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire and study certain lands in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4653. An act to reauthorize the Export Administration Act of 1979, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4721. An act to designate the Federal building located at 340 North Pleasant Valley Road in Winchester, VA, as the "J. Kenneth Robinson Postal Building";

H.R. 4739. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4793. An act to amend the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5021. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5112. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act regarding certain programs for health care services in the home and certain programs relating to Alzheimer's disease, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5114. An act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5229. An act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5241. An act making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5257. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5311. An act making appropriations for the Government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5399. An act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5409. An act to designate the Post Office building at 222 West Center Street in Orem, Utah, as the "Arthur V. Watkins Post Office Building";

H.R. 5687. An act to amend title 31, United States Code, to improve the general and financial management of the Federal Government;

H.R. 5769. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5796. An act to conduct certain studies of New Mexico;

H.R. 5803. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal

year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 673. Joint resolution to designate November 2, 1990, as a national day of prayer for members of American military forces and American citizens stationed or held hostage in the Middle East, and for other purposes.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the enrolled bills and joint resolutions, except the bill H.R. 5114, were signed on November 5, 1990, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of November 27, 1990, the enrolled bill H.R. 5114 was signed on November 5, 1990, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, by Mr. LEAHY.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the Secretary of the Senate, on November 8, 1990, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

S. 169. An act to require the establishment of a United States Global Change Research Program aimed at understanding and responding to global change, including the cumulative effects of human activities and natural processes on the environment, to promote discussions toward international protocols in global change research, and for other purposes;

S. 321. An act to revise provisions of law that provide a preference to Indians;

S. 459. An act to amend title 35, United States Code, with respect to the use of inventions in outer space;

S. 555. An act to establish in the Department of the Interior the De Soto Expedition Trail Commission, and for other purposes;

S. 620. An act for the relief of Leroy W. Shebal of North Pole, Alaska;

S. 639. An act to establish the Spark Matsunaga Hydrogen Research, Development, and Demonstration Program Act of 1990;

S. 1931. An act to amend title 11 of the United States Code with respect to the nondischargeability of debts arising from unlawful driving while intoxicated or impaired and arising from restitution imposed for committing crimes;

S. 2056. An act to establish a program of grants for the development of State plans for meeting the objectives established by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for the health status of the population of the United States for the year 2000;

S. 2566. An act to establish the Smith River National Recreation Area, to redesignate the Sunset Crater National Monument, and for other purposes;

S. 2789. An act to authorize appropriations for the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977, and for other purposes;

S. 2857. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to certain programs for the National Institutes of Health;

S. 2930. An act to eliminate "substantial documentary evidence" requirement for minimum wage determination for American Samoa, and for other purposes;

S. 2936. An act to amend the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992, and for other purposes;

S. 2946. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the program establishing the National Bone Marrow Donor Registry, and for other purposes;

S. 3069. An act to provide a method of local private and Government research on environmental issues by geographic location;

S. 3084. An act to provide for the settlement of water rights claims of the Fallon Paiute Shoshone Indian Tribes, and for other purposes;

S. 3156. An act to correct a clerical error in Public Law 101-383;

S. 3176. An act to promote environmental education, and for other purposes;

S. 3215. An act to authorize the transfer by lease of a specified naval landing ship dock to the Government of Brazil;

H.R. 29. An act entitled the "Antitrust Amendments Act of 1990";

H.R. 1230. An act for the relief of Jocelyne Carayannis and Marie Carayannis;

H.R. 1602. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve emergency medical services and trauma care;

H.R. 2419. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain property in the Chattahoochee National Forest for the construction of facilities in the National Forest;

H.R. 2840. An act to reauthorize the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3000. An act to require that fasteners sold in commerce conform to the specifications to which they are represented to be manufactured, to provide for accreditation of laboratories engaged in fastener testing, to require inspection, testing, and certification in accordance with standardized methods, of fasteners used in critical applications, to increase fastener quality and reduce the danger of fastener failure, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3069. An act to establish an employment training program for displaced homemakers, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3298. An act for the relief of Benjamin H. Fonorow;

H.R. 3338. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey all interest of the United States in a fish hatchery to the State of South Carolina, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3642. An act for the relief of Izzydor Shever;

H.R. 3656. An act to clarify the application of the functional relationship test to gas utility holding companies registered under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935;

H.R. 3977. An act to protect and conserve the continent of Antarctica, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4009. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Maritime Commission, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4107. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to permit certain uses of lands within the Colonial National Historical Park in the Commonwealth of Virginia;

H.R. 4323. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act relating to water quality in the Great Lakes;

H.R. 4487. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the program for the National Health Service Corps, and to establish certain programs of grants to the States for improving health services in the States;

H.R. 4559. An act to establish the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area;

H.R. 4888. An act to improve navigational safety and reduce the hazards to navigation resulting from vessel collisions with pipelines in the marine environment, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5007. An act to designate the facility of the United States Post Office located at 100 South John F. Kennedy Drive, Carpentersville, Illinois, as the "Robert McClory Post Office Building";

H.R. 5237. An act to provide for the protection of native American graves, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5264. An act to authorize modification of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge;

H.R. 5308. An act to approve the Fort Hall Indian Water Rights Settlement, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5419. An act to designate the Federal Building at 88 West 100 North in Provo, Utah, as the "J. Will Robinson Federal Building";

H.R. 5497. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain lands to be added to the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site in North Carolina;

H.R. 5567. An act to authorize international narcotics control activities for fiscal year 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5708. An act to authorize acquisition of certain real property for the Library of Congress, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5909. An act to establish the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, and for other purposes;

S.J. Res. 357. Joint resolution to designate October 1-31, 1991, as "Community Center Month";

H.J. Res. 562. Joint resolution designating October 21 through 27, 1990 as "National Humanities Week";

H.J. Res. 606. Joint resolution designating February 16, 1991, as "Lithuanian Independence Day";

H.J. Res. 652. Joint resolution to designate March 25, 1991, as "National Medal of Honor Day"; and

H.J. Res. 657. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to amendments to the Delaware-New Jersey Compact, and for other purposes.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the enrolled bills and joint resolutions were signed on November 9, 1990, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress by the Vice President.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the Secretary of the Senate, on November 9, 1990, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 303. An act to establish a framework for the conduct of negotiated rulemaking by Federal agencies;

S. 319. An act to effect and exchange of lands between the United States Forest Service and the Salt Lake City Corporation within the State of Utah, and for other purposes;

S. 358. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to change the level, and preference system for admission, of immigrants to the United States, and to provide for administrative naturalization, and for other purposes;

S. 566. An act to authorize a new Home Investment Partnership program, a National

Homeownership Trust program, and HOPE programs, to amend and extend certain laws relating to housing, community and neighborhood preservation, and related programs, and for other purposes;

S. 845. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to revitalize the Food and Drug Administration, and for other purposes;

S. 1859. An act to restructure payment terms and conditions for loans made by the Secretary of the Interior to the Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts for the reconstruction of the Filene Center in Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, VA, and for other purposes;

S. 1893. An act to reauthorize the Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act of 1984;

S. 2628. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain National Institute of Mental Health grants and to improve provisions concerning the State comprehensive mental health services plan, and for other purposes;

S. 2740. An act to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the United States Army Corps of Engineers civil works program to construct various projects for improvements to the Nation's infrastructure, and for other purposes;

S. 2834. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for the intelligence activities of the United States Government, the Intelligence Community Staff, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes;

S. 3012. An act to amend the Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1991, 1992, and 1993, and for other purposes;

S. 3266. An act to control crime;

H.R. 987. An act to amend the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, to protect certain lands in the Tongass National Forest in perpetuity, to modify certain long-term timber contracts, to provide for the protection of riparian habitat, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2006. An act to expand the powers of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2061. An act to authorize appropriations to carry out the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act through fiscal year 1993, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2570. An act to provide for the designation of certain public lands as wilderness in the State of Arizona;

H.R. 3095. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to make improvements in the regulation of medical devices;

H.R. 3703. An act to authorize Rumsey Indian Rancheria to convey a parcel of land;

H.R. 3789. An act to amend the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act to extend programs providing urgently needed assistance for the homeless, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4834. An act to provide for a visitor center at Salem Maritime National Historic Site in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts;

H.R. 5390. An act to prevent and control infestations of the coastal inland waters of the United States by the zebra mussel and other nonindigenous aquatic nuisance species, to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 5428. An act to designate certain public lands in the State of Illinois as wilderness, and for other purposes.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the bills

S. 303, S. 319, S. 358, S. 566, S. 845, S. 1893, S. 2628, S. 2740, S. 2834, S. 3012, S. 3266, and H.R. 987 were signed on November 13, 1990, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the bills S. 1859, H.R. 2006, H.R. 2061, H.R. 2570, H.R. 3095, H.R. 3703, H.R. 3789, H.R. 4834, H.R. 5390, and H.R. 5428 were signed on November 19, 1990, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the Secretary of the Senate, on November 13, 1990, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 1630. An act to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for attainment and maintenance of health protective national ambient air quality standards, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 5316. An act to provide for the appointment of additional Federal circuit and district judges, and for other purposes.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the enrolled bill S. 1630 was signed on November 13, 1990, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the enrolled bill H.R. 5316 was signed on November 19, 1990, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the Secretary of the Senate, on November 15, 1990, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolutions:

S. 1939. An act to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Taft Institute;

S.J. Res. 329. Joint resolution to designate the week of November 3, 1990, to November 10, 1990, as "National Week to Commemorate the Victims of Famine in the Ukraine, 1932-1933", and to commemorate the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933 and policies of Russification to suppress Ukrainian identity; and

S.J. Res. 364. Joint resolution to designate the third week of February 1991 as "National Parents and Teachers Association Week".

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the enrolled bill and joint resolutions were signed on November 19, 1990, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the Secretary of the Senate, on November 19, 1990, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 4567. An act to authorize an exchange of lands in South Dakota and Colorado.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the enrolled bill was signed on November 19, 1990, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 6:58 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

H. Res. 2. A resolution informing the Senate that Thomas S. Foley, a Representative from the State of Washington, has been elected Speaker of the House; and that Donald K. Anderson, a citizen of the State of California, has been elected Clerk of the House.

H. Res. 3. A resolution notifying the Senate of the appointment of a committee on the part of the House, to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President that a quorum of each House is assembled and is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that he had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

On November 6, 1990:

S. 3187. An act to address immediate problems affecting environmental cleanup activities;

S.J. Res. 206. Joint resolution calling for the United States to encourage immediate negotiations toward a new agreement among Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, for the full protection of Antarctica as a global ecological commons;

S.J. Res. 302. Joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Anne Legendre Armstrong as a citizen regent of the Smithsonian Institution; and

S.J. Res. 369. Joint resolution designating 1991 as the "Year of Thanksgiving for the Blessings of Liberty."

On November 8, 1990:

S. 1430. An act to enhance national and community service, and for other purposes; and

S.J. Res. 375. Joint resolution to designate October 30, 1990, as "Refuge Day."

November 9, 1990:

S. 169. An act to require the establishment of a U.S. Global Change Research Program aimed at understanding and responding to global change, including the cumulative effects of human activities and natural processes on the environment, to promote discussions toward international protocols in global change research, and for other purposes;

S. 321. An act to revise provisions of law that provide a preference to Indians;

S. 459. An act to amend title 35, United States Code, with respect to the use of inventions in outer space;

S. 555. An act to establish in the Department of the Interior the De Soto Expedition Trail Commission, and for other purposes;

S. 605. An act to authorize appropriations for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and for other purposes;

S. 620. An act for the relief of Leroy W. Shebal of North Pole, AK.

S. 639. An act to establish the Spark Matsunaga Hydrogen Research, Development, and Demonstration Program Act of 1990;

S. 677. An act to amend the Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1984 to improve and clarify its provisions;

S. 1805. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reinstate oil and gas lease LA 033164;

S. 1931. An act to amend title 11 of the United States Code with respect to the nondischargeability of debts arising from unlawful driving while intoxicated or impaired and arising from restitution imposed for committing crimes;

S. 2056. An act to establish a program of grants for the development of State plans for meeting the objectives established by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for the health status of the population of the United States for the year 2000;

S. 2287. An act to authorize appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, space flight, control and data communications, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes;

S. 2566. An act to establish the Smith River National Recreation Area, to redesignate the Sunset Crater National Monument, and for other purposes;

S. 2789. An act to authorize appropriations for the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977, and for other purposes;

S. 2857. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to certain programs for the National Institutes of Health;

S. 2930. An act to eliminate "substantial documentary evidence" requirement for minimum wage determination for American Samoa, and for other purposes;

S. 2936. An act to amend the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992, and for other purposes;

S. 2946. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the program establishing the National Bone Marrow Donor Registry, and for other purposes;

S. 3069. An act to provide a method of locating private and Government research on environmental issues by geographic location;

S. 3084. An act to provide for the settlement of water rights claims of the Fallon Paiute Shoshone Indian Tribes, and for other purposes;

S. 3156. An act to correct a clerical error in Public Law 101-383;

S. 3176. An act to promote environmental education, and for other purposes;

S. 3215. An act to authorize the transfer by lease of a specified naval landing ship dock to the Government of Brazil;

S. 3237. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain silver proof coin sets;

S.J. Res. 318. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Ira Michael Heyman as a citizen regent of the Smithsonian Institution; and

S.J. Res. 357. Joint resolution to designate October 1-31, 1991, as "Community Center Month."

On November 13, 1990:

S. 1630. An act to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for attainment and maintenance of health protective national ambient air quality standards, and for other purposes.

On November 19, 1990:

S. 303. An act to establish a framework for the conduct of negotiated rulemaking by Federal agencies;

S. 319. An act to effect and exchange of lands between the U.S. Forest Service and the Salt Lake City Corp. within the State of Utah, and for other purposes;

S. 566. An act to authorize a new HOME Investment Partnership Program, a National Home Ownership Trust Program, and HOPE programs, to amend and extend certain laws relating to housing, community and neighborhood preservation, and related programs, and for other purposes;

S. 845. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to revitalize the Food and Drug Administration, and for other purposes;

S. 1893. An act to reauthorize the Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act of 1984;

S. 2628. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain National Institute of Mental Health grants and to improve provisions concerning the State comprehensive mental health services plan, and for other purposes;

S. 2740. An act to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers civil works program to construct various projects for improvements to the Nation's infrastructure, and for other purposes;

S. 2830. An act to extend and revise agricultural price support and related programs, to provide for agricultural export, resource conservation, farm credit, and agricultural research and related programs, to ensure consumers an abundance of food and fiber at reasonable prices, and for other purposes;

S. 2834. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1991 for the intelligence activities of the U.S. Government, the Intelligence Community Staff, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes;

S. 3012. An act to amend the Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1991, 1992, and 1993, and for other purposes; and

S. 3266. An act to control crime.

On November 20, 1990:

S. 1859. An act to restructure repayment terms and conditions for loans made by the Secretary of the Interior to the Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts for the reconstruction of the Filene Center in Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, VA, and for other purposes;

S. 1939. An act to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Taft Institute;

S.J. Res. 329. Joint resolution to designate the week of November 3, 1990, to November 10, 1990, as "National Week to Commemorate the Victims of the Famine in the Ukraine, 1932-33," and to commemorate the Ukrainian famine of the 1932-33 and the policies of Russification to suppress Ukrainian identity; and

S.J. Res. 364. Joint resolution to designate the 3d week of February 1991 as "National Parents and Teachers Association Week."

On November 26, 1990:

S. 358. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to change the level, and

preference system for admission, of immigrants to the United States, and to provide for administrative naturalization, and for other purposes.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS

A message from the President of the United States announced that he had approved and signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

October 24, 1990:

S. 2017. An act to provide permanent endowment for the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program;

S. 2540. An act to authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to plan, design, construct, and equip space in the east court of the National Museum of Natural History Building, and for other purposes;

S. 3046. An act to redesignate the Federal building located at One Bowling Green in New York, NY, as the "Alexander Hamilton United States Custom House";

S. 3127. An act to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Albany, NY, as the "Samuel S. Stratton Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center";

S.J. Res. 342. Joint resolution designating October 1990 as "Ending Hunger Month";

S.J. Res. 346. Joint resolution to designate October 20 through 28, 1990, as "National Red Ribbon Week for a Drug-Free America"; and

S.J. Res. 349. Joint resolution designating October 1990 as "Italian-American Heritage and Culture Month."

October 25, 1990:

S.J. Res. 158. Joint resolution designating October 21 through October 27, 1990, as "World Population Awareness Week."

October 30, 1990:

S. 1824. An act to amend the Education of the Handicapped Act to revise and extend the programs established in parts C through G of such act, and for other purposes;

S. 2167. An act to reauthorize the Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978 and the Navajo Community College Act;

S. 3091. An act to amend the act incorporating the American Legion so as to redefine eligibility for membership therein;

S.J. Res. 270. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing February 17, 1991, and ending February 23, 1991, as "National Visiting Nurse Associations Week";

S.J. Res. 323. Joint resolution designating November 11 through 17, 1990, as "Geography Awareness Week";

S.J. Res. 347. Joint resolution designating April 7 through 13, 1991, as "National County Government Week";

S.J. Res. 351. Joint resolution to designate the month of May 1991 as "National Trauma Awareness Month";

S.J. Res. 362. Joint resolution to designate the period commencing on November 18, 1990, and ending on November 24, 1990, as "National Adoption Week"; and

S.J. Res. 366. Joint resolution to designate March 30, 1991, as "National Doctors Day."

October 31, 1990:

S. 1747. An act to provide for the restoration of Federal recognition to the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska, and for other purposes;

S. 2059. An act to establish the Weir Farm National Historic Site in the State of Connecticut;

S. 2203. An act to authorize appropriation of funds to the Zuni Indian Tribe for reserva-

tion land conservation, and for other purposes;

S. 2737. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint a silver dollar coin in commemoration of the 38th anniversary of the ending of the Korean war and in honor of those who served;

S. 2753. An act to revise and extend the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act;

S. 2732. An act to designate the planned Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Honolulu, HA, as the "Spark M. Matsunaga Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center";

S. 3216. An act to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Charleston, SC, as the "Ralph H. Johnson Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center";

S.J. Res. 293. Joint resolution to designate November 16, 1990, as "National Philanthropy Day";

S.J. Res. 307. Joint resolution designating November 11 through November 17, 1990, as "National Women Veterans Recognition Week";

S.J. Res. 324. Joint resolution designating June 2 through 8, 1991, as a "Week for the National Observance of the 50th Anniversary of World War II";

S.J. Res. 353. Joint resolution to designate September 1991 as "National Rice Month"; and

S.J. Res. 388. Joint resolution waiving certain enrollment requirements with respect to S. 2830, the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990.

November 2, 1990:

S. 2846. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the feasibility of establishing a unit of the National Park System to interpret and commemorate the origins, development, and progression of jazz in the United States, and for other purposes; and

S. 3016. An act for the relief of Janice and Leslie Sedore and Ruth Hillman.

November 6, 1990:

S. 1890. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide relief from certain inequities remaining in the crediting of National Guard technician service in connection with civil service retirement, and for other purposes;

S. 3043. An act for the relief of Nebraska Aluminum Casings, Inc.; and

S. 3062. An act to transfer the responsibility for operation and maintenance of Highway 82 bridge at Greenville, MS, to the States of Mississippi and Arkansas.

November 7, 1990:

S. 2516. An act to augment and improve the quality of international data compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis under the International Investment and Trade in Services Survey Act by allowing that agency to share statistical establishment list information compiled by the Bureau of the Census, and for other purposes.

November 8, 1990:

S. 580. An act to require institutions of higher education receiving Federal financial assistance to provide certain information with respect to the graduation rates of student-athletes at such institutions;

S. 1756. An act to provide for the preservation and interpretation of sites associated with Acadian culture in the State of Maine; and

S.J. Res. 375. Joint resolution to designate October 30, 1990, as "Refugee Day."

November 14, 1990:

S. 3156. An act to correct a clerical error in Public Law 101-383.

November 15, 1990:

S. 459. An act to amend title 35, United States Code, with respect to the use of inventions in outer space;

S. 620. An act for the relief of Leroy W. Sahebal of North Pole, AK;

S. 639. An act to establish the Spark M. Matsunaga Hydrogen Research, Development, and Demonstration Program Act of 1990;

S. 1630. An act to amend the Clean Air Act to provide for attainment and maintenance of health protective national ambient air quality standards, and for other purposes;

S. 1805. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reinstate oil and gas lease LA 033164;

S. 1931. An act to amend title 11 of the United States Code with respect to the nondischargeability of debts arising from unlawful driving while intoxicated or impaired and arising from restitution imposed for committing crimes;

S. 2056. An act to establish a program of grants for the development of State plans for meeting the objectives established by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for the health status of the population of the United States for the year 2000;

S. 2930. An act to eliminate "substantial documentary evidence" requirement for minimum wage determination for American Samoa, and for other purposes;

S. 3187. An act to address immediate problems affecting environmental cleanup activities;

S. 3215. An act to authorize the transfer by lease of a specified naval landing ship dock to the Government of Brazil;

S. 3237. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain silver proof coin sets;

S.J. Res. 302. Joint resolution providing for reappointment of Anne Legendre Armstrong as a citizen regent of the Smithsonian Institution;

S.J. Res. 318. Joint resolution providing for appointment of Ira Michael Heyman as a citizen regent of the Smithsonian Institution;

S.J. Res. 357. Joint resolution to designate October 1-31, 1991, as "Community Center Month"; and

S.J. Res. 369. Joint resolution designating 1991 as the "Year of Thanksgiving for the Blessings of Liberty."

November 16, 1990:

S. 169. An act to require the establishment of a United States Global Change Research Program aimed at understanding and responding to global change, including the cumulative effects of human activities and natural processes on the environment, to promote discussions toward international protocols in global change research, and for other purposes;

S. 555. An act to establish in the Department of the Interior the De Soto Expedition Trail Commission, and for other purposes;

S. 605. An act to authorize appropriations for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and for other purposes;

S. 677. An act to amend the Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1984 to improve and clarify its provisions;

S. 1430. An act to enhance national and community service, and for other purposes;

S. 2287. An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, space flight, control and data communications, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes;

S. 2566. An act to establish the Smith River National Recreation Area, to redesignate the

Sunset Crater National Monument, and for other purposes;

S. 2789. An act to authorize appropriations for the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977, and for other purposes;

S. 2857. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to certain programs for the National Institutes of Health;

S. 2936. An act to amend the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992, and for other purposes;

S. 2946. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the program establishing the National Bone Marrow Donor Registry, and for other purposes;

S. 3069. An act to provide a method of locating private and Government research on environmental issues by geographic location;

S. 3084. An act to provide for the settlement of water rights claims of the Fallon Paiute Shoshone Indian Tribes, and for other purposes;

S. 3176. An act to promote environmental education, and for other purposes; and

S.J. Res. 206. Joint resolution calling for the United States to encourage immediate negotiations toward a new agreement among Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, for the full protection of Antarctica as a global ecological commons.

November 28, 1990:

S. 319. An act to effect an exchange of lands between the U.S. Forest Service and the Salt Lake City Corp. within the State of Utah, and for other purposes;

S. 566. An act to authorize a new HOME Investment Partnerships Program, a National Home Ownership Trust Program, and HOPE Programs, to amend and extend certain laws relating to housing, community and neighborhood preservation, and related programs, and for other purposes;

S. 845. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to revitalize the Food and Drug Administration, and for other purposes;

S. 1859. An act to restructure repayment terms and conditions for loans made by the Secretary of the Interior to the Wolf Trap Foundation for the Performing Arts for the reconstruction of the Filene Center in Wolf Trap Farm Park in Fairfax County, VA, and for other purposes;

S. 1893. An act to reauthorize the Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act of 1984;

S. 1939. An act to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Taft Institute;

S. 2628. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain National Institute of Mental Health grants and to improve provisions concerning the State comprehensive mental health services plan, and for other purposes;

S. 2740. An act to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers civil works program to construct various projects for improvements to the Nations infrastructure, and for other purposes;

S. 2830. An act to extend and revise agricultural price support and related programs, to provide for agricultural export, resource conservation, farm credit, and agricultural research and related programs, to ensure consumers an abundance of food and fiber at reasonable prices, and for other purposes;

S. 3012. An act to amend the Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1991, 1992, and 1993, and for other purposes;

S.J. Res. 329. Joint resolution to designate the week of November 3, 1990, to November

10, 1990, as "National Week to Commemorate the Victims of the Famine in the Ukraine, 1932-33," and to commemorate the Ukrainian famine of 1932-33 and the policies of Russification to suppress Ukrainian identity; and

S.J. Res. 364. Joint resolution to designate the 3d week of February 1991 as "National Parents and Teachers Association Week."

November 29, 1990:

S. 303. An act to establish a framework for the conduct of negotiated rulemaking by Federal agencies;

S. 358. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to change the level, and preference system for admission, of immigrants to the United States, and to provide for administrative naturalization, and for other purposes; and

S. 3266. An act to control crime.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated.

EC-1. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a cumulative report on budget rescissions and deferrals dated November 1, 1990; pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified on April 11, 1986, referred jointly to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget.

EC-2. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Final OMB Sequester Report for Fiscal Year 1991; pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified on April 11, 1986, referred jointly to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, the Committee on Rules and Administration, the Committee on Small Business, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the Special Committee on Aging, the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and the Select Committee on Intelligence.

EC-3. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the President's Final Sequester Order for Fiscal Year 1991; pursuant to the order of January 3, 1975, as modified on April 11, 1986, referred jointly to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee

on Labor and Human Resources, the Committee on Rules and Administration, the Committee on Small Business, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the Special Committee on Aging, the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and the Select Committee on Intelligence.

EC-4. A communication from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Final Sequestration Report for Fiscal Year 1991; pursuant to the order of January 3, 1975, as modified on April 11, 1986, referred jointly to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, the Committee on Rules and Administration, the Committee on Small Business, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the Special Committee on Aging, the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and the Select Committee on Intelligence.

EC-5. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the determination of the 1990 fiscal year interest rate on rural telephone bank loans; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-6. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1990 update of the Assessment of Impact of Current USDA Foreign Assistance Activities on United States Agricultural Exports; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-7. A communication from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the transfer of certain funds within the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-8. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report that amounts appropriated to the Board for International Broadcasting for grants to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc. are less than the amount necessary due to exchange rate losses in September in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-9. A communication from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on an increase in the cost of a defense acquisition program by more than 15 percent; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-10. A communication from the Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Department of the Army's letter of offer to Egypt for defense articles estimated to cost in excess of \$50 million; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-11. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition), transmitting, pursuant to law, the Selected Acquisition Reports for the quarter ending September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-12. A communication from the Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting,

pursuant to law, a report on the Department of the Army's proposed letter of offer to Egypt for defense articles estimated to cost in excess of \$50 million; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-13. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Potential Effects of Space Nuclear Reactors on Gamma-Ray Astronomy Missions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-14. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an executive order entitled "National Emergency Construction Authority"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-15. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an executive order extending the period of active duty with respect to the Coast Guard units assigned to active duty to serve as members of the Selected Reserve; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-16. A communication from the Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Department of the Army's proposed letter of offer to Korea for defense articles estimated to cost in excess of \$50 million; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-17. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on U.S. antisatellite weapon activities and the survivability of U.S. satellites against current and potential antisatellite weapons deployed by the Soviet Union; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-18. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a baseline deviation notice concerning the T-45TS program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-19. A communication from the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Report to the Congress on Defense Industry Conversion; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-20. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Acquisition), transmitting, pursuant to law, notice that the Air Force plans to conduct a cost comparison of Gila Bend Air Force Auxiliary Field and Barry M. Goldwater, Range; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-21. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel), transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the financial status of the Military Retirement System for fiscal year 1989; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-22. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Production and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, the Base Structure Report for Fiscal Year 1991; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-23. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, certification that the current five year defense program fully funds the support costs associated with the 4000 LB Rough Terrain Forklift program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-24. A communication from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1989 annual Civil Rights Data Report on Applicants and Beneficiaries of HUD Programs; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-25. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, trans-

mitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Financial Audit: Government National Mortgage Association's 1989 Financial Statements"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-26. A communication from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the availability and use of mortgage credit in rural areas; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-27. A communication from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the thirteenth quarterly report on Federal actions taken to assist the homeless; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Development.

EC-28. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an executive order declaring a national emergency with respect to the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Development.

EC-29. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report with respect to a transaction involving U.S. exports to the State of Bahrain; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Development.

EC-30. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "The Effect of Airline Deregulation on the Level of Air Safety"; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-31. A communication from the Chairman of the National Transportation Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Board for calendar year 1989; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-32. A communication from the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on an expanded program of human performance research, including the development of a national plan for aeronautical human factors research and detailed information on air traffic controller performance research; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-33. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the National Airway System for fiscal year 1989; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-34. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the relative cost of shipbuilding in the various coastal districts of the United States for calendar year 1989; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-35. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the final report on the study of the use of tonnage in U.S. laws and regulations; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-36. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Out-of-Pocket Costs of Medicare Beneficiaries for Physician Services; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-37. A communication from the Acting Chairman of the United States International Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the sixty-third quarterly report on trade between the United States and the

nonmarket economy countries; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-38. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Electronic Media Claims"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-39. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of his intention to designate Nicaragua as a beneficiary of the trade-liberalizing measures provided for in the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-40. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, notice that a reward has been paid; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-41. A communication from the Assistant Legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States in the sixty day period prior to October 25, 1990; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-42. A communication from the Assistant legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States in the sixty day period prior to November 8, 1990; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-43. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, for the information of the Senate, the schedule of the Western European Union Assembly for December 3-6, 1990; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-44. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, a Presidential determination and supporting justification and additional information; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-45. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, notice that the President has authorized the use of assistance from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund for urgent needs of refugees and conflict victims in Africa, Asia, and Near East/South Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-46. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice that the national emergency with respect to Iran will remain in effect; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-47. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on recent developments in the Persian Gulf region; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-48. A communication from a Member of the Board of Directors of the Farm Credit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the status of audit and investigative coverage for fiscal year 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-49. A communication from the Director of the Institute of Museum Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on audit and investigative coverage for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-50. A communication from the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on actions taken under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act for fiscal

year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-51. A communication from the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the status of audit and investigative activities during fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-52. A communication from the Executive Director of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a listing of audit reports issued during fiscal year 1990 regarding the thrift savings plan; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-53. A communication from the Executive Director of the Interagency Council on the Homeless, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Council on audit and investigative coverage for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-54. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson Center, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Center on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-55. A communication from the Governor of the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Home on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-56. A communication from the Secretary of the Commission of Fine Arts, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-57. A communication from the Acting President of the Inter-American Foundation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Foundation on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-58. A communication from the Director of the Woodrow Wilson Center, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on internal controls and audit procedures in effect during calendar year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-59. A communication from the Chairman of the National Mediation Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Board on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-60. A communication from the Director of Selective Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-61. A communication from the Special Counsel of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-62. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on compliance with the Inspector General Act Amendments; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-63. A communication from the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on internal controls and administrative procedures in effect during calendar year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-64. A communication from the Director of the U.S. Trade and Development Program, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the system of internal controls and administrative procedures in effect during calendar year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-65. A communication from the Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Board on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-66. A communication from the Chairman of the Commission on Agricultural Workers, transmitting, for the information of the Senate, notice that the audit report of the Commission will be transmitted as soon as it is available; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-67. A communication from the Acting Chairman of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-68. A communication from the Deputy Director of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual audit report of the Office; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-69. A communication from the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Office on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-70. A communication from the Chairperson of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual audit and administrative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-71. A communication from the Staff Director and Director of Education of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-72. A communication from the Chairman of the Postal Rate Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-73. A communication from the Chairman of the Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Board on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-74. A communication from the Chairman of the National Commission on Migrant Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-75. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Overview of the District's Municipal Borrowing Program"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-76. A communication from the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-77. A communication from the Executive Director of the Illinois and Michigan

Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-78. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Review of Annuity Payments for Retired District of Columbia Police Officers, Firefighters, and Teachers"; to the Committee on Government Affairs.

EC-79. A communication from the Chairman of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-80. A communication from the Administrative Officer of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, transmitting, for the information of the Senate, notice that the audit report of the Commission will be submitted on or about January 1, 1991; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-81. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Farm Credit System Assistance Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-82. A communication from the Executive Director of the Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-83. A communication from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a determination that it is necessary to use procedures other than competitive procedures with respect to the amendment of the solicitation for the design and construction of a U.S. Courthouse and Federal/Municipal Building in New York, New York; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-84. A communication from the United States Commissioner of the Delaware River Basin Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-85. A communication from the United States Commissioner of the Susquehanna River Basin Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-86. A communication from the Chairman of the Barry M. Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Foundation on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-87. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the limitation imposed on amounts of premium pay for overtime to any individual employed by, or assigned to, the Indian Health Service; to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC-88. A communication from the National Commander of the American Ex-Prisoners of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual audit report of the American Ex-Prisoners of War for the year ended August 31, 1990; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-89. A communication from the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Board of Directors of the Federal Bureau of Prisons for fiscal year 1989; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-90. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on the fiscal year 1989 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-91. A communication from the Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the consolidated annual report of the Commission for fiscal years 1986, 1987, and 1988; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-92. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant program for fiscal year 1988; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-93. A communication from the Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Rehabilitation Services Administration for fiscal year 1989; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-94. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Financial Audit: U.S. Government Printing Office's Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 1989"; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-95. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Department of Defense Procurement from Small and Other Business Firms for the period October 1989 through August 1990; to the Committee on Small Business.

EC-96. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Financial Audit: Department of Veterans Affairs Financial Statements for Fiscal Years 1989 and 1988"; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

EC-97. A communication from the Secretary of Energy transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the State Energy Conservation Program for calendar year 1990; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-98. A communication from the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a certification for Vermont under the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-99. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Policy, Management, and Budget), transmitting, pursuant to law, the reports of the Bureau of Land Management and the Fish and Wildlife Service on implementation of section 318 of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act through September 1, 1990; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-100. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, notification of a delay in the submission of the report on reductions of carbon monoxide emissions; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-101. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Dis-

bursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-102. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-103. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-104. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-105. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-106. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-107. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-108. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-109. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "1989 Annual Report on Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Progress"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-110. A communication from the Director of the Office of Alcohol Fuels, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the delay in submission of the report entitled "Report and Termination Plan by the Office of Alcohol Fuels"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-111. A communication from the Counselor to the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to specify the applicability or inapplicability of certain Federal laws to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-112. A communication from the Director of the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a delay in the submission of a comprehensive annual report on activities of the Office for fiscal years 1989 and 1990; jointly to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and

the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-113. A communication from the Inspector General, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the mandated Superfund audit activities of the Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency for fiscal year 1989; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-114. A communication from the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the NASA biennial report on the state of our knowledge of the Earth's upper atmosphere; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-115. A communication from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, an informational copy of a report on building project survey on the need and feasibility for constructing a parking facility at or near the Pirnie Federal Building in Utica, New York; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-116. A communication from the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on abnormal occurrences at licensed nuclear facilities for the second calendar quarter of 1990; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-117. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the administration of the Marine Mammal Protection Act for calendar year 1989; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-118. A communication from the Inspector General, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Superfund Costs Claimed by the Department of Energy Under Interagency Agreements With the Environmental Protection Agency-Fiscal Year 1989"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-119. A communication from the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting pursuant to law, the Final Monthly Treasury Statement of receipts and Outlays of the U.S. Government for Fiscal Year 1990"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-120. A communication from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of all expenditures during the period April 1 through September 30, 1990 from moneys appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-121. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the decision of the President to extend production of the Naval Petroleum Reserves for a three year period beyond April 5, 1991; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-122. A communication from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report stating that a major defense acquisition program has breached its unit cost threshold by more than 25 percent; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-123. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Communications, Computers, and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a study with respect to converting the administrative support function at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas to performance by contract; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-124. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on developments since the last report concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran; to the Com-

mittee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-125. A communication from the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of an extension of time in Formal Docket No. 40385, Huron Valley Steel Corporation v. CSX Transportation, Inc., to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-126. A communication from the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report on the effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security program for the period January 1, through June 30, 1989; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-127. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "A Study of Land Information"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-128. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-129. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-130. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-131. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-132. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-133. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-134. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-135. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-136. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the eleventh report on enforcement actions and comprehensive status of Exxon and stripper well overcharge funds for April 1

through June 30, 1990; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-137. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Acting Director of the National Science Foundation, transmitting jointly, pursuant to law, the second annual report on the United States Continental Scientific Drilling program dated April 1990; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-138. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the draft of the Program Opportunity Notice for the Clean Coal Technology Program; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-139. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Water and Science), transmitting, pursuant to law, the "High Plains States Groundwater Demonstration Program 1990, Interim Report"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-140. A communication from the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the nondisclosure of safeguards information by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the quarter ended September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-141. A communication from the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the Clean Lakes Demonstration Program for 1989; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-142. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, a Presidential determination regarding United Nations consensus decision-making procedures, limitations on seconded employees, and reductions in United Nations Secretariat staff; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-143. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the text of ILO Convention No. 169 concerning indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-144. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, a quarterly report concerning human rights activities in Ethiopia for the period July 15 through October 14, 1990; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-145. A communication from the Executive Director of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-146. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of a Presidential determination that persons fleeing Kuwait and Iraq due to the current military crisis in the Persian Gulf as qualifying for assistance under the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-147. A communication from the Assistant Legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States in the sixty day period prior to November 21, 1990; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-148. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, trans-

mitting, pursuant to law, a list of reports issued by the General Accounting Office during the month of October 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-149. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a certification concerning a Comptroller General request for a Department of Defense report; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-150. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report under the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-151. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Performance Review of PSI Associates, Inc. Under Contract or Non-Contract Agreements With the Department of Human Services"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-152. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "The District Loses Significant Federal Funds on Forest Haven Programs"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-153. A communication from the Executive Director of the Marine Mammal Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-154. A communication from the Public Printer of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ending September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-155. A communication from the Chair, Vice Chair, and Members of the GAO Personnel Appeals Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Board for 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-156. A communication from the Acting Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ending September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-157. A communication from the Chairman of the International Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ended September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-158. A communication from the Director of the United States Peace Corps, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ended September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-159. A communication from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1991 Strategic Plan of the General Services Administration; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-160. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation programs and services for Federal civilian employees; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-161. A communication from the Deputy Assistant to the President for Management and Director of the Office of Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on personnel employed in the White House Of-

Office, the Executive Residence at the White House, the Office of the Vice President, the Office of Policy Development (Domestic Policy Staff), and the Office of Administration for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-162. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Board on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-163. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ended September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-164. A communication from the Chairman of the United States International Cultural and Trade Center Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-165. A communication from the Inspector General, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the audit of the Department of Justice, Environment and Natural Resources Division Superfund financial activities for fiscal year 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-166. A communication from the Federal Inspector, Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the system of internal controls and financial systems in place during fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-167. A communication from the Federal Inspector, Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the system of internal accounting and administrative controls in effect during fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-168. A communication from the Chairman of the National Credit Union Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ended September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-169. A communication from the Chairman and the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ended September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-170. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ended September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-171. A communication from the President and Chief Executive Office of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Corporation on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-172. A communication from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ended September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-173. A communication from the Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector

General for the period ended September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-174. A communication from the Chairman of the Oversight Board, Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Board on audit and investigative activities for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-175. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ended September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-176. A communication from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ended September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-177. A communication from the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ended September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-178. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ended September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-179. A communication from the Chairman of the National Science Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ended September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-180. A communication from the Chairman of the Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General for the period ended September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-181. A communication from the President of the National Safety Council, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual financial report of the Council and the Foundation for Safety and Health for fiscal years 1989 and 1990; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-182. A communication from the Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Board for fiscal year 1989; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-183. A communication from the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Advisory Council of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Running the Schools: The Road to Reform"; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-184. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Department of Labor for fiscal year 1989; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-185. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the administration of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act for fiscal year 1989; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 6:58 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, an-

nounced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

H. Res. 2. A resolution informing the Senate that Thomas S. Foley, a Representative from the State of Washington, has been elected Speaker of the House; and that Donald K. Anderson, a citizen of the State of California, has been elected Clerk of the House.

H. Res. 3. A resolution notifying the Senate of the appointment of a committee on the part of the House, to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President that a quorum of each House is assembled and is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. NUNN, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Special Report entitled "Report on the Investigation of Issues Concerning Nominations for General Officer Positions in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Army" (Rept. No. 102-1).

SENATE RESOLUTION 1—NOTIFYING THE PRESIDENT THAT A QUORUM OF EACH HOUSE IS ASSEMBLED

Mr. MITCHELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 1

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make.

SENATE RESOLUTION 2—INFORMING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT A QUORUM OF THE SENATE IS ASSEMBLED

Mr. DOLE submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 2

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

SENATE RESOLUTION 3—FIXING THE HOUR OF DAILY MEETING OF THE SENATE

Mr. MITCHELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 3

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian unless otherwise ordered.

SENATE RESOLUTION 4—ELECTING MARTHA S. POPE AS SERGEANT OF ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

Mr. MITCHELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 4

Resolved, That Martha S. Pope, of the State of Connecticut, be, and she is hereby, elected Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 5—NOTIFYING THE PRESIDENT OF THE ELECTION OF A SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

Mr. MITCHELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 5

Resolved, That the President of the United States be notified of the election of the Honorable Martha S. Pope, of Connecticut, as Sergeant of Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 6—NOTIFYING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ELECTION OF A SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

Mr. MITCHELL submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 6

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of the Honorable Martha S. Pope, of Connecticut, as Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 7—RELATIVE TO THE REAPPOINTMENT OF MICHAEL DAVIDSON AS SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. MITCHELL (for himself and Mr. DOLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 7

Resolved, That the reappointment of Michael Davidson to be Senate Legal Counsel made by the President pro tempore of the Senate this day is effective as of January 3, 1991, and the term of service of the appointee shall expire at the end of the One Hundred and Third Congress.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS UNDER RULE 35, PARAGRAPH 4, PERMITTING ACCEPTANCE OF A GIFT OF EDUCATIONAL TRAVEL FROM A FOREIGN ORGANIZATION

• Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, it is required by paragraph 4 of rule 35 that I

place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD notices of Senate employees who participate in programs, the principal objective of which is educational, sponsored by a foreign government or a foreign educational or charitable organization involving travel to a foreign country paid for by that foreign government or organization.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Jon Leibowitz, a member of the staff of Senator HERB KOHL, to participate in a program in Taiwan, sponsored by Tamkang University, from November 25 through December 1, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Leibowitz in the program in Taiwan, at the expense of Tamkang University, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Ms. Sally McConnell, a member of the staff of Senator QUENTIN N. BURDICK, to participate in a program in Taiwan, sponsored by Tamkang University, from November 25 through December 1, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Ms. McConnell in the program in Taiwan, at the expense of Tamkang University, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mary Irace, a member of the staff of Congressman LEE H. HAMILTON, to participate in a program in Hong Kong, sponsored by the American Chamber of Commerce, from August 11 to 18, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Ms. Irace in the program in Hong Kong, at the expense of the American Chamber of Commerce, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Marc Schwartz, a member of the staff of Senator WYCHE FOWLER, JR., to participate in a program in China, sponsored by the United States-Asia Institute, from December 4 to 12, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Schwartz in the program in China, at the expense of the United States-Asia Institute, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. John Walsh, a member of the staff of Senator DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR., to participate in a program in Austria, sponsored by the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber, from January 5 to 12, 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Walsh in the program in Austria, at the expense of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Marvin F. Moss a member of the staff of Senator PAUL S. SARBANES, to participate in a program in Belgium and Holland, sponsored by the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation, from November 25 through December 1, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Moss in the program in Belgium and Holland, at the expense of the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Edward Barron, a member of the staff of Senator PATRICK LEAHY, to participate in a program in Thailand, sponsored by the Thai Food Processors Association, from December 1 to 7, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Barron in the program in Thailand, at the expense of the Thai Food Processor Association, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Donald Hardy, a member of the staff of Senator ALAN K. SIMPSON, to participate in a program in China, sponsored by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, in conjunction with the United States-Asia Institute from December 3 to 13, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Hardy in the program in China, at the expense of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and the United States-Asia Institute, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Peter Galbraith, a member of the staff of Senator CLAIBORNE PELL, to participate in a program in Paris and Brittany, sponsored by the French Government, from November 9 to 16, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Galbraith in the program in Paris and Brittany, at the expense of the French Government, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Ms. Patricia Fahy, a member of the staff of Senator PAUL SIMON, to participate in a program in Taipei, sponsored by the Soochow University, from December 8 to 15, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Ms. Fahy in the program in Taipei, at the expense of the Soochow University, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Stephen T. Gallagher, a member of the staff of Senator ROBERT W. KASTEN, JR., to participate in a pro-

gram in Taiwan, sponsored by the Chinese Culture University, from December 3 to 10, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Gallagher in the program in Taiwan, at the expense of the Chinese Culture University, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Ms. Lisa A. Vehmas, a member of the staff of Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, to participate in a program in Canada, sponsored by the Government of Canada, from November 4 to 10, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Ms. Vehmas in the program in Canada, at the expense of the Government of Canada, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Thomas Hill Moore, a member of the staff of Senator JOHN BREAU, to participate in a program in South Korea, sponsored by the South Korean Congressional Staff Economic Exchange Program, from December 1 to 8, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Moore in the program in South Korea, at the expense of the South Korean Congressional Staff Economic Exchange Program, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Pamela Kruse, a member of the staff of Senator JAMES M. JEFFORDS, to participate in a program in Taipei, sponsored by the Soochow University, from December 8 to 15, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Ms. Kruse in the program in Taipei, at the expense of the Soochow University, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Mark Reiter, a member of the staff of Senator QUENTIN N. BURDICK, to participate in a program in China, sponsored by the People's Republic of China and the United States-Asia Institute, from December 3 to 13, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Reiter in the program in China, at the expense of the People's Republic of China and the United States-Asia Institute, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Martin W. Morris, a member of the staff of Senator RICHARD G. LUGAR, to participate in a program in Western Europe, sponsored by the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation, from November 25 through December 1, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Morris in the program in Western Europe, at the expense of the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Sean Bersell, a member of the staff of Senator PETE V. DOMENICI, to participate in a program in Bolivia, sponsored by the Government of Bolivia and the Bolivian-American Chamber of Commerce, from November 28 through December 3, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Bersell in the program in Bolivia, at the expense of the Bolivian-American Chamber of Commerce, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Jonathan P. Raymond, a member of the staff of Senator ORRIN G. HATCH, to participate in a program in Bolivia, sponsored by the Bolivian-American Chamber of Commerce, from November 29 through December 5, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Raymond in the program in Bolivia, at the expense of the Bolivian-American Chamber of Commerce, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Ms. Helen Albert, a member of the staff of Senator ALFONSE D'AMATO to participate in a program in Bolivia, sponsored by the Bolivian-American Chamber of Commerce, from November 25 through December 5, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Ms. Albert in the program in Bolivia, at the expense of the Bolivian-American Chamber of Commerce, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Charles G. Nordhoff, a member of the staff of Senator SLADE GORTON, to participate in a program in Taiwan, sponsored by Tamkang University, from November 25 through December 1, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Nordhoff in the program in Taiwan, at the expense of Tamkang University, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Ms. Elizabeth Gardner, a member of the staff of Senator JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., to participate in a program in Belgium and The Netherlands, sponsored by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, from November 25 through December 1, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Ms. Gardner in the program in Belgium and The Netherlands, at the expense of the Friedrich

Ebert Stiftung, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Dr. Kenan Jarboe, a member of the staff of Senator THOMAS A. DASCHLE, to participate in a program in Canada, sponsored by the Canadian Government, from November 4 to 10, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Dr. Jarboe in the program in Canada, at the expense of the Canadian Government, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Donald Santa, a member of the staff of Senator J. BENNETT JOHNSTON, to participate in a program in Canada, sponsored by the Government of Canada, from November 4 to 10, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Santa in the program in Canada, at the expense of the Government of Canada, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Brian McKeon, a member of the staff of Senator JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., to participate in a program in Bolivia, sponsored by the Bolivian-American Chamber of Commerce, from November 28 through December 5, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. McKeon in the program in Bolivia, at the expense of the Bolivian-American Chamber of Commerce, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Stephen W. Hilton, a member of the staff of Senator JOHN C. DANFORTH, to participate in a program in Korea, sponsored by the A-san Foundation, from November 10 to 17, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Hilton in the program in Korea, at the expense of the A-san Foundation, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Ms. Annie Leshner, a member of the staff of Senator BARBARA A. MIKULSKI, to participate in a program in Bolivia, sponsored by the Bolivian-American Chamber of Commerce, from November 29 through December 3, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Ms. Leshner in the program in Bolivia, at the expense of the Bolivian-American Chamber of Commerce, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Frank Sieverts, a member of the staff of Senator CLAIBORNE PELL, to participate in a program in Western Europe, sponsored by the Friedrich-

Ebert Foundation, from November 25 through December 1, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Sieverts in the program in Western Europe, at the expense of the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Brad Figel, a member of the staff of Senator BOB PACKWOOD, to participate in a program in Brussels, sponsored by the U.S. Government, from December 3 to 7, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Figel in the program in Brussels, at the expense of the U.S. Government, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Ms. Sandra Chiu, a member of the staff of Senator ALAN J. DIXON, to participate in a program in China, sponsored by the Tamkang University, from November 25 through December 1, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Ms. Chiu in the program in China, at the expense of the Tamkang University, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Philip J. Ufholz, a member of the staff of Senator STEVE SYMMS, to participate in a program in China, sponsored by the Far East Studies Institute in conjunction with the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, from November 9 to 16, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Ufholz in the program in China, at the expense of the Far East Studies Institute in conjunction with the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Ms. Nancy E. Soderberg, a member of the staff of Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY, to participate in a program in Europe, sponsored by the European Community's Visitors Programme, from October 21 to 28.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Soderberg in the program in Europe, at the expense of the European Community's Visitor's Programme, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. William Woolf, a member of the staff of Senator FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, to participate in a program in Thailand, sponsored by the Thai Food Processors Association, from November 16 to 21, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Woolf in the program in Thailand, at the expense of the

Thai Food Processors Association, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Andrew Samet, a member of the staff of Senator DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN, to participate in a program in Canada, sponsored by the Government of Canada, from November 4 to 10, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Samet in the program in Canada, at the expense of the Government of Canada, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Robert J. Carolla, a member of the staff of Senator GEORGE J. MITCHELL, to participate in a program in Thailand, sponsored by the Thai Food Processors Association, from November 16 to 21, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Carolla in the program in Thailand, at the expense of the Thailand Food Processors Association, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Brian McKeon, a member of the staff of Senator JOSEPH R. BIDEN, to participate in a program in China, sponsored by the Far East Studies Institute and the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, from November 9 to 16, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. McKeon in the program in China, at the expense of the Far East Studies Institute and the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. David Rudd, a member of the staff of Senator ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, to participate in a program in China, sponsored by the Far East Studies Institute, in conjunction with the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, from November 9 to 16, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Rudd in the program in China, at the expense of the Far East Studies Institute, in conjunction with the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Senator DAVE DURENBERGER and, his son, Charlie Durenberger, to participate in a program in Germany, sponsored by the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress, in cooperation with the Frederick-Ebert Foundation and the German Marshall Fund of the United States, from November 8 to 12, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Senator DURENBERGER and, his son, Charlie Durenberger, in the program in Germany, at the expense of the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress and the Frederick-Ebert Foundation, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Messrs. Sean Moran and Tom Kleine, members of the staff of Senator JESSE HELMS, to participate in a program in El Salvador, sponsored by the Committee for Democracy, from September 5 to 6, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Messrs. Moran and Kleine in the program in El Salvador, at the expense of the Committee for Democracy, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mary Irace, a member of the staff of Congressman LEE H. HAMILTON, to participate in a program in Hong Kong, sponsored by the American Chamber of Commerce, from August 11 to 18, 1990.

The committee has determined that participation by Ms. Irace in the program in Hong Kong, at the expense of the American Chamber of Commerce, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.●

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, if no other Senator is seeking recognition, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 2:07 p.m., recessed subject to the call of the Chair; whereupon, the Senate, at 6:58 p.m., reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer [Mr. DASCHLE].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

ORDERS FOR TOMORROW

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, Friday, January 4; that following the prayer, the Journal of Proceedings be approved to date.

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

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. FORD. As a clarification, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the privilege of the floor granted earlier today to the signer assigned to the Office of the Sergeant at Arms be extended through the remainder of today's session.

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

RECESS UNTIL TOMORROW AT 11:30 A.M.

ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess as under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:59 p.m., recessed until Friday, January 4, 1991, at 11:30 a.m.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, if no other Senator is seeking recognition and if the distinguished Republican leader has no further business, I now

request for a determination that this is a matter of internal Senate procedure. I am sure that the distinguished Republican leader will support this request.

The distinguished Republican leader has requested that the Senate stand in recess until Friday, January 4, 1991, at 11:30 a.m. I am sure that the distinguished Republican leader will support this request.

SENATE REPORT TO THE CLERK ON THE CLERK

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I am sure that the distinguished Republican leader will support this request.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER

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

PROVISIONS OF THE BUDGET

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I am sure that the distinguished Republican leader will support this request.

The distinguished Republican leader has requested that the Senate stand in recess until Friday, January 4, 1991, at 11:30 a.m. I am sure that the distinguished Republican leader will support this request.

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SENATE REPORT TO THE CLERK ON THE CLERK

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I am sure that the distinguished Republican leader will support this request.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER

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

PROVISIONS OF THE BUDGET

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I am sure that the distinguished Republican leader will support this request.

The distinguished Republican leader has requested that the Senate stand in recess until Friday, January 4, 1991, at 11:30 a.m. I am sure that the distinguished Republican leader will support this request.

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SENATE REPORT TO THE CLERK ON THE CLERK

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I am sure that the distinguished Republican leader will support this request.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER

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

PROVISIONS OF THE BUDGET

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I am sure that the distinguished Republican leader will support this request.