United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 102d 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 demagogs 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 credentials 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.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

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 Rockfeller (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 Rockfeller (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	1,644
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 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 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 affixed 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. INOUYE, 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. Congradulations.

[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	Moynihan	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 Staes 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 commitee 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 session 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 INOUYE—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 selected 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 prompty 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 vesus 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 Iraqi'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 imposing 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 thousands 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, 1798–1989[1]

(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 cannote 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 priate 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. Britian 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.

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[1]This 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.

[2]Other 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 Muckie (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 Kissembo 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, Hiolo, 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. Counsul 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 Ciaris 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 Bolsheviki 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. *Arizona* 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)*—Febraury 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 foreigners 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 consultate 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 Machada 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.

[3]This 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 IB81050, 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—*Lebonon.* 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 compile 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 improve 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 fasterners 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 dine 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 Donnald 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 reservation 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 fo 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 duscussions 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, transmiting, 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, transmitting, 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 measuers 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 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-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 Secretray of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the administration of the Marine Mannual 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, pursant 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 Transporation, 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, transmitting, 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-

fice, 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, 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 Donnald 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 Britanny, 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 BREAUX, 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 Lesher, 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. Lesher 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.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, if no other Senator is seeking recognition and if the distinguished Republican leader has no further business, I now 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.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Thursday, January 3, 1991*

This being the day fixed by the 20th amendment to the Constitution for the annual meeting of the Congress of the United States, the Members-elect of the 102d Congress met in their Hall, and at 12 noon, were called to order by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Hon. Donnald K. Anderson.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

May Your blessing, O gracious God, be with each person who has been given the honor and responsibility of serving in this place. Conscious of the trust given by the people of our Nation, we pray that these Representatives will be good stewards of the resources of the land and faithfully seek to do the works of justice for all the people.

May our petitions for peace, O God, be translated into the works and the reality of peace. We remember this day citizens of our Nation who serve in distant places and all others who labor for peace so that conflict will be put aside and nations will enjoy the security they earnestly seek and deserve.

We thank You, O God, for the gift of life with all its possibilities and all its joy. On this special day at the beginning of this new Congress, we dedicate ourselves to preserve and protect Your gifts to us and to all people so that justice will roll down as waters and righteousness like an everflowing stream. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The CLERK. Will the Members-elect and their guests please rise and join with us in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

The Clerk led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

The CLERK. Representatives-elect, this is the day fixed by the 20th amendment to the Constitution for the meeting of the 102d Congress and, as the law directs, the Clerk of the House has prepared the official roll of the Representatives-elect.

Certificates of election covering 435 seats in the 102d Congress have been received by the Clerk of the House, and the names of those persons whose credentials show that they were regularly elected as Representatives in accordance with the laws of their respective States or of the United States will be called.

Without objection, the Representatives-elect will record their presence by electronic device and their names will be reported in alphabetical order by States, beginning with the State of Alabama to determine whether a quorum is present.

There was no objection.

The CLERK. Representatives-elect who have not obtained their voting ID cards may do so now in the Speaker's lobby.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Representatives-elect responded to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

ALABAMA

Bevill, Browder, Cramer, Erdreich, Harris, Callahan, Dickinson

ALASKA

Young

ARIZONA

Udall, Kolbe, Kyl, Rhodes, Stump

ARKANSAS

Alexander, Anthony, Thornton, Hammerschmidt

CALIFORNIA

Anderson, Beilenson, Berman, Boxer, Brown, Condit, Dellums, Dixon, Dooley, Dymally, Edwards, Fazio, Lantos, Lehman, Levine, Martinez, Matsui, Miller, Mineta, Panetta, Pelosi, Roybal, Stark, Torres, Waters, Waxman, Campbell, Cox, Cunningham, Dannemeyer, Doolittle, Dornan, Dreier, Gallegly, Herger, Hunter, Lagomarsino, Lewis, Lowery, McCandless, Moorhead, Packard, Riggs, Rohrabacher, Thomas

COLORADO

Campbell, Schroeder, Skaggs, Allard, Hefley, Schaefer

CONNECTICUT

DeLauro, Gejdenson, Kennelly, Franks, Johnson, Shays

DELAWARE

Carper

FLORIDA

Bacchus, Bennett, Fascell, Gibbons, Hutto, Johnston, Lehman, Smith, Bilirakis, Goss, Ireland, James, Lewis, McCollum, Ros-Lehtinen, Shaw, Stearns, Young

GEORGIA

Barnard, Darden, Hatcher, Jenkins, Jones, Lewis, Ray, Rowland, Thomas, Gingrich

HAWAII

Abercrombie, Mink

IDAHO

LaRocco, Stallings

ILLINOIS

Annunzio, Bruce, Collins, Costello, Cox, Durbin, Evans, Hayes, Lipinski, Poshard, Rostenkowski, Russo, Sangmeister, Savage, Yates, Crane, Fawell, Hastert, Hyde, Madigan, Michel, Porter

INDIANA

Hamilton, Jacobs, Jontz, Long, McCloskey, Roemer, Sharp, Visclosky, Burton, Myers

IOWA

Nagle, Smith, Grandy, Leach, Lightfoot, Nussle

KANSAS

Glickman, Slattery, Meyers, Nichols, Roberts

KENTUCKY

Hubbard, Mazzoli, Natcher, Perkins, Bunning, Hopkins, Rogers

LOUISIANA

Hayes, Huckaby, Jefferson, Tauzin, Baker, Holloway, Livingston, McCrery

MAINE

Andrews, Snowe

MARYLAND

Byron, Cardin, Hoyer, McMillen, Mfume, Bentley, Gilchrest, Morella

MASSACHUSETTS

Atkins, Donnelly, Early, Frank, Kennedy, Markey, Mavroules, Moakley, Neal, Studds, Conte

MICHIGAN

Bonior, Collins, Conyers, Dingell, Ford, Hertel, Kildee, Levin, Traxler, Wolpe, Broomfield, Camp, Davis, Henry, Pursell, Upton, Vander Jagt

MINNESOTA

Oberstar, Penny, Peterson, Sabo, Sikorski, Vento, Ramstad, Weber

MISSISSIPPI

Espy, Montgomery, Parker, Taylor, Whitten

MISSOURI

Clay, Gephardt, Horn, Skelton, Volkmer, Wheat, Coleman, Emerson, Hancock

MONTANA

Williams, Marlenee

NEBRASKA

Hoagland, Barrett, Bereuter

NEVADA

Bilbray, Vucanovich

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Swett, Zeliff

NEW JERSEY

Andrews, Dwyer, Hughes, Pallone, Payne, Roe, Torricelli, Gallo, Rinaldo, Roukema, Saxton, Smith, Zimmer

NEW MEXICO

Richardson, Schiff, Skeen

NEW YORK

Ackerman, Downey, Engel, Flake, Hochbrueckner, LaFalce, Lowey, Manton, McHugh, McNulty, Mrazek, Nowak, Owens, Rangel, Scheuer, Schumer, Serrano, Slaughter, Solarz, Towns, Weiss, Boehlert, Fish, Gilman, Green, Horton, Houghton, Lent, Martin, McGrath, Molinari, Paxon, Solomon, Walsh

NORTH CAROLINA

Hefner, Jones, Lancaster, Neal, Rose, Valentine, Ballenger, Coble, McMillan, Taylor

NORTH DAKOTA

Dorgan

OHIO

Applegate, Eckart, Feighan, Hall, Kaptur, Luken, Oakar, Pease, Sawyer, Stokes, Traficant, Boehner, Gradison, Hobson, Kasich, McEwen, Miller, Oxley, Regula, Wylie

OKLAHOMA

Brewster, English, McCurdy, Synar, Edwards, Inhofe

OREGON

AuCoin, DeFazio, Kopetski, Wyden, Smith

PENNSYLVANIA

Borski, Coyne, Foglietta, Gaydos, Kanjorski, Kolter, Kostmayer, Murphy, Murtha, Yatron, Clinger, Coughlin, Gekas, Goodling, McDade, Ridge, Ritter, Santorum, Schulze, Shuster, Walker, Weldon

RHODE ISLAND

Reed, Machtley

SOUTH CAROLINA

Derrick, Patterson, Spratt, Tallon, Ravenel, Spence

SOUTH DAKOTA

Johnson

TENNESSEE

Clement, Cooper, Ford, Gordon, Lloyd, Tanner, Duncan, Quillen, Sundquist

TEXAS

Andrews, Brooks, Bryant, Bustamante, Coleman, de la Garza, Edwards, Frost, Geren, Gonzalez, Hall, Laughlin, Ortiz, Pickle, Sarpalius, Stenholm, Washington, Wilson, Archer, Armey, Bartlett, Barton, Combest, DeLay, Fields

UTAH

Orton, Owens, Hansen

VERMONT

Sanders

VIRGINIA

Boucher, Moran, Olin, Payne, Pickett, Sisisky, Bateman, Bliley, Slaughter, Wolf

WASHINGTON

Dicks, Foley, McDermott, Swift, Unsoeld, Chandler, Miller, Morrison

WEST VIRGINIA

Mollohan, Rahall, Staggers, Wise

WISCONSIN

Aspin, Kleczka, Moody, Obey, Gunderson, Klug, Petri, Roth, Sensenbrenner

WYOMING

Thomas

□ 1230

The CLERK. On this quorum call by electronic device, 427 Representatives-elect have recorded their presence. A quorum is present.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CLERK

The CLERK. The Clerk will state that credentials, regular in form, have been received showing the election of the Honorable JAIME B. FUSTER, as Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for a term of 4 years beginning January 3, 1989; the election of the Honorable ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON as Delegate from the District of Columbia; and the election of the Honorable RON DE LUGO as Delegate from the Virgin Islands.

The Clerk has received copies of credentials showing the election of the Honorable BEN BLAZ, as Delegate from Guam; and the election of the Honorable ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA as Delegate from American Samoa.

Without objection these two Delegates will be permitted to take the oath of office today.

There was no objection.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

The CLERK. The next order of business is the election of the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 102d Congress.

Nominations are now in order.

The Clerk recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER].

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Clerk, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I am directed by the unanimous vote of that caucus to present for election to the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 102d Congress the name of the Honorable THOMAS S. FOLEY, a Representative-elect from the State of Washington.

The CLERK. The Clerk now recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS].

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Clerk, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by the unanimous vote of that conference to present for election to the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 102d Congress, the name of the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL, a Representative-elect from the land of Lincoln, the State of Illinois.

The CLERK. The Honorable THOMAS S. FOLEY, a Representative-elect from the State of Washington, and the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL, a Representative-elect from the State of Illinois, have been placed in nomination.

Are there any further nominations?

There being no further nominations, the Clerk will appoint tellers.

The Clerk appoints the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. ROSE]; the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS]; the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER]; and the gentlewoman from Maine [Ms. SNOWE].

The tellers will come forward and take their seats at the desk in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The roll will now be called, and those responding to their names will indicate by surname the nominee of their choice.

The reading clerk will now call the roll.

The tellers having taken their places, the House proceeded to vote for the Speaker.

The following is the result of the vote:

[Roll No. 2]

FOLEY—262

Abercrombie, Ackerman, Alexander, Anderson, Andrews (ME), Andrews (NJ), Andrews (TX), Annunzio, Anthony, Applegate, Aspin, Atkins, AuCoin, Bacchus, Barnard, Beilenson, Bennett, Berman, Bevill, Bilbray, Bonior, Borski, Boucher, Boxer, Brewster, Brooks, Browder, Brown, Bruce, Bryant, Bustamante, Byron, Campbell (CO), Cardin, Carper, Clay, Clement, Coleman (TX), Collins (IL), Collins (MI), Condit, Conyers, Cooper, Costello, Cox (IL), Coyne, Cramer, Darden, de la Garza, DeFazio, DeLauro, Dellums, Derrick, Dicks, Dingell, Dixon, Donnelly, Dooley, Dorgan (ND), Downey, Durbin, Dwyer, Dymally, Early, Eckart, Edwards (CA), Edwards (TX), Engel, English, Erdreich, Espy, Evans, Fascell, Fazio, Feighan, Flake, Foglietta, Ford (MI), Ford (TN), Frank (MA), Frost, Gaydos, Gejdenson, Gephardt, Geren, Gibbons, Glickman, Gonzalez, Gordon, Gray, Hall (OH), Hall (TX), Hamilton, Harris, Hatcher, Hayes (IL), Hayes (LA), Hefner, Hertel, Hoagland, Hochbrueckner, Horn, Hoyer, Hubbard, Huckaby, Hughes, Hutto, Jacobs, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson (SD), Johnston, Jones (GA), Jones (NC), Jontz, Kanjorski, Kaptur, Kennedy, Kennelly, Kildee, Kleczka, Kolter, Kopetski, Kostmayer, LaFalce, Lancaster, Lantos, LaRocco, Laughlin, Lehman (CA), Lehman (FL), Levin (MI), Levine (CA), Lewis (GA), Lipinski, Lloyd, Long, Lowey (NY), Luken, Manton, Markey

Martinez
Matsui
Mavroules
Mazzoli
McCloskey
McCurdy
McDermott
McHugh
McMillen (MD)
McNulty
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moody
Moran
Mrazek
Murtha
Nagle
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nowak
Oakar
Oberstar
Obey
Olin
Ortiz
Orton
Owens (NY)
Owens (UT)
Pallone
Panetta
Parker
Patterson
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pease
Pelosi
Penny
Perkins
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pickle
Poshard
Rahall
Rangel
Ray
Reed
Richardson
Roe
Roemer
Rose
Rostenkowski
Rowland
Roybal
Russo
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Sarpalius
Savage
Sawyer
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schumer
Serrano
Sharp
Sikorski
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter (NY)
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Solarz
Spratt
Staggers
Stallings
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Swett
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Thomas (GA)
Thornton
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Traxler
Udall
Unsoeld
Valentine
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Washington
Waters
Waxman
Weiss
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolpe
Wyden
Yates
Yatron

MICHEL—165

Allard
Archer
Armey
Baker
Ballenger
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bateman
Bentley
Bereuter
Bilirakis
Bliley
Boehlert
Boehner
Broomfield
Bunning
Burton
Callahan
Camp
Campbell (CA)
Chandler
Clinger
Coble
Coleman (MO)
Combest
Conte
Coughlin
Cox (CA)
Crane
Cunningham
Dannemeyer
Davis
DeLay
Dickinson
Doolittle
Dornan (CA)
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards (OK)
Emerson
Fawell
Fields
Fish
Franks (CT)
Gallegly
Gallo
Gekas
Gilchrest
Gilman
Gingrich
Goodling
Goss
Gradison
Grandy
Green
Gunderson
Hammerschmidt
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hefley
Henry
Herger
Hobson
Holloway
Hopkins
Horton
Houghton
Hunter
Hyde
Inhofe
Ireland
James
Johnson (CT)
Kasich
Klug
Kolbe
Kyl
Lagomarsino
Leach
Lent
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lightfoot
Livingston
Lowery (CA)
Machtley
Madigan
Marlenee
Martin
McCandless
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McEwen
McGrath
McMillan (NC)
Meyers
Miller (OH)
Miller (WA)
Molinari
Moorhead
Morella
Morrison
Myers
Nichols
Nussle
Oxley
Packard
Paxon
Petri
Porter
Pursell
Quillen
Ramstad
Ravenel
Regula
Rhodes
Ridge
Riggs
Rinaldo
Ritter
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Santorum
Saxton
Schaefer
Schiff
Schulze
Sensenbrenner
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Skeen
Slaughter (VA)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Solomon
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sundquist
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Upton
Vander Jagt
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Weber
Weldon
Wolf
Wylie
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Foley
Michel

NOT VOTING—1

Murphy

□ 1325

The CLERK. The tellers agree in their tallies that the total number of votes cast is 429, of which the Honorable THOMAS S. FOLEY of Washington has received 262 and the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL of Illinois has received 165, with 2 voting "present."

Therefore, the Honorable THOMAS S. FOLEY of Washington is duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 102d Congress, having received a majority of the votes cast.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, because of airline delays, I was inadvertantly absent for votes No. 1 and 2 earlier today. I ask that it be recorded that, had I been present, I would proudly have voted for THOMAS FOLEY as Speaker.

The CLERK. The Clerk appoints the following committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair: The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT], the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAY], the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER], the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS], the gentleman from Washington [Mr. DICKS], and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MORRISON].

The committee will retire from the Chamber to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair.

□ 1330

The Doorkeeper announced the Speaker-elect of the House of Representatives of the 102d Congress, who was escorted to the chair by the committee of escort.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, and ladies and gentlemen, and sleepy grandchildren too. First, I want to thank my Republican colleagues for according me the high honor to be your leader again in this 102d Congress. Second, a formal warm welcome to the 43 new Members, 18 on our side and 25 on the Democrat side. Collectively you give us a 10-percent infusion of new blood into the House of Representatives, and we are grateful for your presence.

Third, to my colleagues on the Democrat side of the aisle, let me say that during this Congress you Democrats and we Republicans will be carrying out our responsibilities as defenders of our respective political philosophies, and that is as it should be. This is neither the proper time nor the place to develop that particular theme. However, I thought you would want to know that you will be hearing from me about these great differences, maybe as early as later on this afternoon, and yes, for some time to come.

There is a saying attributed to Thomas Jefferson that applies to the task that we will undertake. "He does best in God's great world who does best in his own little world." And this House is a little world in which we have been called upon to do our best.

We come to this House with differing points of view and all shades of political thinking. This is where those clashes of ideas are to be argued and debated openly in an atmosphere of orderliness, decorum, civility, comity and mutual respect for one another. To preside over this body we have a very able and capable man who subscribes to all of these tenets, and who has already proved to be a very fair and impartial speaker.

I would wish that every Member of this House could say as I do, I am personally proud to call TOM FOLEY my good and trusted friend. And I am highly honored, extremely honored, to present him to you as the Speaker of the House of the 102d Congress.

Mr. FOLEY. My colleagues, I am deeply grateful for the opportunity to serve again as Speaker of this House.

My particular gratitude goes in the forefront to BOB MICHEL for his generous remarks. I consider it a great honor and opportunity to serve with the distinguished Republican leader. I have served in my time with distinguished Members of Congress of every political philosophy and position. But in my judgment, no one has brought greater talent, judgment, decency, loyalty, or respect for this House and its traditions than has BOB MICHEL. And if I may, I salute the wisdom of my Republican colleagues in choosing him as their leader.

I look forward to serving with you, BOB, in the coming 2 years. And as a symbol of our friendship and of my respect for you, I am going to return this gavel to you, as long as you promise to keep it off this desk.

I wish, of course, to express my gratitude to many others: to my constituents who have done me the honor of allowing me to serve in the Congress; to my staff; to my friends; and most particularly to my wife of 22 years, Heather, who has been my constant support and my selfless friend.

I have said many times, and I know my colleagues will understand this, that serving as the Speaker of the House of Representatives is the second greatest honor of my political life. The first for each one of us in this House must be the honor of serving the constituents that do us the great honor of allowing us to serve them. And to my constituents of the Fifth District of the State of Washington I express

again my gratitude and thanks for their support and their confidence.

I am mindful as well of my responsibility in this House to undertake to discharge my responsibilities as Speaker with fairness and dignity. I pledge to you to wield this gavel firmly but fairly, in accordance with our established principles, procedures, and precedents.

I also pledge to expedite the business of the House, which is after all the business of the Nation. We convene the 102d Congress in trying times, confronted by difficult—perhaps critical—choices in both domestic and foreign affairs.

In addressing these important questions of economic strength and international stability, I intend to work in every way that I can with all of you; with the President; and with the leadership of the other body. I will pursue cooperation, not conflict; reconciliation not recrimination.

There will be of course, differences. As BOB MICHEL has said so well, this is the place where we must debate those differences, where we must display them and resolve them. But I hope to resolve them with respect, not resentment and retribution.

□ 1340

In all that we undertake, I hope we are guided by Jefferson's dictum that our Government is founded not on the fears and follies of man, but in his reason.

We are fond of calling this the people's body. We reflect in our diversity the great values and variety of our Nation. And it is here that the American people retain their most direct share in their Government.

I believe there is no higher calling than public service and no greater career than to serve in the House of Representatives. No other office offers so many challenges and opportunities. No other profession attracts so many people of talent, skill, and dedication. No other calling offers as many opportunities to improve the circumstances and promote the dignity of our fellow citizens.

In just a few moments I will administer the oath of office to the Members of the 102d Congress. Forty-three Members will take their oath for the first time.

For those of us who have taken it before, it is always a great thrill, a great sense of accomplishment to take the oath of office. But I think we have a sense of how important it is for you, the new Members, as you, perhaps more than the rest of us, are surrounded by your family and your friends as you begin your careers here in the House of Representatives.

I know that we will all undertake this oath with a sense of pride, with the resolve to improve our Nation and protect its institutions, and to fulfill our obligations as Members of the Congress in a way that brings credit to us individually, to our constituencies and to this House; so that, in Daniel Webster's words ascribed above this desk, "We also in our own day and generation may perform something worthy to be remembered."

I am now ready to take the oath of office. I ask the dean of the House of Representatives, the Honorable JAMIE L. WHITTEN, of Mississippi, to administer the oath of office.

Mr. WHITTEN then administered the oath of office to Mr. FOLEY, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. According to the precedent, the Chair will swear in all Members of the House at this time.

If the Members will rise, the Chair will now administer the oath of office.

The Members-elect and Delegates-elect and Resident Commissioner-elect rose, and the Speaker administered the oath of office to them, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman and gentlewomen are now Members of the 102d Congress. Congratulations.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER].

□ 1250

MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have elected as majority leader of the House the gentleman from Missouri, the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT.

The SPEAKER. The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS].

MINORITY LEADER

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that conference to officially notify the House that the gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL, has been selected as minority leader of the House.

MAJORITY WHIP

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the Honorable WILLIAM H. GRAY III, to act as majority whip.

MINORITY WHIP

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that conference to notify the House officially that the Republican Members have elected as our minority whip the gentleman from Georgia, the Honorable NEWT GINGRICH.

ELECTION OF CLERK OF THE HOUSE, SERGEANT AT ARMS, DOORKEEPER, POSTMASTER, AND CHAPLAIN

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 1) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1

Resolved, That Donnald K. Anderson, of the State of California, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Jack Russ, of the State of Maryland, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That James T. Molloy, of the State of New York, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That Robert V. Rota, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives;

That Reverend James David Ford, of the Commonwealth of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment to the resolution, but before offering the amendment, I request that there be a division of the question on the resolution so that we may have a separate vote on the Chaplain.

The SPEAKER, The question will be divided.

The question is on agreeing to that portion of the resolution providing for the election of the Chaplain of the House of Representatives, the Reverend James Ford.

That portion of the resolution was agreed to.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. LEWIS OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the remainder of the

resolution offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. LEWIS of California for the remainder of House Resolution 1: Strike out all after the resolving clause, and insert:

That William R. Pitts, Jr., of the Commonwealth of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

The Walter P. Kennedy, of the State of New Jersey, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That Ronald W. Lasch, of the Commonwealth of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That Jay Pierson, of the State of Maryland, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS].

The amendment in the nature of a substitute for the remainder of the resolution was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the remainder of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER].

The remainder of the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SPEAKER. The Chair will now swear in the officer of the House.

The officers-elect presented themselves at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You are now elected officers of the House of Representatives of the 102d Congress.

NOTIFICATION TO SENATE OF ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 2) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 2

Resolved, That the Senate be informed that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that Thomas S. Foley, a Representative from the State of Washington, has been elected Speaker; and Donnald K. Anderson, a citizen of the State of California, has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Second Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 3) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 3

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has assembled and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO INFORM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER AND THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 4) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 4

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected Thomas S. Foley, a Representative from the State of Washington, Speaker; and Donnald K. Anderson, a citizen of the State of California, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Second Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

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 communication he may be pleased to make.

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.

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.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 5) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 5

Resolved, That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred First Congress, including all applicable provisions of law and concurrent resolutions adopted pursuant thereto which constituted the Rules of the House at the end of the One Hundred First Congress, be, and they are hereby, adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Second Congress, with the following amendments included therein as part thereof, to wit:

(1) In rule I, amend clause 9(a) by adding at the end the following: "Any such telecommunications function shall be subject to rules and regulations issued by the Speaker.".

(2) In rule X, amend clause 1(e)(1) by striking "One Hundred First Congress" in both instances and inserting "One Hundred Second Congress".

(3) In rule X, amend clause 1(q) by repealing paragraph (2) and redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively.

(4) In rule X, amend clause 1(t) by striking "title I of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978" and inserting "titles I and V of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 and sections 7342, 7351, and 7353 of title 5, United States Code".

(5) In rule XI, amend clause 2(a) by striking "the Congress convenes" and inserting "the committee is elected".

(6) In rule XI, amend clause 2(d) to read as follows:

"Vice chairman or ranking majority Member to preside in absence of chairman

"(d) The member of the majority party on any standing committee or subcommittee thereof ranking immediately after the chairman shall be vice chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be, and shall preside at any meeting during the temporary absence of the chairman. If the chairman and vice chairman of the committee or subcommittee are not present at any meeting of the committee or subcommittee, the ranking member of the majority party who is present shall preside at that meeting.".

(7) In rule XI, amend clause 2(e)(6) by—

(A) striking the second parenthetical; and

(B) striking out the period at the end of the first sentence and everything in the second sentence preceding the colon and inserting the following: ", or as provided by section 305(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 in the case of a concurrent resolution on the budget".

(8) In rule XII, amend the title to read as follows:

"Resident Commissioner and Delegates"

(9) In rule XVI, amend clause 4 by striking the last two sentences and inserting the following: "It shall be in order at any time during a day for the Speaker, in his discretion, to entertain motions that (1) the Speaker be authorized to declare a recess; and (2) when the House adjourns it stand adjourned to a day and time certain. Either motion shall be of equal privilege with the motion to adjourn provided for in this clause and shall be determined without debate.".

(10) In rule XXI, add at the end the following new clause:

"8. It shall not be in order to consider a bill, joint resolution, or conference report providing, increasing, or decreasing receipts or direct spending (as defined in section 250(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985), unless the conference report or bill or joint resolution as reported contains the following statement of law: "The applicable cost estimate of this Act for all purposes of sections 252 and 253 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be as follows: .". The blank shall be filled with a cost estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office (prepared in consultation with the Joint Committee on Taxation where appropriate pursuant to section 201(g) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974). The cost estimate shall be in writing and shall be signed, and shall contain an estimate of the amount of the change in outlays or receipts, as the case may be, in each fiscal year through fiscal year 1995, resulting from the conference report or bill or joint resolution as reported.".

(11) In rule XXIII, amend clause 2 by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(c) In the Committee of the Whole, the Chairman may, in his discretion, reduce to not less than five minutes the period of time within which a rollcall vote by electronic device may be taken without any intervening business or debate on any or all pending amendments after the vote has been taken on the first pending amendment.".

(12) In rule XXIV, amend the third proviso of the fifth sentence of clause 7 by—

(A) striking out "during any one session of Congress" and inserting "during any one session of a Congress"; and

(B) striking out "at the next session of Congress" and inserting "at the next session of that Congress".

(13) In rule XXVII, amend the following by—

(A) deleting clause 2;

(B) striking "or has been seconded pursuant to clause 2 of this rule" in clause 3;

(C) striking the third sentence in the third undesignated paragraph of clause 4 and inserting: "If the motion prevails to discharge the Committee on Rules from any resolution pending before the committee, the House shall immediately consider such resolution, the Speaker not entertaining any dilatory motion except one motion to adjourn, and, if such resolution is adopted, the House shall immediately proceed to its execution."; and

(D) renumbering clause 3 as clause 2 and clause 4 as clause 3.

(14) In rule XLV, amend the following by—

(A) striking "On or after January 3, 1978, no" in clause 1 and inserting "No";

(B) redesignating clause 3 as clause 4; and

(C) inserting after clause 2 the following new clause:

"3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this rule, if an amount from the Official Expenses Allowance of a Member is paid into the House Recording Studio revolving fund for telecommunications satellite services, the Member may accept reimbursement from non-political entities in that amount for transmission to the Clerk of the House of Representatives for credit to the Official Expenses Allowance.".

(15) In rule XLVI, amend the following by—

(A) deleting clause 2 and by redesignating clauses 3 and 4 as clauses 2 and 3, respectively;

(B) amending clause 2 (as redesignated) to read as follows:

"2. A Member shall, before making any mass mailing, submit a sample or description of the mail matter involved to the House Commission on Congressional Mailing Standards for an advisory opinion as to whether such proposed mailing is in compliance with applicable provisions of law, rule, or regulation.";

(C) adding a new clause 4 to read as follows:

"4. A Member may not send any mass mailing outside the congressional district of the Member, except that—

"(a) a Member may send mass mailings to any area in a county, if any part of the county adjoins or is inside the congressional district of the Member; and

"(b) in the case of redistricting, on and after the date referred to in section 3210(d)(1)(B) of title 39, United States Code, a Member may send mass mailings to the additional area described in that section.";

(D) striking "mailed" in clause 6 and inserting "postmarked" and inserting after the period the following: "If mail matter is of a type which is not customarily postmarked, the date on which such matter would have been postmarked if it were of a type customarily postmarked shall apply."; and

(E) amending clause 7 to read as follows:

"7. For purposes of this rule—

"(a) the term 'mass mailing' means, with respect to a session in Congress, any mailing of newsletter or other pieces of mail with substantially identical content (whether such mail is deposited singly or in bulk, or at the same time or different times), totaling more than 500 pieces in that session, except that such term does not include any mailing—

"(1) of matter in direct response to a communication from a person to whom the matter is mailed;

"(2) from a Member to other Members of Congress, or to Federal, State, or local government officials; or

"(3) of a news release to the communications media."

"(b) The term 'Member' means any Member of the House of Representatives, a Delegate to the House of Representative, or the Resident Commissioner in the House of Representatives.

"(c) The term 'Members of Congress' means Senators and Representatives in, and Delegates and Resident Commissioners to, the Congress.".

(16) In rule XLVII, amend clause 2 as follows:

(A) by striking "affilate with or be employed" in paragraph (1) and inserting "receive compensation for affiliating with or being employed";

(B) by striking "to provide professional services which involves" in paragraph (1) and inserting "which provides professional services involving";

(C) by striking "for compensation" in paragraph (1);

(D) by striking "practice" in paragraph (3) and inserting "receive compensation for practicing"; and

(E) by striking "for compensation" in paragraph (3).

(17) In rule XLVII, amended clause 3(e) as follows:

(A) by inserting after "Member," the first place it appears the following: "officer or employee,";

(B) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows: "(1) the salary of such individual as a Member, officer or employee;"

(C) by striking "Member" the first place it appears in paragraph (2) and inserting "individual" and by inserting after "Member," the second place it appears the following: "officer or employee,";

(D) by striking "Member" the first place it appears in paragraph (3) and inserting the following: "Member, officer or employee", and by striking "Member" the second place it appears and inserting "such individual"; and

(E) by striking "Member" the first place it appears in paragraph (4) and inserting the following: "Member" in the three subsequent places it appears and inserting "individual".

(18) In rule XLVIII, amended the following by—

(A) striking ", exclusive of service by any Member during the Ninety-fifth Congress" in clause 1(c);

(B) striking "the Ninety-seventh Congress and each Congress thereafter" in clause 1(c) and inserting "each Congress"; and

(C) striking "beginning after September 30, 1978" in clause 9.

(21) Add a new rule LI to read as follows:

"RULE LI.

"EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES.

"1. The provisions of the Fair Employment Practice Resolution, House Resolution 558 of the 100th Congress, are applicable to Members, officers, employees and employment positions of the House.

"2. The Committee on House Administration shall have authority to issue rules and regulations applying the rights and protections of the Fair Labor Standards Act in the House, including, but not limited to, determination of exemption categories, premitting the use of compensatory time as compensation under the maximum work week provisions of the Act, describing the record keeping requirements and providing that such record keeping provisions do not apply with respect to employees exempted pursuant to the Committee's Rules and Regulations.".

Mr. GEPHARDT (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON], for the purposes of debate only, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEPHARDT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SOLOMON. I ask the majority leader, and I cleared this with the minority leader, due to the vast number of speakers on this side of the aisle, and due to the importance of these rule changes, I ask unanimous consent that the debate time be extended from 1 hour to 1½ hours. We would like more than the limit of the unanimous-consent request, and we would appreciate the indulgence of the majority leader in granting that unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I object to the unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's objection is heard.

□ 1400

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 11 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FROST].

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 5 contains changes to the rules of the House of Representatives recommended for inclusion in the rules of the House for the 102d Congress. For the most part, the package contains amendments to the rules of the 101st Congress which are technical, clarifying, and confronting in nature or which eliminate obsolete provisions. Two of the recommended amendments, however, substantially affect the operations of the House. Those amendments will be explained in some detail in my statement and at this time I would like to take a few minutes to briefly summarize the recommended changes to the rules of the House.

Mr. Speaker, currently, clause 9(a) of rule I grants the Speaker the authority to direct and control closed circuit telecommunications systems within the House. The first amendment simply clarifies that the Speaker is empowered to issue rules and regulations affecting any telecommunications within the House.

The second amendment provides a waiver of the service limitation restrictions for service on the Committee on the Budget for those minority Members elected to the committee as the ranking minority member. This waiver was included in rule X in the 101st Congress and was, when first adopted, only applicable to the 101st Congress. This amendment extends the waiver through the 102d Congress.

The third amendment deletes an obsolete grant of authority to the Committee on Rules found in clause 1(q) of rule X. Prior to the adoption of the 1985 Gramm-Rudman-Hollings amendments to the Congressional Budget Act, authorizing legislation was required to be reported by May 15 of the year preceding the start of the fiscal year in which such authorizing legislation becomes effective. Rule X granted the Committee on Rules the authority to waive that provision of the Budget Act in those cases in which committees did not meet the May 15 deadline. However, the 1985 amendments deleted this provision and this amendment strikes this obsolete grant of authority.

The Ethics in Government Act, enacted during the 101st Congress, granted additional authority to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct in order that it might carry out its responsibility to issue regulations and implement certain Government ethics laws as they apply to Members, officers, and employees of the House of Representatives. The fourth amendment merely expands the jurisdictional grant of authority in the rules of the House to reflect the committee's additional responsibilities under the act.

Mr. Speaker, the fifth amendment alters clause 2(a) of rule XI to give the standing committees of the House adequate time to organize the beginning of a Congress. The current rule requires committees of the House print their rules in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD within 30 days after the Congress convenes. The amendment provides that the rules shall be printed within 30 days after the committee has been elected by the House.

The sixth amendment is a straightforward amendment which specifically provides that the ranking majority Member of each committee and subcommittee shall be designated as the vice-chairman of that committee or subcommittee.

The seventh amendment amends clause 2(l)(6) of rule XI in two respects. In the first instance, the amendment deletes duplicative and conflicting provisions contained in that clause to clarify that legislation is not eligible for consideration until after it has been available for 3 days. In the second instance, the amendment provides that the layover requirements for a budget resolution shall conform with the requirements of section 305(a)(1) of the Budget Act.

The eighth amendment is a technical change to the title of rule XII to reflect the current membership in the House of the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico and all Delegates.

The ninth amendment would allow the Speaker, in his discretion to recognize Members for a privileged motion which, if agreed to, would authorize the Speaker to declare a recess, either to a time certain or subject to the call of the Chair. Under the current rules, in order for the House to recess, it is necessary to obtain unanimous consent or the House must agree to a rule reported from the Committee on Rules providing for such a recess.

The 10th amendment is a matter of some substance. Mr. Speaker, this amendment would enhance informed and deliberate fiscal decisions by the Congress by incorporating a statutory statement of cost, provided by the Congressional Budget Office, into spending our revenue bills. Under the budget reform measures enacted at the end of the 101st Congress as part of the reconciliation package, it is imperative that Congress know the cost of legislation because, under the new pay-as-you-go procedure, a sequestration on all nonexempt entitlement programs is required to offset deficit increases caused by new entitlement and revenue legislation.

This amendment to rule XXI would require reported bills and conference reports to contain a statement of law codifying the CBO cost estimate for such bills and conference reports, through fiscal year 1995, for the purposes of pay-as-you-go sequestration. This statement of law will also ensure that the same CBO estimate is used for calculating the cost of legislation for purposes of any end-of-the-session sequestration applying to direct spending. A point of order would lie against a bill or conference report in violation of this requirement.

It is the opinion of the Democratic caucus that CBO cost estimates most accurately reflect the will of Congress and ensures that the scoring of these measures will be performed by an agency without any policy interests in the legislation which it is evaluating. The rule also ensures that Members will know when they vote on entitlement and revenue legislation whether enactment of such legislation may result in a sequester of all nonexempt direct spending programs, including Medicare.

In order to facilitate the business of the House, the 11th amendment would permit the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to cluster votes in those instances in which a series of votes may take place in the Committee. In other words, the Chair would be permitted, in his discretion, to reduce the time on all votes subsequent to a 15-minute vote to 5 minutes so long as no other business intervenes between votes.

The 12th amendment is a technical amendment which clarifies that the alphabetical call of the committees under Calendar Wednesday shall begin anew with each session of a Congress as well as at the beginning of a Congress.

The 13th amendment amends rule XXVII in two respects. In the first instance, the amendments strikes the provisions in current House rules which requires a vote on ordering seconds on motions to suspend the rules. In the second instance, the amendment amends the discharge rule to clarify that resolutions discharged from the Committee on Rules are to be considered in the House in a manner similar to the consideration of bills discharged from other committees of the House.

Mr. Speaker, at the present time, all expenses associated with the use of the House Recording Studio and the electronic transmission of recording sessions are charged against the official expenses allowance of a Member. However, in some instances, the transmission costs are more properly attributed to the nonpolitical organization receiving the transmission. The 14th amendment would allow a Member, in those instances, to receive reimbursement and to restore his expense allowance in the exact amount of the transmission cost charged against the official expense allowance. Absent this amendment to rule XLV, it is possible that the receipt by a Member for reimbursement for expenses associated with

an official communication is susceptible to characterization of the gift rule.

The 15th amendment conforms the limitations on the use of the frank in the current House rules with the additional restrictions on franking and mass mailings included in the legislative branch appropriations for fiscal years 1990 and 1991. The amendment strikes the annual limitation in the House Rule on postal patron mailings, requires that any mass mailing be submitted for prior approval to the Franking Commission, provides restrictions on mass mailings outside a Member's congressional district, requires that mass mailings must be postmarked no later than 60 days prior to an election, and adds the new statutory definition of mass mailing to the rule.

The 16th and 17th amendments in House Resolution 5 are technical and clarifying amendments which bring the Rules of the House into conformity with the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, as amended. Amendment No. 16 makes several grammatical changes to clarify that the ban on affiliation with a firm applies only if compensation is received and only to affiliation or employment with a professional services firm. Amendment No. 17 conforms the definition of the applicability of outside earned income in the Rules of the House to include appropriate references to officers and employees of the House.

Amendment No. 18 strikes several obsolete transition provisions in the House Rules relating to unofficial office accounts and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

The final amendment contained in House Resolution 5, Mr. Speaker, relates to a matter of great importance to the operation of the House of Representatives. Amendment No. 19 creates a new House rule LI which codifies the provisions of the Fair Employment Practices resolution first passed by the House in the 100th Congress and also authorizes the Committee on House Administration to issue rules and regulations to clarify and reconcile the application of the rights and protections of the Fair Labor Standards Act with other House policies and disbursing practices.

Paragraph 1 of the amendment, which makes permanent the Fair Employment Practices resolution, prohibits discrimination in employment actions and provides that the Office of Fair Employment Practices can adjudicate any complaints brought under the rule.

Paragraph 2 of the new rule grants the Committee on House Administration the authority to issue rules and regulations relating to the application of the minimum wage law in the House of Representatives. The rule specifically provides the committee with the authority to issue rules and regulations which would classify House employees as exempt and nonexempt for purposes of the Fair Labor Standards Act; to provide a means for compensatory time off in lieu of cash payments for work in excess of 40 hours a week for nonexempt employees; and to issue rules which will eliminate unnecessary recordkeeping for exempt employees.

Mr. Speaker, that concludes my explanation of the recommended amendments to the Rules of the House for the 102d Congress embodied in House Resolution 5.

□ 1410

Mr. SOLOMON. I thank the gentleman for yielding the time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, the distinguished historian George Galloway, in his "History of the U.S. House of Representatives," tells us, and I quote:

> The customary practice in post bellum days, when a new House met, was to proceed under general parliamentary law, often for several days, with unlimited debate, until a satisfactory revision of former rules had been effected.

Mr. Speaker, in recent times, this practice of open debate and amendment of the proposed set of House rules has been abandoned in favor of this abbreviated, 1-hour of debate with virtually no opportunity for amendment from either side of the aisle.

That tells us a lot, Mr. Speaker, of what has been happening to this House. The important rules of procedure which will guide our committees and subcommittees and this House in their crucial legislative deliberations over the next 2 years have been really relegated to a pro forma exercise.

But today, there is no longer an opportunity for Members to fully participate in offering amendments to reform this House as it should be reformed. If ever there has been a time when we should undergo a thorough debate and revision of our rules, this is it, now, today.

Victorious candidates usually come away from elections claiming a mandate. Well, if there is one mandate the American people handed us last November 6, it was this: "Clean up your act, Congress, clean up your act. House of Representatives: no more business as usual."

Some of my friends on the other side of the aisle like to crow that the President's approval rating has slipped to 52 percent, even though that is greater that at any time since John F. Kennedy was President. But do not crow too loudly, my colleagues. The approval rating of this Congress has fallen to a measley 23 percent, according to an ABC News election day survey. Remember that? Let me repeat: Only 23 percent of the American people approve of the way this Congress conducts its business. Is that anything to be proud of? I should hope not.

And yet, Mr. Speaker, just look at what the Democrat caucus serves up on opening day in the way of House rules changes. Take a hard look at your Democrat caucus resolution of House rule changes. Instead of toughening up the budget enforcement, they are already going back on last year's budget summit agreements.

Pay-as-you-go enforcement provisions, remember that? Remember all the talk about that on that side of the aisle? By substituting the Congressional Budget Office cost estimates in bills for session-end Office of Management and budget scorekeeping, you are opening the way for all kinds of games and abuses. The American people do not want that. Instead of the highly touted system of pay-as-you-go, you have turned this whole budget process back to play-as-you-go, or something else, the same old system that got us into the irresponsible fiscal mess we are in today. And to the American people, that is called pay-through-the-nose, and they are sick of it, gentlemen. The truth is, the Democrat caucus broke faith with the American people before the ink was even dry on the so-called deficit reduction budget agreement. You ought to listen to this upstairs in the Press Gallery: A plan that cemented into law a $165 billion tax increase on the American people conveniently left the door open for the Democrat caucus to weasel out of any meaningful spending cuts.

Mr. Speaker, I am embarrassed. I am embarrassed for your Democratic Party. I am embarrassed for the American people.

What other goodies have you Democrats slipped into this package? Well, for one you want to give the House Administration Committee authority to completely exempt the House, listen to this, from the Fair Labor Standards Act. How is that for fairness to American workers?

And speaking of fairness and openness, your Democratic rules would also make it possible for Members to reimburse their official accounts from undisclosed sources for TV satellite transmission. And you have changed the discharge rule so that you can completely alter the procedures for considering discharged bills and thereby thwart the original intent of the signers of the discharge petition.

Score another one for Democrat fairness.

Mr. Speaker, what we Republicans are proposing as an alternative to your House deform package is a 36-point program for genuine and thorough House reform. We call our package a Republican reform manifesto for a new House revolution.

First of all, and listen to this, tell me if you disagree with any of this: We would mandate reporting of a cam-

paign reform bill, forcing a vote on this issue that the House has ignored for too many years. We would strengthen our committee system by requiring the realignment of committee jurisdictions along more functional and rational lines, reducing the number of subcommittees—we have way too many—abolishing proxy voting and one-third quorums, which lead to all kinds of abuses. We would require committees to adopt and implement oversight agendas and we would abolish the joint bill referrals that are tying this House in knots.

We would also bring about real budget reform, including, and listen to this, rescission authority for the President of the United States over unauthorized appropriations, making it harder to waive the Budget Act, something you did, you Democrats, 56 percent of the time last year on bills brought before this House. You waived the Budget Act and you waived Gramm-Rudman.

In addition, we would place strict limits on the use of omnibus continuing resolutions. We prohibit extraneous matters in reconciliation bills, something else that gets us in trouble all the time, and we mandate a study and recommendations on a biennial budget appropriations process.

Is this not what you want as well as us?

Finally, Mr. Speaker, our reform package gets at some of the gross procedural abuses which have been inflicted on members of both parties in recent years.

Today's gag rule is but a taste of what we are in for in the coming year. In the last Congress, 55 percent of all bills brought under rules were considered under a restrictive amendment process, 55 percent; compared to 14 years ago when it was only 15 percent. The press ought to take notice of that. Mr. Speaker, that is an insult to Members on both sides of this aisle. But more tragically, by prohibiting Members on both sides of the aisle from offering amendments you are disenfranchising the millions of Americans that we represent.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, the American people want and they expect better of us. Your package of rules gives them worse; our package would give them a House that works, for each of you and each of the American people that we represent.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, as I mentioned at the outset, it is outrageously arrogant to bring a resolution containing sweeping rules changes to this floor and be limited to only 1 hour of debate, particularly when the new rules completely unravel the Deficit Reduction Act that took months and months and months to accomplish.

But the time has come for you to be counted. Will this House vote yes to change the rules, thereby reaffirming the $165 billion tax increase on the American people last year? But at the same time, today, you are removing the one major enforcement procedure that controls spending in the Deficit Reduction Act. Or will you vote "no" with us to higher taxes? "No" to more taxes that are not tied to spending reductions and controls? That is what we are voting on here today. To all of you Democrats who were gagged and disenfranchised by closed rules, to all of you Democrats who were forced time and again to waive the Budget Act, thereby causing this disastrous fiscal mess we are in today, I say to you, gagged and disenfranchised Democrats, now is your chance to stand up and be counted, to show what you are made of, to have the guts to say on the floor of this House what your constituents are saying back home, "Enough is enough is enough. The American people want those deficits stopped. We want them stopped today, now."

Members of this House, with just a little spunk, with just a little backbone, we can do what is right for America by voting down the previous question. I urge a "no" vote and reserve the balance of my time.

H. RES. 5

(Providing for the Adoption of the Rules of the House)

An amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. MICHEL of Illinois.

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred First Congress, including all applicable provisions of law and concurrent resolutions adopted pursuant thereto which constituted the rules of the House at the end of the One Hundred First Congress, be, and they are hereby, adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Second Congress, with the following amendments included as part thereof:

"CAMPAIGN REFORM"

"(1)(a) The Committee on House Administration is directed to report to the House no later than June 30, 1991, legislation to reform Federal election law and campaign practices.

"(b) Not later than July 31, 1991, all other committees to which such bill may have been referred shall report such bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any committee which has not reported as directed by such date shall be deemed to be discharged from the further consideration of such bill.

"(c) Not later than ten legislative days after the July 31, 1991, reporting deadline, the Committee on Rules shall report a resolution providing for the consideration of such campaign reform bill under an open amendment process. If such a resolution is not reported by such date, it shall be in order on any day thereafter for any Member to move that the House resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, said bill shall be debatable for not to exceed four hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration, and shall then be considered for amendment under the five-mninute rule.".

"REALIGNMENT OF COMMITTEE JURISDICTIONS

"(2) The Committee on Rules is directed to conduct a thorough and complete study with respect to the operation of House Rule X, 'Establishment and Jurisdiction of Standing Committees,' with a view to realigning the jurisdictions of House committees along more functional and rational lines in order to eliminate the duplication, overlap, and inefficiencies associated with the present committee system. The Committee shall report its findings and recommendations for change to the House no later than December 31, 1991.".

"VETO MESSAGES

"(3) In rule I, clause 5 is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

"(c) He shall, immediately after the reading of a veto message from the President, and without intervening motion or business, state the question on reconsideration of the vetoed measure, and no motion shall have precedence over a demand for the previous question on such question except one motion to postpone the vote on reconsideration to a date certain which shall not be later than the tenth legislative day thereafter.".

"BROADCAST COVERAGE

"(4) In rule I, clause 9(b)(1) is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: 'He shall provide for the visual coverage of the proceedings of the House on a uniform basis throughout each day's session, and any such coverage may include periodic views of the entire Chamber provided that it is uniform throughout the day and does not detract from the visual coverage of any person who is speaking.'".

"HOUSE SCHEDULING REFORM

"(5) In rule I, add the following new clause:

"11. (a) At the beginning of each session of the Congress the Speaker shall, after consultation with the minority leader and the chairmen of the committees of the House, announce a legislative program for the session which shall include: (1) target dates for the consideration of specified major budgetary, authorization and appropriations bills; (2) an indication of those weeks during which the House will be in session (which, unless otherwise indicated, shall be assumed to be full, five-day work weeks for the conduct of committee and House floor business); (3) those weeks set aside for district work periods (which shall be scheduled at periodic intervals), holidays, and other recesses; and (4) the target date for the adjournment of that session.

"(b) The Speaker shall ensure that the minority leader is fully consulted in developing the legislative program for the House each week.".

"OVERSIGHT REFORM

"(6)(a) In rule X, clause 2 is amended by adding the following new paragraphs:

"(b)(1) Not later than March 1 in the first session of a Congress each standing committee of the House shall, in a meeting which is open to the public and with a quorum present, adopt and submit to the Committee on House Administration its oversight plans for that Congress. In developing such plans each committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible—

"(A) consult with other committees of the House which have jurisdiction over the same or related laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdiction with the objective of assuring that such laws, programs, or agencies are reviewed in the same Congress and that there is maximum coordination between such com-

mittees in the conduct of such reviews; and such plans shall include an explanation of what steps have been and will be taken to assure such coordination and cooperation;

"(B) give priority consideration to including in its plans the review of those laws, programs, or agencies operating under permanent budget authority or permanent statutory authority; and

"(C) have a view toward insuring that all significant laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdiction are subject to review at least once every ten years.

"(2) It shall not be in order to consider any committee expense resolution, or any amendment thereto, pursuant to clause 5 of Rule XI for any committee which has not submitted its oversight plans as required by this paragraph.

"(3) Not later than March 15 in the first session of a Congress, after consultation with the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader, the Committee on House Administration shall report to the House the oversight plans submitted by each committee together with any recommendations which it, or the House leadership group referred to above, may make to assure the most effective coordination of such plans and otherwise achieve the objectives of this clause.

"(e) The Speaker, with the approval of the House, may appoint special ad hoc oversight committees for the purpose of reviewing specific matters within the jurisdiction of two or more standing committees.".

"(b) In rule XI, clause 1(d) is amended to read as follows:

"(d)(1) Each committee shall submit to the House not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, a report on the activities of that committee under this rule and Rule X during the Congress ending on January 3 of such year.

"(2) Such report shall include separate sections summarizing the legislative and oversight activities of that committee during that Congress.

"(3) The oversight section of such report shall include a summary of the oversight plans submitted by the committee pursuant to clause 2(c) of Rule X, a summary of the actions taken and recommendations made with respect to each such plan, and a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by that committee, and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon.".

"MULTIPLE REFERRAL OF LEGISLATION

"(7) In rule X, clause 5(c) is amended to read as follows:

"(c) In carrying out paragraphs (a) and (b) with respect to any matter, the Speaker shall initially refer the matter to one committee which he shall designate as the committee of principal jurisdiction; but, he may also refer the matter to one or more additional committees, for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations), either on its initial referral or after the matter has been reported by the committee of principal jurisdiction; or refer portions of the matter to one or more additional committees (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) for the exclusive consideration of such portion or portions; or refer the matter to a special ad hoc committee appointed by the Speaker, with the approval of the House, from the members of the committees having legislative jurisdiction, for the specific purpose of considering that matter and reporting to the House thereon; or make such other privisions as may be considered appropriate.".

"COMMITTEE ELECTIONS AND ORGANIZATION

"(8) In rule X, clause 6(a)(1), the first sentence is amended to read as follows: "The standing committees specified in clause 1 shall be elected by the House within seven legislative days after the commencement of each Congress, from nominations submitted by the respective party caucuses, and said committees shall hold their organizational meetings not later than three legislative days after their election.".

"COMMITTEE RATIOS

"(9)(a) In rule X, clause 6(a) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(3) The membership of each committee (and each subcommittee, task force, or other subunit thereof), shall reflect the ratio of majority to minority party Members of the House at the beginning of the Congress. This subparagraph shall not apply to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct which shall be constituted as provided for in subparagraph (2). For the purposes of this clause, the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico and the Delegates to the House shall not be counted in determining the party ratio of the House.".

"(b) In rule X, clause 6(f) is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following: "The membership of each such select committee (and of any subcommittee, task force or subunit thereof), and of each such conference committee, shall reflect the ratio of the majority to minority party Members of the House at the time of its appointment.".

"SUBCOMMITTEE LIMITS

"(10) In rule X, clause 6(d) is amended to read as follows:

"(d)(1) Each standing committee of the House (except the Committee on the Budget) that has more than twenty members, shall establish at least four subcommittees; but, in no event shall any standing committee (except the Committee on Appropriations) establish more than six subcommittees.

"(2) No Member may serve at any one time as a member of more than four subcommittees of committees of the House.

"(3) For the purposes of this paragraph, the term 'subcommittee' includes any panel, task force, special subcommittee, or any subunit of a standing committee, or any select committee, which is established for a period of longer than six months in any Congress.".

"PROXY VOTING BAN

"(11) In rule XI, clause 2(f) is amended to read as follows:

"(f) No vote by any member of any committee or subcommittee with respect to any measure or matter may be cast by proxy.".

"OPEN MEETINGS

"(12) In rule XI, clause 2(g)(1) is amended by striking the colon in the first sentence and all that follows in paragraph one and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House, or involves committee personnel matters.".

"MAJORITY QUORUMS

"(13) In rule XI, clause 2(h)(2) is amended to read as follow:

"(2) A majority of the members of each committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business, including the markup of legislation.".

"REPORT ACCOUNTABILITY

"(14) In rule XI, clause 2(l)(2)(B) is amended to read as follows:

"(B) With respect to each rollcall vote on a motion to report any bill or resolution of a public character, the total number of votes cast for and against reporting, and the names of those members voting for and against, shall be included in the committee report on the measure.". "In Rule XI, clause 2(l)(2) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(C) With respect to each nonrecord vote on a motion to report any bill or resolution of a public character, the names of those members of the committee actually present at the time bill or resolution is ordered reported shall be included in the committee report.".

"COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS

"(15) In rule XI, clause 2(l) is amended by inserting after subparagraph (5) the following new subparagraph, and by redesignating existing subparagraphs accordingly:

"(6)(A) Any committee or subcommittee print, document, or other material, other than reports subject to the preceding provisions of this clause, prepared for public distribution, shall either be approved by the committee or subcommittee prior to such public distribution, and opportunity shall be afforded for the inclusion of supplemental, minority, or additional views in accordance with the provisions of subparagraph (5), of such print, document, or other material shall contain on its cover the following disclaimer in bold face type:

'This material has not been officially approved by the committee [or subcommittee, as the case may be] on [name of committee or subcommittee] and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its members.'

and any such print, document, or other material not approved by the committee or subcommittee may not include the names of its members, other than the name of the committee or subcommittee chairman releasing the document, but shall be made available to all of the members of the committee not less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays) prior to its being made public.

"(B) The provisions of this subparagraph do not apply to prints of bills or resolutions, summaries thereof, or prints containing the names of committee or subcommittee members, staff, or other factual information regarding the committee or its subcommittees, their jurisdictions or rules, or any matters pending before such committee or its subcommittees, provided that such documents do not also contain opinions, views, findings or recommendations.

"(C) Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to authorize any subcommittee or chairman thereof to issue any print, document or other material not otherwise authorized by the rules of the committee.".

"OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL REPORTING

"(16) In rule XI, clause 2(n)(1)(B) is amended by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: 'All such individual reports shall also include a summary of all official meetings, interviews, inspection tours or other functions in which the individual participated, by country and date.'".

"SAME DAY CONSIDERATION OF RULES COMMITTEE REPORTS

"(17) In rule XI, the first sentence of clause 4(b) is amended by substituting the following for the matter in parentheses: '(except that it shall not be called up for consideration on

the same calendar day, nor on the subsequent calendar day of the same legislative day, that it is presented to the House, unless so determined by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members voting, but this provision shall not apply during the last three days of the session)'".

"PERMITTING INSTRUCTIONS IN MOTIONS TO RECOMMIT

"(18) In rule XI, the second sentence in clause 4(b) is amended by substituting the following for the final clause: 'nor shall it report any rule or order which would prevent the motion to recommit from being made as provided in clause 4 of Rule XVI, including a motion with amendatory instructions (except in the case of a Senate measure for which the language of a House-passed measure has been substituted).'".

"RESTRICTIVE RULE LIMITATION

"(19) In rule XI, clause 4 is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

"(e) It shall not be in order to consider any resolution reported from the Committee on Rules providing for the consideration of any bill or resolution otherwise subject to amendment under House rules if that resolution limits the right of Members to offer germane amendments to such bill or resolution unless the chairman of the Committee on Rules has orally announced in the House, at least four legislative days prior to the scheduled consideration of such matter by the Committee on Rules, that less than an open amendment process might be recommended by the Committee for the consideration of such bill or resolution.".

"LIMITATION ON SELF-EXECUTING RULES

"(20) In rule XI, clause 4 is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

"(f) It shall not be in order to consider any order of business resolution reported from the Committee on Rules which provides that, upon the adoption of such resolution, the House shall be considered to have automatically adopted a motion, amendment, or resolution, or to have passed a bill, joint resolution, or conference report thereon, unless the consideration of such order of business resolution is agreed to by not less than two-thirds of the members voting, and the yeas and nays shall be considered as ordered when the Speaker puts the question on consideration.".

"BUDGET WAIVER LIMITATION

"(21) In rule XI, clause 4 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(g)(1) It shall not be in order to consider any resolution reported from the Committee on Rules for the consideration of any measure which waives any specified provisions of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, unless the report accompanying such resolution includes an explanation of, and justification for, any such waiver, an estimated cost of the provisions to which the waiver applies, and a summary or text of any written comments on the waiver received by the committee from the Committee on the Budget.

"(2) It shall be in order after the previous question has been ordered on any such resolution, to offer motions proposing to strike one or more such waivers from the resolution, and each such motion shall be decided without debate and shall require for adoption the requisite number of affirmative votes as required by the Budget Act or the rules of the House. After disposition of any and all such motions, the House shall proceed to an immediate vote on adoption of the resolutions.

"(3) It shall not be in order to consider a resolution which waives all House rules except by a vote of two-thirds of those Members voting.".

"COMMITTEE STAFFING

"(22) In rule XI, clause 5 is amended by inserting the following new paragraph (a), and by redesignating existing paragraphs accordingly:

"(a)(1) It shall not be in order to consider any primary expense resolution until the Committee on House Administration has reported, and the House has adopted, a resolution establishing an overall ceiling for House committee staff personnel for that year, and any such resolution shall be privileged.

"(2) In developing any primary expense resolution, the Committee on House Administration shall specify in the resolution the number of staff positions authorized by the resolution. The committee shall verify in the report accompanying any such primary expense resolution that the number of staff positions authorized by such resolution is in conformity with the overall ceiling on such positions established by the House.

"(3) In no event shall the total number of additional staff positions authorized by all such primary expense resolutions, taken together with the number of staff positions authorized by clause 6 of this rule (providing for professional and clerical staff), exceed the ceiling established by the House for that year.

"(4) In allocating staff positions pursuant to the overall ceiling established by the House, the committee shall take into account the past and anticipated legislative and oversight activities of each committee.

"(5) In any supplemental expense resolution, and in any amendment thereto, the committee shall specify the number of additional staff positions, if any, authorized by such resolution, and shall indicate in the report accompanying any such resolution whether the additional staff positions are in conformity with or exceed the overall ceiling established by the House.

"(6) It shall not be in order to consider any supplemental expense resolution, or any amendment thereto, authorizing additional staff positions in excess of the overall ceiling established by the House except by a vote of two-thirds of the Members voting, a quorum being present.

"(7) It shall not be in order to consider any primary or supplemental expense resolution for one or more committees unless the report on such resolution includes a statement verifying that each such committee has adopted and compiled with a committee rule entitling the minority party on such committee, upon the request of a majority of such minority, to not less than one-third of the funds provided for committee staff pursuant to each primary or supplemental expense resolution.

"(8) For the purposes of the One Hundred Second Congress, the overall ceiling for committee staff in a resolution reported by the committee pursuant to subparagraph (1), or contained in any amendment thereto, shall not exceed 90 percentum of the total committee staff personnel employed at the end of the One Hundred First Congress.".

"COMMEMORATIVE CALENDAR

"(23) In rule XIII, insert the following new clause 6 and redesignate succeeding clauses accordingly:

"6. There shall also be a Commemorative Calendar to be comprised of unreported bills and resolutions respecting commemorative holidays and celebrations referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and requested by the chairman and ranking minority member of such committee, in writing, to be placed thereon. On the first and third Tuesdays of each month, after the disposal of such business on the Speaker's table as requires reference only and resolutions called on the Private Calendar, the Speaker shall direct the Clerk to call the bills and resolutions on the Commemorative Calendar. Should objection be made by two or more Members to the consideration of any bill or resolution so called, it shall be removed from such Calendar. Such bills and resolutions, if considered, shall be considered in the House.".

"AUTOMATIC ROLL CALL VOTES

"(24) In rule XV, add the following new clause:

"(7). The yeas and nays shall be considered as ordered when the Speaker puts the question upon final passage of any bill, joint resolution, or conference report thereon, making general appropriations, providing revenue, or adjusting the statutory rate of pay of Members of Congress, or on final adoption of any concurrent resolution on the budget or conference report thereon which provides an increase in the statutory debt limit.".

"APPROPRIATION REFORMS

"(25)(a) In Rule XXI, clause 2 is amended by striking the second sentence of paragraph (c) and paragraph (d) in its entirety, and by inserting the following new paragraph (d):

"(d)(1) For the purposes of House Rules, a 'general appropriation bill' shall include any bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations in a fiscal year for a period in excess of thirty days, and any such measure shall include the full text of the language proposed to be enacted (as opposed to mere references to measures, or amendments thereto, which have been reported or passed by either House, or agreed to by a committee of conference).

"(2) The provision of clause 2(1)(3)(B) of Rule XI shall apply to any 'general appropriation bill' as defined in subparagraphs (1).

"(3) For the purpose of this clause, all points of order shall be considered as having been reserved against any general appropriation bill at the time it was reported.".

"(b) In Rule XXI, clause 2 is amended by inserting the after subparagraph (d) the following new paragraph:

"(e) It shall not be in order to consider any bill or joint resolution making continuing appropriations for a period of thirty days or less unless such measure only provides appropriations in the lesser amount and under the more restrictive authority of each pertinent appropriation measure: as passed by the House; as passed by the Senate; as agreed to by a committee of conference; or enacted for the preceding fiscal year.".

"(c) In rule XXI, clause 3 is amended by striking the period at the end thereof, inserting in lieu thereof a comma, and adding the following: "and shall contain a list of all appropriations contained in the bill for any expenditure not previously authorized by law.".

"(d) In rule XI, clause 2(1)(3)(B) is amended by striking "(other than continuing appropriations)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(other than continuing appropriations, except as provided by clause 2(d) of Rule XXI)".

"(e) In rule XI, clause 4 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(h) It shall not be in order, except by a vote of not less than three-fifths of the Members of the House duly chosen and sworn, to

consider any rule or order from the Committee on Rules which waives the provisions of clause 2(e) of Rule XXI against the consideration of any short-term, continuing appropriations measures as defined therein; or which waives the provisions of clause 2 of Rule XXI against, or denies amendment to, any provision in a long-term, continuing appropriation measure as defined therein if said provision has not been previously considered and agreed to by the House.".

"RECONCILIATION LIMITATION

"(26) In rule XXI, add the following new clause:

"8.(a) No provision shall be reported in the House in any reconciliation bill pursuant to the most recent agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget, or be in order as an amendment thereto in the House or Committee of the Whole, which is not related to achieving the purposes of the directives to House committees contained in such concurrent resolution.

"(b) Nothing in this clause shall be construed to prevent the consideration of any provision in a reconciliation bill, or any amendment thereto, which achieves savings greater than those directed of a committee and which conforms to paragraph (c) of this clause, or to prevent the consideration of motions to strike made in order by the Committee on Rules to achieve the purposes of the directives.

"(c) For the purposes of this clause, a provision shall be considered related to achieving the purposes of directives contained in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget if it is estimated by the House Committee on the Budget, in consultation with the Congressional Budget Office, to effectuate or implement a reduction in budget authority or in new spending authority described in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act, or to raise revenues, or both, and, in the case of an amendment, if it is within (in whole or in part) the jurisdiction of any committee instructed in the concurrent resolution.

"(d) The point of order provided for by this clause shall not apply to Senate amendments or to conference reports.

"(e) For the purposes of this clause, all points of order shall be considered as having been reserved against a reconciliation bill at the time it was reported.".

"AUTHORIZATION REPORTING DEADLINE"

"(27) Rule XXI is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new clause:

"9. It shall not be in order to consider in the House any bill or joint resolution which directly or indirectly authorizes the enactment of new budget authority for a fiscal year unless that bill or joint resolution is reported in the House on or before May 15 preceding the beginning of such fiscal year.".

"PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE"

"(28) In rule XXIV, clause 1 is amended by inserting after the second order of business the following new order of business, and by redesignating succeeding orders accordingly: "third. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.".

"SUSPENSION OF THE RULES"

"(29) In rule XXVII, clause 1 is amended by inserting after "1." the designation "(a)", and by inserting after paragraph (a) the following new paragraphs:

"(b) It shall not be in order to entertain a motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to any measure or matter unless by direction of the committee or committees of jurisdiction over the measure or matter, or unless a written request is filed with the Speaker by the chairman and ranking minority member of the committee or committees having jurisdiction over the measure or matter, asking for its consideration under suspension of the rules.

"(c) A motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to any measure or matter shall not be in order if the measure or matter would enact or authorize the enactment of new budget authority or new spending authority in excess of $50,000,000 for any fiscal year; nor shall it be in order to entertain a motion to suspend the rules to pass any joint resolution which proposes to amend the Constitution.

"(d) It shall not be in order to entertain a motion to suspend the rules and pass or agree to any measure or matter unless written notice is placed in the Congressional Record of its scheduled consideration at least one calendar day prior to its consideration, and such notification shall include the numerical designation of the measure or matter, its short title, and the text of any amendments to be offered thereto, and the date on which the measure or matter is scheduled to be considered.".

"DISCHARGE MOTIONS"

"(30) In rule XXVII, clause 4 is amended by inserting after the fourth sentence the following new sentence: "When one-hundred Members have signed the motion, the Clerk shall cause to be printed in the Congressional Record the name of each Member who has signed or withdrawn a signature to the motion, and shall thereafter publish an updated list in the Congressional Record at the end of each succeeding week the House is in session.".

"INCLUSION OF VIEWS WITH CONFERENCE REPORTS"

"(31) In rule XXVIII, clause 1 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(e) If, on the day a report of any committee of conference has received the requisite number of signatures for approval by House conferees, any House conferee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than three calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays) in which to file such views with the principal manager on the part of the House, such views shall be in writing and signed by that member. All such views so filed by one or more members of the committee shall be published in the same volume as the report of the committee of conference and the joint explanatory statement filed in the House, and the volume shall bear on its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views are included as part of that volume. This paragraph shall not preclude the immediate filing or printing of a conference report if a timely request to file such views was not made as provided by this paragraph.".

"INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE OATH"

"(32)(a) In rule XLVIII, clause 1 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(d) At the time a Member is appointed to serve on the select committee, or within thirty days after the adoption by the House of this provision, whichever is later, the Member shall take the following oath:

'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not directly or indirectly disclose to any unauthorized person any classified information received in the course of my duties on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, except with the formal approval of the committee or of the House.'

The oath shall be administered by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Second Congress and each succeeding Congress shall cause this oath to be printed, furnishing two copies to each Member appointed to the select committee who has taken this oath, which shall be subscribed to by the Member who shall deliver them to the Clerk, one to be filed in the records of the House of Representatives, and the other to be recorded in the Journal of the House and the Congressional Record.".

"(b) In rule XLVIII, at the end of clause 5, add the following new sentences: "Each employee of the select committee and any person engaged by contract or otherwise to perform services for or at the request of the select committee who is required to subscribe to the agreement in writing referred to in the first sentence of this clause shall, at the time of the signing or within thirty days after the adoption of this provision, whichever is later, also take the oath set out in clause 1(d) of this rule. The oath shall be administered by the chairman or by any member of the committee or of the committee staff designated by the chairman. The Clerk of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Second Congress and each succeeding Congress shall cause this oath to be printed, furnishing two copies to each such person taking this oath, which shall be subscribed to by such person, who shall deliver them to the Clerk, one to be filed in the records of the House of Representatives, and the other to be recorded in the Journal of the House and in the Congressional Record.".

"(c) In rule XLVIII, clause 7(d), insert immediately after the words "paragraph (c)" the words "or the oath required by clause 1(d) of by clause 5," and by adding immediately after the last sentence of clause 7(d) the following new sentences: "The select committee may refer cases of unauthorized disclosure and violations of the required oaths to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct for investigation. While a member of the committee is the subject of such a pending investigation, the select committee may determine by majority vote that the member shall not be given access to classified information.".

"ACCURACY OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD"

"(33) At the end of the Rules of the House, add the following new rule:

"RULE LI."

"THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD."

"1. The Congressional Record shall be a substantially verbatim account of remarks made during the proceedings of the House, subject only to technical, grammatical and typographical corrections authorized by the Member making the remarks involved.

"2. Unparliamentary remarks may be deleted only by unanimous consent or by order of the House.

"3. The provisions of clause 4(e)(1) of rule X shall apply to violations of this rule.".

"ENHANCED RESCISSION AUTHORITY"

"(34)(a) The Committee on Rules and the Committee on Government Operations shall, not later than May 31, 1991, report legislation granting the President enhanced rescission authority with respect to any budget authority not authorized by law. Such legislation shall provide that any such budget authority shall be considered to be permanently canceled unless a joint resolution disapproving such rescission is enacted within

45-calendar days of continuous session of Congress (as defined by section 1011 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) after the date on which the President's special rescission messsage is received.

"(b) If such legislation is not reported by the committees named above by the date specified, the committees not reporting shall be considered as having been discharged from the further consideration of the first such bill introduced and it shall be in order on any day after June 3, 1991, for any Member of the House (after consultation with the Speaker as to the most appropriate time for consideration), as a matter of highest privilege, to move to resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for its consideration, and the bill shall be subject to two hours of general debate to be equally divided and controlled by the majority and minority leaders, or their designees, followed by consideration of the measure for amendment under the five-minute rule.".

"BIENNIAL BUDGET-APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS"

"(35) The Committee on Rules is directed to conduct a complete a through study of the advisability and feasibility of converting to a biennial budget and appropriations process and corresponding multi-year authorizations, and to report its findings and recommendations to the House not later than December 31, 1991.".

"APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN LAWS TO THE HOUSE"

"(36)(a) It is the policy of the House that the laws of the United States set forth in subparagraph (b) should be amended to apply to the House of Representatives in the same or similar manner as such laws apply to the Executive Branch.

"(b) Not later than June 30, 1991, the standing committees of the House with subject matter jurisdiction over the following laws of the United States shall report to the House legislation to implement subparagraph (a):

"(1) The National Labor Relations Act;

"(2) The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970;

"(3) The Equal Pay Act of 1963;

"(4) The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967;

"(5) Section 552 of title 5, United States Code (popularly known as the Freedom of Information Act);

"(6) Section 552a of title 5, United States Code (popularly known as the Privacy Act of 1974);

"(7) Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (relating to equal employment opportunity);

"(8) Chapter 39 of title 28, United States Code (relating to an independent counsel).

"(c) The Committee on Rules shall, not later than ten legislative days after any such legislation has been reported, report a resolution providing for the consideration of such measure in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union under an open amendment process.

"(d) If such legislation is not reported by all the committees named above by the date specified, the first bill introduced which implements the policy referred to in subparagraph (a) and which encompasses all the laws referred to in subparagraph (a) and which encompasses all the laws referred to in subparagraph (b) shall be considered as having been discharged from all the committees to which it was referred. It shall be in order on any day after July 15, 1991, for any Member of the House (after consultation with the Speaker as to the most appropriate time for consideration), as a matter of highest privilege, to move to resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for its consideration, and the bill shall be subject to four hours of general debate to be equally divided and controlled by the majority and minority leaders, or their designees, followed by consideration of the measure for amendment under the five-minute rule.".

A REPUBLICAN REFORM MANIFESTO FOR NEW HOUSE REVOLUTION: HIGHLIGHTS OF RECOMMENDATIONS

(Republican House Rules Substitute, 102d Congress)

Campaign Reform: The House Administration Committee would be directed to report a campaign reform bill no later than June 30, 1991, other committees no later than July 31st, and the Rules Committee would be required to report an open rule on the package not later than three legislative days after the latter deadline. If a rule is not reported, the package would be privileged for consideration on any day thereafter.

Committee Reforms:

The Rules Committee would be required to report recommendations no later than Dec. 31, 1991, to realign House committee jurisdictions along more rational and functional lines.

The joint referral of bills to more than one committee would be abolished (while retaining sequential and split referrals).

Committees (other than Appropriations) would be limited to no more than six subcommittees, and Members to no more than four subcommittee assignments.

Proxy voting and one-third quorums would be abolished;

Party ratios on committees must reflect the party ratio of the House.

Committee staff ceilings would be established and committee staff would be reduced by 10% from previous Congress.

Committees would be required to adopt oversight agendas at the beginning of a Congress and report on implementation of the agenda at the end of each Congress.

Roll call votes on reporting bills would be required in committee reports.

Foreign travel reports by Members and staff must include listing of official functions by country and date in addition to expense reporting, and made available for public inspection.

House Organization, Scheduling & Action:

Committees must be elected within seven legislative days of a new Congress and hold organizational meetings not later than three legislative days after their election.

The Speaker would be required to announce a legislative schedule at the beginning of each session including target dates for major legislation and move to more five-day work weeks.

Authorization bills must be reported by May 15th prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in which they are to take effect.

New limits would be placed on the consideration of bills under suspension of the rules and on the consideration of commemorative legislation.

Strict new limits would be placed on special rules from the Rules Committee relating to amendment restrictions, budget and blanket waivers, and self-executing rules, and the right to recommit bills with instructions would be guaranteed.

The names of Members signing discharge petitions would be made public after 100 signatures had been secured.

Budgetary Reforms:

The Committees on Rules and Government Operations would be required to report legislation by May 31, 1991, giving the President special recission authority (subject to congressional disapproval) over appropriated items for which authorizing legislation has not been enacted.

The Rules Committee would be required to report by Dec. 31, 1991, its recommendations on the feasibility and advisability of converting to a biennial budget-appropriations process, with multi-year authorizations.

Automatic rollcall votes would be required in the House on the final passage of all appropriations, tax and pay raise bills and conference reports, and on the final adoption of budget resolutions and conference reports containing debt limit increases.

Limitation amendments would be permitted on appropriations bills.

Short-term continuing appropriations bills would be subject to the lesser of the House or Senate passed bills or the previous year's appropriations.

Any long-term continuing appropriations would be required to contain the full text of all matters being enacted and would be subject to the same points of order as regular appropriations bills regarding unauthorized and legislative provisions, subject to waiver only by a three-fifths vote.

Extraneous matters in reconciliation bills would be subject to deletion by points of order.

(Republican Conference House Rules Amendments, 102d Congress)

"A house divided against itself cannot stand."—A. LINCOLN.

INTRODUCTION

Nothing was more clear to the American people in the final chaotic weeks of the 101st Congress than that their system of government had broken down and was in need of a complete overhaul.

While some attribute this governmental breakdown to the divided party control of the Presidency and Congress, the main sources of paralysis can be found within the Congress itself. The Democrats' control of the House for 56 of the last 60 years has produced a bloated and muscle-bound bureaucracy characterized by a multiplicity of 158 semi-autonomous subcommittees with overlapping and tangled jurisdictions, competing interests and fierce turf fights.

Democratic leadership attempts to cut-through or circumvent this muddled maze by resort to ad hoc task forces and restrictive amendment procedures often compound the problem by moving the legislative process to smoke-filled back rooms—far from the public eye and even majority membership participation.

A direct result of this decline in the committee system is the bankruptcy of the congerssional budget, authorization, and appropriation process. Missed budget deadlines and deficit targets, the failure to consider authorization bills in a timely manner (if at all), and the increased use of appropriations and reconciliation measures for authorization purposes all contribute to this confused blur of authority, accountability and openness.

The disintegration of a deliberative legislative, budgetary and ovesight process exacerbates internal divisions within the leadership and committees. This spectacle of disarray, the turn, accelerates the erosion of public confidence in Congress.

With public policy-making beyond the influence of most Members it's little wonder they are consumed instead by constituent concerns and reelection efforts. If the House has been successful at anything, it is getting

its Members reelected—well over a 95% return rate in recent years. At one time it was asserted that the first job of a congressman was to get reelected. Now it seems to be the exclusive occupation of many Members.

All this has not been lost on the American people, 73% of whom express disapproval for the job Congress is doing. This mood of discontent is a growing tide that will not recede until Congress gets serious about reforming itself and its campaign practices.

This House divided against itself cannot stand unless it immediately undertakes a radical rennovation effort. To this end the House Republican Conference pledges itself in this "Republican Reform Manifesto for a New House Revolution."

THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM

Congressional committees have existed from the First Congress as agents of the House in fashioning legislation and conducting investigations. Woodrow Wilson, in his 1885 treatise, Congressional Government, wrote that, "Congress in session is Congress on public exhibition, whilst Congress in its committee rooms is Congress at work." Congressional committees truly are the workshops of the national legislature in which the details of legislation are hammered-out on the anvil of compromise.

And yet, in recent years, the House committee system has deteriorated, and the quality of legislation and oversight has suffered accordingly. The reasons for this decline of the committee system are fairly evident. While the reforms of the seventies to make committee chairmen more accountable to their party caucuses have been laudable in intent, their effect has been to foster a proliferation of semi-autonomous subcommittees.

With this explosion of subcommittees and staff, Members have been saddled with more subcommittee assignments, making it nearly impossible to conscientiously perform any assignment. Committees and subcommittees have attempted to counter poor attendance with rules that permit business to be conducted with only one-third of the Members present and the liberal use of proxy votes. This phantom legislating has produced legislation that is less representative as well conceived than if more Members had actually been present.

Compounding the problem of legislative accountability is the practice of referring legislation to more than one committee. The House approved this procedure in 1974 but rejected an attempt to rationalize committee jurisdictions. The result has been a maze of tangled lines of responsibility among 22 committees and 158 subcommittees that is trangling the legislative process.

The authorizing committees are also falling prey to budgetary squeeze-out—sandwiched in time as they are between the adoption of a budget resolution and the beginning of the appropriations process. With less and less time in which to enact authorizations, fewer authorizations are being properly considered if at all. In fiscal year 1990, for instance, $55.5 billion was appropriated for 49 programs which had not been reauthorized.

In an attempt to bring some order out of this committee chaos, the majority leadership has resorted to a variety of devices that have rendered authorizing committees nearly obsolete. These include devising special rules making in order authorizing language not considered at the committee level and even appointing ad hoc leadership task forces to draft bills in secret, away from public committee hearings and meetings. Unreported authorizations are also loaded onto such omnibus bills as reconciliation, appropriations measures and even debt limit measures. It is not unusual for Members to have no report or information on such entire bills which have been developed outside the regular committee process. In summary, committees are becoming less and less relevant to the legislative process.

THE FLOOR SITUATION

Given the shambles in which the House committee system finds itself today, it perhaps should not seem surprising that autocratic procedures are increasingly being used in an attempt to restore a measure of "efficiency" to the House. Unfortunately, "efficiency" has become a euphemism for political expediency and advantage, and has again come at the expense of deliberation and representation.

Whereas only 15% of the bills coming through the Rules Committee 12 years ago were brought to the floor under "restrictive rules" which limit the amendments Members may offer, this percentage has increased with each succeeding Congress until it stands at 55% today. Just as the American people have been disenfranchised at the committee level with phantom legislative devices, they are being silenced on the House floor as well by such "gag" rules.

To further limit the amendment process, the majority leadership has increasingly been restricting the minority party's right since 1909 to recommit a bill with instructions in the form of a final amendment. Whereas a decade ago this right was limited less than 4% of the time, in the 101st Congress it was circumscribed on 20% of the bills brought through the Rules Committee.

Another way to avoid proper deliberation, amendments, and votes is the "suspension of the rules" procedure. Under this device bills can be brought-up without being reported from committee, are subject to only 40-minutes of debate, cannot be amended, and must receive a two-thirds vote to pass. Votes on suspension bills can be "clustered" on the day after the bills were actually debated. Whereas just a decade ago only around 37% of the measures passed by the House were considered under the suspension of rules procedure, today the number of suspension bills passed comprises nearly 50% of all bill passed.

If the American people watching the House in action from the visitors' galleries or on TV are confused by all these goings on, they aren't too-far removed from their own Representatives who must often scramble to find out what it is they are voting on.

If, as Wilson observed, the "Congress in session is Congress on public exhibition," then today it is a poor exhibition of the representative and deliberative democracy the Founders intended. Much of this is traceable to the breakdown in the committee workshops. But the floor devices used to compensate for this breakdown have only made things worse both in terms of representation and the quality of legislation.

CONCLUSION

The paradox of the modern House is that while its Members are, by all measures, smarter, more dedicated and harder working than their predecessors, the House as a whole does not begin to equal the sum of its parts. The reason is easy to discern in the way the House is organized, or, more accurately, disorganized to promote the interests of its individual components—Members and subcommittees, over institutional and national interests. It is therefore little wonder that while 57% of the American people may approve of their own congressman, only 23% approve of the job the Congress is doing.

(A Summary of the Republican House Rules Substitute for H. Res. 5, 102nd Congress, January 3, 1991)

The rules of the House of the 101st Congress would be adopted as the rules of the 102nd Congress with the following amendments:

(1) *Campaign Reform.*—The House Administration Committee would be directed to report a campaign reform bill no later than June 30, 1991, other committees no later than July 31, 1991, and the Rules Committee would be directed to bring the bill to the floor under an open amendment process not later than three legislative days thereafter.

(2) *Committee Jurisdiction Realignment.*—The Rules Committee would be directed to study and report not later than Dec. 31, 1991, recommendations for realigning committee jurisdictions along more rational and functional lines to eliminate duplication, overlap and inefficiences in the present system.

(3) *Veto Messages.*—Immediately after the reading of a veto message, the Speaker would be required to state the question on the reconsideration of the vetoed bill, without intervening motion, thereby giving the House a chance to vote immediately on overriding the veto.

(4) *Broadcast Coverage.*—The Speaker would be required to provide uniform visual broadcast coverage of the House throughout the day which could include periodic views of the entire Chamber if they do not detract from the person speaking.

(5) *House Scheduling Reform.*—The Speaker would be required at the beginning of each session to announce a legislative program for the session that would include target dates for the consideration of major legislation, weeks in which the House would be in session (with full, five-day work weeks assumed unless otherwise indicated), district work periods, and the target date for adjournment. The Speaker would also be required to consult with the minority leader in developing each week's legislative program.

(6) *Oversight Reform.*—Committees would be required to formally adopt and submit to the House Administration Committee by March 1st of the first session their oversight plans for that Congress. It would not be in order to consider the funding resolution for any committee which does not submit its oversight plans as required. The House Administration Committee, after consultation with the majority and minority leaders, would report the plans to the House by March 15th together with its recommendations, and those of the joint leadership group to assure coordination between committees. The Speaker would be authorized to appoint ad hoc oversight committees for specific tasks from the membership of committees with shared jurisdiction. Committees would be required to include an oversight section in their final activity report at the end of a Congress.

(7) *Multiple Referral of Legislation.*—The joint referral of bills to two or more committees would be abolished, while split and sequential referrals would be retained, subject to time limits and designation by the Speaker of a committee of principal jurisdiction.

(8) *Early Committee Organization.*—Committees must be elected within seven legislative days of the convening of a new Congress and must hold their organization meeting not later than three legislative days after their election.

(9) *Committee Ratios.*—The party ratios on committees would be required to reflect that of the full House (except for the Standards

Committee which is bipartisan). The requirement would extend to select and conference committees as well.

(10) *Subcommittee Limits.*—No committee (except Appropriations) could have more than six subcommittees, and no Member could have more than four subcommittee assignments.

(11) *Proxy Voting Ban.*—All proxy voting on committees would be prohibited.

(12) *Open Committee Meetings.*—Committee Meetings, which can now be closed for any reason, could only be closed for national security, personal privacy or personnel reasons.

(13) *Majority Quorums.*—A majority of the membership of a committee would be required for the transactions of any business.

(14) *Report Accountability.*—Committee reports on bills would be required to include the names of those members voting for and against reporting a bill or, in the case of a nonrecord vote, the names of those members actually present when the bill is ordered reported.

(15) *Committee Documents.*—Any committee prints or documents to be made available to the public which have not been approved by the committee must contain a disclaimer to that effect on their cover, may not contain the names of committee members other than the chairman authorizing the printing, and may not be made public until at least three days after they have been circulated to committee members.

(16) *Foreign Travel Reports.*—All Members and staff taking part in foreign travel at House expense would be required to disclose their official itinerary (including meetings, interviews, functions, inspections) by country and date in addition to currently required expense disclosure, and such reports would be available for public inspection in the offices of each committee not later than 60-days after the completion of travel.

(17) *Same Day Consideration of Rules Committee Reports.*—An order of business resolution from the Committee on Rules could not be considered on the same *calendar* day as reported, *or the subsequent calendar day of the same legislative day*, except by a two-thirds vote of the House.

(18) *Permitting Instructions in Motion to Recommit.*—The Rules Committee could not report an order of business resolution which prevented a motion to recommit, including one with amendatory instructions.

(19) *Restrictive Rule Limitation.*—It would not be in order to consider any order of business resolution from the Rules Committee restricting the right of Members to offer germane amendments unless the chairman of the Committee orally announces to the House, at least four legislative days before the Rules Committee meeting on the matter, that less than an open rule might be recommended by the committee.

(20) *Limitation on Self-Executing Rules.*—It would not be in order to consider any order of business resolution from the Rules Committee that provides for the automatic passage of any bill, joint resolution or conference report, or adoption of any motion, amendment, or resolution, except by a two-thirds House vote on agreeing to such consideration.

(21) *Budget Waivers.*—Any report from the Committee on Rules on a resolution waiving any provisions of the Budget Act against any bill would be required to include an explanation and justification of the waiver together with a summary or text of any comments received from the Budget Committee regarding the waiver. A separate vote could be demanded on any such waiver in a rule, subject to the requisite votes required by the Budget Act for such a waiver. Blanket waiver rules would require a two-thirds vote for consideration.

(22) *Committee Staffing.*—Committee funding resolutions could not be considered until the House has first adopted a resolution from the House Administration Committee setting an overall limit on committee staffing for the session. The minority would be entitled to up to one-third of the investigative staff funds, on request. The overall committee staff limit for the 102nd Congress could not be more than 90% of the total at the end of the 101st Congress.

(23) *Commemorative Calendar.*—A Commemorative Calendar would be created on which unreported commemoratives would be placed at the written request of the chairman and ranking minority member of the Post Office Committee. The Calendar would be called twice a month and any two objections would cause a commemorative to be removed from the Calendar.

(24) *Automatic Roll Call Votes.*—Automatic roll call votes would be required on final passage of appropriations, tax and Member pay raise bills and conference reports, and on final adoption of budget resolutions and conference reports containing debt limit increases.

(25) *Appropriation Reforms.*—The present restrictions on offering limitation amendments to appropriations bills would be abolished. Short-term continuing appropriations (30-days or less) could only provide for the lesser spending amounts and more restrictive authority as provided in either the House or Senate passed bills, the conference agreement, or the previous year's Act, and a three-fifths House vote would be required to waive this requirement. Long-term continuing appropriations measures (more than 30-days) would be required to contain the full text of the provisions to be enacted; the present prohibition on legislative language and unauthorized matters in appropriations measures would be extended to long-term CRs. Points of order and amendments to provisions in long-term CRs not previously agreed to by the House could only be denied by a three-fifths vote. Cost estimates would be required in reports on long-term CRs. Reports on all general appropriations bills, including long-term CRs would be required to include not only a listing of legislative provisions contained in the measures (as presently required), but of all unauthorized activities being funded by the measure.

(26) *Reconciliation Limitation.*—It would not be in order to report in a reconciliation bill, or consider as an amendment thereto, a provision which is not related to a committee's reconciliation instructions to either reduce spending or raise revenues. Determination would be made by the Budget Committee.

(27) *Authorization Reporting Deadline.*—It would not be in order to consider any bill authorizing budget authority for a fiscal year if reported after May 15 preceding the beginning of the fiscal year (former Budget Act requirement).

(28) *Pledge of Allegiance.*—The Pledge of Allegiance would be required as the third order of business each day.

(29) *Suspension of the Rules.*—Measures could not be considered under the suspension of the rules procedure except by direction of the committee(s) of jurisdiction or on the request of the chairman and ranking minority member of such committee(s). No measure could be considered under suspension which authorizes or appropriates more than $50 million for any fiscal year. Notice of any suspension must be placed in the *Congressional Record* at least one day in advance of its consideration together with the text of any amendment to be offered to it. No constitutional amendment could be considered under suspension.

(30) *Discharge Motions.*—The Clerk of the House would be required to publish in the *Congressional Record* the names of those Members signing a discharge petition once a threshold of 100 signatures has been reached, and to publish an updated list of names at the end of each succeeding week.

(31) *Inclusion of Views with Conference Reports.*—Members of conference committees would be permitted three calendar days in which to file supplemental, minority, or additional views to be published with conference reports.

(32) *Intelligence Committee Oath.*—Members and staff of the Select Committee on Intelligence would be required to take an oath that they will not directly or indirectly disclose to any unauthorized person any classified information received in the course of their duties except by the approval of the committee or of the House.

(33) *Accuracy of Congressional Record.*—A new rule would be added to include the recommendations of the bipartisan Task Force on the Congressional Record of the House Administration Committee in the 101st Congress. The rule would require that the Record be a verbatim account of proceedings subject only to technical, grammatical or typographical corrections by the Member speaking. Unparliamentary remarks could only be deleted from the Record by unanimous consent or order of the House. Violations of the rule would be subject to the authority of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

(34) *Special Rescission Authority.*—The Committees on Rules and Government Operations would be directed to report by May 30, 1991, legislation giving the President authority to rescind budget authority for which an authorization has not been enacted, unless Congress enacts a joint resolution disapproving the rescission within 45-days. If the committees do not report, automatic discharge of the first such bill introduced is provided.

(35) *Biennial Budget-Appropriations Process.*—The Rules Committee would be required to study and report its recommendations no later than Dec. 31, 1991, on the advisability and feasibility of converting to a biennial budget/appropriations process, together with multi-year authorizations.

(36) *Applicability of Certain Laws to Congress.*—The appropriate committees of Congress would be required to report, not later than June 30, 1991, legislation applying certain Federal health, safety, labor and civil rights laws to Congress. Automatic discharge is provided for the first such comprehensive bill if they do not all report.

SUMMARY OF COMPARATIVE DATA ON THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(1) Time in Session.—The House in the 101st Congress was in session 281 days, 69 days less than the 91st Congress and 25 days less than the 96th. At the same time, the 101st Congress averaged six hours a day, compared with 4.6 hours a day for the 91st Congress, and 5.8 hours per day for the 96th [Table 1].

(2) Legislative Output.—The 101st Congress House reported 635 public measures—635 measures (44%) less than the 91st and 243 measures (28%) less than the 96th. It passed 968 measures, 162 (14%) fewer than the 91st

and 39 bills (4%) more than the 96th [Table 1].

Whereas the 101st Congress did not act on 66 reported measures (10%); 61 reported measures (5%) were not acted on by the 91st, and 131 (15%) were not acted on in the 96th Congress.

(3) Commemoratives v. Substantive Enactments.—The 101st Congress enacted 232 commemoratives or 36% of all public laws—164 more commemoratives than enacted by the 91st Congress and 136 more than the 96th Congress. That left 418 substantive enactments in the 101st Congress—209 substantive laws (33%) less than the 91st Congress and 99 (19%) less than the 96th Congress [Table 1].

(4) Committees, Subcommittees, Staff and Costs.—The number of standing committees has remained relatively constant over the 20 years—21 in the 91st, 22 in the 96th, and 22 in the 101st. But, the number of subcommittees has risen from 136 to 158, a 40% increase. The number of committee staff over that two decade period has risen from 738 to 2,109—a 186% increase. The cost of operating the House in a two-year Congress has risen from $203 million in 1969–70 to $1.13 billion in 1989–90—a 457% increase—an average increase of 23% a year. [Table 1].

(5) Proxy Voting.—Of the 22 standing and 5 select committees in the House in the 101st Congress, 22 permitted proxy voting and only 5 prohibited it [Table 2].

(6) One-Third Quorums.—Of the House standing and select committees in the 101st Congress, 18 had rules permitting one-third of the membership to transact all business except reporting a measure, while only 9 did not [Table 2].

(7) Member & Staff Party Ratios on Committees.—Whereas Democrats comprised 60% of the House membership in the 101st Congress, they held an average of 61% of the committee and select committee seats (excluding Standards which is 50–50). And majority staff average 76% of all staff on the standing and select committees. Finally, the average committee ratio of staff to Members was 1.9 to 1, with one committee weighing-in with a staff to Member ratio of 3.6:1 (Budget), one at 3.4:1 (Post Office) and two at 3.3:1 (Appropriations and Energy and Commerce [Table 3].

(8) Open v. Restrictive Rules.—Whereas in the 95th Congress, of the 211 order of business resolutions or "rules" reported from the Rules Committee, 179 (85%) were open and only 32 (11%) restricted the amendment process, by the 101st Congress only 47 (45%) of the 104 rules granted were open while 57 (55%) were restrictive [Table 4].

(9) Restricting Instructions in Motions to Recommit.—Whereas the Rules Committee restricted the minority its right to offer amendatory instructions prior to final passage of a bill only three times (1.4% of total rules) in the 95th Congress, eight times (3.7%) in the 96th, three times (2.5%) in the 97th, and only once (0.6%) in the 98th, it restricted this right 14 times (12.2%) in the 99th Congress, 24 times (19.5%) in the 100th Congress, and 21 times (20%) in the 101st Congress [Table 5].

(10) Self-Executing Rules.—The practice of providing that, upon the adoption of an order of business resolution, an amendment or measure would automatically be agreed to, is called a "self-executing rule." Such a rule was used only once in the 95th Congress, never in the 96th, twice in the 97th, five times in the 98th, 20 times (16% of all rules) in the 99th, and 26 times (16%) in the 100th. In the 101st Congress the trend was down somewhat with only 13 self-executing rules (8% of the total) [Table 6].

(11) Unauthorized Appropriations.—More and more programs are being appropriated for without the required enactment of authorization measures. In fiscal 1989, some 31 laws totalling $23 billion in appropriations were not reauthorized; and in fiscal 1990, 49 such laws totalling $55.5 billion were unauthorized [Table 7].

(12) Budget Act Waivers.—Instances in which order of business resolutions or "rules" were reported from the Rules Committee waiving specific sections of the Budget Act or waiving all points of order, have grown since the enactment of the Budget Act in 1974. Whereas such waivers comprised only 19% of all rules granted in the 96th Congress, by the 99th Congress such waivers reached a record 65% of all rules. In the 100th Congress waivers dropped to 51% of all rules. But the trend was back up in the 101st Congress with 90 waivers in all, including 27 specific waivers and 63 blanket waivers, comprising 56% of all rules granted [Table 8].

(13) Suspension of the Rules.—Measures considered under the suspension of the rules procedure are debatable for only 40-minutes, are not subject to amendment (unless an amendment is presented with the bill when called-up), and require a two-thirds vote for passage. Whereas suspensions constituted on average 36% of all public bills and joint resolutions passed by the House in the 95th–99th Congress, that percentage increased to 48% in the 100th Congress, and 52% in the 101st Congress [Table 9].

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE LEGISLATIVE DATA FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[91st, 96th, and 101st Congresses]

Item	91st Cong. 1969–70	96th Cong. 1979–80	101st Cong. 1989–90
Days in session [1]	350	326	281
Hours in session [1]	1,613	1,876	1,688
Average hours per day	4.6	5.8	6.0
Total public measures reported [1]	1,137	878	635
Public measures reported but not acted upon [1]	61	131	66
Total public measures passed [1]	1,130	929	968
Unreported measures passed as percent of total	4.8	19.6	41.2
Total public laws enacted [1]	695	613	650
Average pages per statute [2]	4.2	8.1	NA
Commemoratives enacted [3]	68	96	232
Commemoratives as percent of total enactments	9.8	15.7	36
Substantive laws (total minus commemoratives) [3]	627	517	418
Rollcall Votes [4]	443	672	878
Average votes per measure passed [5]	3.8	2.2	1.6
Congressional Record Pages of House Proceedings	25,855	25,079	23,160
Average Record pages per measure passed [5]	15	17	17
House standing committees	21	22	22
Select committees [6]	2	5	5
Subcommittees [7]	136	158	158
House committee staff [8]	738	2,017	2,109
House appropriations [9] (in millions of dollars)	203.1	645.9	1,129

[1] Data taken from "Resume of Congressional Activity," Daily Digest, Congressional Records, and House Calendars, 91st, 96th, and 101st Congresses. "Public measures" are bills and joint resolutions of a public nature, and do not include private bills, nor do they include simple or concurrent resolutions.

[2] Source: "Indicators of House of Representatives Workload and Activity," CRS Report for Congress by Roger H. Davidson and Carol Hardy, June 8, 1987 (Rept. No. 87–492 S).

[3] Commemoratives are isolated here as a subcategory of public laws, to be distinguished from more substantive enactments. The term "commemoratives" includes proclamations, commemorations, memorials, namings, coins and medals, and recognitions. Source: "Commemorative Legislation," by Stephen W. Stathis and Barbara L. Schwemle, Congressional Research Service, March 30, 1990 (Rept. No. 90–183 GOV).

[4] "Rollcall votes" include yea and nay votes and recorded votes, but not recorded quorum calls. Prior to 1971, recorded votes were not permitted on amendments in the Committee of the Whole. Sources: Daily Digest, "Resume of Congressional Activity," final Congressional Records for 91st, 96th, and 101st Congresses.

[5] "Measures passed" here includes not only bills and joint resolutions, but simple and concurrent resolutions as well.

[6] Select committees include an ad hoc legislative committee in the 96th Congress.

[7] Subcommittees include the subcommittees, panels and task forces of standing and select committees. Sources: Vital Statistics on Congress, 1984–85, by Ornstein, by Mann, Malbin, Schick and Bibby (AEI, 1984); Congressional Staff Directory, 1990, Ann Brownson, editor (Staff Directories, Ltd.: 1990).

[8] Figures for staff include statutory and investigative staff of all House standing and select committee plus H.I.S. staff. Sources: Vital Statistics on Congress, 1984–85, op. cit.; Congressional Staff Directory, 1970, 1980, 1990; House Administration Committee minority staff for 101st Congress; Report of the Clerk of the House, April–June, 1990 (House Doc. 101–230).

[9] Figures represent the budget authority appropriated for the House in the Legislative Branch Appropriations bills for the 91st (FY 1969–70), 96th (FY 1979–80), and 101st (FY 1989–90) Congresses. Sources: "U.S. House of Representatives and Senate: Budget Authority FY 1962–FY 1988," by Paul Dwyer, Congressional Research Service (Rept. No. 889–260 GOV); Budget of the U.S., Fiscal 1991; and Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, 1991, House Report 101–648.

TABLE 2.—HOUSE COMMITTEE SURVEY, 101ST CONGRESS

Committee	Proxy voting [1]	One-third quorums [2]	No. of subcommittee [3]	No. of staff: 1990 [4]	Investigative staff budget: 1990 [5]
Agriculture	Yes	Yes [6]	8	68	$2,016,015
Appropriations	No	No	13	190	NA [7]
Armed Services	Yes	Yes	12	68	2,070,657
Banking, Finance	Yes	Yes	8	105	4,045,000
Budget	Yes	No	6	112	NA [7]
District of Columbia	Yes	Yes	3	40	324,512
Education and Labor	Yes	Yes	8	120	3,686,681
Energy and Commerce	Yes	Yes	6	141	5,491,231
Foreign Affairs	Yes	Yes	8	100	3,369,145
Government Operations	Yes	Yes	7	86	3,062,942
House Administration	Yes	Yes	7	65	1,505,000
H.I.S.				231	
Interior	Yes	Yes	6	64	1,873,875
Judiciary	Yes	Yes	7	79	2,189,205
Merchant Marine	Yes	Yes	6	78	2,211,483
Post Office and Civil Service	Yes	Yes	7	78	1,737,075
Public Works	Yes	Yes	6	81	2,630,875
Rules	No	No	2	40	672,413
Science and Technology	Yes	Yes	7	77	2,637,645
Small Business	Yes	Yes	6	51	1,066,395
Standards of Official Conduct	No	No	0	8	500,000
Veterans Affairs	No	No	5	38	719,458
Ways and Means	Yes	No	6	82	4,098,565

TABLE 2.—HOUSE COMMITTEE SURVEY, 101ST CONGRESS—Continued

Committee	Proxy voting [1]	One-third quorums [2]	No. of subcommittee [3]	No. of staff: 1990 [4]	Investigative staff budget: 1990 [5]
Select Committees					
Aging	Yes	Yes	6	35	1,481,499
Children, Youth, and Families	Yes	No	0	17	734,479
Hunger	Yes	No	2	14	628,505
Intelligence	No	No	3	25	305,000
Narcotics	Yes	Yes	0	16	700,770
Total	Yes–22 No–5	Yes–18 No–9	158	2,109	56,787,425

[1] House Rule XI, clause 2(f) permits proxy voting in committee if authorized by written rule adopted by the committee. Source for survey on proxies: "Rules Adopted by the Committees of the House of Representatives, 101st Congress," Rules Committee Print.

[2] House Rule XI, clause 2(h) permits committees other than Appropriations, Budget, and Ways and Means, to set the quorum for doing business other than reporting measures, issuing subpoenas, and closing meetings and hearings, at not less than one-third of the membership. Source: same as ff. 1.

[3] This figure includes long-term task forces and panels (more than 6 mos.). Sources: House Phone Directory (Spring, 1988); Congressional Staff Directory.

[4] This figure includes statutory and investigative staff. Sources: House Administration Committee; House Phone Directory (Summer, 1990); Clerk's Report, (April–June, 1990); and Congressional Staff Directory.

[5] This figure consists only of the money authorized through committee investigative expense resolutions and does not include funding for the 30 staffers (18 professional and 12 clerical staff) each committee is authorized by House rule and statute, and which are funded through the appropriations process. Source: Report on Committee Expense Resolution, 1990, H. Res. 346 (H. Rept. 101–419), Committee on House Administration, March 9, 1988.

[6] The Agriculture Committee permits a chairman to set a one-third quorum rule if notice is given in advance of a meeting.

[7] The Committees on Appropriations and Budget receive no investigative staff funds and instead are funded entirely through the appropriations process under an open-ended statutory authorization.

TABLE 3.—MEMBER & STAFF RATIOS ON HOUSE COMMITTEES, 101ST CONGRESS

Committee	Total members	Party ratio Democrat/Republican		Total staff	Staff ratio Democrat/Republican		Staff: Member ratio
		No.	Percent		No.	Percent	
Agriculture	45	27/18	60/40	68	47/21	69/31	1.5:1
Appropriations	57	35/22	61/39	190	145/45	76/24	3.3:1
Armed Services	53	32/21	60/40	68	NA		1.3:1
Banking	50	30/20	60/40	105	84/21	80/20	2.1:1
Budget	35	21/14	60/40	112	87/25	78/22	3.2:1
District of Columbia	11	7/4	64/36	40	30/10	75/25	3.6:1
Education and Labor	34	21/13	62/38	120	92/28	77/23	3.5:1
Energy and Commerce	43	26/17	60/40	141	119/22	84/16	3.3:1
Foreign Affairs	44	26/18	59/41	100	76/24	76/24	2.3:1
Government Operations	39	24/15	62/38	86	71/15	83/17	2.2:1
House Administration	21	13/8	62/38	65	55/10	85/15	3.1:1
Interior	37	23/14	62/38	64	46/18	72/28	1.7:1
Judiciary	35	21/14	60/40	79	65/14	82/18	2.3:1
Merchant Marine	45	27/18	60/40	78	57/21	73/27	1.7:1
Post Office	23	14/9	61/39	78	58/20	74/26	3.4:1
Public Works	50	30/20	60/40	81	53/28	65/35	1.6:1
Rules	13	9/4	69/31	40	28/12	70/30	3.1:1
Science and Technology	49	30/19	61/39	77	59/18	77/23	1.6:1
Small Business	44	27/17	61/39	51	38/17	75/25	1.2:1
Standards	12	6/6	50/50	8	6/2	75/25	0.6:1
Veterans Affairs	34	21/13	62/38	38	26/12	68/32	1.1:1
Ways and Means	36	23/13	64/36	82	61/21	74/26	2.3:1
Select Committees							
Aging	64	38/26	59/41	35	24/11	69/31	0.5:1
Children, Youth, and Families	30	18/12	60/40	17	12/5	71/29	0.5:1
Hunger	29	18/11	62/38	14	9/5	64/36	0.5:1
Intelligence	19	12/7	63/37	25	20/5	80/20	1.3:1
Narcotics	29	17/12	59/41	16	11/5	69/31	0.6:1

Note.—At the outset of the 101st Congress, there were 259 Democrats and 176 Republicans, giving the majority a 60 percent to 40 percent share of House seats.

Sources: Committee on House Administration; U.S. House of Representatives Telephone Directory; Congressional Staff Directory.

TABLE 4.—OPEN VS. RESTRICTIVE RULES, 95TH–101ST CONGRESSES

Congress (years)	Total rules granted [1]	Open rules [2]		Restrictive rules [3]	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
95th (1977–78)	211	179	85	32	15
96th (1979–80)	214	161	75	53	25
9th (1981–92)	120	90	75	30	25
98th (1983–84)	155	105	68	50	32
99th (1985–86)	115	65	57	50	43
100th (1987–88)	123	66	54	57	46
101st (1989–90)	104	47	45	57	55
Total	1,042	713	68	329	32

[1] Total rules counted are all order of business resolutions reported from the Rules Committee which provide for the initial consideration of legislation, except rules on appropriations bills which only waive points of order. Original jurisdiction measures reported as privileged are also not counted.

[2] Open rules are those which permit any Member to offer any germane amendment to a measure so long as it is otherwise in compliance with the rules of the House. The parenthetical percentages are open rules as a percent of total rules granted.

[3] Restrictive rules are those which limit the number of amendments which can be offered, and include so-called modified open and modified closed rules, as well as completely closed rules, and rules providing for consideration in the House as opposed to the Committee of the Whole. The parenthetical percentages are restrictive rules as a percent of total rules granted.

Sources: Rules Committee Calendars and Surveys of Activities, 95th–100th Congresses; "Notices of Action Taken," Committee on Rules, 101st Congress, through the sine die adjournment on Oct. 27, 1990.

TABLE 5.—RULES RESTRICTING THE MINORITY'S RIGHT TO OFFER MOTIONS TO RECOMMIT WITH INSTRUCTIONS

Congress	Total rules granted [1]	Rules restricting instructions [2]	As percent of total rules
95th	211	3	1.4
96th	214	8	3.7
97th	120	3	2.5
98th	155	1	.6
99th	115	14	12.2
100th	123	24	19.5
101st	104	21	20.0

[1] Only rules providing for the initial consideration of legislation are included and not rules providing for the consideration of conference reports, Senate amendments to a House bill, or appropriations rules which only provide waivers and do not affect the amendment process.

[2] Rules which restrict the right to offer motions to recommit with instructions include those which deny instructions or which in any way limit the right to offer an amendment in recommittal instructions.

Sources: Legislative Calendars, Committee on Rules, 95th–101st Congresses; "Notices of Action Taken," Committee on Rules, 101st Congress, as of sine die adjournment, Oct. 27, 1990.

TABLE 6.—SELF-EXECUTING RULES, 95TH–101ST CONGRESSES

Congress	Total rules granted [1]	Number of self-executing rules [2]	As percent of total rules
95th	256	1	0
96th	259	0	0
97th	152	2	1
98th	190	5	3
99th	164	20	12
100th	165	26	16

TABLE 6.—SELF-EXECUTING RULES, 95TH–101ST CONGRESSES—Continued

Congress	Total rules granted [1]	Number of self-executing rules [2]	As percent of total rules
101st	161	13	8

[1] This includes all rules granted by the Committee and not just those providing for the initial consideration of a bill.

[2] Self-executing rules are defined here as those order of business resolutions which provide for the automatic adoption of an amendment (or other matter) upon the adoption of the rule, thus eliminating the need for a separate vote on the substance of the matter. Rules containing more than one self-executing provision are only counted once for the purposes of this table.

Sources: Survey of Activities, Committee on Rules, 95th–100th Congresses; Legislative Calendars, Committee on Rules, 95th–100th Congresses; Notices of Action Taken," Committee on Rules, 101st Congress, as of the sine die adjournment on Oct. 27, 1990.

TABLE 7.—UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS IN FISCAL YEARS 1989 AND 1990 BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

[Dollar amounts in millions]

House committee	Unauthorized appropriations, 1989		Unauthorized appropriatons, 1990	
	Number of laws	Amount	Number of laws	Amount
Agriculture			1	$37.7
Armed Services	1	$185.1	1	192.1
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs	1	47.0	2	14,896.3
Foreign Affairs	3	10,338.4	6	15,450.7
Government Operations	1	2.4	2	2.7
House Administration	1	15.4	1	15.3
Interior and Insular Affairs	2	422.2	4	455.5
Energy and Commerce	14	5,122.7	19	5,844.1

TABLE 7.—UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS IN FISCAL YEARS 1989 AND 1990 BY HOUSE COMMITTEE—Continued

[Dollar amounts in millions]

House committee	Unauthorized appropriations, 1989		Unauthorized appropriatons, 1990	
	Number of laws	Amount	Number of laws	Amount
Judiciary	3	5,836.2	4	6,640.3
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	4	203.0	3	10.5
Public Works and Transportation	4	583.6	4	706.9
Science, Space, and Technology	3	4,002.7	5	13,900.5
Ways and Means	1	51.2	1	4.0
Total	31	23,124.4	49	55,526.0

Note.—Authorizations under the jurisdiction of more than one committee are only counted once in the totals for the numbers of laws and amounts.

Sources: Congressional Budget Office, "Report on Unauthorized Appropriations and Expiring Authorizations," Jan. 15, 1989; Jan. 15, 1990.

TABLE 8.—BUDGET ACT WAIVERS REPORTED IN HOUSE, 96TH–101ST CONGRESS

Budget Act section waived	96th Cong.	97th Cong.	98th Cong.	99th Cong.	100th Cong.	101st Cong.
302(a)[1]	0	0	0	0	1	0
302(c)[2]	0	0	0	2	5	3
302(f)[3]	0	0	0	19	11	12
303(a)[4]	9	12	48	25	2	5
305(a)[5]	0	1	1	1	1	1
311[6]	5	15	12	21	4	4
401(a)[7]	23	21	6	5	1	0
401(b)[8]	13	7	10	6	1	2
402(a)[9]	77	42	54	27	0	0
Budget waivers	127	98	133	106	37	27
Blanket waivers[10]	0	4	4	28	47	63
Total waivers	127	102	137	134	84	90
Total rules reported	259	152	190	164	165	161
Waivers as percent of total rules	49	67	72	82	51	56
Waivers minus § 402(a)[11]	50	60	83	107	84	90
Non-402(a) waivers as percent of rules	19	40	44	65	51	56

[1] Sec. 302(a) requires that the joint explanatory statement on a budget resolution conference report include an allocation by committee of outlays, and new budget-, entitlement-, and credit authority.

[2] Sec. 302(c) prohibits the consideration of any legislation reported from a committee which has not filed its section 302(b) suballocations.

[3] Sec. 302(f) prohibits the consideration of legislation which exceeds a committee's sec. 302(b) suballocation for discretionary new budget authority, new entitlement authority, or new credit authority.

[4] Sec. 303(a) prohibits the consideration of legislation providing new budget authority, new entitlement authority, new credit authority, or a change in revenues or public debt before the budget resolution for that year is adopted. [Note: This provision was modified with the enactment of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings I, to exempt from the point of order any appropriation bill considered in the House after May 15th, even though a final budget resolution is not in place (P.L. 99–177, effective Dec. 15, 1985).]

[5] Sec. 305(a) prohibits consideration of a budget resolution prior to the sixth day after it is reported.

[6] Sec. 311 prohibits consideration of any legislation which would exceed the outlay ceiling or revenue floor contained in the most recent budget resolution.

[7] Sec. 401(a) prohibits consideration of legislation providing new contract or borrowing authority not provided for in appropriations acts.

[8] Sec. 401(b) prohibits the consideration of legislation providing new entitlement authority which becomes effective during the fiscal year which ends in the calendar year in which the bill is reported.

[9] Sec. 402(a) prohibits the consideration of any bill authorizing new budget authority for a fiscal year if not reported on or before May 15th preceding the beginning of such fiscal year. [Note: This provision was repealed with the enactment of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings I on Dec. 15, 1985.]

[10] Blanket waivers counted here are those provisions in a rule which waive all points of order against a bill or committee amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text for amendment purposes. Not only do blanket waivers set aside all standing House rules, but all provisions of the Budget Act as well.

[11] To provide a constant for comparison purposes, sec. 402(a) waivers have been subtracted from total waivers here because the section was repealed on Dec. 15, 1985 (see ff. 9 above).

Sources: Legislative Calendar, Committee on Rules, 96th–100th Congresses; Survey of Activities, Committee on Rules, 96th–100th Congresses; "Notices of Action Taken," Committee on Rules, 101st Congress, through the sine die adjournment, Oct. 27, 1990.

TABLE 9.—BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PASSED UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES BY THE HOUSE

Item	Congress						
	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th	101st
Total measures passed by House[1]	1,027	929	704	978	973	1,061	968
Total measures passed under suspension of rules[1]	389	340	251	371	349	510	502
Suspensions as percent of total measures passed	387	37	36	38	36	48	52

[1] "Measures" as used here refers only to bills and joint resolution and does not include simple and does not include simple and concurrent resolutions which are not presented to the President for his approval or disapproval.

Sources: Final Calenders of the House, 95th–100th Congress; and Table 1 in "Patterns of Floor Consideration in the House of Representatives," by Stanley Bach, Congressional Research Service, Dec. 9, 1989, for the 95th–99th Congresses; and H.I.S. data for 101st Congress.

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Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL], chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues know, I had planned to offer during the Democratic caucus, with the support of chairmen from other legislative committees, an amendment to rule X, clause 4 of the House rules. The amendment that I circulated to the caucus on November 30, 1990, would have clarified the jurisdiction of the legislative committees to consider and report bills and resolutions and to make recommendations to the Budget Committee establishing fees, charges, or assessments without running afoul of rule XXI, clause 5(b), which allows a point of order against tax and tariff measures originating in committees other than Ways and Means.

At the suggestion of the Speaker, however, our committee, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Parliamentarian, and the Speaker's staff entered into discussions about the matter. As a result, I understand that the Speaker plans today to issue a guidance statement regarding rule XXI after the House adopts rules for the 102d Congress. It will clarify the difference between a fee and a tax so that standing legislative committees can comply with rule XXI, clause 5(b). I will not at this time presume to state the Speaker's guidance, as that is his prerogative. I merely want to explain, by way of background, the history of this matter from the standpoint of the legislative committees.

Historically, legislative committees have reported fee, charge, and assessment provisions that have been enacted into law. Many have been adopted pursuant to the reconciliation process, but many others were adopted before reconciliation became a factor in 1980. They have been characterized as user fees, regulatory fees, and other types of assessments, including civil penalties. When paid, they have covered all or part of the direct and indirect costs of programs or activities of an agency that provides services or regulates those who pay. Such costs are not limited to, but can include administrative, enforcement, research, and monitoring expenses.

Some examples of such fees are: Land and water conservation fund fees imposed on park users; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission fees; fees for registration of commodity dealers; grazing fees; nuclear waste fees; fees for testing of iron, steel, and other materials; Clean Air Act fees; application fees for uninsured mortgages; export license fees; migratory bird hunting fees; and Nuclear Regulatory Commission fees, rail and pipeline safety fees, and fees to cover the activities of the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration.

In 1983, the House amended the House rules to include rule XXI, clause 5(b). Points of order under the rule, as amended, have generally related to the application of the Internal Revenue Code and customs laws. However, in a series of rulings on October 4–5, 1989, the Speaker applied that clause to several fee provisions included in a reconciliation bill, generally holding that fees within the meaning of rule XXI, clause 5(b), in order not to constitute a "tax or tariff," must be collected merely to compensate the assessing governmental entity for providing a service or for the expenses incurred in regulating an activity.

At that time, the Speaker recognized that the rule "does not preclude the inclusion of 'revenue' measures in bills reported by committees not having jurisdiction over revenues" and that it "is clear that certain assessment, fees, and charges, while constituting revenue measures, are not necessarily taxes or tariffs as those terms are properly understood in law and in accepted budget concepts." The Speaker observed that, "Taxes are collected for the purposes of raising revenue to offset the general costs of Government as well as to offset the costs of services provided to a more generalized group of beneficiaries."

Despite these very general comments, the rulings gave many of us a concern about the future of such provisions in bills from the legislative committees and in the budget process. It was a matter of controversy during House consideration of the clean air bill in the last Congress, as well as during reconciliation. Thus, together with other committee chairmen, I sought a rule change so that the legislative standing committees could continue to consider and report fees, charges, and assessments of various sorts in bills and other measures. The guidance issued today is intended to clarify the matter to allow that result.

I believe the guidance will be very helpful and should be tried in the next Congress in lieu of the rule change. The Speaker has expressed an interest in accommodating the legislative committees' historical prerogative of reporting and enacting fee provisions while simultaneously protecting the tax jurisdiction of the Ways and Means Committee and the constitutional prerogatives of the House. If the guidance proves unavailing, which I hope will not be the case, we can revisit the rule change for the 103d Congress.

I understand that the guidance will continue to sustain fee provisions like those enacted in the Clean Air Act and the land and water conservation fund law and those established to run regulatory agencies like the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. I believe it will be important in the health and securities areas, which are of immediate interest to the Com-

mittee on Energy and Commerce. It will clarify the rulings made during the reconciliation process in October 1989 that I earlier described.

I want to express my appreciation to the Speaker for his interest and participation in trying to resolve this important matter. I also want to express my appreciation to the other committee chairmen who wanted to resolve this issue and were willing to support a change in the House rules. I want to thank the Parliamentarians for their invaluable help. I believe the process was useful to them in learning more of the concerns of the committees and the nuances of the myriad fee programs, as well as the need for preserving this jurisdiction in the legislative committees in a manner that does not impinge on the tax jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means and does not affect the prerogatives of the House.

Most importantly, I commend the distinguished and able chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, DANNY ROSTENKOWSKI, for his cooperation and strong desire to work out this difficult and important issue. He and his staff have been very helpful and courteous in this endeavor, and I appreciate it. I feel all committees will benefit from the effort.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to respond briefly to the assertion that there is a breaking of the budget agreement through the imposition of the language of these rules. I would like to, in particular, express some thoughts about the controversy over OMB and CBO scoring, and what exactly was said in the summit, and how it was resolved.

Congressional participants in the summit repeatedly expressed concern to administration officials about the possibility of abusing the scorekeeping process as a way to achieve the administration's policy goals. As a result of these concerns, participants explored ways to minimize the possibility for manipulation.

Two basic approaches were considered. First, participants considered providing an estimating cushion for the pay-as-you-go sequester. This approach was strenuously opposed by several Republican congressional participants. When this approach proved unacceptable, OMB officials offered an alternative under which the OMB would provide a cost estimate at each stage of the legislative process which would then be binding on the agency. Although this alternative was only discussed in general terms, the estimate for a conference report would presumably be required to be available prior to the consideration of the conference report in each House, and OMB would be required to use that estimate for purposes of sequester calculations. Congressional participants strongly opposed this approach because it would necessitate, and indeed institutionalize, formal involvement by OMB and its staff in every aspect of legislative deliberation. This approach, in fact, could have given OMB more leverage over the legislative process than the approach contained in the new law, under which OMB's estimates of legislation are due after enactment.

In the end, it was not possible to reach a compromise on the issue of scorekeeping differences in direct spending and receipts legislation. When it became clear that we could not resolve this issue, we told administration officials that there was a real possibility that CBO scoring would be included in legislation presented to the President during the 102d Congress.

As we all know, this issue was raised in the final meeting on the budget, on October 26, 1990, hours before the reconciliation conference report was filed. The fact that it was not resolved to the satisfaction of congressional participants and that concerns remained about possible abuse of scorekeeping by OMB, and supported by the very fact of the agreement reached in the final meeting to require OMB and CBO to study differences in scorekeeping and provide a report to the Congress on this issue.

I would say that, if this rule is adopted, there are obvious alternatives that are available to the minority and to the administration.

First, it is critical to recognize that the new rule applies only to a subset of legislation considered by the House. It does not apply to appropriations or authorizations, but only to measures involving direct spending and receipts.

Second, if minority Members or others believe that the CBO estimate contained in the measure as reported is erroneous or inappropriate, they may seek to amend or strike the cost estimate.

In addition, a chairman who opposes the inclusion of the CBO estimate or believes it is unnecessary for a continuing measure may seek a waiver of the rule.

Third, since this is a House rule only, the issue as to whether to include the CBO estimate will be an issue for conference, and those who oppose inclusion can seek support for this position in the Senate.

Finally, of course, as the President's letter illustrates, the President can veto a bill which includes the CBO estimate, and he can also of course use the threat of veto to reach an accommodation on the scoring of a particular bill.

Finally, I think it is important to note that on the final meeting on October 26, again we did agree to require OMB and CBO to review their scorekeeping differences and report back to the Congress in May of 1991.

It well may be that the concerns that are felt on both sides can be bridged if some of the differences on scoring can indeed be bridged.

So, I really believe that this is an appropriate solution to this problem, and I am hopeful that in May of 1991 the problem can be put aside forever.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to our distinguished Republican leader, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the proposed package of rules offered by the Democrats and urge a vote against the previous question, so that we might adopt our substitute package. The rules package offered at the beginning of the Congress is very similar to a genetic code. It does not determine our fate entirely, but it is the structure in which much of the fate of this Congress will be determined.

Mr. Speaker, the majority's rules package offers us an inheritance of misery. Think of it: 22 committees, 158 subcommittees, with hopelessly tangled and knotted lines of responsibility; funds appropriated for unauthorized programs; restrictive rules limiting amendments; nearly 50 percent of our bills passed under suspension of the rules. And a unilateral change in the budget agreement against all precedent and against our tradition of keeping our word.

Now I understand the situation a little bit differently than the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. GEPHARDT]. The Democratic rules package, in my judgment, reneges on that bipartisan budget agreement, just enacted less than 2 months ago. Quite frankly the discussion centered on enforcement and that was why we agreed as we did. Now to say, "Well, we've got a different view of it, and we're going to avoid subscribing to an agreement that we so judiciously agreed to just a short time ago." It is one thing to say there was always that opportunity for us to change the agreement by law, and that is true. To change the law by joint resolution, however, requires the President's signature.

But the Democrats are not doing that. They are attempting to bypass that whole procedure by incorporating the change in a rule. They create a point of order that can be raised against spending and receipts legislation unless a provision is inserted in that particular piece of legislation with CBO's scorekeeping.

Now that just flies directly in the face of the controversial issue of enforcement that we discussed at length in the budget agreement. One of the reasons I supported the budget agreement was, notwithstanding the tax increases that we had, we thought we had bona fide spending cuts that were bound by law and could not be changed. If we were to have any increases, we would also have offsets, otherwise a minisequester would occur. Now what the Democrats are attempting to do by the rules, not by a law, is to subjugate all those deliberations we had over that protracted period of time and

duck the strong enforcement provisions agreed to by the participants.

Mr. Speaker, that is why we are offended. An agreement is an agreement. I talked about in my introduction of the Speaker about dealing fairly and squarely with people and honoring one's word. That has always been my method of operation around here, to have my word as good as my bond, as good as gold. It is disappointing when we break that word between agreeing parties, particularly in regard to the one piece of legislation that was so profound in this last session as to be maligned, and criticized and talked about for months. My view had always been, "You wait until next year and we'll show you how we have brought about some good by these spending caps written into law, and so hard to get around and avoid."

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And what you are attempting to do here is circumvent the strong enforcement by this change in the rules. It is really in my judgment unconscionable. So obviously, I have to take exception to the rules you are proposing and urge my colleagues to vote down the previous question so that we may substitute our package of rules so well portrayed by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON].

If that fails, then I urge the Members to support a motion that the gentleman from New York or I will make, a motion to commit, that would negate this provision of the Democratic rules that undermines our budget agreement. It also calls for the Judiciary Committee to report out a balanced budget amendment for the consideration of the House no later than June 30, 1991.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would urge my colleagues to vote down the previous question. Hopefully, we can get our own substitute rules package adopted, and barring that, I urge the Members to support my motion to commit.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield control of the balance of our time on this side to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FROST].

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOYER). The gentleman from Texas [Mr. FROST] will be recognized to control the balance of the time on his side. The gentleman from Texas has 14 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] has 16 minutes remaining.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI].

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the proposed changes to the House rules. Some are alleging that the House rule requiring Congressional Budget Office and Joint Committee on Taxation outlay and revenue estimates to be included in revenue and entitlement bills undermines the credibility of the 1990 budget agreement. This is simply not the case. Instead, the proposed rule sends a strong message that we intend to live up to the agreement.

The budget agreement specified that any legislation which increased outlays for an entitlement program or reduced revenues must be paid for in each and every year for the next 5 years. To enforce that requirement, it was agreed that there would be an across-the-board, automatic cut in nonexempt direct spending programs if a bill were passed that was not budget neutral. The practical effect of this pay-as-you-go financing requirement will be that the Medicare Program will automatically be reduced or sequestered, and will compensate for about 80 percent of any enacted legislation which is not budget neutral. Members have a right to know when they cast their vote on the House floor whether or not Medicare and other direct spending entitlement laws are being changed. The proposed change to the House rule ensures that each Member will have this information.

The Committee on Ways and Means has lived up to the pay-as-you-go requirement for the past decade. For example, the Tax Reform Act of 1986 was revenue neutral over a 5-year period; the Family Support Act of 1988 was budget neutral; the catastrophic health insurance bill was budget neutral; and the child care bill approved by the committee last year was fully budget neutral.

To ensure that Medicare and other direct spending programs are not inadvertently sequestered requires that bills reported from a committee be budget neutral. This requires that cost estimates be prepared on each and every amendment that is offered in committee. OMB does not have the capacity or the staff to perform such a function. Furthermore, the Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Committee on Taxation already ably prepare cost estimates which are both independent and objective.

In addition, it is my view that last year's budget negotiators did not intend for OMB of this or any other administration to have the right to be involved in the day-to-day legislative activities of the Congress and its committees. Our system of government requires that the legislative branch be an equal and separate entity. That implies that Congress should work with congressional branch agencies in developing our legislative products. CBO and the Joint Committee on Taxation are independent of any member here. They are not political entities and their estimates reflect nonpartisan, objective analysis. By its very nature, OMB cannot make the same claim. Without this rule, the Director of OMB would have to review and prepare a cost analysis of any "chairman's mark" whether in the Ways and Means Committee or in any other committee of the Congress as well as all amendments that members wished to propose. This would be offensive to me as chairman and should be offensive to all Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle.

If the President believes that a bill is not budget neutral and that the CBO and JCT estimates that are included in a bill are substantially off the mark, the President can exercise his constitutional right to veto such a bill. I would hope that would not be necessary.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this proposed rules change is important to ensure that the congressional budget process enforces the pay-as-you-go concept in the 1990 budget agreement. I fully intend to support and enforce the pay-as-you-go discipline in my committee since it is a discipline that I have imposed on the Ways and Means Committee for the last decade. I urge all Members to support the rules change.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE], who was just sworn in for the 17th time.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, the gentleman from New York, for yielding this time to me, and I rise in opposition to the rule.

Mr. Speaker, today, amidst the pomp and circumstance of a new Congress, we set the rules of the road by which this Chamber will operate for the next 2 years.

Now, as one of our first acts, we are invited to undo one of the major achievements of the last Congress.

For the first time, the President and the Congress agreed to try to control the fastest growing costs of government—the entitlement programs that spend automatically, without control. We said, if Congress wants new automatic spending programs, it has got to pay for them—pay-as-you-go.

Fiscal responsibility. The law gave the Office of Management and Budget the job of assuring the new spending was fully paid for. That was a conservative provision, no doubt about it. OMB is more concerned about the paying than the going.

Now, less than 3 months later, before this provision has even been tested, the majority wants to change that agreement. Unilaterally, they have decided they don't like that conservative restraint on new automatic spending. And that is what is most distressing.

Here we go. The most fundamental question facing the Congress today is whether we can get the deficit under control. We made a fragile, 5-year agreement with the administration to move toward controlling the deficit. And now, we are invited to start unraveling it.

The message is clear. If this rules change passes, Congress shows there is one thing it wants more than pay-as-you-go—it's play-as-you-go.

Support the effort to commit the majority rules change proposal. Strike the deal-breaking erosion of fiscal restraint.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURPHY].

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak briefly on the proposed change regarding the bringing of congressional employees under the Fair Labor Standards Act, which was, I understand, addressed by the gentleman from New York.

We include our congressional employees now under the Fair Labor Standards Act, particularly the minimum wage law, by law. This rule change will not change that law. The majority members of the Committee on Education and Labor are satisfied that the leadership and the House Administration Committee are going to properly and legally address the categories for our employees to be in, whether they are covered or not covered. We trust that those who are covered will then suggest to us for legislative change that we allow compensatory time for service for time taken off.

So what we hope to do is this: We direct the leadership and we advise the House Administration Committee to abide by the law, and if there is a necessary change to the law concerning the overtime provision, they would refer them back to our committee. I certainly favor, and I think the majority of our Members favor, bringing all congressional employees under the comp time provision, much the same as those in municipal government and State government are included.

□ 1440

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURPHY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his clarification. I hope the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURPHY] is correct that it would be the intent to bring back any change in either the exemption categories or in compensatory time, any change in law, to bring it back to the House for a vote, a separate vote, and to make it a change in law, not a change in the rules.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I assure the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BARTLETT] that that is my position as a subcommittee chairman under the Committee on Education and Labor, that there be no deviation. That the Committee on House Administration may set categories and may make recommendations, but if it is a matter of a legislative change, something that deviates from the act, I certainly will join the gentleman in saying the matter should be brought before the floor.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would point out to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BARTLETT] that under this rule that is pending today, the Committee on House Administration would have the authority to implement regulations on this subject and that is the intention of the Committee on House Administration to do so.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FROST. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I would just note that as I heard what the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BARTLETT] said, a member of the Committee on Rules, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania said, I hear them saying two different things.

I hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURPHY] say that any change in the exemption categories, which are set by law, would require a change in the law and could not be changed under this resolution. I would note this resolution does appear to change that.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, as a member of the Committee on Rules and a member of the Committee on House Administration, I would respond to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BARTLETT], it is the intention of this resolution that regulations be issued and that they be issued by the Committee on House Administration.

If the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURPHY] seeks to bring this matter up for a vote through his committee, he has the right to do that, but it is the intention that this matter be dealt with from this point forward by regulation.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH], the distinguished whip.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, let me say first of all that this vote will be a case study in why the American people are increasingly angry at Congress. Just a few months ago the taxpayers were told they have to pay more taxes in a budget deal, but that political spending in Washington will be controlled for 5 years.

Now, on the very first day we are back in session, the Democratic leadership is breaking its agreement with the President. The Democratic leadership says they are not breaking their word. President Bush, on the other hand, says this new rule breaks the deal, and he will veto any bill which includes this new bigger spending provision.

Every House Republican who was part of the budget negotiations agree the Democratic leadership has broken the deal. For the working taxpayer, what is at stake is very clear. The Democratic new rule provides for higher spending. It will have Democrat-controlled staffs estimate new spending, and the result will be higher spending. That higher spending will lead to calls for higher taxes. Already there are a number of leading Democrats talking about a variety of tax increases.

Ironicaly, the budget deal was supposed to last for 5 years. It is being broken on the very first day the House is sworn in.

The Republican amendment is quite clear. Not only does it reestablish the deal that was made last fall, not only does it reestablish the control on spending, but it provides for a very clear date certain to bring up a balanced budget amendment. It is in fact a clear choice.

Now, every Member in this House went home and campaigned against more taxes, against spending in Washington, in favor of a balanced budget. In the next few minutes we are going to have a clear choice. Every Member is going to get to walk back in this room and vote, and vote one way or another. They are going to vote to break their word with the President, they are going to vote to break their word with the taxpayer, they are going to vote to have higher spending and ultimately higher taxes, or they are going to vote to send the signal to bring up a balanced budget amendment. They are going to vote to send the signal to keep their word with the President and the American people, and they are going to vote that they want to control spending.

It is a very clear choice, and I think everyone back home ought to look at those campaign speeches from last fall and they ought to look at this vote, because this vote is real. It is the vote that has real impact on the real pocketbook of every American.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the Speaker as to the time remaining?

Mr. SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. HOYER). The Chair would advise the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FROST] that he has 7 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] has 11½ minutes remaining.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER].

Mr. WALKER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, what we have here is a rules package that says if you cannot live with it, change the rules and ignore whatever needs exist in this body for real reform.

Take, for example, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Last year we had a commission that told us that we needed more accuracy in the CONGRES-

SIONAL RECORD. We were assured that we would not make the change then, but when we got to the new rules package, that this is one of the things that would be considered.

Well, maybe it was considered, but it was not included. So once again we are going to have a distorted CONGRESSIONAL RECORD because the Democratic majority will not live up to their obligation to make certain that the records of the House are an accurate reflection of what takes place in this body.

Take the Fair Labor Standards Act. We just had a discussion on the floor about that.

It turns out that the chairman of the subcommittee in the Committee on Education and Labor and the gentleman who has drafted the rules package are in complete difference as to the nature of what is happening here.

What it turns out is that the House has simply decided to throw out the law of the land with regard to the minimum wage and has decided to find a way that the House can work its way around it. So we really do not have to comply, like everybody else in the country does.

Take the budget deal. The budget deal last year was predicated on the fact that yes, we would raise taxes on the American people, but at the same time we were going to control spending in Washington.

What do we find out on the very first day of the new Congress? We find out that we are not going to control spending, that we are going to break the deal with the President of the United States, that we are going to figure out a way to use House rules as a mechanism for having brand new spending and much higher spending in the future.

It is very, very interesting how they plan to do this. It is very interesting that they are going to use the Committee on Rules as a vehicle for it, where they stack the ratios in the committee in a way that the minority cannot hope to get a fair ruling.

One of the things that was said by the majority leader that protects the minority is the fact one can go to the Committee on Rules for a waiver.

Big chance. Let us not kid ourselves. Let us not have a joke here. I mean, this is real stuff. That is what taxes are all about.

Now the American people are faced with massive tax increases and no control of spending, and the vote that we cast here in a few minutes will be on that issue.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PENNY].

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, I worked as hard as any Member in this Congress to control spending. I was delighted last fall when the budget agreement included tough spending limitations and enforcement mechanisms. If I felt that the rule being proposed by the Democratic Caucus today would unravel the effect of that budget agreement, I would vote against it. But on the contrary, I think it will help us to adhere to and enforce that budget agreement.

We will still have the spending limitations for various categories of spending. We will still have a pay-as-you-go requirement. All of those important budget reforms will still apply.

The only question before us today is whether OMB or CBO will be the scorekeeper.

We have to ask ourselves several questions: does OMB have a better track record in terms of making budget estimates? I think the answer is no.

Does OMB use a more conservative set of economic assumptions? I think if you look at the record over the years, the answer to that question is also no.

Does OMB have a tradition of nonpartisanship in the development of its budget number? I think again the answer is no.

If you are looking for objectivity in setting budget numbers, if you are looking for a timely response so that the work of Congress can proceed, I think the only reliable agency that we have been able to turn to over the years is the Congressional Budget Office. For that reason I feel that this rules change is an appropriate change. It will help us identify accurate numbers, objective numbers by which to measure our work. I think in so doing it will help us to enforce and implement, rather than undermine, the budget agreement reached last fall.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GRADISON].

□ 1450

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the rules proposed by the Democrats, but especially the provision that instructs the House to disregard the agreement just entered into with the administration by requiring the President to use congressional scorekeeping on all fiscal legislative measures.

The devious proposal is not only a violation of an agreement, it is a direct affront to the rule of law, in particular to a law of the land whose ink is barely dry.

Had the White House instructed the executive departments to disregard a key element of the budget agreement, the Democratic leadership in the Congress would have gone ballistic. They would have urged editorial writers all over the country to object to the executive branch putting itself above the law. But what we see here today is the Democratic Party putting itself above the law.

Furthermore, the Democrats can hardly plead ignorance; it was, predominately, their votes that enacted this provision into law as part of the Omnibus Reconciliation Budget Act of 1990; it was their leaders who negotiated this provision which the majority leader now wants to change. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee properly argues that the House should have CBO and Joint Tax Committee estimates before taking action on entitlement and tax changes. But he goes too far in arguing that OMB must be bound to follow these estimates in carrying out their sequestration responsibilities.

Mr. Speaker, this is not the way to begin a new Congress. This shameless, unilateral action by House Democrats will poison the waters and make it all but impossible for the House to work in a bipartisan manner to craft vital legislation that the American people need.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BARTLETT].

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING], the ranking Republican on the Education and Labor Committee, and myself and others in strong opposition to amendment 19, rule LI of this package. It is clear that what this rule does is to reexempt Congress from the Fair Labor Standards Act which we were finally covered by in the last session of Congress.

I say shame on this House, shame on the leadership for bringing this rule to us. For some 50 years Congress has been exempt from every single employee protection law that we have passed for the rest of the country. We are exempt from OSHA, we are exempt from civil rights, we are exempt from the Americans With Disabilities Act, we are exempt from AIDS discrimination, we are exempt from the National Labor Relations Act. We have been exempt from the Fair Labor Standards Act, and in what some say was the only good action taken by the 101st session of Congress, the only positive step was Congress did cover itself under the Fair Labor Standards Act to include Congress, congressional employees under those protections. But now rule LI provides for a reexemption.

Read it for yourself. The rule says that it will leave up to the House Administration Committee the determination of exemption categories and determination of permitting the use of compensatory time as compensation. Both exemption categories and compensatory time are spelled out specifically in the Fair Labor Standards Act by statute, and implemented by regulation of the Department of Labor.

Let us walk through what this means. It means, No. 1, a whole new set

of exemptions. The law says exemptions for everyone else are professional, administrative and management, and yet this would provide for new categories thought to be called "legislative, essential, and representational," words and exemptions that are nowhere to be found in the law or either statute or regulation.

In 1989 the House of Representatives for the first time covered its own employees under a major labor law, the Fair Labor Standards Act. Today, with Item 19 of House Resolution 5, the House will attempt to reexempt its employees and set different rules for itself.

DETERMINATION OF EXEMPTION CATEGORIES

House Resolution 5 gives the House Administration Committee authority to determine exemption categories.

The FLSA includes three categories of exemptions which would apply to the House: professional, executive, and administrative.

Last fall, the House Administration Committee came up with three categories of employees who would be exempt from the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act: legislative, essential, and representational.

"Representational" employees could be caseworkers, receptionists, or legislative correspondents—all of whom are acting on behalf of their employers but most of whom do not meet the guidelines defining professional, executive, or administrative employees.

"Essential" employees could be just about anyone. When the House is in session late, staff is needed to keep the doors open, work the lights, make copies, answer phones, and so forth. These employees are essential, but again, not necessarily professional, executive, or administrative.

PERMITTING THE USE OF COMPENSATORY TIME

The FLSA is very specific about compensation for overtime. Overtime hours worked by covered employees must be compensated with wages at one and one-half times the regular rate.

Employees of a State or an interstate governmental agency may receive compensatory time off in lieu of overtime pay. Employees of Congress are nowhere given this option, and it would require an amendment to the law to change this.

AUTHORITY TO ISSUE RULES AND REGULATIONS

House Resolution 5 grants unlimited authority to the House Administration Committee to issue rules and regulations applying the FLSA to Congress. Apparently there would be no opportunity for review or comment by Members. The House Administration Committee should bring to the floor a resolution that offers guidance to Members on which employees are exempt—using FLSA guidelines—how to calculate overtime pay, how to treat holidays, mealtimes, and weekends, and other aspects of the law. But this House Resolution gives House Administration authority to unilaterally change the law and re-exempt Congress.

Congressional employees deserve the same rights and protections as private sector employees. Vote to defeat the previous question and to keep FLSA coverage for congressional employees.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS].

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, there is another reason we should be voting down the proposed rules changes by the Democratic majority.

During the budget battle of recent vintage, the Government of the United States was shut down or threatened to be shut down several times. We can never, never undergo that kind of possibility again.

What the Republican substitute, if allowed to be offered, would do is it would take a giant step toward preventing that very same poisonous shutdown of Government which we all seek to avoid. It would allow a continuing resolution, sadly which is needed from time to time, to go into automatic effect if we should fail to meet our responsibilities of a budget reconciliation, and thus prevent the shutdown of Government. We ought to give it a chance to work.

What infamous kind of thing it is to have the Government of the United States shut down while the Armed Forces of the United States are deployed in Saudi Arabia. That actually happened to us last time. Never again.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. HOUGHTON], who voted for the Deficit Reduction Act because of the enforcement procedure that the Democrats are doing away with today.

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I speak against the rule changes, and specifically the change in the scoring system. I think it is wrong. I think it is inappropriate and I think the timing is bad.

My only hope is that this will not be a party line up or down vote, because I do not think it is a party issue. I just want to make two points.

I do not know what happened at the meetings. I was not there. But I assume a word is a word, and some people who I respect felt that the word was given, and if you agree to something you ought to stick with it.

Here is something that we have not even tried once and now we are trying to change it.

I have spoken to the heads and exheads of the CBO, and they agree with me. There is potentially a problem with the scorekeeping system. But that is not a problem really, because the conditions change, and the forecasting process is in terms of policy impact not economic changes.

I would just like to say one other thing. Here we are, the first session of the 102d Congress, and we are talking about something where the world is on the verge of catastrophe. I would only hope that we would not change the rule and get on with the business that we were sent here to do.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCEWEN], a new member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. MCEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, as I understand the budget package during the eruption that took place in October it was that when we came back from the summit, Mr. Sununu and Mr. Darman negotiating on behalf of the administration said that ladies and gentlemen, we had forced the gentleman to eat his lips, but we had reached an agreement that will be advantageous again in the future. That was that over the next 5 years we decided upon various spending categories, and whenever Congress overspends we have the authority to reduce spending in that same area so that we do not supersede these limits over the next 5 years.

Some of us over here, most of us over here looked at Mr. Sununu and said Mr. Sununu, they are not going to abide by it. Come March, come April, they are going to just jump out of it, and you are going to be stuck with new taxes, and they are going to increase the spending anyhow. And he said, "Oh, no, you don't understand. We had a big summit, and we argued about it, and we even fought a little, and decided that OMB should decide it, and they conceded and gave a little, and we gave up a little with the tax package." And the Speaker came down here in the well and pleaded with us to come together on a bipartisan basis, for the good of the country, and so by a vote of a very narrow margin we decided to do it.

Some of us went back home and said, I said just a week ago to the chamber of commerce in Dayton, OH, that this thing would not last until March. I was wrong. It did not last through the first day.

□ 1500

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. RHODES].

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, as one of those minority of the minority that voted for both the summit package and ultimately the Budget Reconciliation Act, I guess I am standing up here today to say thank you to the majority for teaching me a very valuable lesson. Those of us here on our side who did not support the reconciliation bill but who are protesting this rules change because it is a breaking of a word really ought to be coming to the well and saying to those of us who trusted, "We told you so." You did tell us so. You told us that, all the way along, taxes are permanent, and that spending limits will not last. You were right. We were wrong.

We trusted.

The point is not whether CBO can do a better job than OMB. The point is not whether or not you may have a better

idea as to how to do the scorekeeping. The point is that you came to all of us and you said, "We have a sugar coating to the very bitter pill of taxation."

I caught unshirted hell at home for my vote on that reconciliation bill, and I was able to say, "Yes, there are taxes, but there are spending limitations."

It is too bad I was only half right.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Kansas [Mrs. MEYERS].

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, a great many Members voted for the budget resolution because of the possibility of controlling spending.

I do not know about other districts, but my district in Kansas did not demand of me any new taxes, but they did want something done about controlling the deficit and controlling spending.

The spending caps in that resolution promised to be the most effective control on spending suggested yet. These caps were intermittent, and they did not offset one area of spending against another. If the overspending was in defense, the cutback had to be in defense. They were effective.

This reneges on that bipartisan agreement.

The majority party is incorporating in House rule, not law, where you do not need our votes, after making an agreement last October where you did need our votes to reach agreement.

This rule change it a betrayal. It is betrayal of all of us who voted for the budget agreement, of those in the country who believe that getting control of spending and the deficit is the most important domestic issue before Congress today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOYER). The gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes. I believe that mine would be the only request on this side. We are dividing our time, and we are 2 minutes short.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HENRY] is recognized for 2 minutes. This will not count against the 1 minute that the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] has remaining.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I express my appreciation to my colleagues for understanding.

All of the Orwellian excellence in the world cannot obscure the fact of what we are doing.

Most of the debate on the majority side has really not clarified the question, but, in fact, tried to obscure it.

The fact is that we are raping the budget agreement that was reached only 3 months ago. That is what it is.

You might tell us it is adultery because it involves consenting adults. We are trying to tell you we are not consenting.

We are told that there were technical agreements that everyone understood were to be made later. That is what we were told. Here is the White House understanding. I read the President's message to the Speaker:

> This rule would change the new pay-as-you-go enforcement mechanism by overturning a specifically, specifically negotiated and agreed scoring provision. More important, if the proposed rule is adopted, the House of Representatives will have begun the 102nd Congress by undercutting the credibility of the entire budget agreement.

That is what we are doing, Mr. Speaker. Call it adultery. It is rape.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. JOHNSON].

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the substance of this proposal, and with deep concern for the subversion of the legislative process contained in this package.

The substance strikes at the heart of the budget agreement. The process strikes at the heart of democracy, and so I am going to use such time as I may consume, and I am not going to recognize the authority of the Speaker's gavel, because I want to make very clear the implications of what is happening here.

First of all, this House is operating under precedent, not under rule. Precedent is something that we honor because we hold ourselves to a standard of ethical conduct that requires honoring our rules.

If we do not hold ourselves to that standard of ethical conduct, then the line between self-government and chaos disintegrates. If we cannot operate ethically, we cannot govern ourselves as a free nation. So, honor is everything; word is bond.

I choose not to be governed by the gavel, because I want to demonstrate that where word is not bond, democracy cannot survive.

The majority leader himself made my case. He said that in the summit agreement, the summiteers could not agree, so they adopted the OMB right to determine spending levels. But, he said, we—the Democrats—told the President that we might seek to change this part of the package, and he himself said, and you can look in the RECORD tomorrow, he himself used the words that, "We might propose changing this portion of the law, and the President could veto it." That is the proper course of action.

If we were doing that here today, democracy in its gut and at the level of trust that it demands would not be at risk; but the majority party is not proposing a statutory change for which they could be held accountable.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. The majority party is proposing a rules change.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would state to the gentlewoman that whatever point she is trying to make that the Chair is going to make a point.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. It does not change the law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The House will operate under proper decorum.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Rather through the rule, they are intending to abrogate the content and meaning of the law. One could ask ones self, why is this happening today? It is happening for a very simple reason. It is happening for the same simple reason that Wall Street was crippled by greed. On Wall Street individual greed took precedence over that code of conduct that had in the past regulated business decisions, the conduct of business, on Wall Street.

What is happening here is that individual desire for spending programs is overriding the public interest in deficit reduction.

Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, regular order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman is out of order. The gentlewoman is making the point of not folowing the rules.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry. I know this is unpleasant.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman will remove herself from the well within 30 seconds.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. It is imperative that some of us stand up for the fundamental principles on which democracy rests, and I will be done soon, but I will finish.

In the budget agreement that we adopted, we allowed a significant amount of spending increase and tax increases, and then we adopted a discipline over spending in the future years of the agreement.

Who in their right mind would have thought that we could have increased HHS spending 14 percent under a summit agreement whose goal it was to reduce the deficit?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. By implementing the budget agreement through such large first-year increases, we ate up our spending opportunity for this year as well. This rules change is being proposed because Democrat

Members are now angry that they ate up the spending last year.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Texas seek time?

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. And that consequently, this year the summit agreement will require us to cut spending. To avoid having to discipline spending, these rules propose that we adopt another monitor of spending, another body to estimate costs, and thereby make room for new spending under a budget agreement that requires cuts.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. They are going to increase spending as they desire, abrogating the public interest in deficit reduction. In other words, those supporting this rules proposal now are subverting the fiscal constraint sections for the specified purpose of allowing more spending than the summit agreement would allow.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, has the time of the other side expired?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the other side has expired. The gentleman from Texas has 5 minutes remaining.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. That is why this, today's debate, is happening. We are at a point where individual desires to spend on our own special interest programs are overriding the larger public interest in deficit reduction to which we as a Congress committed ourselves. Frankly, I feel personally compelled to demonstrate the consequences to democracy of the destruction of the moral principles that underly our form of government.

Just as my unwillingness to honor the rules of House debate creates havoc, so the majority party's unwillingness to adhere to a negotiated deal to which they gave their word, is deeply and fundamentally violative of the trust that is essential to democracy succeeding.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. I rise to a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. As I said, I am not going to talk at length but only for the very few minutes necessary to make clear my concern with the substance and process violations in this rules proposal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. GONZALEZ. The gentlewoman is out of order and is defying the Chair's ruling and, therefore, I am imploring the Chair to exercise its authority to enforce the rules of the House by summoning the Sergeant at Arms and presenting the mace.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair may do that.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. I regret that the majority party on such an important matter refused to allow Members the time we need, and I particularly regret this demonstration of oppression of the minority as democracy simply cannot survive if the minority's right to debate is deeply compromised. We must do better than this in the months ahead. We must reject these rules. We must come back with a rules package that honors statutory law and that does not seek to change law through the subterfuge of rules changes. We must come back with a package that honors the standard of ethical conduct on which this House has always depended.

I thank the Speaker.

□ 1510

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of concluding debate, I yield the remaining time to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Budget, the gentleman from California [Mr. PANETTA].

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me urge support for the rules. The majority party, Democrats, control the House, and were elected by the people of this Nation to control the House. We intend to operate under the rules that we propose for the House. These rules are fair. They are balanced. They are responsible. They provide for the orderly operation of the House. That is our responsibility. That is what we fulfill today.

Specifically, on the issue of OMB and CBO, relating to the scoring of pay-as-you-go legislation; for those Members who voted for the budget agreement, let me address my remarks to those who voted for the budget agreement. It is not the intent of the leadership to in any way undermine the budget agreement. The issue here is not whether or not we enforce the budget agreement. We will enforce the budget agreement. The issue is not whether or not we will have pay-as-you-go requirements. We will have pay-as-you-go requirements. Indeed, the issue is not whether or not there will be sequester. The fact is that CBO in its scoring could indeed produce sequester with regard to pay-as-you-go legislation. Those are not the issues here.

The issue here is one issue alone: Who will be the scorekeeper for the House of Representatives when it comes to pay-as-you-go legislation, moving through this committee? The official scorekeeper of the House of Representatives in the Congress is the Congressional Budget Office. It scores authorizing bills, it scores appropriation bills, it scores, with the help of the Joint Committee, tax bills. It scores whether or not we have fulfilled our goals under the budget resolution. Therefore, it is incumbent that CBO be our official scorer when it comes to pay-as-you-go legislation.

Now, I recognize the conflict that has been created by Gramm-Rudman with regards to OMB and the use of sequester, and indeed OMB has the authority when it looks at overall deficit numbers, to establish whether or not we have breached those overall deficit numbers. The issue under this agreement is individual pay-as-you-go bills, and the question is: Is OMB going to score for the committee and for the House? Are they going to be the principal scorekeeper, or is CBO going to be the principal scorekeeper?

Now, what is the problem with the Office of Management and Budget? There are several. First of all, it is a branch of the executive branch of government. It is part of the executive branch of government. It basically advocates policy on the part of the executive branch of government. CBO does not do that. Third, there have been differences in scoring in major areas. For example, with regard to the issue on taxation, the capital gains. There was a difference of almost $21 billion between OMB and CBO. When it came to Medicare, there was a difference of $7 billion. When it came to food stamp legislation, almost 336-percent difference between numbers recommended by CBO and numbers by OMB.

So those were the legitimate concerns that came up during the budget summit. A lot of people have talked here about the issue of what was agreed to or not agreed to in the budget summit. I was chairman of the task force on the budget process. This was a disputed issue because of the very concerns that I have raised. We tried and made an effort to resolve the effort. One proposal was to develop a cushion, to allow for a cushion so that if there were differences, we could try to cover them within a proposed cushion. That was objected to, not by the Democrats, but by the Republicans. We offered another proposal with regard to OMB offering some scorekeeping at the conference stage. The problem, very frankly, was that Members did not want to be in a position of having to negotiate with OMB throughout the committee process. That is a legitimate concern. So, in the last meeting of the budget summit in the Speaker's office, the decision was that what we need is a study by OMB and CBO to try and resolve their differences so that we can, in fact, have a legitimate score on the pay-as-you-go bills in which there is unity between OMB and CBO, as to those scores.

Now, with regard to the flexibility of the minority in administration. If they do not like what is being proposed in the bills, they could offer an amendment on the floor. It can be waived through the Committee on Rules. It can be negotiated in conference, and the President ultimately has the abil-

ity, as he has stated, to veto the bills. My urging here is that we request OMB and CBO to implement a study, to report back to the Congress on their differences. We will not pass any pay-as-you-go legislation until we complete the budgetary in any event. Therefore, please allow Members the time to complete that study, resolve these differences, so that we can focus on policy issues. That is where the debate ought to be.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be given 2 additional minutes so that I can ask him a respectful question, as he pledged.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I object to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON].

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOYER). The question arises on the adoption.

Mr. MCEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to respond, as he pledged he would.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There has already been an objection to that.

Mr. MCEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I am renewing my personal request. I am asking unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes so that I may yield to the distinguished chairman, on questions that he made during the course of his presentation, questions that we challenged as being under dispute.

I would like to have a response, and therefore I ask unanimous consent for him to be permitted to respond.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would indicate that the previous question has been moved.

Will the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FROST] withhold on the motion, or does he press the motion?

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I withheld on the motion, and I would not object to a 2-minute unanimous-consent request, for purposes of a response from the chairman. At that point, I will renew my motion to move the previous question.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Speaker, and thank the gentleman for understanding.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from New York request the additional unanimous consent for the 2 minutes?

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, yes, we do, so we can have a little colloquy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California [Mr. PANETTA] is recognized for an additional 2 minutes.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PANETTA. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman, who has come before the Committee on Rules many times, that I deeply admire and respect him, and I do. However, the argument today is about the President of the United States, who called me on the phone at 6:30 a.m. on a Friday morning and told me that the gentleman from California [Mr. PANETTA] and the Democratic leadership had agreed to have OMB as the relevant agency. That is why he agreed to the tax increase.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, with all due respect to the President of the United States, the President of the United States was not present in the summit meetings. The President of the United States was not present during negotiations during this issue. There were three representatives from the administration who were present who are involved in this disputed issue. At the time, I said to them that if we could not resolve it here, make no mistake about it, this will be a disputed issue if we cannot resolve it. We could not resolve it. We made an effort to do that.

This is a way, very frankly, of trying to force the issue, so that hopefully OMB and CBO can reduce their differences on scoring. That solely the issue does not have anything to do with the budget agreement or pay as you go, or nothing to do with the enforcement. I intend that the agreement is fully enforced. I want to have an objective a scorekeeper as possible, and I prefer CBO over OMB. It is that simple.

Mr. MCEWEN. Mr. Speaker, it says in the law that OMB would be the scorekeeper, and if that is established in the law, what is the purpose of this rule? Why the change, if it is not reneging upon an agreement? Why did we not proceed as we had proceeded before, except that it is a challenge?

Mr. PANETTA. The decision at the end of the final discussion on that was that indeed we would have a study by OMB and CBO to try to resolve their differences. That was the decision that we arrived at because these are great differences.

Now, to OMB's credit, they are trying to move toward more credible projections in terms of their costs.

□ 1520

I think all of us admit that OMB, whether it is a Democratic or a Republican administration, have played games with projections. They played games on economic projections. They played games on policy issues.

The CBO, on the other hand, remains the most objective scorekeeper for the House and the Senate. That is understood.

Mr. MCEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the President's communication may be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOYER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The letter above referred to of December 21, 1990, from President Bush, is as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 21, 1990.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I understand that the House Democratic Caucus has approved a rule for consideration by the House that would begin to undo the recently enacted Budget Agreement.

This rule would change the new pay-as-you-go enforcement mechanism by overturning a specifically negotiated and agreed scoring provision. More important, if the proposed rule is adopted, the House of Representatives will have begun the 102nd Congress by undercutting the credibility of the entire Budget Agreement. If specifically negotiated and agreed provisions are to be undone before the ink is dry, how can we expect the Agreement to be taken seriously? Where, one might reasonably ask, is the process of erosion to stop?

Abandonment of the Agreement would undermine hard-earned confidence in the U.S. Government's improved ability to control Federal spending. To undermine such confidence in the current economic circumstances seems to me to be particularly unwise.

In order to preserve the integrity of the Budget Agreement, I urge you to prevent the adoption of any rule that would violate our Agreement. And in order to preserve confidence in that Agreement, I must advise you that I will veto any bill that contains language such as that specified in the rule approved by the Democratic Caucus.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 250, nays 162, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—250

Abercrombie	Borski	Conyers
Ackerman	Boucher	Cooper
Alexander	Boxer	Costello
Anderson	Brewster	Cox (IL)
Andrews (ME)	Brooks	Coyne
Andrews (NJ)	Browder	Cramer
Annunzio	Brown	Darden
Anthony	Bruce	de la Garza
Applegate	Bryant	DeFazio
Atkins	Byron	DeLauro
AuCoin	Campbell (CO)	Dellums
Bacchus	Cardin	Derrick
Barnard	Carper	Dicks
Beilenson	Clay	Dingell
Bennett	Clement	Dixon
Berman	Coleman (TX)	Donnelly
Bevill	Collins (IL)	Dooley
Bilbray	Collins (MI)	Dorgan (ND)
Bonior	Condit	Downey

Durbin
Dwyer
Early
Eckart
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Engel
English
Erdreich
Espy
Evans
Fascell
Fazio
Feighan
Flake
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Ford (TN)
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gaydos
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Glickman
Gonzalez
Gordon
Gray
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Harris
Hatcher
Hayes (IL)
Hayes (LA)
Hefner
Hertel
Hoagland
Horn
Hoyer
Hubbard
Huckaby
Hughes
Hutto
Jenkins
Johnson (SD)
Johnston
Jones (GA)
Jones (NC)
Jontz
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Kolter
Kopetski
Kostmayer
LaFalce
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lehman (CA)
Lehman (FL)
Levin (MI)
Lewis (GA)
Lloyd
Long
Lowey (NY)
Luken
Manton
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
Mavroules
Mazzoli
McCloskey
McCurdy
McDermott
McHugh
McMillen (MD)
McNulty
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moody
Mrazek
Murphy
Murtha
Nagle
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Neal (NC)
Nowak
Oakar
Oberstar
Obey
Olin
Ortiz
Orton
Owens (NY)
Owens (UT)
Panetta
Parker
Patterson
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pease
Pelosi
Penny
Perkins
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pickle
Poshard
Price
Rahall
Rangel
Ray
Reed
Richardson
Roe
Roemer
Rose
Rostenkowski
Rowland
Roybal
Russo
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Sarpalius
Sawyer
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schumer
Serrano
Sharp
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter (NY)
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Solarz
Spratt
Staggers
Stallings
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Thomas (GA)
Thornton
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Traxler
Udall
Unsoeld
Valentine
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Washington
Waters
Waxman
Weiss
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolpe
Wyden
Yates
Yatron

NAYS—162

Allard
Archer
Armey
Baker
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bateman
Bentley
Bereuter
Bilirakis
Bliley
Boehlert
Boehner
Broomfield
Bunning
Burton
Callahan
Camp
Campbell (CA)
Chandler
Clinger
Coble
Coleman (MO)
Combest
Conte
Coughlin
Cox (CA)
Crane
Cunningham
Dannemeyer
DeLay
Dickinson
Doolittle
Dornan (CA)
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards (OK)
Emerson
Fawell
Fields
Fish
Franks (CT)
Gallegly
Gallo
Gekas
Gilchrest
Gilman
Gingrich
Goodling
Goss
Gradison
Grandy
Green
Gunderson
Hammerschmidt
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hefley
Henry
Herger
Hobson
Holloway
Hopkins
Horton
Houghton
Hunter
Hyde
Ireland
Jacobs
James
Johnson (CT)
Kasich
Klug
Kolbe
Kyl
Lagomarsino
Leach
Lent
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lightfoot
Livingston
Lowery (CA)
Machtley
Madigan
Marlenee
Martin
McCandless
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McEwen
McGrath
McMillan (NC)
Meyers
Michel
Miller (OH)
Miller (WA)
Molinari
Moorhead
Morella
Morrison
Myers
Nichols
Nussle
Oxley
Packard
Paxon
Petri
Porter
Pursell
Quillen
Ramstad
Ravenel
Regula
Rhodes
Ridge
Riggs
Rinaldo
Ritter
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Santorum
Saxton
Schaefer
Schiff
Schulze
Sensenbrenner
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Skeen
Slaughter (VA)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Solomon
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sundquist
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Upton
Vander Jagt
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Weber
Weldon
Wolf
Wylie
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—18

Andrews (TX)
Aspin
Ballenger
Bustamante
Davis
Dymally
Hochbrueckner
Inhofe
Jefferson
Levine (CA)
Lipinski
Moran
Pallone
Savage
Sikorski
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Swett

□ 1542

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOYER). Before the Chair takes the vote, if there are any Members who did not take the oath, if there are any Members who were absent when the oath was administered by the Speaker, the Speaker is prepared to give the oath before this vote is announced. Any Member who has not taken the oath, who wishes to take the oath now, will report to the well.

Mr. WEBER and Mr. SHUSTER changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. JONES of North Carolina changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MOTION TO COMMIT OFFERED BY MR. MICHEL

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to commit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to commit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MICHEL moves to commit the resolution H. Res. 5 to a select committee comprised of the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader with instructions to report back the same to the House forthwith with only the following amendments:

(1) Strike paragraph (10) and redesignate succeeding paragraphs accordingly.

(2) At the end of the resolution, add the following new paragraph:

"(19)(a) The Committee on the Judiciary is directed to report to the House not later than June 30, 1991, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget for the United States Government.

"(b) Not later than ten legislative days after the Committee on Judiciary has reported a joint resolution pursuant to subparagraph (a), the Committee on Rules shall report a resolution providing for the consideration of such joint resolution in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union under an open amendment process. If the Committee on the Judiciary has not reported a joint resolution as required by the date specified in subparagraph (a), the Committee on Rules shall report not later than ten legislative days after such date a resolution providing for the consideration in the Committee of the Whole of the first joint resolution introduced in the 102nd Congress to amend the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget for the United States Government under an open amendment process.

"(c) If the Committee on Rules has not reported a resolution pursuant to subparagraph (b) by the date specified, it shall be in order for any Member, as a matter of highest privilege, on any day thereafter, to move that the House resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the first joint resolution introduced in the 102nd Congress proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget for the United States Government, the joint resolution shall be subject to ten hours of general debate to be equally divided between the proponents and opponents of the joint resolution, and shall then be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule.".

Mr. MICHEL (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to commit be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, but I will yield to the Republican leader, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] to explain what it is he is attempting to do.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, responding very briefly to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] under his reservation, my motion to commit would simply strike the CBO scoring directive and add a directive to the House Committee on the Judiciary to report to the House no later than June 30, 1991, a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced Federal budget. That is it in essence, and that is the motion to commit, and I urge my Members to support it.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for his explanation.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to commit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 160, nays 256, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 4]

YEAS—160

Allard
Archer
Armey
Baker
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bateman
Bentley
Bereuter
Bilirakis
Bliley
Boehlert
Boehner
Broomfield
Bunning
Burton
Callahan
Camp
Campbell (CA)
Chandler
Clinger
Coble
Coleman (MO)
Combest
Conte
Coughlin
Cox (CA)
Crane
Cunningham
Dannemeyer
DeLay
Dickinson
Doolittle
Dornan (CA)
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards (OK)
Emerson
Fawell
Fields
Fish
Franks (CT)
Gallegly
Gallo
Gekas
Gilchrest
Gilman
Gingrich
Goodling
Goss
Gradison
Grandy
Green
Gunderson
Hammerschmidt
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hefley
Henry
Herger
Hobson
Holloway
Horton
Houghton
Hunter
Hyde
Inhofe
Ireland
James
Johnson (CT)
Klug
Kolbe
Kyl
Lagomarsino
Leach
Lent
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lightfoot
Livingston
Lowery (CA)
Machtley
Madigan
Marlenee
Martin
McCandless
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McEwen
McGrath
McMillan (NC)
Meyers
Michel
Miller (OH)
Miller (WA)
Molinari
Moorhead
Morella
Morrison
Myers
Nichols
Nussle
Oxley
Packard
Paxon
Petri
Porter
Pursell
Quillen
Ramstad
Ravenel
Regula
Rhodes
Ridge
Riggs
Rinaldo
Ritter
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Santorum
Saxton
Schaefer
Schiff
Schulze
Sensenbrenner
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Skeen
Slaughter (VA)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Solomon
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sundquist
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Upton
Vander Jagt
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Weber
Weldon
Wolf
Wylie
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NAYS—256

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Alexander
Anderson
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Annunzio
Anthony
Applegate
Atkins
AuCoin
Bacchus
Barnard
Beilenson
Bennett
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Boxer
Brewster
Brooks
Browder
Brown
Bruce
Bryant
Bustamante
Byron
Campbell (CO)
Cardin
Carper
Clay
Clement
Coleman (TX)
Collins (IL)
Collins (MI)
Condit
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cox (IL)
Coyne
Cramer
Darden
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Derrick
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Donnelly
Dooley
Dorgan (ND)
Downey
Durbin
Dwyer
Early
Eckart
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Engel
English
Erdreich
Espy
Evans
Fascell
Fazio
Feighan
Flake
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Ford (TN)
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gaydos
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Glickman
Gonzalez
Gordon
Gray
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Harris
Hatcher
Hayes (IL)
Hayes (LA)
Hefner
Hertel
Hoagland
Horn
Hoyer
Hubbard
Huckaby
Hughes
Hutto
Jacobs
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (SD)
Johnston
Jones (GA)
Jones (NC)
Jontz
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Kolter
Kopetski
Kostmayer
LaFalce
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lehman (CA)
Lehman (FL)
Levin (MI)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lloyd
Long
Lowey (NY)
Luken
Manton
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
Mavroules
Mazzoli
McCloskey
McCurdy
McDermott
McHugh
McMillen (MD)
McNulty
Mfume
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moody
Mrazek
Murphy
Murtha
Nagle
Natcher
Neal (MA)
Nowak
Oakar
Oberstar
Obey
Olin
Ortiz
Orton
Owens (NY)
Owens (UT)
Pallone
Panetta
Parker
Patterson
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pease
Pelosi
Penny
Perkins
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pickle
Poshard
Price
Rahall
Rangel
Ray
Reed
Richardson
Roe
Roemer
Rose
Rostenkowski
Rowland
Roybal
Russo
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Sarpalius
Sawyer
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schumer
Serrano
Sharp
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter (NY)
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Solarz
Spratt
Staggers
Stallings
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Swett
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Thomas (GA)
Thornton
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Traxler
Udall
Unsoeld
Valentine
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Washington
Waters
Waxman
Weiss
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolpe
Wyden
Yates
Yatron

NOT VOTING—14

Aspin
Ballenger
Davis
Dymally
Hochbrueckner
Hopkins
Kasich
Levine (CA)
Moran
Neal (NC)
Savage
Sikorski
Smith (TX)
Snowe

□ 1602

Mr. COYNE and Mr. EDWARDS of California changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. NICHOLS changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to commit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HOYER). The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 242, nays 160, not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 5]

YEAS—242

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Alexander
Anderson
Andrews (ME)
Andrews (NJ)
Andrews (TX)
Annunzio
Anthony
Applegate
Aspin
Atkins
AuCoin
Bacchus
Barnard
Beilenson
Bennett
Berman
Bevill
Bilbray
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Boxer
Brewster
Brooks
Browder
Bruce
Bryant
Bustamante
Byron
Campbell (CO)
Cardin
Carper
Clement
Coleman (TX)
Collins (IL)
Condit
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cox (IL)
Coyne
Cramer
Darden
de la Garza
DeFazio
DeLauro
Dellums
Derrick
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Donnelly
Dooley
Dorgan (ND)
Downey
Durbin
Early
Eckart
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (TX)
Engel
English
Erdreich
Evans
Fascell
Fazio
Feighan
Foglietta
Ford (MI)
Ford (TN)
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gaydos
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Glickman
Gonzalez
Gordon
Gray
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Harris
Hatcher
Hayes (IL)
Hayes (LA)
Hefner
Hertel
Hoagland
Horn
Hoyer
Hubbard
Huckaby
Hughes
Hutto
Jacobs
Jenkins
Johnson (SD)
Johnston
Jones (GA)
Jones (NC)
Jontz
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Kolter
Kopetski
Kostmayer
LaFalce
Lancaster
Lantos
LaRocco
Laughlin
Lehman (CA)
Lehman (FL)
Levin (MI)
Lipinski
Lloyd
Long
Lowey (NY)
Luken
Manton
Markey
Martinez
Matsui
Mavroules
Mazzoli
McCloskey
McCurdy
McDermott
McHugh
McMillen (MD)
McNulty
Miller (CA)
Mineta
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moody
Murphy
Murtha
Nagle
Natcher
Neal (NC)
Nowak
Oakar
Oberstar
Obey
Olin
Ortiz
Orton
Owens (UT)
Pallone
Panetta
Parker
Patterson
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pease
Pelosi
Penny
Perkins
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Pickle
Poshard
Price
Rahall
Ray
Reed
Richardson
Roe
Roemer
Rose
Rostenkowski
Rowland
Roybal
Russo
Sabo
Sanders
Sangmeister
Sarpalius
Sawyer
Scheuer
Schroeder
Schumer
Serrano
Sharp
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skelton
Slattery
Slaughter (NY)
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Solarz
Spratt
Staggers
Stallings
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Swett
Swift
Synar
Tallon
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Thomas (GA)
Thornton
Torres
Torricelli
Traficant
Traxler
Udall
Unsoeld
Valentine
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Waters
Waxman
Weiss
Wheat
Whitten
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolpe
Wyden
Yates
Yatron

NAYS—160

Allard
Armey
Baker
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bateman
Bentley
Bereuter
Bilirakis
Bliley
Boehlert
Boehner
Broomfield
Bunning
Burton
Callahan
Camp
Campbell (CA)
Chandler
Clinger
Coble
Coleman (MO)
Combest
Conte
Coughlin
Cox (CA)
Crane
Cunningham
Dannemeyer
DeLay
Dickinson
Doolittle
Dornan (CA)
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards (OK)
Emerson
Fawell
Fields
Fish
Franks (CT)
Gallegly
Gallo
Gekas
Gilchrest
Gilman
Gingrich
Goodling
Goss
Gradison
Grandy
Green
Gunderson

Hammerschmidt
Hancock
Hansen
Hastert
Hefley
Henry
Herger
Hobson
Holloway
Hopkins
Horton
Houghton
Hunter
Hyde
Inhofe
Ireland
James
Johnson (CT)
Kasich
Klug
Kolbe
Kyl
Lagomarsino
Leach
Lent
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lightfoot
Livingston
Lowery (CA)
Machtley
Madigan
Marlenee
Martin
McCandless
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McEwen
McGrath
McMillan (NC)
Meyers
Michel
Miller (OH)
Miller (WA)
Molinari
Moorhead
Morella
Morrison
Myers
Nichols
Nussle
Oxley
Packard
Paxon
Petri
Porter
Pursell
Quillen
Ramstad
Ravenel
Regula
Rhodes
Ridge
Riggs
Rinaldo
Ritter
Roberts
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roth
Roukema
Santorum
Saxton
Schaefer
Schiff
Schulze
Sensenbrenner
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Skeen
Slaughter (VA)
Smith (NJ)
Solomon
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sundquist
Taylor (NC)
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (WY)
Upton
Vander Jagt
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Weber
Weldon
Wolf
Wylie
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NOT VOTING—28

Archer
Ballenger
Brown
Clay
Collins (MI)
Davis
Dwyer
Dymally
Espy
Flake
Hochbrueckner
Jefferson
Levine (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Mfume
Moran
Mrazek
Neal (MA)
Owens (NY)
Pickett
Rangel
Savage
Sikorski
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Snowe
Towns
Washington

□ 1622

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 5, the resolution just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GLICKMAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I represented the United States as an international observer during the second round of presidential elections in Guatemala on January 6. My plane was scheduled to depart and unfortunately, I missed votes on January 3. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall 3, "yes" on rollcall 4, and "no" on rollcall 5.

COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN MINORITY EMPLOYEES

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 6) and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 6

Resolved, That pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended, the six minority employees authorized therein shall be the following named persons, effective January 3, 1991, until otherwise ordered by the House to-wit: William R. Pitts, Jr., Walter P. Kennedy, Ronald W. Lasch, Jay Pierson, William Gavin and Vicki Martyak, each to receive gross compensation pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 119, Ninety- fifth Congress, as enacted into permanent law by section 115 of Public Law 95-94.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOUR OF MEETING OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 7) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 7

Resolved, That unless otherwise ordered, the hour of meeting of the House shall be 12 o'clock meridian on Mondays and Tuesdays; 2 o'clock post meridian on Wednesdays; 11 o'clock ante meridian on all other days of the week up to and including May 14, 1991; and that from May 15, 1991, until the end of the first session, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 12 o'clock meridian on Mondays and Tuesdays and 10 o'clock ante meridian on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make has performed that duty.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 8) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 8

Resolved, That the following named Members, be and they are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Appropriations: Jamie L. Whitten, Mississippi, Chairman; William H. Natcher, Kentucky; Neal Smith, Iowa; Sidney R. Yates, Illinois; David R. Obey, Wisconsin; Edward R. Roybal, California; Louis Stokes, Ohio; Tom Bevill, Alabama; Bill Alexander, Arkansas; John P. Murtha, Pennsylvania; Bob Traxler, Michigan; Joseph D. Early, Massachusetts; Charles Wilson, Texas; Norman D. Dicks, Washington; Matthew F. McHugh, New York; William Lehman, Florida; Martin Olav Sabo, Minnesota; Julian C. Dixon, California; Vic Fazio, California; W.G. (Bill) Hefner, North Carolina; Les AuCoin, Oregon; William H. Gray III, Pennsylvania; Bernard J. Dwyer, New Jersey; Steny H. Hoyer, Maryland; Bob Carr, Michigan; Robert J. Mrazek, New York; Richard J. Durbin, Illinois; Ronald D. Coleman, Texas; Alan B. Mollohan, West Virginia; Robert Lindsay Thomas, Georgia; Chester G. Atkins, Massachusetts; Jim Chapman, Texas; Marcy Kaptur, Ohio; Lawrence J. Smith, Florida; David E. Skaggs, Colorado; David E. Price, North Carolina; Nancy Pelosi, California.

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Dante B. Fascell, Florida, Chairman; Lee H. Hamilton, Indiana; Gus Yatron, Pennsylvania; Stephen J. Solarz, New York; Gerry E. Studds, Massachusetts; Howard Wolpe, Michigan; Sam Gejdenson, Connecticut; Mervyn M. Dymally, California; Tom Lantos, California; Peter H. Kostmayer, Pennsylvania; Robert G. Torricelli, New Jersey; Howard L. Berman, California; Mel Levine, California; Edward F. Feighan, Ohio; Ted Weiss, New York; Gary L. Ackerman, New York; Morris K. Udall, Arizona; Jaime B. Fuster, Puerto Rico; Wayne Owens, Utah; Harry A. Johnston II, Florida; Eliot L. Engel, New York; Eni F.H. Faleomavaega, American Samoa; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy.

Committee on House Administration: Charles Rose, North Carolina, Chairman; Frank Annunzio, Illinois; Joseph M. Gaydos, Pennsylvania; Leon E. Panetta, California; Al Swift, Washington; Mary Rose Oakar, Ohio; William (Bill) Clay, Missouri; Sam Gejdenson, Connecticut; Joe Kolter, Pennsylvania; Martin Frost, Texas; Thomas J. Manton, New York; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy.

Committee on Rules: John Joseph Moakley, Massachusetts, Chairman; Butler Derrick, South Carolina; Anthony C. Beilenson, California; Martin Frost, Texas; David E. Bonior, Michigan; Tony P. Hall, Ohio; Alan Wheat, Missouri; Bart Gordon, Tennessee; Louise McIntosh Slaughter, New York.

Committee on Ways and Means; Dan Rostenkowski, Illinois, Chairman; Sam Gibbons, Florida; J.J. Pickle, Texas; Charles B. Rangel, New York; Fortney H. (Pete) Stark, California; Andrew Jacobs, Jr., Indiana; Harold E. Ford, Tennessee; Ed Jenkins, Georgia; Thomas J. Downey, New York; Frank J. Guarini, New Jersey; Marty Russo, Illinois; Donald J. Pease, Ohio; Robert T. Matsui, California; Beryl Anthony, Jr., Arkansas; Byron L. Dorgan, North Dakota; Barbara B. Kennelly, Connecticut; Brian J. Donnelly, Massachusetts; William J. Coyne, Pennsylvania; Michael A. Andrews, Texas; Sander M. Levin, Michigan; Jim Moody, Wisconsin; Benjamin L. Cardin, Maryland; Jim McDermott, Washington.

The resolution was agreed to.

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A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1630

DESIGNATING MINORITY MEMBERSHIP ON CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 9) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 9

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and they are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Appropriations: Mr. Conte, Mr. McDade, Mr. Myers of Indiana, Mr. Miller of Ohio, Mr. Coughlin, Mr. Young of Florida, Mr. Regula, Mr. Pursell, Mr. Edwards of Oklahoma, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Green of New York, Mr. Lewis of California, Mr. Porter, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Skeen, Mr. Wolf, Mr. Lowery of California, Mr. Weber, Mr. DeLay, Mr. Kolbe, Mr. Gallo, and Mrs. Vucanovich.

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Mr. Broomfield, Mr. Gilman, Mr. Lagomarsino, Mr. Goodling, Mr. Leach, Mr. Roth, Ms. Snowe, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Bereuter, Mr. Smith of New Jersey, Mr. Burton, Mrs. Meyers of Kansas, Mr. Miller of Washington, Mr. Blaz, Mr. Gallegly, Mr. Houghton, Mr. Goss, and Ms. Ros-Lehtinen.

Committee on House Administration: Mr. Thomas of California, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Gingrich, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Gillmor, and Mr. Walsh.

Committee on Rules: Mr. Solomon, Mr. Quillen, Mr. Dreier of California, and Mr. McEwen.

Committee on Ways and Means: Mr. Archer, Mr. Vander Jagt, Mr. Crane, Mr. Schulze, Mr. Gradison, Mr. Thomas of California, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Sundquist, Mrs. Johnson of Connecticut, Mr. Bunning, and Mr. Grandy.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

POLICIES OF THE CHAIR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair customarily takes this occasion on the opening day of a Congress to announce his policies with respect to particular aspects of the legislative process. The Chair will insert in the RECORD announcements by the Speaker concerning: First, privileges of the floor; second, introduction of bills and resolutions; third, requests for committees to sit during the 5-minute rule; fourth, unanimous consent requests for the consideration of bills and resolutions; fifth, recognition for 1-minute speeches and special orders; sixth, decorum in debate; seventh, conduct of votes by electronic device; eighth, jurisdictional concepts related to clause 5(b) of rule XXI; and ninth, appointment of conferees. These announcements where appropriate will indicate verbatim the origins of the stated policies and the dates thereof. The Speaker intends to continue the policies reflected in these statements in the 102d Congress.

1. Privileges of the Floor

The Speaker's announced instructions to the Doorkeeper and Sergeant at Arms in the 98th Congress on January 25, 1983, and in the 99th Congress on January 21, 1986, regarding strict enforcement of rule XXXII, specifying those persons having the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House, will be applied during the 102d Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, JANUARY 25, 1983

The SPEAKER. Rule XXXII strictly limits those persons to whom the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House are extended, and that rule prohibits the Chair from entertaining requests for suspension or waiver of that rule. As reiterated as recently as August 22, 1974, by Speaker Albert under the principle stated in Deschler's Procedure, chapter 4, section 3.4, the rule strictly limits the number of committee staff permitted on the floor at one time during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. This permission does not extend to Members' personal staff except when a Member has an amendment actually pending during the 5-minute rule. To this end, the Chair requests all Members and committee staff to cooperate to assure that not more than the proper number of staff are on the floor, and then only during the actual consideration of measures reported from their committees. The Chair will again extend this admonition to all properly admitted majority and minority staff by insisting that their presence on the floor, including the areas behind the rail, be restricted to those periods during which their supervisors have specifically requested their presence. The Chair stated this policy in the 97th Congress, and an increasing number of Members have insisted on strict enforcement of the rule. The Chair has consulted with and has the concurrence of the Minority Leader with respect to this policy and has directed the Doorkeeper and the Sergeant at Arms to assure proper enforcement of the rule.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, JANUARY 21, 1986

The SPEAKER. Rule XXXII strictly limits those persons to whom the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House are extended, and that rule prohibits the Chair from entertaining request for suspension or waiver of that rule. As reiterated by the Chair on January 25, 1983, and January 3, 1985, and as stated in chapter 4, section 3.4 of Deschler-Brown's Procedure in the House of Representatives, the rule strictly limits the number of committee staff on the floor at one time during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. This permission does not extend to Members' personal staff except when a Member's amendment is actually pending during the 5-minute rule. It also does not extend to personal staff of Members who are sponsors of pending bills or who are engaging in special orders. The Chair requests the cooperation of all Members and committee staff to assure that only the proper number of staff are on the floor, and then only during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. The Chair is making this statement and reiterating this policy because of concerns expressed by many Members about the number of committee staff on the floor during the last weeks of the first session. The Chair requested each chairman, and each ranking minority member, to submit to the Doorkeeper a list of staff who are to be allowed on the floor during the consideration of a measure reported by their committee. Each staff person should exchange his or her ID for a "committee staff" badge which is to be worn while on the floor. The Chair has consulted with the Minority Leader and will continue to consult with him. The Chair has furthermore directed the Doorkeeper and the Sergeant at Arms to assure proper enforcement of Rule XXXII.

2. Introduction of Bills and Resolutions

The Speaker's statement in the 98th Congress on January 3, 1983, regarding the signing of bills and resolutions, his determination of committee jurisdiction on a joint or sequential basis, and his discretionary authority to refer nongermane Senate amendments to House bills to the committees of appropriate jurisdiction, will continue to apply in the 102d Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, JANUARY 3, 1983

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to make a statement concerning the introduction and reference of bills and resolutions. As Members are aware, they have the privilege today of introducing bills. Heretofore on the opening day of a new Congress, several hundred bills have been introduced. The Chair will do his best to refer as many bills as possible, but he will ask the indulgence of Members if he is unable to refer all the bills that may be introduced. Those bills which are not referred and do not appear in the RECORD as of today will be included in the next day's RECORD and printed with a date as of today.

The Chair has advised all officers and employees of the House that are involved in the processing of bills that every bill, resolution, memorial, petition or other material that is placed in the hopper must bear the signature of a Member. Where a bill or resolution is jointly sponsored, the signature must be that of the Member first named thereon. The bill clerk is instructed to return to the Member any bill which appears in the hopper without an original signature. This procedure was inaugurated in the 92nd Congress. It has worked well, and the Chair thinks that it is essential to continue this practice to insure the integrity of the process by which legislation is introduced in the House. The Chair also desires to announce that pursuant to the authority granted him in Rule X, clause 5, he will continue the practice of making referral of bills and resolutions as indicated in the annotations under that clause contained in the House Rules and Manual.

3. Requests for Committees to Sit During the 5-Minute Rule

The Speaker's guidelines announced during the 98th Congress on March 3, 1983, regarding unanimous consent requests for committees to sit during the 5-minute rule will continue to apply during the 102d Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, MARCH 3, 1983

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces that he will recognize Members to make requests for committees to sit during the 5-minute rule only at certain times during the legislative

day. While the precedents indicate that such requests when pending are not votes requiring the presence of a quorum, the Chair wishes to avoid the need for a call of the House pending such requests but at the same time to assure predictability as to when he will accord recognition. Therefore, the Speaker intends to set up the following guidelines:

First, as has been established by precedent, permission to sit shall require unanimous consent if the permission pertains to a day for which the program has not been announced. Thus, prior to the announcement of the legislative program for the following week, only one objection would be required to prevent a committee from sitting. Following the announcement by the Majority Leader, or his designee, of the program for the next week, the Chair would entertain requests for committees to sit during the following week and 10 objections would then be required. The Chair wants it to be clearly understood that the first available opportunity in the House following the announcement of the program is an appropriate time for considering requests pertaining to the following week if the announcement comes before the completion of all legislative business.

Second, the Chair will not entertain requests on days when all votes on legislative matters have been posponed to a later date; however, the Chair will accept requests for committee hearings to be held later in the week if the request has the concurrence of the ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee.

Third, on days when legislative business is to be conducted, and when rollcall votes are in order on legislation, the Chair will recognize during the 1-minute period only when he is assured that the ranking minority member of the committee or subcommittee involved supports the requests for the hearings or meetings.

Requests that have been objected to by 10 or more Members pursuant to clause 2(i) of Rule XI may not be renewed on the same day unless the Chair is assured that the objections have been withdrawn. The Chair will in no instance entertain requests after the legislative business of the day has been concluded; that is, after leaves of absence have been laid down or unanimous consent requests from the majority and minority tables have been entertained at the end of the day.

4. Unanimous-Consent Requests for the Consideration of Bills and Resolutions

The Speaker's policy with respect to recognition for unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of unreported bills and resolutions and for the consideration of House bills with Senate amendments, as initially announced in the 98th Congress on January 25 and April 26, 1984, will apply during the 102d Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, JANUARY 25, 1984

The SPEAKER. As indicated [in section 757] of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair has established a policy of conferring recognition upon Members to permit consideration of bills and resolutions by unanimous consent only when assured that the majority and minority floor leadership and committee and subcommittee chairmen and ranking minority members have no objection. Consistent with that policy, and with the Chair's inherent power of recognition under clause 2, Rule XIV, the Chair, and any occupant of the Chair appointed as Speaker pro tempore pursuant to clause 7, Rule I, will decline recognition for unanimous consent requests for consideration of bills and resolutions without assurances that the request has been cleared by that leadership. This denial of recognition by the Chair will not reflect necessarily any personal opposition on the part of the Chair to orderly consideration of the matter in question, but will reflect the determination upon the part of the chair that orderly procedures will be followed; that is, procedures involving consultation and agreement between floor and committee leadership on both sides of the aisle.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, APRIL 26, 1984

The SPEAKER. With respect to unanimous consent requests to dispose of Senate amendments to House bills on the Speaker's table, the Chair will entertain such a request only if made by the chairman of the committee with jurisdiction, or by another committee member authorized to make the request.

5. Recognition for 1-Minute Speeches and Special Orders

The Speaker's statement in the 98th Congress on January 25, 1984 with respect to the Speaker's policy for recognition for 1-minute speeches and special orders, alternating between both sides of the aisle, announced on August 8, 1984, and implemented on September 5, 1984, will apply during the 102d Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER, AUGUST 8, 1984

The SPEAKER. After consultation with and concurrence by the Minority Leader, the Chair announces that he will institute a new policy of recognition for "1-minute" speeches and for special order requests. The Chair will alternate recognition for 1-minute speeches between majority and minority Members, in the order in which they seek recognition in the well under present practice from the Chair's right to the Chair's left, with possible exceptions for Members of the leadership and Members having business requests. The Chair, of course, reserves the right to limit 1-minute speeches to a certain period of time or to a special place in the program on any given day, with notice to the leadership.

With respect to recognition for "special order speeches" at the end of legislative business of the day, the Chair will recognize first those Members who wish to address the House for 5 minutes or less, alternating between majority and minority Members, otherwise in the order in which those permissions were granted in the House. Thereafter, the Chair will recognize those Members who wish to address the House for longer than 5 minutes up to 1 hour, alternating between majority and minority Members in the order in which those permissions were granted by the House.

Thus, all Members can continue to obtain permissions to address the House in the same ways as are presently utilized, either by requests made by the acting majority and minority leaders at the end of the day through their respective Cloakrooms or by individual requests agreed to on the floor for that day or for a future day. For the request to be entertained, it should state "permission to address the House at the conclusion of legislative business, consistent with the Speaker's announced policy of recognition." Thus, Members should be on notice that a special order for more than 5 minutes, although agreed to at a prior time, may be preceded by a series of special orders of 5 minutes of less, or by a longer special order of a Member of the other party.

Further refinements of this policy based upon experience may be announced by the Chair in the future after consultation with the Minority Leader.

6. Decorum in Debate

It is essential that the dignity of the proceedings of the House be preserved, not only to assure that the House conducts its business in an orderly fashion but to permit Members to properly comprehend and participate in the business of the House. To this end, and in order to permit the Chair to understand and to correctly put the question on the numerous requests that are made by Members, the Chair requests that Members and others who have the privileges of the floor desist from audible conversation in the Chamber while the business of the House is being conducted. The Chair would encourage all Members to review rule XIV to gain a better understanding of the proper rules of decorum expected of them, and especially: First, to avoid personalities in debate with respect to references to other Members, the Senate, and the President; second, to address the Chair while standing and only when and not beyond the time recognized, and not to address the television or other imagined audience; third, to refrain from passing between the Chair and the Member speaking, or directly in front of a Member speaking from the well; fourth, to refrain from smoking in the Chamber; and generally to display the same degree of respect to the Chair and other Members that every Member is due.

7. Conduct of Votes by Electronic Device

As Members are aware, clause 5 of rule XV provides that "Members shall have not less than 15 minutes from the ordering of the rollcall or quorum call to have their vote or presence recorded."

While the rule obviously states a minimum, rather than maximum, time requirement for electronic votes, and while no occupant of the chair would attempt to prevent a Member who is in the Chamber at the expiration of that time from casting his or her vote, the Chair has noticed that in the past session inordinate delays in concluding electronic votes or quorum calls would occur when Members would notify the Chair through the Cloakrooms that they were on their way to the Chamber from a variety of locations.

The Chair would encourage all Members to depart for the Chamber promptly upon the appropriate bell and light signal, since there is no guarantee that Members can rely upon telephoned notice to the Cloakrooms in order to have votes held open. As indicated by his remarks on this subject on October 13,

1990, the minority leader joins the Chair in urging all Members to help avoid the unnecessary loss of time in conducting the business of the House.

8. Jurisdictional Concepts Related to Clause 5(b) of Rule XXI

Clause 5(b) of rule XXI prohibits the reporting of a tax or tariff matter by any committee not having that jurisdiction. Most of the questions of order arising under this clause since its adoption in 1983 have related to provisions that clearly affected the operation of the Internal Revenue Code or the customs laws. From time to time, however, such a question has related to a provision drafted as a user or regulatory fee levied on members of a class that occasions or avails itself of a particular governmental activity, typically to generate revenue in support of that activity.

In order to provide guidance concerning the referral of bills, to assist committees in staying within their appropriate jurisdictions under rule X, to assist committees without jurisdiction over tax or tariff measures in complying with clause 5(b) of rule XXI, and to protect the constitutional prerogative of the House to originate revenue bills, the Speaker will make the following statement:

Standing committees of the House (other than the Committees on Appropriations and Budget) have jurisdiction to consider user, regulatory and other fees, charges, and assessments levied on a class directly availing itself of, or directly subject to, a governmental service, program, or activity, but not on the general public, as measures to be utilized solely to support, subject to annual appropriations, the service, program, or activity (including agency functions associated therewith) for which such fees, charges, and assessments are established and collected and not to finance the costs of Government generally. The fee must be paid by a class benefiting from the service, program or activity, or being regulated by the agency; in short, there must be a reasonable connection between the payors and the agency or function receiving the fee. The fund that receives the amounts collected is not itself determinative of the existence of a fee or a tax. The Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction over "revenue measures generally" under rule X. That committee is entitled to an appropriate referral of broad-based fees and could choose to recast such fees as excise taxes. A provision only reauthorizing or amending an existing fee without fundamental change, or creating a new fee generating only a de minimis aggregate amount of revenues, does not necessarily require a sequential referral to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Chair intends to coordinate these principles with the Committee on the Budget and the Congressional Budget Office, especially in the reconciliation process, so that budget scorekeeping does not determine, and reconciliation directives and their implementation will not be inconsistent with, committee jurisdiction.

Further, it should be emphasized that the constitutional prerogative of the House to originate revenue measures will continue to be viewed broadly to include any meaningful revenue proposal that the Senate may attempt to originate.

9. Appointment of Conferees

Consistent with clause 6 of rule X, the Chair intends to develop and implement a policy that would enable him to the fullest extent feasible to simplify the appointment of conferees.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 3, 1991.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Under Clause 4 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I herewith designate Mr. W. Raymond Colley, Deputy Clerk, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me under the name of the Clerk of the House which he would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation, except such as are provided by statute, in case of my temporary absence of disability.

If Mr. Colley should not be able to act in my behalf for any reason, then Ms. Dolores C. Snow, Assistant to the Clerk, or Mr. Dallas L. Dendy, Jr., Assistant to the Clerk, should similarly perform such duties under the same conditions as are authorized by this designation.

These designations shall remain in effect for the 102nd Congress or until modified by me.

With great respect, I am
Sincerely yours,
DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

ADJOURNMENT FROM THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1991, TO MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1991, AND SUNDRY MEETING DATES AND TIMES THROUGH WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1991

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next; that when the House adjourns on Monday, January 7, 1991, it adjourn to meet at noon on Wednesday, January 9, 1991; that when the House adjourns on Wednesday, January 9, it adjourn to meet at noon on Friday, January 11; that when the House adjourns on Friday, January 11, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday, January 14; that when the House adjourns on Monday, January 14, it adjourn to meet at noon on Wednesday, January 16; that when the House adjourns on Wednesday, January 16, it adjourn to meet at noon on Friday, January 18; that when the House adjourns on Friday, January 18, it adjourn to meet at noon on Tuesday, January 22; and that when the House adjourns on Tuesday, January 22, it adjourn to meet at noon on Wednesday, January 23.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION REGARDING IRAQ

(Mr. BENNETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, today, DICK DURBIN and I introduced a resolution which praises the diplomatic and economic leadership by the President in dealing with the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Our resolution, relying on the Constitution, also requires action by Congress before any offensive military action is initiated against Iraq.

The question of whether to go to war is such a grave decision, it is not a decision to be left to one man. Our Constitution wisely makes this the responsibility of Congress, not the President. In 1798, James Madison, considered by many to be the father of our Constitution, wrote to Thomas Jefferson:

> The Constitution supposes, what the history of all governments demonstrates, that the executive is the branch of power most interested in war, and most prone to it. [The Constitution] has accordingly, with studied care, vested the question of war in the legislature.

Madison warned that if the President,

> * * * obliges the legislature to declare war contrary to its judgment, and * * * imposes a like moral obligation, to grant the requisite supplies * * * it is evident that the people are cheated out of the best ingredients in their government, the safeguards of peace which is the greatest of their blessings.

Unlike the budget, Social Security, or any of the other issues confronting our country, the question of war is an issue of life or death. It is too critical a decision to be made by the President alone; the people, through Congress, must be heard.

In our zeal to uphold international law, we should not trample upon the supreme law of our land, the U.S. Constitution.

DICK and I are joined by the following Members in sponsoring this resolution: FRANK ANNUNZIO, GEORGE MILLER, EDWARD ROYBAL, PETE STARK, CHARLES SCHUMER, EDOLPHUS TOWNS, BARBARA BOXER, ROBERT MRAZEK, GEORGE SANGMEISTER, LANE EVANS, RICK BOUCHER, GEORGE HOCHBRUECKNER, MAT-

THEW MCHUGH, LOUISE SLAUGHTER, JOLENE UNSOELD, BOB TRAXLER, RONALD DELLUMS, BERNIE SANDERS, JERRY COSTELLO, ROMANO MAZZOLI, CHARLES RANGEL, SIDNEY YATES, GERALD KLECZKA, DAVID NAGLE, MARTIN OLAV SABO, SAM GEJDENSON, MARCY KAPTUR, MORRIS UDALL, CHESTER ATKINS, HENRY WAXMAN, LEON PANETTA, KWEISI MFUME, PETER KOSTMAYER, GLENN POSHARD, JOHN LEWIS, and HOWARD WOLPE.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind the audience that they should refrain from expressing any positive or negative expressions regarding the conduct of Members here on the floor of the House.

NO MORE BUDGET SUMMITS

(Mr. DANNEMEYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, it is sad but necessary for Members, at the beginning of this new Congress, to reflect a little on where we are, on the increase in the national debt that is projected.

To do that, I want to draw the Members' attention to what was the projected deficit in January of 1990 for fiscal year 1991: $130 billion; 2 months later, CBO, the same agency, estimating the deficit projection, was $161 billion; 4 months later, July, CBO said the deficit for 1991 would be $232 billion; and then, in December, at the close of the year, the same agency, CBO, said the deficit would be $253 billion.

What is the increase in the national debt projected for this fiscal year; $399 billion? This place is out of control. The people that estimate figures have no idea of what is going on. What does it tell Members? We have to stop the idea that somehow budget summitry is going to solve our problems. We have to get rid of the idea that we can tax ourselves out of this mess. The only thing that can solve this is the Congress that has the guts to restrain the growth in spending by limiting spending increases in appropriation bills to no more than the rate of inflation, over what was spent in the preceding year.

Never, ever again will we have budget summits.

THREE MAJOR ISSUES NOW BEFORE CONGRESS

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, the first day of the session is always very eventful. We have a chance to see our friends and greet the newcomers. This has been an eventful day. However, even beyond the human relations, this is an eventful day for me because I put my name on three major bills that I think could, if passed, and really change this country and our world.

One is the resolution referred to a moment ago by my friend from Florida, Mr. BENNETT, which has to do with the power of the Congress to make war, and not the President alone. I think that is a very fundamental issue which must be dealt with in this Congress. I salute the Speaker for keeping Members in session through January and not allowing Members to be in recess.

The second bill is the Brady bill, which is a 7-day delay or waiting period before a handgun can be transferred. This, I think, would overcome much of the violence and many of the deaths we have seen thoughout our Nation, and certainly here in the District of Columbia.

The last bill perhaps is more fundamental than anything, and that is campaign reform, to change the very system by which we Members come to Congress to change a system which many of the people in America feel has been corrupted.

I think, Mr. Speaker, if we the Congress were to deal with these issues, I think we would have an absolutely sensational Congress.

Let me take this opportunity to wish all of our colleagues much health and happiness in this new year.

□ 1640

SECRETARY LUJAN REPRESENTS AMERICANS

(Mrs. BENTLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate our former colleague, Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, for representing the American people in the Matsushita's ownership of the concessions at Yosemite National Park.

Secretary Lujan is not coercing nor intimidating Matsushita as former Senate majority leader Howard Baker and former U.S. Trade Representative Robert Strauss claim. He expresses the sentiments of the American people, not those of Japan's shadow warriors who are hired guns for Matsushita as both Senator Baker and Bob Strauss are.

We live in America where we have freedom of speech, and not intimidation by the yen or the almighty dollar—or what the Washington Post calls an "elite corp of middlemen." We can still fight city hall. Secretary Lujan is a true public servant and is serving the best interests of the American people. That is something the hired guns of the Japanese have forgotten.

We need more people like Secretary Lujan to keep this country from being rolled over by the special interests of former Government officials who sell our future for a yen.

SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT ON THE PERSIAN GULF

(Mr. GEKAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, there are those who would criticize the President of the United States for acting too hastily on the question of the Persian Gulf; yet if you look at the record you will see that this President consulted worldwide with multiple numbers of nations and leaders before taking one step in the Persian Gulf. He presented through his proper representatives resolutions in the United Nations and waited for 12 of them en seriatim to be considered and passed before taking the next vital step in the resolution of that crisis, and January 15 was set as a deadline for the removal of the Iraqi forces in Kuwait by the United Nations, not by the President. He has acted with calm and with dispatch and with restraint throughout this whole period.

I will support the President of the United States as a Member of Congress in the execution of American foreign policy, and if a resolution should be presented to the Congress to support the President in his efforts, I shall do that; but one thing we cannot do is to unilaterally withdraw from the President the power of congressional opinion and the power of American public opinion while he is negotiating in these stages of the policy in the Persian Gulf.

Let us stand with and rally around the President of the United States.

SUPPORT COLA INCREASE FOR VETERANS

(Mr. BILIRAKIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, although the last congress we provided cost-of-living increases to our Federal retirees and Social Security recipients—we failed to grant a similar increase in VA disability payments. We failed to provide undiminished support to our Nation's veterans at a time when we were asking a new generation of servicemen to heed their country's call in the Persian Gulf.

This situation is nothing short of abominable and cannot be permitted to continue. How can we ask our citizens to serve their country now when we fail to deliver on our past promises?

How can we ask our countrymen to put their lives on the line when we effectively reduce support to those who are disabled in service to their Nation?

My own Veterans' Affairs Committee and the full House supported the COLA increase last year and it is the intention of the Veterans' Committee to act swiftly on this matter this year. But the matter remains unresolved today and every day until we act.

Mr. Speaker, let us send a clear message to all our veterans and to all our servicemen. Let us act quickly on this matter. Let us signify that our country places their sacrifice above all else.

FMLN MURDERED U.S. SOLDIERS

(Mr. SHUSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, we have just received some very sobering intelligence from El Salvador where yesterday a United States Army helicopter was reported shot down. That U.S. Army helicopter, Mr. Speaker, was not shot down, as claimed by the FMLN. It landed under control. The three American soldiers in it were not found dead, but rather they were murdered, with bullets in the backs of their heads.

This was a clearly marked U.S. Army helicopter with three American soldiers in it in U.S. Army uniforms. They were flying an administrative support mission for our Ambassador in El Salvador. They had no role whatsoever in support of the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

It is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that this atrocity will give second thoughts to those Americans who are giving aid and comfort and financial support to the FMLN Communist guerrillas in El Salvador. It is my hope that more Americans will begin to see these FMLN Communist guerrillas for the brutal killers that they are.

INTRODUCTION OF WETLANDS PROTECTION AND REGULATORY REFORM ACT OF 1991

(Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Wetlands Protection and Regulatory Reform Act of 1991. This comprehensive legislation revises the Clean Water Act's controversial section 404 wetlands permitting program. It offers a more balanced approach to identifying and regulating true wetlands, achieving a no overall net loss of wetlands goal, providing greater deference to State and local decisionmakers, and affording greater protections to private property owners. In addition, it would prohibit the Corps of Engineers from implementing major increases proposed in the fees for their regulatory program.

This bill embodies the growing public sentiment that the Nation's wetland laws need serious revision. This is particularly true for farmers and other private property owners, as well as local elected officials who are often prevented from pursuing important public works projects because of conflicting or intrusive regulations.

My bill reflects the views of those who value wetlands but recognize not all wetlands are created equally. The legislation should appeal to those who believe Federal regulations need to provide a more predictable, streamlined permitting process that respects private property rights and avoids unnecessary intrusions into land use and other matters involving State and local decisionmaking.

In addition, my bill sends the clear signal that increased education and incentives for private stewardship are preferable to heavy-handed regulations or counterproductive finger pointing at particular groups.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and to get involved in the ongoing wetlands policy debate. With enough support from my colleagues, I hope to move this bill and the concepts embodied in it as part of the upcoming debate on Clean Water Act reauthorization or possibly as separate legislation. Either way, the need for wetlands protection and regulatory reform is too great to settle for continuing the status quo.

The time for action is now. My bill will help to provide the needed congressional guidance to get the section 404 program back on track and on the path toward a reasonable, national goal of no overall net loss.

It is my hope that this bill will help to continue the dialog on regulatory reform and, at the same time, promote some of the consensus recommendations by those who want a stronger, fairer, and more effective wetlands protection program.

For all these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Wetlands Protection and Regulatory Reform Act of 1991.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL PROVIDING FOR DISABLED VETERANS

(Mr. STEARNS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill to ensure that the veterans of our country who were disabled in combat are well provided for this year and every year to come.

It is a disgrace that the service-connected, disabled veterans did not receive a cost-of-living adjustment for the 1991 fiscal year. Also, it is ironic that Congress would not help disabled veterans at this time, when you realize the sacrifices that many American men and women may have to make as a result of the Middle East conflict.

Mr. Speaker, my bill gives disabled veterans a cost-of-living increase in their disability compensation as of January 1, 1991. In addition, it includes a provision that will make this COLA automatic every year. Under my legislation, any time Social Security benefits are increased, disabled veterans' compensation rates will be increased by the same percentage.

By making this COLA automatic, we will insure that the service-connected disabled veterans are never again overlooked, as they were last session. We will ensure that those who served our country so well and were injured in the line of duty are justly compensated. Also, we will insure that disabled veterans will not be subject to the political whims of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to give the disabled veterans of this country the compensation that they deserve and to cosponsor this important legislation.

EQUITY FOR DISABLED VETERANS

(Mr. JAMES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Congressman STEARNS for his comments on COLA's.

It is imperative that we do equity when it concerns the veterans, as it is imperative that we do so for all elements of our society.

It was my understanding that regardless of the budget process that they were to receive their COLA's. Somehow it did not happen. It should have happened, and if it was not anticipated, it should have been. There must be COLA's for the disabled veterans. We do that for other elements of our society. We must do it for our veterans, the ones who served our country in time of need. Especially now we must act quickly to assure veterans that they will be treated fairly. We do it on Social Security. We do it with other benefits. Indeed, we have done it with our own salaries. Certainly we must do it for the disabled veterans.

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

(Mr. ROHRABACHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, late last year the liberal Democrats who control this body forced a budget down the throats of the American people; telling us it was just the medicine that the American economy needed. Many of us objected, and as our econ-

omy gets sicker and sicker the American people will remember who prescribed the second biggest tax hike in American history at a time when our economy was weak and faltering.

Well, the big spenders and the big taxers boxed in the President of the United States with their budget summit agreements and they pushed through this massive tax increase in the name of deficit reduction.

Now every day as the economic news comes in, as the economic calamity becomes ever more clear, and as our people are thrown out of work, they will know who is to blame.

The tax increase they foisted on us did not bring down the deficit 1 cent. It was a tax increase and not a deficit reduction, and now we are paying the price. The American people are being taxed out of their jobs and taxed out of the prosperity they have earned through their hard work.

□ 1650

I say there will be no more budget summit agreements like this; never again will we agree to this. The American people will know who to blame for the economic crisis we face.

NO MORE BUDGETRY BY SUMMIT

(Mr. DELAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, the budget process is one of our major responsibilities and we ought not leave it to a handful of people negotiating behind the scene. Never again should we allow this to happen, Mr. Speaker. No more budgetry by summit.

When we allow the normal budget process to be usurped by a handful of negotiators working behind closed doors, the rest of us are not able to affect that process. Instead, it is presented to us as a fait accompli—a done deal that we are discouraged from changing in any way. The negotiators tell us that the agreement is bipartisan—that represents a negotiated compromise on all sides and any change will upset the delicate balance that holds the agreement together. Somehow the agreement takes on a life of its own and we are left out in the cold, so to speak.

Mr. Speaker, I want to point out that this way of legislating is completely irresponsible. It means that the constituents who elected us to represent them really have no voice in the process. It means that most of us—their representatives—are left out of crucial steps in the process. It means that the minority was subtly discouraged from promoting its own goals and ideals.

Mr. Speaker, what's wrong with taking the time with doing it right—especially with something this important? There should be no more budgeting by summit. Never again.

CONCERN ABOUT FORMER TOP U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS REPRESENTING FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATE INTERESTS

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, what is happening to this country? Today I read in the Washington Post that a former Senate majority leader and a former Democratic Party chairman have teamed up to accuse the Secretary of the Interior of intimidation and coercion because he wants a Japanese company—Matsushita—to donate tourist facilities at Yosemite National Park to the United States.

Across the country there has been growing concern about foreign investment, including the MCA purchase. There has been even greater concern regarding former top U.S. Government officials who represent foreign governments and corporate interests.

People are beginning to feel that what may have been acceptable when the United States was the unchallenged leader in trade and manufacturing may not be acceptable today.

And Secretary Lujan's concerns about Matsushita's ownership of the national park concessions seem to be supported by an article published in the Japanese Economic Journal on June 23, 1990. The article is about Japanese electronics companies under investigation by the IRS for substantially underreporting their United States income. It cites Matsushita sources as saying that its U.S. subsidiary, Matsushita Marketing of America, may owe over $74 million in U.S. taxes that it failed to pay. That is not a good track record for a company that could have a monopoly in a U.S. national park.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, there are a lot of Americans who are beginning to be concerned that high-level Government officials, former high-level officials have gone from serving their country to selling their country.

The article referred to follows:

[From the Japan Economic Journal, June 23, 1990]

U.S. UNITS HIT WITH TAX BILLS OF YEN 50 BILLION

The U.S. Internal Revenue Service has determined that three Japanese electronics companies' U.S. units have failed to pay proper corporate taxes and owe taxes totaling more than Yen 50 billion, because they failed to report income from their international deals, company sources said June 14.

The U.S. is applying a strict taxation assessment method on foreign companies operating in the U.S. Units of Hitachi Ltd., Toshiba Corp. and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. illicitly transferred profits into their affiliated companies abroad in the early 1980s, according to the IRS.

If the companies pay the taxes, Japan's National Tax Administration Agency would refund a corresponding amount of corporate tax to the parent companies to avoid double taxation, observers in Tokyo said.

However, since it would involve the transfer of a large amount of tax revenues, the issue will likely entail consultations between the tax authorities of the two countries, the observes said.

According to Hitachi sources, the company's U.S. subsidiaries have been ordered by the IRS to pay more than Yen 10 billion in taxes for failure to report revenues in the early 1980s. The sources also said U.S. marketing units of other Hitachi group companies, including Hitachi Metals Ltd., Hitachi Chemical Co. and Nissei Sangyo Co. also owe taxes.

Toshiba sources said that the IRS has informed production and sales subsidiaries of Toshiba America Inc., a holding company, that payments of some Yen 50 billion are owed. The company allegedly failed to declare some revenues in the four years ended March 1983.

Matsushita sources said its U.S. marketing subsidiary, Matsushita Electric Corp. of America, owes taxes of almost Yen 10 billion.

Japanese company sources indicated that U.S. sales subsidiaries of other Japanese electronics firms and automakers are being audited for inaccuracies.

Sony Corp. has been asked to submit some financial documents stored at its Tokyo headquarters, company officials said.

The U.S. tax system aims at levying taxes on a corporation's revenues from its international deals with overseas affiliates, the observers said. Under the system, tax is imposed if a company, whether foreign or American, transfers profits in some illegitimate way, such as by manipulating export prices and royalty incomes.

In obtaining proper taxable incomes of a particular company, the IRS bases its calculations on reasonable prices, rather than prices provided by the company. Because the notion of reasonable prices is not clearly defined, the three Japanese companies involved are contesting the differences between figures they provided and what the IRS has determined as reasonable prices.

OIL IMPORT TAX

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, when I think of an oil import tax, I think of the greedy and the needy.

An oil import tax is simply a way for big oil to punish the American people with higher oil prices.

Though there is currently no shortage of oil, and though the Department of Energy has said that the lost Iraqi and Kuwaiti reserves will be offset fully through at least June 1991, the price of oil has remained high. And that is greedy.

And the American consumer, in this time of fiscal belt-tightening, is becoming more and more needy through no fault of their own. Big oil has already milked the average home heat-

ing oil consumer to the tune of an extra $25 a month. And an oil import tax would add an extra $5 per barrel fee on top of already high prices.

And to add inequity to injury, Mr. Speaker, the poor and fixed-income Americans who spend the greatest percentage of their income on heating oil and gasoline would be hurt most by another increase in the price of oil.

But you don't only have to be mad, you can also get even. I have offered a resolution which would send a message to the greedy oil barons that says, "we don't want a tax on oil which will hurt the American consumer further."

Let's represent the needy and not the greedy. Cosponsor my resolution.

ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS REMOVED FROM BUDGET AGREEMENT

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, there will not be much said on television tonight about something very significant which happened in this Chamber today, but it should be covered. There was an agreement made when we passed the budget this last year that increased taxes on the people of this country by $165 billion, there was an agreement made that we would have a pay-as-you-go provision in there that would cut spending in the future and control spending.

Today when we passed the rules in this body that provision was taken out. It was thrown out the window by the majority on a party line vote.

What that means is that increases in spending in this session of the 102d Congress is going to go up and up and up.

The gentleman from California [Mr. DANNEMEYER] pointed out to all of the Members of this body a few moments ago that the increase in public debt this year is going to be almost $400 billion, much more than we had estimated; $400 billion.

We raised taxes $165 billion on the backs of the American people and that was supposed to get the job done. The problem is we have taken all the enforcement mechanisms out today. The Democrat majority is responsible for that. We should hold them accountable, the American people should hold them accountable for breaking their word. They tied the President's hands in the budget agreement, they made him raise taxes $165 billion in order to get this enforcement mechanism put in there, and now they have taken it out. I think it is a shame.

□ 1700

RELEASE THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUNDS AND PREVENTION OF GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWNS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ABERCROMBIE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GEKAS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on two subjects about which I feel very strongly and which I would like the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to reflect my avenue of this special order.

Mr. Speaker, if indeed the economy is in a downturn, if indeed we are in the midst of a building recession, then the Congress of the United States must take some action in order to deaden the possibilities of a full-blown recession, to stop it in its tracks, as it were. I propose that we begin to contemplate, and I will introduce legislation to do so, the release of the highway trust funds from where they are now bottled up in a place where they cannot be used for anything except to be counted toward deficit reduction. Well, that now turns out to be almost a useless exercise because the deficit has grown so out of whack that leaving the highway trust funds unused in purposes for which they were intended does not help the deficit and prevents the good benefit of their use as originally intended.

Now what will the big spenders in Congress do, or intend to do, or propose to do when they see unemployment steadily rising? They will propose a massive new spending program of a job program, to create new make-work jobs in order to thwart the rising tide of unemployment. Well, I reject that. Rather we should, if we are going to do anything, put to work those dollars which the taxpayers of the Nation have already dedicated to infrastructure and highway construction, namely the money that they paid at the gas tank which we have kept in reserve and held unused contrary to the taxpayers' intent. I say, "Let's keep faith with the taxpayers and stop the recession dead in its tracks all in one fell swoop, by releasing the funds from the highway trust fund for their original intended purpose."

What will that do? That will create thousands of new jobs immediately, just at a time when the big spenders will say that unemployment is rising to unacceptable levels. If we intend that money now for highway construction, for bridge repair, moneys that the taxpayers have already said, "Go ahead and use for these purposes," then we are succeeding in abiding by their wishes and rebuilding our infrastructure all at one time.

What better way to go than to create a jobs program of Government jobs, Government-created jobs, where we can use this money to put into the private sector, in a system already in place, ready and willing to accept the Congress's go-ahead to rebuild our infrastructure? What a wonderful way to stop the recession.

And what if we are wrong, that there is no recession? We still will be rebuilding our bridges and our highway system.

I believe that even the President of the United States who has said that he will not countenance any new spending program or jobs program, no new spending, with which I agree, this is old spending in reserve which the taxpayers of the Nation have entrusted us to spend for highway and bridge construction. I say, "Let's do it now."

The other issue on which I wish to briefly comment is the fiasco of the budget resolution of this last fall, the one that everyone, with which everyone, has been left with a sour taste in his mouth. The Government of the United States actually shut down during that process while our Armed Forces were in Saudi Arabia prepared to fight for the resolution of that Persian Gulf crisis.

I ask, "Can you imagine the Government of the United States shutting down while our Armed Forces are deployed in the Persian Gulf?"

We must never allow the shutdown of Government again, nor the threat of shutdown. We must enter into our procedure a technology by which, if on September 30 of the fiscal year no budget has been arrived at by the Congress of the United States, that automatically the next day the previous year's budget is put into place. That way we will have no stoppage of Government employees, no furloughs, no shutdown of agencies, no shutdown of the Government. We will eliminate for all time that scary picture of the Federal Government of the United States going out of existence in the middle of a calendar year.

Mr. Speaker, I will be introducing legislation again to try to implement that proposal. It was sad to note today that a meager attempt to amend the House rules through the rules resolution that would be offered by the Republicans was shut down by the Democratic majority where we could have taken steps never to allow the Government of the United States to shut down again.

THE DESERT SHIELD BURDEN SHARING ACT OF 1991

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, almost 4 months after introducing legislation to secure reasonable contributions from other nations with a vital interest in Operation Desert Shield, I feel compelled to call the attention of my colleagues once more to the inadequate re-

sponse of some nations to provide resources critical to the success of this multinational effort.

I commend to your attention an article in the December 19, 1990, edition of the New York Times by my Senate colleague JIM SASSER, which makes note of the fact that as of November 30, 1990, Japan had deposited only 10 percent of a meager $4 billion contribution. This is just one example of how some of our trading partners have chosen to sit on the sidelines while the United States risks the lives of the members of its Armed Forces to protect global security and a fragile world economy.

Therefore, I am reintroducing the Desert Shield Burden Sharing Act, which would impose an additional 20-percent ad valorem duty on the goods of any country the President decides is not contributing a commensurate share of resources to defending vital international interests. This bill sends a clear and unequivocal message to our allies that the Congress is prepared to provide the President with the necessary tools to ensure that the costs of Operation Desert Shield will not be borne by only a few countries.

I, along with the American people, remain outraged by the inaction of nations who continue to sit on the fence. The burden should be shared, and those who should share it must respond now.

I am submitting the text of this bill as well as Senator SASSER's article for the benefit of my colleagues.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Desert Shield Burden-Sharing Act of 1991".

SEC. 2 DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act:

(1) The term "commensurate contribution" means, in the case of a foreign country, that—

(A) such country is making a contribution to the multinational military mobilization and operations referred to in section 3; and

(B) such contribution is commensurate with—

(i) the extent of the economic benefit accruing to such country as a result of the securing of supplies of Persian Gulf area petroleum through such military mobilization and operations, and

(ii) the ability of such country to contribute, taking into account (in addition to such other factors as the President considers relevant) the financial and economic capabilities of the country and the balance of trade of such country with the United States.

(2) The term "entered" means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, in the customs territory of the United States.

(3) The term "foreign country" does not include any country that—

(A) is party to a free trade area agreement with the United States;

(B) is a beneficiary developing country under title V of the Trade Act of 1974 (relating to a generalized system of preferences); or

(C) is a beneficiary country under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act.

SEC. 3. PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATIONS REGARDING MULTINATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MILITARY MOBILIZATION AND OPERATIONS AGAINST IRAQI AGGRESION.

Within 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall determine whether each foreign country is making a commensurate contribution to the multinational military mobilization and operations being carried out in and around the Arabian Peninsula in response to the invasion of Kuwait by the armed forces of Iraq on August 2, 1990.

SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON PRODUCTS OF COUNTRIES DETERMINED NOT TO BE MAKING COMMENSURATE CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) IMPOSITION OF ADDITIONAL DUTIES.—Subject to subection (b), the President shall, with respect to any foreign country that is determined under section 3 not to be making a commensurate contribution to the multinational military mobilization and operations referred to in such section—

(1) apply to all of the dutiable products of that country an additional duty at the rate of 20 percent ad valorem or the specific rate equivalent; and

(2) apply to all duty-free products of that country a duty of 20 percent ad valorem.

(b) SPECIAL PROVISIONS.—(1) The duties imposed under subsection (a) (1) and (2) on the products of a foreign country apply with respect to articles entered on or after the 30th day after the date on which the determination under section 3 regarding such country is made.

(2) Duties may not be applied under subsection (a) (1) or (2) on—

(A) articles that are duty-free; and

(B) the value of articles or contents of United States origin that are exempt from duty;

under chapter 98 of the Tariff Schedule of the United States.

(c) TERMINATION OF ADDITIONAL DUTIES.—The duties imposed under subsection (a) (1) and (2) on the products of any foreign country shall cease to apply effective with respect to articles entered on or after the date on which—

(1) the President determines that such country is making a commensurate contribution to the multinational military mobilization and operations referred to in section 3; or

(2) such military mobilization and operations are terminated.

SEC. 5. DISPOSITION OF ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the Desert Shield Reimbursement Fund which shall be available, subject to appropriation Acts, only for the reimbursement of appropriations made to support the United States participation in the military mobilization and operations referred to in section 3.

(b) DEPOSITS.—There shall be deposited into the Fund established under subsection (a) all duties collected pursuant to section 4.

SEC. 6. REPORT.

No later than the 180th day after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the Congress a report on the implementation of this Act, including, with respect to each foreign country the products of which are subject to duties imposed under section 4(a) (1) and (2), the bases for the determination made under section 3 regarding that country and the amounts collected by reason of such duties.

(From the New York Times, December 19, 1990)

IS UNCLE SAM GETTING STIFFED?

(By Jim Sasser)

WASHINGTON.—Early next year, the Pentagon will ask Congress for at least $20 billion in additional funds for Operation Desert Shield. That's just to keep the peace. A full-scale shooting war could cost the U.S. from $1 billion to $2 billion per day. At that rate, all of the $41 billion in deficit reductions we achieved in the budget agreement would be wiped out in a single month.

Though economic issues are clearly of lesser moment when weighed against the lives of thousands of young Americans, the economic consequences of war demand attention.

There is a heavy dose of irony in the specter of America mobilizing for a war to protect our economic self-determination and then sinking into economic quicksand beneath the cost of the operation itself.

All of which poses a fundamental question: Where are the financial contributions of our key allies, especially those who have more to lose than we do from a disruption of Persian Gulf oil?

Overall, the Bush Administration, preoccupied with forging international support for the use of American force in the gulf, has given scant attention to the question of who will pay. It has shown little interest in alerting the public to this issue and has exerted minimal pressure on our allies to pay up.

Japan relies on the Persian Gulf for some 70 percent of the oil it uses to sustain its $3 trillion-a-year economy. Its leaders reluctantly pledged $4 billion to the gulf effort—$2 billion in military assistance and $2 billion in foreign assistance.

As of Nov. 30, the Pentagon reported that its Major Foreign Contributors' Responsibility Sharing Program had received from Japan only $374 million, 40,000 Sony Walkmen and a few Toyotas.

Unified Germany arguably has more to gain from stable oil prices and a reliable new world order than any other industrialized nation. Nonetheless, Bonn has offered just $800 million, and, to date, we have received only $330 million of that sum.

A more glaring case still in Saudi Arabia, whose royal family asked the U.S. to protect that nation's immense oil reserves. A safe Saudi Arabia has been able to increase oil production in a tight market and realize a windfall profit of some $150 million a day. That's at a time when Americans are paying $80 million more per day for our gulf oil imports than we did prior to the August invasion of Kuwait.

The Saudis originally promised $3 to $5 billion in cash and in-kind contributions. So far, they have contributed only $987 million in cash and materiel—about 6.5 days' worth of their windfall oil profits.

Clearly, something is out of joint. America's share of the cost simply doesn't match our share of the international risk.

The Administration announced this week that it will seek $5 billion in additional foreign aid support from the allies to help Turkey, Jordan and Egypt offset the economic losses they have suffered since the crisis began. That seems a fair and generous course. In the meantime, Secretary of State James Baker should press the delinquent allies to pay their debts to the Desert Shield fund and not to accept "the check's in the mail" as an answer.

Every nation with a definable interest in the Persian Gulf should make a contribution that is commensurate with its interest. With our NATO allies and, especially with Japan,

we should make this question a centerpiece for any future trade discussions. Moreover, we now have sufficient leverage in Saudi Arabia to simply demand a greater contribution from that country.

If we don't insist on that, our orchestra of nations against Saddam Hussein is virtually a one-man band.

WHAT THE LANGUAGE OF GOVERNMENT ACT MEANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. EMERSON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, as we open this 102d Congress, we are concerned with commitments—both around the world and at home. Commitments to world peace, to the end of hunger, to education, health care, fiscal responsibility—concerns that are vital to the future of our Nation and the world.

I come before the House of Representatives today seeking a commitment to our common language. Through passage of the Language of Government Act, we will establish English as our language of public business. The time has come for us to formulate a clear language policy for our country. To say to those who come here and to those who live here: It is important to know the common language of the United States. It is important to know the language spoken by 98 percent of our people.

Why do we need such a policy?

There is no more important reason for this legislation than unity. More than 150 languages are represented within our Nation's borders. In military affairs alone, the use of a common language is essential. Can you imagine the chaos in the Persian Gulf if the armed forces of the United States had to operate in 150 different languages? For the sake of a unified command, our military functions in our common language—English.

This legislation is not an attempt to stifle the use of other languages in the United States. Nations around the world—more than half of them, in fact—designate official languages in which their government operates. Countries like Venezuela, which specifies that Spanish is its official language. Does that mean that Venezuela prohibits the use of any other language but Spanish? Of course not. It means only that the Government of Venezuela functions in Spanish and it is important to know Spanish in Venezuela. Those who oppose official language in the United States do not understand the concept.

The essential issue of language of government is communication. Through our shared language, we debate our differences and reach compromises. We are united by respect for individual rights, belief in human dignity and freedom, and love of country. These feelings cannot be seen or felt, but they can be articulated through a common language, as they have been for more than two centuries of our Nation's history.

Yet our commitment to our common language is so undefined that the percentage of public school students who can read and write English is higher in the Scandinavian countries than it is in the United States. School children in Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, and Iceland exhibit a greater English proficiency than school-age youngsters in this country.

In fact, it is possible to obtain a high school diploma in some parts of the United States without knowing the English language. This, at a time when illiteracy is crippling our work force. Last year, 44 percent of the applicants for jobs at the Prudential Insurance headquarters were unable to read at the ninth-grade level. Motorola has found that 80 percent of its applicants cannot pass a simple seventh-grade English comprehension test. With our illiteracy rate one of the highest in the world, we can no longer ignore the importance of English to our economic well-being.

The Language of Government Act establishes a commitment to our national language—not because English is better than any other, but because it is our common language. Because communication among our diverse people is essential to the well-being of our Nation.

This act does not legislate the use of English outside of Government. It does not interfere with the teaching of other languages or affect bilingual education. It has nothing to do with the language of the home, the church, the community center, or the conversation between two neighbors over the back fence. The Language of Government Act involves the language of public business, not private enterprise.

Because our Government operates in English now, this law will change very little about the way our Government conducts its business. This law, however, ensures a precise language of communication for governing. By making English our language of Government, we reaffirm our belief that a common language promotes unity and serves as a bridge for understanding in our diverse society.

Efficient communication among the branches of Government and among our people enables stability and diversity. This act provides a precise, unequivocal form of communication of our Nation's business, and I urge my colleagues to join me in its passage.

□ 1550

MANDATORY IMPORT BAN ON FOREIGN VIOLATORS OF IRAQ EMBARGO

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ABERCROMBIE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. STARK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, we can crush Saddam Hussein with sanctions and avoid a bloody war—but only if our allies stop cheating on the embargo.

We need tougher measures to enforce the sanctions. Right now, dozens of companies in Germany alone are under investigation for selling goods to the Iraqis. This kind of profiteering is unconscionable, especially when thousands of American lives are on the line.

The pattern is by now familiar. Western companies sell critically needed supplies to middlemen in Lebanon and Cyprus, who then smuggle the goods through Jordan or Syria into Iraq. Big profits are made up and down the line and the Iraqis get the chemical additives they need to refine jet fuel and purify drinking water. The big loser is the American soldier in the desert, who may go to war because the sanctions aren't working.

Well, let's make them work. The German Government says it has no authority to punish its companies if they sell goods to Iraq via third countries. We can help them out here. Today, I am reintroducing a bill I first put forth last September that puts a mandatory import ban on any foreign company found cheating on the embargo. The big chemical companies might think twice about who they deal with if they know the entire United States market is on the line.

These firms should carry the burden of proving that their goods don't wind up in Iraqi hands. It's a hard line to take, but much less costly than going to war. In any case, we owe it to our young men over in Saudi Arabia and their families to at least try and make the sanctions work.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PROVIDE TAX AID TO DESERT SHIELD TROOPS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to ease the tax filing burden for American troops serving our country as part of the Desert Shield operation. This legislation is in recognition of the sacrifice and commitment of the men and women serving our country so well in the Persian Gulf. Making their tax responsibilities a bit less burdensome is the least we can do in return.

Specifically, the legislation would provide automatic tax-filing extensions to individuals who are serving in the Persian Gulf as part of the Desert Shield operation. Under the legislation, the time for filing tax returns, claiming refunds, and performing other acts required under the Federal tax laws would be extended until 60 days after the individual completes his or her services in the Persian Gulf as part of

the Desert Shield operation. No interest charges would be due on tax underpayments for the period of the automatic extension. The Government would pay interest, however, on tax refunds.

Under current law, automatic extensions of time for filing Federal tax returns and performing certain other acts required under the tax laws are already available for troops in an area which the President has designated by Executive order as a "combat zone." In the event that these conditions are fulfilled, this relief would become available. The legislation which I am introducing today, however, would provide tax relief to the Desert Shield troops in the Persian Gulf without regard to any requirement that it be designated a combat zone, and without prejudice to any other tax relief currently available.

Under the legislation, this tax relief would be available as long as the President designates units of the Armed Forces to be part of the Desert Shield operation. It is anticipated that the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the Internal Revenue Service in a timely fashion the name and taxpayer identification number of each member of each designated unit performing services in the Persian Gulf area as part of the Desert Shield operation. It is also anticipated that this tax relief would be available only in response to the imminent, temporary hostilities in the Persian Gulf area, and would not be perpetuated, for example, for permanent garrisons of troops abroad.

Mr. Speaker, I urge strong support of all my colleagues for this important legislation, and hope that it can be enacted as expeditiously as possible.

DISABLED VETERANS DESERVE INFLATION INCREASE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, in the closing moments of the 101st Congress, the Congress attempted unsuccessfully to approve a cost-of-living adjustment to benefits for the Nation's service-disabled veterans and their widows. Ironically, other groups receiving Government benefits did receive inflation increases. Now, we have the opportunity to correct this serious omission.

Today, in an effort to expedite this matter, Representative BOB STUMP and I, along with 225 cosponsors, are introducing legislation that would provide a 5.4-percent cost-of-living adjustment for 2.2 million veterans who draw VA compensation for their service-connected injuries and disabilities. This increase also would apply to 300,000 widows and children of veterans who have died of service-connected causes. This COLA would be retroactive to January 1.

Mr. Speaker, other important veterans legislation passed by the House and left hanging at the end of 1990 will be reintroduced and considered separately in coming weeks, but it is of utmost importance that we move this bill quickly so that benefits for our service-disabled veterans can keep pace with the cost of living. If we approve this COLA bill without delay, veterans can begin receiving the increase in their March checks.

Passage of this bill should be the first priority of the 102d Congress.

THE PERSIAN GULF CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. BOXER] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, it is the end of an exciting day. It is swearing-in day, and this is my fifth time that I have been sworn into the Congress, going into my ninth year. I want to thank my constituents for this great honor. But tonight I have a heavy heart because I feel a great sense of uneasiness for this country, a great sense of uneasiness for our young people who are in the Middle East.

I think it is time that the Congress debated the Persian Gulf crisis. I am here tonight for that purpose. I am taking some time here because I promised my constituents that I would do everything that I could do to stop a war from starting in the Persian Gulf. It took us a long time to stop the Vietnam war. How much better it would be to stop a war before it starts. So I am starting a dialog tonight which no doubt will be continued.

In my district in California, 1,000 people turned out for two community meetings that I held, and 95 percent of them, by a show of hands, said they wanted us to find a peaceful way out of the Persian Gulf crisis, that they did not want to have to go to war. They said they would vote no on a resolution to go to war. I promised them I would come here and I would do what I could. My constituents believe that I have a duty and an obligation as a Member of this wonderful House of the people to uphold the Constitution of the United States of America, including article I, section 8, which gives Congress, and only Congress, the right to declare war.

So I went on a lawsuit that was organized by my colleague, Mr. RON DELLUMS of California, and the judge ruled on that lawsuit. He said, yes, the Congress and only the Congress, has the right to declare war; that the President is the Commander-in-Chief, and he can, of course, respond to an attack and he can act if our forces are in danger, but when it comes to a full-blown declaration of war, that must come from this Congress, not the United Nations and not from all the leaders of the world. When it comes to committing our kids, it is this Congress which must go on record.

So I say to those who might write or might say that it is unpatriotic for Congress to debate or to disagree with the war option, that this is not unpatriotic, that it is not unpatriotic to debate and discuss the Persian Gulf issue. It is patriotic.

I want to note that I have been joined in this Chamber by a leader in this fight to make sure that Congress gets to fulfill its constitutional responsibilities, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN]. In a little while I am going to yield to him. I will yield to the gentleman in a few minutes, after I go through my chart.

The thing that makes our Nation great, the thing that makes America great is not our arsenal of weapons. Many countries have weapons. We know that. We sold them to a lot of countries. The Soviet Union sold weapons to a lot of countries, and China sold weapons to a lot of countries. That is not what makes this country great.

What makes this country great is our system, our Constitution, our freedoms. The whole world is choosing our form of government. They are sending for our Constitution, for our Bill of Rights; they are not sending for our weapons. They are sending for our recipe for freedom, and in that recipe for freedom, in that Constitution is article I, section 8, and that says clearly that Congress, and only Congress, has the power to declare war.

We debate our issues out in the open. We disagree with our President sometimes, although we respect the office. We even disagree within parties sometimes. We disagree with each other, but we are loyal, and we are respectful to that system that our Founders laid out for us. In that spirit, we bring discussion and serious debate to the great issues of the moment.

Surely we cannot remain silent in the face of what could happen on January 15. Surely we will not run and hide in the face of 300,000 of our kids on the ground in the sands of Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to yield to my colleague because he brought home something to me today as we discussed this issue. This is the moment for me to yield to him about what is happening to our kids that we have over in Saudi Arabia. At this time it is my privilege to yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN].

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California for yielding and I applaud her for taking out this special order.

I know we are all caught up in the festivities of our being sworn in again for the Congress. There are many parties, there are receptions, and this is a joyful time in this town. But while all this happening is taking place, most of us are preoccupied by what is taking place in Saudi Arabia, where hundreds of thousands of Americans and many others stand to risk their lives for decisions that are being made in this city.

□ 1720

I thank the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. BOXER] for calling our attention back to the important issues which Congress should focus on above

and beyond the question of whether we are sworn in for a new Congress.

I, of course, have strong feelings about this issue, as does the gentlewoman from California. But two of our colleagues, one from Texas, and one from my home State of Illinois, have even deeper feelings, because each of them has a son who is presently serving in Operation Desert Shield.

One of my colleagues, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. COSTELLO], has a son who is a paratrooper on the front line in Saudi Arabia. He has had the opportunity to meet with him once and to speak with him a couple times by telephone. He tells me that life on the front line for our troops is very difficult. For the paratroopers, they shower every 8 days, a hot meal every other day. It is not a very happy life. It is a tough one. We owe all of these men and women who are serving a great debt of gratitude. It goes without saying that our hearts go out to them, and we are doing our best to bring them home safely, as quickly as possible.

But the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. BOXER] is going to present some information in this special order that is critically important as we consider several factors.

First and foremost, as the gentlewoman said, is the constitutional question. Our Founding Fathers decided that before this Nation went to war and risked or sacrificed the lives of any of its soldiers and sailors, that the American people would have a voice in that process. They would speak through their Representatives in Congress as to whether or not we would run that risk.

The President has been asked repeatedly over the last several months whether he will come to Congress to ask for that authorization before going to war. I will have to say in fairness, he has been equivocal at best.

I think the Constitution is clear and unequivocal. A resolution which I proposed for the Democratic caucus passed by a 5-to-1 margin several weeks ago restating the congressional authority, the only authority, to come forward and decide whether there is a declaration of war.

I hope that this Congress moves forward on that question again. I have introduced a resolution with the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT] asking that we bring this question before the floor of this House of Representatives as quickly as possible.

Let me make one final point here. The gentlewoman from California [Mrs. BOXER] is going to spell out in her special order the contributions that are being made by some of our allies. To some of them I applaud their efforts. They have stood, and they are joining us. We certainly believe that they can do more.

But it is a little unseemly for the United States to be standing out rattling a tin cup asking for these people, who are so dependent on Mideast oil, to contribute moneys toward this effort. At best they are sending checks, and we are sending our children.

When you consider that the Saudi Arabians, for example, have enjoyed an additional oil profit of about $4 billion a month since this crisis has started, it is just unconscionable for me to stand here and try to defend why they are not putting more into an effort that has already cost the American taxpayers $6 billion.

The gentlewoman from California [Mrs. BOXER] has called our attention and will in statistics and facts to the details of their contribution. If it is truly an international effort, as it should be, then we should ask for more than we have received from our allies.

I thank the gentlewoman for calling this special order. I support her and applaud her efforts in bringing the attention of this Congress to this critical issue.

Mrs. BOXER. I thank the gentleman very, very much. I also want to say to the gentleman I look forward to debating his resolution, the one he coauthored with the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT], to the floor, so that we can once and for all stand up and be counted on this issue of the rights and prerogatives of this Congress under the Constitution to decide if we want to send those kids to war.

I am going to continue for a moment before yielding to my good friend from Oregon.

This Congress needs answers to certain questions. On November 14, I sent a letter to President Bush. I am going to put it in the RECORD of this special order.

I said,

> Dear Mr. President, I write as an individual Member of Congress urging you to pursue a more vigorous and peaceful resolution of the Persian Gulf crisis.

Last week I wrote to the President,

> A friend of mine told me that her 22-year-old Marine Reserve son was asked to prepare his will before being sent to the gulf in January. Mr. President, when you sent our troops to the gulf, you told Congress these troops were in no imminent danger, thereby concluding that the War Powers Act was not triggered. What more evidence of danger is there, Mr. President, than a mother watching her young Marine son draw up his will on the instruction of supervisors?

You know, when you think about it, what does a 22-year-old have to leave his mother? His love, his promise, his hopes, his dreams. What do they put in a will but that?

I have kids who are in their twenties. I know what it takes to put effort into raising children, the love you give them, the support you give them, the love they give you back, the way they make you feel, how proud they make you feel. You do not want to see them die, and you certainly do not want to see them die in a situation that may not be fair to this country, and in a situation where there can be other ways out.

So in that letter I asked the President 11 questions, very straightforward. What are the estimates of American lives lost should we invade Kuwait or Iraq?

What are the estimates of non-American lives lost, both civilian and military?

What are the chances of a regional war taking place?

What are the chances of chemical weapons or biological weapons being used? If they are used, what are the lasting effects of these weapons?

What are the chances that oil supplies would be lost if such an invasion or war took place?

What economic impacts would that have on our country and the free world?

What would the impact on Americans be from terrorist attacks, both at home and abroad, if such a war took place?

I asked the President, when you sent troops to Saudi Arabia, you said they were being sent for defensive purposes. Why not replace those troops with a United Nations peacekeeping force at this time?

I asked when you sent troops to the Persian Gulf, you said you would use economic sanctions as the way to get Iraq out of Kuwait. How long did you think it would take, and why are you losing patience with the approach?

I asked about our allies' burden sharing.

I never got an answer. I got a perfunctory response from somebody who said, "The answers will be coming."

How can I represent my people if I cannot answer those fundamental questions? If I, as a Member of Congress, and my colleagues, do not have the reports, the papers, the advisory memoranda that the President is relying on to make his decisions?

In order to represent my people, in order for Congress to do its job, I decided that I would prepare a resolution of inquiry. I did so. I introduced it today with several Members, a bill that must be acted on within 2 weeks to get the answers to those questions.

We need to know, as we do in any other decision, what are the risks? What will happen under the best of circumstances, a quick war, and under the worst of circumstances, a prolonged war?

We need to know that so that we can weigh the benefits and the risks and make an intelligent decision.

This is not a time to run and hide in this Congress. This is a time to stand up and be counted. This is not a country that is run by a king. This is a country that is run by the Congress, the President, and the judiciary. The people deserve nothing less than the promise of their democracy. The people

deserve nothing less than a full debate on this crisis.

Our sons and daughters in the gulf deserve nothing less. The parents of these sons and daughters, and I have some of them in my district, and I have seen their pain. They cannot even talk about it. They must demand nothing less than a full debate and participation of this Congress in this crisis. Not just notification. Not just for a few Members to be consulted, but all of us.

You know, it may be messy to have this debate. It may be inconvenient to have this debate. It may be a wordy debate. It may be a lengthy debate. It may be an untidy debate. But the parents of those sons and daughters and those sons and daughters themselves need the debate, now, before the fact.

Does it make us look weak as a country to have this debate? On the contrary, it makes us look strong. Only a nation that is confident of its system, confident of its freedom, could hold such a debate.

That is what separates us from dictators like Saddam Hussein. You do not hear any debate in his country. You do not hear any quarrels in his country. His country is run by fear, fear of the gun.

So let us show him and the world what democracy is all about, what freedom is all about. Do not let him dictate our agenda. Let us show the world how great a country we are.

We all want the same thing. We all want peace, but we may differ on how to get there. Let the debate begin.

□ 1730

Let us debate the alternatives to war open and in public so the world knows who we are, what we are about. We need to talk about when this policy changed.

I voted in favor of commending the President when he sent our troops to Saudi Arabia. And what is amazing is we drew the line in the sand: mission accomplished. We stopped them at that line. The hostages have come back. We have won victories here. No one would have predicted it. We did that.

Now it is time to let the rest of the policy work and to make this truly be a multinational force keeping the peace. Let the sanctions work.

We need many questions answered. Our greatest treasure is at stake, our young men and women, and our other treasure, our tax dollars, which must be guarded as well.

History shows that war is not that difficult to get into. Getting out of it is more difficult. Getting beyond war is difficult. But it can be done without our losing our credibility and our strength, and the debate must begin because the 435 Members in this Chamber and the 100 in the other Chamber have something to contribute to the debate; they have ideas.

This country does not function by the CIA making decisions. I know our President got a lot of training in the CIA, valuable training in the CIA. That is covert. But when we consider taking this country to war, the debate must begin.

There is a song that Bette Midler just recorded called "From a Distance," and she sings about how everything on Earth looks so beautiful from a distance. The sky looks so blue, the Earth looks so green, the people do not look hungry from far away, nobody looks to be fighting. It all looks so good from a distance she says, but when you get up close, it does not look as good, and we have work to do. It is the job of this Government working together, all of the branches, to make it look good, make it good for all our people up close.

From a distance, to listen to the President's words, it looks like it is the world versus Saddam Hussein. That is what he says, and he got the U.N. resolution, and the Secretary of State, Mr. Baker, flew all around this globe, and he is going to do it again, keeping our allies together. From a distance it sounds good. But let us get up close and see the sacrifices these other countries are making.

I have a chart here I want to share with Members. It shows the largest users of Persian Gulf oil and their contributions to the military effort in the gulf.

Let us take The Netherlands; 100 percent of their oil is from the Persian Gulf. When President Bush talked to us as a Nation, he said our way of life is at stake here. I assume he means our economic way of life, because surely the Government of Kuwait is not a democracy and we are not being threatened directly.

One hundred percent of the oil that The Netherlands uses comes from the Persian Gulf. They have committed no ground troops. They have committed no dollars. So The Netherlands gets 100 percent of its oil from the Persian Gulf, no ground troops, no dollars.

The Japanese, 63 percent of their oil is from the Persian Gulf, no ground troops, even in a defensive way, and a pledge of $4 billion that we just have not seen the check yet. I have to say that we still spend $27 billion a year defending the Japanese sea lanes. It is an outrage that they have pledged $4 billion and we have not even seen it yet.

Spain, 59 percent of its oil is from the Persian Gulf, no ground troops, no dollars pledged.

France, 38 percent, 8,400 ground troops, no dollars pledged.

Italy, 36 percent of its oil is from the Persian Gulf, no ground troops, no dollars.

Australia, 22 percent of its oil is from the Persian Gulf, no ground troops, no dollars.

The United Kingdom, 16 percent, 24,000 troops, the most troops of anyone else in this list, no dollars.

Germany, 11 percent, no ground troops, not even in a defensive capacity, and $2 billion pledged, and we hope we will receive that.

The United States of America, 11 percent of our oil is from the Persian Gulf, 300,000 ground troops, not to mention other troops in the area and $30 billion for a year's worth of that commitment.

It does not take a rocket scientist to see that something is wrong with this chart. If our economic lifestyle is at stake, as the President has stated, certainly these other countries have a worse situation facing them, and yet they do not make anywhere near the commitment of America.

There is one thing I have in my mind, a vision in my mind and I just cannot get it out of my mind, which is the joy and happiness that Secretary of State Baker and the President expressed when the U.N. resolution was passed. I looked behind that U.N. resolution and I knew that they were not commiting very much to the effort, and I said why are they so happy. It is as if these countries are saying, "Go, America, go protect our oil with your sons and daughters and your treasure, and we will thank you for it, and we will vote yes on a resolution in the United Nations."

We need to know more. We need to know what commitments were made to these countries to get their vote in the United Nations, and that is part of what my resolution of inquiry will ask for.

I think the American people need to know this. I think they have to get mad about this. I think we need a multinational force, truly multinational, truly a fair representation of the world on the sands of Saudi Arabia to keep our eye on Saddam Hussein.

Let the sanctions work. America will do its fair share, but not such an enormous and disproportionate share. It is wrong. It is wrong for our country.

I want to yield to my colleague from Oregon, PETER DEFAZIO, a leader in the fight to make sure that Congress gets its say in this matter.

Mr. DEFAZIO. I thank the gentleman for yielding and would like to return to the chart for a moment. I think she is making an extraordinary point here that has been little noted in the American press.

It is true, the United States is dependent for approximately 10 percent of our oil supply on the Persian Gulf region. So, should that supply disappear tomorrow, certainly we would be inconvenienced, but with fleet standards or something else, we could overcome that rather readily.

However, these other nations would be facing economic catastrophe or collapse were there a real threat to their oil being cut off, and this is a point

that just needs to be made again and again. Why is it that the United States is there in such numbers and at such extraordinary expense and extraordinary risk to our young men and women in that magnitude, and these other countries, which are theoretically so much more at risk, are not there?

Look at the people of Saudi Arabia. One would think that with a fierce foe on the border, if there were imminent an invasion, they might at least institute a draft or call up some young men to the reserves. No, we do not find that going on in Saudi Arabia. We do not find that they are making any extraordinary effort to put troops on the front lines. It is the United States that is transporting troops 10,000 miles to put them on the front lines.

□ 1740

It was not the people of Saudi Arabia, not the Gulf Coordinating Council.

They just had a meeting, and they met, and they thanked brother Arab nations for all their efforts in the war. They did not thank the United States for our efforts to keep them free in that region.

Mrs. BOXER. Could the gentleman repeat that? I had not heard that. I am completely just stunned.

Mr. DEFAZIO. The Gulf Coordinating Council just finished their summit last week. They put out numerous pronouncements congratulating one another and other nations in the gulf for their extraordinary efforts and cooperation but not a word was said about the U.S. efforts. They have yet to visit or acknowledge our troops. They are just, you know, it is there, we are taken for granted somehow, or we are the mercenaries, or they are so used to having people do their work that we have just become part of that function, like the people they have used for many years to run the oil fields and clean the houses and other things.

If there is this extraordinary threat of invasion and of a takeover of that region by this heinous person, then one would think that they would be calling up their young people, that they would have a call to arms, they would be there in greater numbers, and that goes back to the earlier point that the gentlewoman was making which is: Why did the President of the United States and the Secretary, and I applaud their use of the United Nations. I think that was very wise.

I applaud the fact that we originally sent the Air Force and the Navy to prevent the invasion of Saudi Arabia. But the gentlewoman is right. At what point did we switch from defensive, from using the sanctions, from waiting out and bringing down Hussein through economic and political will and might, when did we change to the inevitability of a war, war that by all accounts would be fought on his terms rather than our terms, a massive ground war which would be an extraordinary mistake for this Nation, for that region? What is our long-term objective in the region?

Is it to bring peace and stability? Or is it purely expediency?

When Iran was the boogie man in the region, we supported Hussein. We built him up. He attacked Iran with chemical weapons. We cheered him on. We said nothing. He blew up the U.S.S. *Stark* killing sailors, and never accounting for how that attack took place. We said, "That is OK. We do not need really to investigate that. All we need is a simply apology." He attacked his own people, the Kurds, with poison gas.

A few days or 2 weeks before the invasion, we were debating on the floor of this House cutting off aid to Iraq, and the President and the Secretary of State were lobbying against that. Three days before, our ambassador sat down with him and said, "Mr. President, this is an inter-Arab dispute. The United States is not involved in this matter." One would think that if we were going to bring the Nation to war that we might have told him before he invaded Kuwait.

What is the long-term objective, Mr. President? We have got to ask. Where has the administration been?

Where are they now? We are now lurching toward Syria. We are embracing the one person in that region who probably is a worse terrorist and a worse person than Saddam Hussein, Hafez Assad, who harbors Abu Nidal, the people who probably blew up Pan Am 103, the people who assassinated our Marines in Lebanon, and suddenly their enemy is our enemy, and they are our friend. We are embracing them. They are taking over Lebanon basically with our consent.

Mrs. BOXER. The gentleman is so articulate on this point. What it seems to me is happening is that we are becoming like a Saddam Hussein, in other words, rather than the open debate that we always have in this Nation, rather than a coherent policy that I thought we used to have, rather than standing tall for human rights and never meeting with a leader such as the leader of Syria, we are doing that for expediency sake. That is not like this country. There is something wrong with that.

I think the gentleman is so right to interject that into this debate.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Where the gentlewoman started is where we should return to. Let us return to the basics of our democracy and our leadership of the free world and that is the Constitution of the United States of America and the fact that we have an elected body here to represent the people of America to engage in these difficult issues, to have a full and fair debate and to exert the will of the Nation.

If we have a debate on this floor and we decide and we vote for war, so be it. Then the people of America are committed to war and we should support that war and go forward as best we can as a Nation.

But absent that debate, absent consultation by the President, significant consultation, with the U.S. Congress under the War Powers Act, I believe that the President is in jeopardy of violating the Constitution of the United States and doing grievous harm to our democracy, to our Nation, committing us to a war to which I believe the Nation is not ready yet to be committed and, in fact, undermining our leadership of the free world, undermining our leadership of the new world order that the President likes to talk about.

No one doubts that the United States of America could destroy Saddam Hussein. We have the greatest nuclear arsenal in the world. We could destroy him in a second if we so wished. We could obliterate him for all time from the face of the Earth.

Sometimes a great nation shows its greatness and leads the world by restraining itself from such force and engaging in other productive actions.

Everything points to the fact that the sanctions are working. When the President's own head of the CIA says that the sanctions are working, we are bringing him to his knees, within 6 months his military capabilities will be significantly degraded, rationing is being imposed upon his people, he is becoming very unpopular, and we have the entire world cooperating in these sanctions; what would it hurt to wait a bit longer and wait out the sanctions rather than killing tens of thousands of young Americans, men and women, and young Arabs in a fight that will probably destabilize the entire region, bring down the King of Jordan and other moderates in that region, and throw that region into turmoil that, I believe, will last throughout our entire lifetimes.

It makes no sense to this Member of Congress nor does it seem to make much sense to my constituents.

Mrs. BOXER. I thank the gentleman for participating in this special order. I think he has raised some important issues.

As he pointed out, sanctions are going to take patience. Does anyone know how I know that? The President said that. As a matter of fact, I remember so clearly, and he said it with great belief. He said, "We need a lot of patience." I want to know why he changed his mind. What changed his mind? He said we need patience, we need to have a defensive posture in Saudi Arabia, and then suddenly he activated another 200,000 troops, and we are set for a war without debate.

Mr. DEFAZIO. People say, and I have heard members of the administration say, "Well, the American people are not patient. We cannot wait that out." I would point to the fact that we waited on the border of the Soviet Union and East Germany for 50 years after World War II until we won the cold war and the wall and those dictatorships came tumbling down. We have been on the border in Korea for 37 years since an armistice was declared in that area. The United States has tremendous staying power when our cause is just, and we can wait out this two-bit tinhorn dictator, and we can bring him to his knees through economic and political sanctions.

I am convinced that we are a great enough power to do that, and that the American people have the staying power to committing this Nation to doing that. That to me is a preferable course to a hasty rush to a war and the potential catastrophe that would take tens of years to undo.

Mrs. BOXER. I thank the gentleman again. The gentleman is so right.

This is really an opportunity for us in what President Bush calls the new world order to put together a truly multinational group to handle these kinds of hot spots. We are going to have them. Throughout the world's history we will have people like Saddam Hussein, and as the gentlewoman from Colorado [Mrs. SCHROEDER] says, if we become the 9-1-1 of the world, we are just not going to function. We are going to go broke.

We already have a $300 billion deficit. We cannot do the things we need to do.

I want to tell the Members one story that came out of my community meeting in which a young Kuwaiti woman came to speak at the community meeting, again, 1,000 people at these two meetings, and this young woman was very emotional. She was encouraging the United States to free her country, Kuwait, and she was very moved, and she said in a very broken voice:

> My country is in trouble. War has already started in my country. They are doing terrible things to our people. They are raping our women. It is hell.

A gentleman came up after this woman, and he said to her:

> Young lady, I feel so terrible for you. It must be a terrible thing. But I have news for you, too. There are women getting raped in America every day, and we do not have enough money for rape crisis centers. We do not have prevention programs. We cannot help our own people. We have 37 million people without health insurance. I feel so much for you, and we will do what we can to help, but we cannot take on all the burdens and this type of commitment unless it is as part of a multinational, truly multinational, force.

So we have an opportunity to work ourselves into a new time here where America is one of the leaders, where we have a highly mobile international force under the United Nations to move quickly as we did in Saudi Arabia to draw the line in the sand against aggression and to do what we need to do as part of this new world order.

This is the opportunity we have with this crisis, but we will blow it if it is America, and America only, that loses its treasure. It is not fair, and it is not just.

□ 1750

Let the sanctions continue, as my colleague from Oregon said. Eventually they will force Hussein to mediate and get out of Kuwait. I, for one, think we should let medicine in. We should let food in, but we must not allow him to continue his military machine, and eventually those spare parts will not get in. Eventually, the sanctions will work, and again, the administration people say they are working. We must encourage mediation of this dispute, and I am very pleased that it looks like there is going to be one chance, hopefully, for that to take place, and I encourage that. I think we could have mediation that would result in Iraq getting out of Kuwait, if those sanctions continue, that would result in a test ban treaty, and nonproliferation treaties on nuclear weapons, and it could produce a treaty banning the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons.

We know how to negotiate. This country has done incredible things. We are helping negotiate in the Cambodian situation, and I hope it works. We helped negotiate in Nicaragua, and I hope it will work. We helped negotiate Camp David when Israel and Egypt came to a peaceful agreement that has lasted all these years. If we have done that, we can help negotiate peace in this circumstance.

Again, we have had two of our goals accomplished. Hussein has stopped at the Saudi Arabian line, and the hostages are freed, and now we can allow those sanctions to work.

The American people have sacrificed during these years of the cold war. It has not been easy for Americans. We spent $4 trillion defending NATO from the Warsaw Pact. We spent untold billions defending the Japanese sealanes, and we are still doing it. This is a golden moment in history. If we are correct on the way we handle this dispute, that is through a multinational U.N. peacekeeping operation, not American versus Saddam Hussein, but truly the world versus Saddam Hussein. If we do that, we will be able to have a peace dividend in this country. We will be able to bring those dollars home. We will be able to reduce our deficit. We will be able to invest in our people. It is so long overdue. We did have patience. Fifty years in the cold war. We can come out of the cold war now if we handle this situation correctly. We must be a leader in a new way, a way to bring the world together to stop aggression, not just by rhetoric and saying the world is united, but in reality, so that this kind of chart will never be shown again. When it is shown, it is going to show an equal contribution by the people of the world to peace. I am not saying that we will never have another problem in the world. I could not say that, but I am saying that if we can get beyond war in this case, we will have started off in the postcold war area on the correct foot. We will be strong. We will be wise. Most of all, we will follow this Constitution by allowing the Congress into this debate.

I have to tell Members the wisdom of our country lies not in the White House, not in these Chambers, not even in the halls of the Supreme Court. The wisdom of this country lies in our people. Our people have the wisdom. Members should have heard those thousand people talking to me. They know that there is a better way, other than sending those ground troops, into war. They know. They have seen the sacrifices of past generations. What is amazing to me, if we listen carefully, it is the former generals that are coming out and saying, "Slow down." It is even Senator DOLE, a Republican leader in the Senate who says that this country is not ready for war. He knows the hell of war. He has been there. I do not know the hell of war. I only know what I read. I only know what people tell me. I feel it in my heart, but I cannot even imagine.

As a matter of fact, when people say to me, "Do you think, BARBARA, this country is going to go to war," I do not even answer the question, because to me, to make that leap to think of those kids going into war is too big of a leap for me to make. Therefore, I hope this diplomatic effort by the President, by the Secretary of State, is successful. They will not haggle over what time of the day to meet, what day of the week to meet. Meet and talk; meet and talk, because there is too much at stake. What is really at stake here at this point in our history, are hundreds of thousands of our kids, and many other people, that will be hurt if aggressive action is taken.

Saddam Hussein has to be on notice that the world does not go along with his view of it. The world does not look kindly on one nation taking over another nation. That is clear. But we stopped him at the Saudi line. Everyone knows right now if he took aggressive action that would be it for him. He knows that. So let Members try to resolve the matter peacefully. If we do, when history is written, it would be said that at a very difficult moment in history, the American people and its leaders in the White House, in the Congress, and all the streets of America, pulled together and figured out a better way. If we do that, I know this country will reach its greatness, because we will be able to take our re-

sources and use them to make this the greatest Nation on Earth.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and to extend their remarks on the subject of my special order today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

HIGHEST PRIORITY: DEPOSIT INSURANCE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, today, taking the opportunity presented to Members by this first day in the life of the 102d Congress in our history, I introduced legislation which I consider to be of the highest priority: deposit insurance reform, and as an inseparable adjunct, reform of our regulatory system, if it can be called a system.

Two years ago, the House gave me a tremendous and high privilege, the high honor and responsibility to be the chairman of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. Today, I have the renewed privilege, and hence, the equal honor to serve in that capacity again. Two years ago, the highest priority for the committee was to reform the savings and loan industry, a path that has proved to be far more costly than anyone ever imagined, made tougher by economic conditions that combine the problem of that industry and, of course, today with the long shadow of war and the toll already taken, and the impact on our economy, with the altered cost of energy.

Let me say by way of parenthesis, that I called a hearing of the committee this last month. The idea was to review the economic impact of the developments in the Persian Gulf area, as it is so called, and we brought forth some preeminent witnesses.

Unfortunately, the press ignored all but one, and that was Chairman Greenspan, who to his everlasting credit accepted my invitation to appear before the committee.

Chairman Greenspan said, and it was overlooked by the press, the most impressive thing of all, and he said that if indeed we are, and he said, "I am not saying we are in a recession, because who defines that, but we are in a downturn. I am very disturbed by the increased incidence of unemployment"—and let me say this by way of added parentheses. Let me give some statistics. He did not give them. I got them from other sources, official Government sources.

In the month of October, our country lost 173,000-plus jobs. In the month of November alone, we lost 287,000-plus jobs, so we may not be in a recession. We may be in what we would have always called a depression.

So we see the impact now, even without a shooting phase. God willing, I hope we never will see that, but all we can do is hope and pray.

So that even though we did not stop or stem the bloodletting that had been suffered by the people in the case of the S&L industry, and mostly because we have no control over the administrative process once the Congress legislates general policy, reforms and sets up a regulatory umbrella.

Under the Constitution, there is no way that we can constitutionally go in and preempt the executive branch from the administrative responsibility.

I wish we had that power, because I could have absolutely had at least some say-so in avoiding the basic reasons why the bloodletting has not been stemmed, and therefore the escalating and the exponential increase in the projected cause of the resolution of even the S&L's, not talking about banks even.

Let me say again, more banks have failed than S&L's; so that not having any power to control party administration, the lateness of appointment of key officials to the agencies that resulted from the reform bill, we have to sit back and do the best we can by being patient and by exerting good will toward those who do have the responsibility of administering, yet in great anxiety seeing the things that should be done are not being done, things that are being done should not be done.

The industry that remains is one with sound standards, nevertheless. Two-thirds of the S&L industry is still there.

With tough regulation and sober outlook, the crooks are being steadily and resolutely jailed. Its high fliers have been run off and the remains of wrecked institutions are being cleaned up, and as I say, not as efficiently as we would like, but at least it is being done.

This task and the money to carry it out must be continued, however, painful the process might be and however slow and unyielding the response to our legislative advice is continuing to be.

Today we face still another great reform task, one of great complexity, but one that is unavoidable if we are to prevent another deposit insurance debacle. As a matter of fact, we do.

It is clear, as I have been saying, that the two main insurance funds are broke. It is clear that that is dramatic evidence that the system has broken down, as some of us have been anticipating, predicting, and talking about for over 20 years.

Today we must confront the task of rebuilding the bank insurance fund and reform the way the deposit insurance system is administered. At the same time, we must overhaul the way financial institutions are regulated. We must do these things because it does little good to throw tens of billions of new dollars into a system that has broken down.

Failure to understand reform would be akin to putting more oil into the crank case of a broken down motor. The system might run awhile, but it would foul the air, never run right, and in the end be too costly to fix.

Every nation must have a banking system that is efficient, that is responsive to the economic needs of the country, that serves the public well, and that enjoys public confidence above all.

This must be a system that operates in a safe and sound manner, that is well regulated, and that is capable of operating in a profitable manner.

It is not enough for us merely to guarantee depositories and depositors against loss. The best insurance in the world will not work if the building and fire codes are not good or are not enforced, nor is insurance any good if it is so costly that no one can afford its burden.

Today the Nation's banks are operating in a climate wholly changed from that of 10 years ago, much less than that over 50 years ago, which was before the war and in a depression when this system was basically formed. They are ill-equipped to do so and the vast number of bank failures in the past few years proves this.

Ten years ago the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was rebating insurance premiums to banks. Today the corporation reserves stand at their lowest levels in history. That is how dramatically this picture has changed.

The highest priority my committee has is to overhaul the banking system, and that task must begin immediately.

I wish I could have had my way 2 years ago and could have joined it to the S&L reform, but of course that was impossible.

I am introducing legislation today that addresses major elements of the deposit insurance system's problems and that overhauls the regulatory system for all depository institutions. It will be known as H.R. 6.

This bill also contains a number of badly needed reforms that will require depository institutions to be far more responsive than they are today to the needs of the average customer.

The bill I am offering today concentrates on safety and soundness because this is what must come before all else in banking and finance; but banks also need a more reasonable opportunity to be profitable if they are to be safe, sound, and efficient.

It would do us little good to engineer a safe automobile if no one could afford

to build it, so we must also find ways to make banks more competitive than they are today so that they can attract the capital they need to carry out their vital economic functions.

The essential first step, however, is to develop a framework within which a better banking system can safely operate. There are certain simple principles that I want to discuss. First, the regulators of financial institutions should be independent. They should be independent of narrow industry interests, independent of narrow agency turf interests, and independent of transitory political interests.

Too often regulators have been captured by the industry that they are supposed to be regulating, or crippled by interagency fueds or cowed by political pressures generated by those who find effective regulation inconvenient.

Second, those who charter and regulate institutions should be separate from those who insure deposits.

Let me say for the record and in all justice to myself, because rather than ever having been commended, I have been more criticized than not for having spoken out in this well and this forum since the first month I came to the Congress, going now on 30 years, because it is this that I have discussed and this particular issue that since the first credit crunch in June 1966, I brought to the then great chairman, my fellow Texan, Mr. Patman, saying because we had the first credit crunch in June and that is what they called it for the first time, because the prime interest rate was jacked up overnight 1 whole percentage point and that immediately affected the S&L industry that was traveling with a certain privilege of what was known then as regulation 2, which is fancy language, and what it means is that the law gave them a little advantage in interest yield so they could compete with other financial institutions in offering long-term fixed 30-year mortgages.

□ 1810

In other words, lending long and borrowing short. Unless they had a little advantage, nobody could stay in business if you do that, lend long and borrow short.

So that 1-percent prime interest rate hike destroyed and made them vulnerable, destroyed their stability. However, the interest rate picture leveled off.

But I warned, and I went to the chairman and I said:

> Mr. Chairman, the problem here is that this S&L industry, the same arm that insures is also chartering and that is not good. That is going to prove ultimately, some dim day, and I hope never, but I think the possibility and potential is there for disaster.

I said unlike the bank insurance fund, the FDIC, all that does is insure, it does not charter. But when I said "bank" that triggered in his mind an objection. He was known as Mr. S&L and he was also fought intensely and he fought back at what he called the big eastern banking interests.

So I think that second in this vital function we separate the insuring from the chartering function. Each has served as a check against the other.

A regulator that is also an insurer has a built-in conflict which can lead to disaster, as we saw in the case of the old S&L Insurance Corporation.

Third, regulation should be unified rather than split, scattered as it is today.

Fourth, regulation should be firm, unquestionably so. This regulation should reward good management, just as effectively as it punishes bad management.

Fifth, deposit insurance should be operated solely for its real purpose, the protection of ordinary depositors, not a guarantor, as it is today, of 99.5 percent of all deposits.

The average deposit in American commercial banks, insured banks, is not even $8,700. That means that there are a lot of Americans that have less than that. This is a median average.

So who is getting all of these payoffs? That is why I have said that the way they have been doing it, it is a bottomless pit. It will never have the money to pay out because they are paying out 99.5 percent of all deposits. That includes the uninsured, that includes those multimillionaires who have more than $100,000 and are being paid out as if they were insured, regardless of size and regardless of the intent of the law. Now no insurance system can survive if it proposes to underwrite every risk, and such a system only increases laxity and risky behavior, with the ironic result that it magnifies instability.

Sixth, the deposit insurance system is intended to serve depositors with convenient and affordable services, and the law should foster a responsive system of consumer banking services.

Those are the principles upon which my bill rests. I want to emphasize that I am also concerned with the profitability of the banking system. A system that is not profitable cannot attract capital, cannot provide affordable services and cannot function effectively as a provider of credit. A system that cannot compete effectively cannot survive, and no regulatory system, however elaborate, can keep afloat a system that cannot compete.

Let me highlight the main features of the bill as I am offering it today.

First it restricts deposit insurance to the $100,000 per account that the law always intended and still does. Any depositor could insure $100,000 at any one time. In addition, insure an equal amount placed in a retirement account such as a Keogh or individual retirement account. But the bill would prohibit paying off multimillion dollar accounts that are now insured for institutional investors and professional investors of one kind or another.

Today there are simply no effective limits on the amount of insurance deposits and therefore no limits on the amount of taxpayers' liability.

The reason is short and simple. There has been a usurpation, improperly, by the regulatory authorities who have interpreted such odious practices as "too big to fail." This is not only a threat to the taxpayer, it also saps the banking system of needed discipline.

The limit I am proposing effectively covers every average depositor 10 times over, and it also protects virtually every saver who wants to protect his nest egg.

The limit I am proposing simply restates and makes effective the intent of the law to provide ample deposit insurance for the average depositor.

The legislation will send into the field a streamlined and coordinated regulatory force, armed with the power, the mandatory power to intervene swiftly when an institution's conditions deteriorate.

No longer will the regulator be able to hem and haw, to engage in wishful thinking while institutions drop to zero net worth and become basket cases left for the care and feeding by taxpayers.

When the gauges creep into the red zone, the regulators must act, limit additional exposure to the insurance fund, and require stiff remedial steps. Examinations will no longer be a sometime thing. They will be an annual affair. States that carry out their own examinations for State chartered institutions must meet federally prescribed standards if they want Federal insurance.

Accounting standards are upgraded, and institutions with $100 million or more in assets must have annual audits. Institutions that run lucrative offshore and other foreign operations will be required to pay premiums on deposits in those institutions.

When the National Bank of Washington was closed earlier last year, FDIC paid off depositors in the institution's Nassau branch, a branch which had not paid one single dime into the insurance fund.

My bill ends that inequitable and costly charade.

Institutions that engage in risky activities, such as Charlie Keating did, will pay at the insurance window in the form of risk-based premiums. No more free rides for the high flyers.

The Federal deposit insurance fund should not be used to underwrite the risky or the imprudent practices of State-chartered institutions as has happened in the past.

Federally insured institutions would be restricted to the practices permitted to federally chartered institutions.

Nor should an institution system be required to grant insurance on an automatic basis to institutions that get a new charter, as they are today.

The decision to insure would be separate from the decision to charter.

All insurance functions will be placed in this unitary structure that I call the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Reserve will then continue to essentially have a role in monetary and economic policy.

The legislation also provides new safeguards for the customers of financial institutions. The taxpayers would stand behind the insurance and regulatory system, that is.

These provisions include requirements for a clear statement of interest on accounts, basic banking services, improvement to community reinvestment and strengthening antidiscrimination efforts in lending and machinery to ensure that consumer laws are enforced. I believe the regulatory system should be consolidated and made independent.

This would cut out the kind of costly, inefficient, overlapping, and in many respects, irrational regulation today.

A unified system can look at holding companies, banks and their affiliates in a way that is close to impossible today. And a unified system will have unified concepts. What is capital for?

One would be capital for another. What is one kind of risk in one case in an institution of a given nature will be the same kind of risk in another, and this regulatory system should be independent, as I have said earlier and repeat now, capable of making objective assessments without regard to narrow interests of industry or agency or of politics or external politics.

□ 1820

The examination and supervisory functions of the Federal Reserve, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the National Credit Union Administration and the Office of Thrift Supervision will be placed in one new agency that I would call the Federal Depository Institutions Regulatory Agency. The legislation puts heavy new responsibility on the holding companies, the payment of the insured institutions, to curtail risky activities in the subsidiaries making them liable for losses in the insurance fund.

This bill provides and represents a first step. It is not all that needs to be done or all that must be done. But it represents the first essential step toward rationalizing a regulatory system that no longer is workable.

President John Kennedy was a great and personal friend, used to say that a thousand mile trip or voyage had to begin with the first step, and this is what this reflects and represents. It is a first essential step, as I say, toward a rational regulatory system, toward making regulation effective, toward restoring deposit insurance to its real purpose and toward insuring a system that is responsible to the public need.

I have said, and I will say now because I can see it is going to be controversial, I will be fired at from all directions, that the interests that are out to protect their interest no matter what the cost is to the general interest have already pitched their tents on the Potomac since last year. I know that. But as always I have ultimate and supreme confidence in the good will, the good judgment, the good faith, and the absolute sense of responsibility I know is inherent in every one of the colleagues that I happen to know personally, whether they like me or do not like me, or whether they agree with me or do not. I have, and I always, assume that a colleague's motives are of the purest, like I think mine are, until proven otherwise by any doubt by actions that all then can judge.

So, having that faith, and given this as a first step, and having the prime responsibility as chairman of this committee, to set the agenda, mark the course, blaze a trail, the bill today represents that effort.

Much more will be said about this as the Congress proceeds. We face no greater need than to act on the problems that this bill is addressing.

I urge my colleagues to become acquainted with the issues and to weigh carefully these recommendations, for what we are dealing with is the very foundation of a robust economy, and I will go further. I am not going to go into that issue. But it is the one that worries me more even than this, and that is our precarious situation with the currency that is fast on the road to debauchery.

What good does it do us to boast of our standard of living which has been under attack? How can we say we have any kind of defense mechanism, or much of freedom, if we suffer the loss of the value of our currency? The dollar has lost 55 percent of its value in less than 6 years.

Mr. Speaker, this cannot go on. We are in danger, and my biggest fear, because to me it is a clear and present fear, is that the dollar will be supplanted and replaced as the international reserve unit, and I cannot tell my colleagues what that will mean. That means we are gone. We are the only nation whose citizens have the luxury of paying their debts in their own currency. The dollar is replaced, and the danger is great.

Nobody will listen to me. Again this is something I have been talking about since 1979, in August.

But as of a year now it is clear, it is limpidly clear, that our Nation is at a precipice. Should I not speak out? Yes, I am, even if nobody listens.

This is an issue that sounds almost esoteric to the average, but it has everything to do with whether we have a continued economic freedom, even if it is relative, or we do not. And the threat is great. It would not take much.

When I have thrown this out to the great leaders in finance, in government, in private, international banking, I am told the same thing: "Oh, well, you know it's not going to happen. If it does, it will be in some long, distant future," and when I say, "Why not? Why can't it happen in 6 months? In a year?," they cannot tell me; they say, "It's not likely."

But then this is what the great committee on national economics at a point was telling Herbert Hoover in June 1929. In the words of the committee, it said, "Mr. President, we see nothing but unrestricted, unlimited prosperity to the foreseeable future." That was in May and June 1929, and you had that Black Friday that following October.

We know there are things we cannot predict, but we know there are things that we can project because of the fact that we are charged with knowledge, and so I have spoken out, and I am saying now, even though I am straying from the basic subject matter, because why? I am not straying because no matter what we do domestically, we can solve all our problems domestically, but we have no control over these external forces now over which we no longer have control.

I repeat, my colleagues. I am urging my colleagues to become intimately acquainted, and I want them to know, whether they are a member of this committee or not, I will continue to do what I pledge exactly the first week of the opening of the 101st Congress. I said I will come before this forum, which I have used greatly, and I will give my colleagues an accounting of what I, as the newly elected chairman of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, intend to do and thus far have been able to do, and that I did all through the 101st Congress.

Even as late as after adjournment of the 101st Congress I sent each Member, not just the members of the committee, Members of the House, what the intent was by way of reform which is reflected in this bill I introduced today. With these reforms we can newly energize the engines of our economy. Without them we will only grow weaker.

Mr. Speaker, the issues are tough, but does that mean we do not try to confront and overcome?

Let me say that just within the last 32 hours we have had ominous developments in the State of Rhode Island. There the newly elected Governor has just in effect declared a bank and credit union holiday. And today I got the first statistics from the staff in Rhode

Island. Fifteen credit unions have been closed reflecting $1.5 billion of financial net worth.

□ 1830

They will only be able to save through Federal chartering 4 out of the 15. Why? Because a State insurance system went bust. It was contracted out privately.

Let me say something in addition to this. As early as 1984, shadows were cast of coming events when Nebraska, which was a smaller economy, had the first failure of the S&L State insurance system. It ended in scandal, and, if I remember correctly, the impeachment of one of the high State officials.

Then, shortly after that, you had Ohio, and the great crisis in Ohio. With what? With the State uninsured. Also the bankruptcy of the State reinsurance system.

Then we had Maryland right next door. That was worse. You used to have about 122 institutions in Maryland. You have all but a handful. Fortunately, about 82 of them could have been federally chartered. But you still have in Maryland over 15,000 Marylanders that have not gotten all of their money out that they had deposited in good faith and just felt it was insured, did not bother to find out whether it was or was not, or whether it was State, State uninsured, or State inadequately insured.

Fortunately, the State Legislature of Maryland appropriated millions of dollars so they could pay out some of the others. But you still have over 15,000.

What more did you need? I spoke out then, and I said to my colleagues then from this very well, I said, gentlemen, do not harbor and indulge in the luxury of thinking that it is just State. It is coming here on the Federal level.

Our FSLIC, the insurance fund for the savings and loan industry is broke.

Who would listen? Everybody was enjoying the merry-go-round. Why, we even had citizens that were good financial wizards.

I had a little housewife in my city of San Antonio saying, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Congressman, you are out there in the Banking Committee. I have just taken my money out of the S&L here. It was only paying me about 6¾ percent. I put it in a money market account. I am going to get 8 percent, 8¼. Don't you think that is good?

I said that I am not going to give an opinion. I am not a financial consulting individual. I do not know anything about it. I do not have any stocks, bonds, nor investments. All I have ever had is the element of office prescribed in the law that I would be entitled to. I have always made it a full-time job. I felt I was being paid to do a full-time job, so I never got into side activities. I did not want to worry with it.

It was not that I was goody-goody or goody two shoes or anything. It is just that is the way I wanted to be.

So I told this little lady, I said lady, the only thing I will ask you is this: the institution you tell me you drew your funds from is insured. What about this other?

Well, she did not know, and she did not much care to know.

It so happened that that is another loose cannon in our economy today, for over 23 percent of the deposits are uninsured mutual money markets.

So everybody was enjoying the merry-go-round. Why, it is going to last forever.

What about the land? I reported this in 1983 for the first time. Who gave a hoot? I said I know the acreage north of town that is not capitalized in a newly structured S&L, just chartered by the State, in which there is 20,000 acres north of town, you cannot do anything with it. You cannot even build low income or low rent housing. You certainly cannot grow anything on that rocky stretch.

I happen to know that just a year before that I could have bought a whole acre for less than $1,000. All of a sudden this acreage was being put down on the book value of that S&L at $20,000 an acre.

How could that last? All bubbles burst. That is where we are today. We sow to the wind, and we will reap the whirlwind. That is what we are doing right now.

Let me tell you about my home State of Texas. You think I am not worried? When I check on Rhode Island, I immediately said, I wonder how many credit unions I have in Texas that are privately so-called insured.

Well, the figure is about 250. We estimate that there is a total involvement there of some $3 billion worth.

Of course, when I talked about this bill, and I said I believe in bringing all insured depository institutions who are guaranteed by the American taxpayer under that same regulatory umbrella, these start shooting at me right away.

So now, just as of 32 hours ago, I think they can see what I was talking about and what I am talking about now.

The issues are tough. I repeat, the choice is very difficult. But the need to act is urgent, and unavoidable.

FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

(Mr. REED asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, as the 102d Congress opens I applaud the re-introduction of the Family and Medical Leave Act by my colleague from Missouri, Representative CLAY.

The time for the passage of this legislation, Mr. Speaker, is long overdue. This is the same legislation that was passed in the last session of Congress by both the House and the Senate, only to be vetoed by the President. However, as the economy continues to tighten in the 1990's, it is imperative that families do not have to choose between working for a living and caring for a family.

This act will give working families the time to care for a newborn or ill child, the time to aid an elderly parent in need of assistance, and the time to deal with a personal illness or grievous medical condition, by providing up to 10 weeks of unpaid medical leave for affected employees.

In Rhode Island I cosponsored similar legislation which has become law. Eligible Rhode Island families now have the chance to care for their families in times of crisis. Rhode Island has taken an important step forward, and the Nation should follow.

We can ease the burden of the working men and women who at present are forced to choose between their families and their jobs. We have a national obligation to protect their jobs and the future health and prosperity of their children. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this act and in answering the needs of a rapidly changing work force, by passing this legislation.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. SNOWE (at the request of Mr. MICHEL), after 2:30 p.m. today, on account of her attendance of the inauguration of the Governor of Maine.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GEKAS) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GEKAS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GINGRICH, for 60 minutes each day, on January 3, 7, 10, 14, and 17.

Mr. WOLF, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. EMERSON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. BENTLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. BENTLEY, for 60 minutes each day, on January 16, 23, and 24.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. EVANS) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DINGELL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STARK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. BOXER, for 60 minutes, today.
Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes, today.
Mr. ALEXANDER, for 60 minutes, on January 7.
Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes each day, on January 7, 9, and 11.
Mr. OWENS of New York, for 60 minutes each day, on January 7, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, and 31.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. GEKAS) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. RHODES in four instances.
Mr. HYDE in two instances.
Mrs. ROUKEMA in two instances.
Mr. FIELDS in two instances.
Ms. SNOWE in three instances.
Mr. GILMAN in 10 instances.
Mr. GALLEGLY in seven instances.
Mr. RIGGS.
Mr. MICHEL in two instances.
Mr. CLINGER in two instances.
Mr. LAGOMARSINO in six instances.
Mr. DORNAN of California.
Mr. CAMPBELL of California.
Mr. HORTON.
Mr. BROOMFIELD.
Mr. SCHULZE in three instances.
Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT.
Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia.
Mr. CRANE in 10 instances.
Mr. CONTE in three instances.
Mr. EMERSON.
Mr. LEWIS of California.
Mr. MILLER of Ohio in three instances.
Mr. GREEN of New York.
Mr. WOLF.
Mr. KYL.
Mr. STUMP in two instances.
Mr. GEKAS.
Mr. GINGRICH in two instances.
Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
Mr. WELDON.
Mr. MARLENEE.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. EVANS) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. ROE.
Mr. EDWARDS of Texas.
Mr. PENNY in three instances.
Mr. STARK in three instances.
Mr. DINGELL in two instances.
Mr. SLATTERY.
Mr. MCHUGH.
Mr. KLECZKA.
Mr. BILBRAY.
Mr. MRAZEK.
Mr. EDWARDS of California in three instances.
Mrs. KENNELLY.
Mr. HERTEL in two instances.
Mr. OBERSTAR.
Mr. ENGEL in three instances.
Mr. LEVINE of California.
Mr. BORSKI.
Mr. BONIOR in four instances.
Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois.
Mr. BROOKS.
Mr. WEISS in 10 instances.
Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI.
Mr. HUBBARD.
Mr. BROOKS.
Mr. BRYANT in seven instances.
Mr. DONNELLY.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 7, 1991, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Communications, Computer, and Logistics), Department of the Air Force, transmitting notice that converting the administrative support function at Lackland Air Force Base, TX, to contractor performance is the most cost-effective method of accomplishment, pursuant to Public Law 100-463, section 8061 (102 Stat. 2270-27); to the Committee on Appropriations.

2. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General, the General Accounting Office, transmitting a review of the President's first special impoundment message for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 102-7); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Director, Congressional Budget Office, transmitting his final sequestration report for fiscal year 1991; to the Committee on Appropriations.

4. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of December 1, 1990, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e) (H. Doc. No. 102-6); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of November 1, 1990, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e) (H. Doc. No. 102-9); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on the effect of space nuclear reactors on gamma-ray astronomy missions for fiscal years 1990 and 1991, pursuant to Public Law 101-189, section 1012 (103 Stat. 1547); to the Committee on Armed Services.

7. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on United States antisatellite weapons activities and the survivability of United States satellites against current and potential antisatellite weapons deployed by the Soviet Union, pursuant to Public Law 101-189, section 1002(b) (103 Stat. 1540); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his notification of his declaration of a national emergency with respect to the threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States caused by the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., 1601 et seq., and 3 U.S.C. 301 (H. Doc. No. 102-15); to the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to be printed.

9. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an Executive order authorizing the extension of the active duty of personnel of the Selected Reserve of the Armed Forces, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 673(i) (H. Doc. No. 102-16); to the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to be printed.

10. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Korea for Defense Articles estimated to cost $50 million or more (Transmittal No. 91-10), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 118; to the Committee on Armed Services.

11. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting notification that the C-17A program manager acquisition unit cost, or the current procurement unit cost, has increased by more than 25 percent over unit cost shown in baseline SAR, on September 28, 1990, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2431(b)(3)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

12. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting notification that the Family of Heavy Tactical Vehicles [FHTV] Palletized Load System [PLUS] Program has exceeded the program acquisition unit cost and current procurement unit cost baseline by more than 25 percent, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2431(b)(3)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

13. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting notification that the President has decided to extend production of the Naval Petroleum Reserves for a 3-year period beyond April 5, 1991, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7431(b); to the Committee on Armed Services.

14. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the Department's implementation plan for development of a Systematic Evaluation Program at the Rocky Flats plant and a copy of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board's acceptance of the implementation plan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

15. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a report on the availability and use of mortgage credit in rural areas, pursuant to Public Law 100-242, section 312 (101 Stat. 1897); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

16. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report involving United States exports to the State of Bahrain, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

17. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration; transmitting the 13th quarterly report on Federal actions taken to assist the homeless, pursuant to Public Law 100-77, section 501(e) (101 Stat. 510); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

18. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of the report entitled, "Performance Review of PSI Associates, Inc.," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

19. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled, "The District Loses Significant Federal Funds on Forest Haven Programs," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

20. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled, "Overview of the District's Municipal Borrowing Program," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

21. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled, "Review of Annuity Payments for Retired District of Columbia Police Officers, Firefighters, and Teachers," pursuant to D.C. Code, section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

22. A letter from the District of Columbia Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's annual report for fiscal year 1989, pursuant to D.C. Code, section 1-734(a)(1)(C); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

23. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting final regulations—assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities and arrangements for education of children where local educational agencies cannot provide suitable free public education, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

24. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting notice of final funding priorities for the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation research, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

25. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the annual report of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' for the period October 1, 1988 through September 30, 1989, pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 942; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

26. A letter from the Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the Commission's combined annual report for fiscal years 1986, 1987, and 1988, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2000e-4(e); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

27. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Energy (Fossil Energy), transmitting notice that the status of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve Quarterly Report due November 15, 1990, has been delayed, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6245(a); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

28. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the annual report on the State Energy Conservation Program for calendar year 1990, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6325; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

29. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the third report of biomedical and behavioral research personnel for the period fiscal year 1989 through fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 288b(c); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

30. A letter from the Director, Centers for Disease Control, transmitting a copy of the report "National HIV Seroprevalence Surveys"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

31. A letter from the Administrator, Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting a report on petroleum prices and profits in the 90 days following the invasion of Kuwait; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

32. A letter from the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting notice of reasons for failure to issue a decision in the *Huron Valley Steel Corporation* v. *CSX Transportation, Inc., et al* (Docket No. 40385) within the time period specified, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 11345(e); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

33. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting a progress report on the situation in El Salvador for the period April 1, 1990 to October 1, 1990, pursuant to Public Law 101-167, section 554(b) (103 Stat. 1237); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

34. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting the private sector revolving fund's annual report for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2151f(h); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

35. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Canada (Transmittal No. DTC-6-91), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

36. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Taiwan (Transmittal No. DTC-8-91), pursuant 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

37. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting notification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the production of electronic countermeasure systems by Mitsubishi Corp. in Japan (Transmittal No. DTC-32-90), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

38. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment sold commercially under a contract to the United Kingdom (Transmittal No. DTC-2-91), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

39. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially to Saudi Arabia (Transmittal No. DTC-1-91), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

40. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting notification of a proposed authorization for the export of three vessels and a proposed technical assistance agreement for the assembly of three vessels to the Arab Republic of Egypt (Transmittal No. DTC-4-91), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

41. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting notification of proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Indonesia (Transmittal No. DTC-34-90), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

42. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting its quarterly report concerning human rights activities in Ethiopia covering the period July 15, 1990 to October 14, 1990, pursuant to Public Law 100-456, section 1310(c) (102 Stat. 2065); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

43. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting Presidential Determination 91-6 regarding U.N. consensus decisionmaking procedures, limitation on seconded employees, and reductions in U.N. Secretariat staff, pursuant to Public Law 101-246, section 405(c) (1), (2) (104 Stat. 65, 66); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

44. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting justification for request for appropriations to meet unexpected urgent refugee and migration needs of persons fleeing Kuwait and Iraq due to the current military crisis in the Persian Gulf, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(3)); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

45. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting Presidential Determination 91-7 relating to decisionmaking procedures on budgetary matters in the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Labor Organization, the World Health Organization, the U.N. Industrial Development Organization, and the World Meteorological Organization, pursuant to Public Law 101-246, section 405(c) (1), (2) (104 Stat. 65, 66); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

46. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Canada (Transmittal No. DTC-6-91), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

47. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 02-91, concerning the proposed annex B to the Memorandum of Agreement with the Ministry for Defense of Norway, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

48. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 03-91, concerning a proposed Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry for National Defense of France, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

49. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Air Force's proposed lease of defense articles to Australia (Transmittal No. 2-91), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

50. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Army's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Korea for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 91-09), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

51. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Army's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Korea for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 91-10), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

52. A letter from the Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs), Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment sold commercially to Turkey (Transmittal No. DTC-3-91), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

53. A letter from the Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs), Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment sold commercially under a contract to the Republic of Korea (Transmittal No. DTC-5-91), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

54. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 90-37, authorizing the furnishing of assistance from the emergency refugee

and migration assistance fund for urgent needs of refugees and conflict victims in Africa, Asia, and Near East/South Asia, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(3); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

55. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of defense equipment sold commercially to Japan (Transmittal No. DTC-11-91), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

56. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment sold commercially to France (Transmittal No. DTC-39-90), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

57. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the price and availability report for the quarter ending September 30 1990, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2768; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

58. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the fiscal year 1990 annual report on the operation of the special defense acquisition fund, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2795b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

59. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notice of the Department of the Navy's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to The Netherlands for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 91-11), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

60. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a progress report toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus problem, including any relevant reports from the Secretary General of the United Nations covering the period from August through early October 1990, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2373(c); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

61. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on developments since his last report of May 14, 1990, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) (H. Doc. No. 102-12); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

62. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his notification of his declaration of a national emergency with respect to chemical and biological weapons, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(b), 1621 (H. Doc. No. 102-13); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

63. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on the developments since his last report of August 9, 1990, concerning the national emergency with respect to Kuwait, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1621(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

64. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting copies of the original report of political contributions of John A. Bushnell, of Connecticut, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Costa Rica, and members of his family, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

65. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

66. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

67. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

68. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

69. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of an award under the Witness Protection Program, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2708(h); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

70. A letter from the Department of State, transmitting the 21st 90-day report of progress of case on the investigation into the death of Enrique Camarena, the investigations of the disappearance of U.S. citizens in the State of Jalisco, Mexico, and the general safety of U.S. tourists in Mexico, pursuant to Public Law 99-93, section 134(c) (99 Stat. 421); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

71. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

72. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting a report in reference to recent legislation passed by the Congress on the leasing of a naval landing ship dock to the Government of Brazil received from Brazil's Ambassador to the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

73. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting a copy of the text of ILO Convention No. 169 concerning indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

74. A letter from the General, U.S. Army Commander in Chief, Headquarters, U.S. Command, transmitting a report on the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea Panmunjom transfer of remains activities on May 28, 1990; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

75. A letter from the Chairman, Japan-United States Friendship Commission, transmitting the activities and recommendations report for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2904(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

76. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the Iran emergency is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 1990, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d) (H. Doc. No. 102-8); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

77. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a report on the failure of the Secretary of Defense to provide access to certain records to the General Accounting Office, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 716(b)(1); to the Committee on Government Operations.

78. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting notice of certification by the Comptroller General request for a Department of Defense report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 716(b)(1); to the Committee on Government Operations.

79. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting a report on the activities of the Department under the statute of the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Government Operations.

80. A letter from the Committee for the Purchase from the Blind and other Severely Handicapped, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

81. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Force Management and Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting the annual report on the financial status of the military retirement system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

82. A letter from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

83. A letter from the Department of Labor, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

84. A letter from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

85. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Jackson, transmitting the bank's annual pension plan report for the plan year ending December 31, 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Operations.

86. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Labor Relations Authority, transmitting the Authority's concerning its implementation of the Sunshine Act during calendar year 1989, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

87. A letter from the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

88. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a copy of the 1991 strategic plan report; to the Committee on Government Operations.

89. A letter from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

90. A letter from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

91. A letter from the National Mediation Board, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

92. A letter from the Acting Executive Director, Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, transmitting a report on audit and investigative activities; to the Committee on Government Operations.

93. A letter from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

94. A letter from the Office of the Federal Inspector, Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, transmitting a report in compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system for the year ending September 30, 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

95. A letter from the Office of the Federal Inspector, Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, transmitting the System's compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

96. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report, entitled "Statistical Programs of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1991"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

97. A letter from the Secretary of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting notice of a proposed new or altered Federal records systems, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(r); to the Committee on Government Operations.

98. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

99. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

100. A letter from the Director, The Woodrow Wilson Center, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

101. A letter from the U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

102. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting the quarterly report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period July 1, 1990 through September 30, 1990, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 104a (H. Doc. No. 102-5); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

103. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Science, transmitting the "High Plains States Groundwater Demonstration Program 1990 Interim Report," pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 390g-2(c)(2); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

104. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

105. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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125. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursement, Department of the Interior, transmitting notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

126. A letter from the Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, transmitting the fiscal year 1989 annual report of the Board of Directors of Federal Prison Industries, Inc., pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 4127; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

127. A letter from the National Commander, American Ex-Prisoners of War, transmitting a copy of the 1990 report and financial audit as of August 31, 1990, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(57), 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

128. A letter from the American Gold Star Mothers, Inc., transmitting the corporation's report and financial audit as of June 30, 1990, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(63), 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

129. A letter from the President, National Safety Council, transmitting the Council's report and financial audit for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1990 and 1989, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(36), 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

130. A letter from the Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Department of Justice,

transmitting notice of a proposal to locate a 1,000-bed metropolitan detention center on one of three proposed sites in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

131. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the administration of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 for the period of January 1, 1989 to December 31, 1989, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1373(f); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

132. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the annual report for 1989 on the relative cost of shipbuilding in the various coastal districts of the United States, pursuant to 46 U.S.C. app. 1123(c); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

133. A letter from the Special Assistant to the President for Administration transmitting the White House personnel report for the fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 113; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

134. A letter from the Personnel Appeals Board, transmitting a copy of the 1989 annual report of the GAO Personnel Appeals Board; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

135. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on the effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program for the period January 1, 1989, through June 30, 1989, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. app. 1356(a); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

136. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on the operations of the national airways system for fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. app. 2203(b)(2); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

137. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on the effect of airline deregulation on the level of air safety, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. app. 1307(b); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

138. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the 1989 annual report on the Clean Lakes Demonstration Program, pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 1324; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

139. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a building project survey report which investigates the need and feasibility for constructing a parking facility at or near the Pirnie Federal Building in Utica, NY, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 610(b); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

140. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, transmitting a report containing an overview of the recently expanded program of human performance research; to the Committee on Science, Space and Technology.

141. A letter from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a copy of the final report of the Advisory Committee on the Future of the U.S. Space Program; to the Committee on Science, Space and Technology.

142. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense, transmitting the report on the Department of Defense procurement from small and other business firms for the period October 1989 through August 1990, and fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 639(d); to the Committee on Small Business.

143. A letter from the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the final monthly Treasury statement of receipts and outlays of the U.S. Government for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 331(c); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

144. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the final OMB sequester report to the President and Congress for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 901 (H. Doc. No. 102–11); to the Committee on the State of the Union of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

145. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of the President's final sequester order for fiscal year 1991; (H. Doc. No. 102–10); to the Committee on the State of the Union of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

146. A letter from the Department of Agriculture, transmitting the second quarterly country and commodity allocation table showing current programming plans for food assistance for fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 1736b(a); jointly, to the Committee on Agriculture and Foreign Affairs.

147. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting the report on the fiscal year interest rate on rural telephone bank loans, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 948(b)(3); jointly, to the Committee on Agriculture and Government Operations.

148. A letter from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting notification of the transfer of $1,000 million from the defense cooperation account to the operation and maintenance appropriations; jointly, to the Committee on Appropriations and Armed Services.

149. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting the results of the audit of the Government National Mortgage Association's financial statements as of September 30, 1989 (GAO/AFMD–91–8, October 1990), pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a); jointly, to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Government Operations.

150. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the fiscal year 1989 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 8629(b); jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Energy and Commerce.

151. A letter from the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, transmitting the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management's report of activities during fiscal year 1989 and fiscal year 1990 will be submitted in December 1990, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 10224(c); jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

152. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on electronic media claims for Medicare, pursuant to Public Law 101–239, section 6102(a) (103 Stat. 2182); jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

153. A letter from the Chairman, The Pepper Commission, a U.S. Bipartisan Commission on Comprehensive Health Care, transmitting a report of summary recommendations on access to health care and long-term care; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

154. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a report of the examination of the Department of Veterans Affairs consolidated financial statements for fiscal year 1989 and 1988; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Veterans' Affairs.

155. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting certification by the Secretary of Commerce that Norway has conducted whaling activities that diminished the effectiveness of the International Whaling Commission [IWC] conservation program, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1978(b) (H. Doc. No. 102–17); jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

156. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting a draft of the program opportunity notice [PON] for the clean coal technology [CCT] IV solicitation; jointly, to the Commission on Appropriations; Energy and Commerce; and Science, Space, and Technology.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Pursuant to the order of the House on October 27, 1990, the following report was filed on November 6, 1990.]

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on Government Operations. Report on taking a byte out of history: the archival preservation of Federal computer records (Rept. 101–978). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on October 28, 1990, the following report was filed on November 9, 1990.]

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on Government Operations. Report on tax administration problems involving independent contractors (Rept. 101–979). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on October 27, 1990, the following reports were filed on November 14, 1990.]

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on Government Operations. Report on FDA's continuing failure to prevent deceptive health claims for food (Rept. 101–980). Ordered to be printed.

Committee on Government Operations. Report on status of the implementation of title XI, the appraisal reform amendments of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 [FIRREA] (Rept. 101–981). Ordered to be printed.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on October 28, 1990, the following report was filed on November 15, 1990.]

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on Government Operations. Report on the U.S. Government's war against fraud, abuse, and misconduct in financial institutions: winning some battles but losing the war (Rept. 101–982). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on October 28, 1990, the following reports were filed on November 19, 1990.]

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on Government Operations. Report on Bureau of Justice assistance discretionary drug treatment programs: the great disappearing act (Rept. 101–983). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Committee on Government Operations. Report on the minority farmer: a disappearing American resource; has the Farmers Home Administration been the primary catalyst? (Rept. 101–984). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on October 28, 1990, the following report was filed on November 21, 1990.]

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on Government Operations. Report on Federal employee privacy rights and standard form 86 (Rept. 101-985). Ordered to be printed.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on October 28, 1990, the following reports were filed on November 27, 1990.]

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on Government Operations. Report on Federal prosecutorial authority in a changing legal environment: more attention required (Rept. 101-986). Ordered to be printed.

Committee on Government Operations. Report on acquisition of ADP equipment—questionable practices by the Navy, its employees, the General Services Administration, and IBM (Rept. 101-987). Ordered to be printed.

Committee on Government Operations. Report that Navy's Seawolf attack submarine is proceeding along a path of high technical and financial risks (Rept. 101-988). Ordered to be printed.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on October 28, 1990, the following reports were filed on November 29, 1990.]

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on Government Operations. Report on international procurement and waivers of the Buy American Act: U.S. business at a disadvantage (Rept. 101-989). Ordered to be printed.

Committee on Government Operations. Report on natural gas vehicle use by the U.S. Postal Service: the benefits of fleet conversion (Rept. 101-990). Ordered to be printed.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on October 28, 1990, the following reports were filed on November 30, 1990.]

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on Government Operations. Report on United States antinarcotics activities in the Andean region (Rept. 101-991). Ordered to be printed.

Committee on Government Operations. Report on the role of demand reduction in the national drug control strategy (Rept. 101-992). Ordered to be printed.

Committee on Government Operations. Report on U.S. Postal Service realignment of first-class mail delivery standards: just say slow (Rept. 101-993). Ordered to be printed.

Committee on Government Operations. Report on strategic defense system: criteria for deployment decision will not be met by 1993; critical issues must be resolved (Rept. 101-994). Ordered to be printed.

[Submitted December 18, 1990]

Mr. DIXON. Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. Report on summary of activities during the 101st Congress (Rept. 101-995). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted December 19, 1990]

Mr. MONTGOMERY: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Activities report of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, House of Representatives, 101st Congress (Rept. 101-996). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted December 20, 1990]

Mr. ROYBAL: Select Committee on Aging. Report on the activities of the House Select Committee on Aging in the 101st Congress (Rept. 101-997). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted December 21, 1990]

Mr. MILLER of California: Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. Report on the activities for the year 1989 (Rept. 101-998). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. Federal Programs affecting children and their families, 1990 (Rept. 101-999). Pursuant to House Resolution 84, referred jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, Post Office and Civil Service, Armed Services, Veterans' Affairs, Education and Labor, Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, the Judiciary, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. Opportunities for Success: cost-effective programs for children update, 1990 (Rept. 101-1000). Pursuant to House Resolution 84, referred jointly to the Committees on Education and Labor, Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. Respite care: a listing of resources (Rept. 101-1001). Pursuant to House Resolution 84, referred jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Education and Labor and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALL of Ohio: Select Committee on Hunger. Progress report on the activities of the Select Committee on Hunger during the 101st Congress (Rept. 101-1002). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted January 2, 1991]

Mr. LAFALCE: Committee on Small Business. Summary of activities, a report of the Committee on Small Business, House of Representatives, 101st Congress (Rept. 101-1003). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MOAKLEY: Committee on Rules. Report on survey of activities of the House Committee on Rules, 101st Congress (Rept. 101-1004). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ANNUNZIO: Committee on House Administration. Report on the activities of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives during the 101st Congress (Rept. 101-1005). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on Government Operations. Report on the activities of the House Committee on Government Operations, 101st Congress (Rept. 101-1006). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ANDERSON: Committee on Public Works and Transportation. Report on the summary of legislative activities, 101st Congress (Rept. 101-1007). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BEILENSON: Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Report on the activities of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives during the 101st Congress (Rept. 101-1008). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of California: Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families. Report on the activities for the year 1990 of the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, House of Representatives, 101st Congress, 2d session (Rept. 101-1009). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ASPIN: Committee on Armed Services. Report of the activities of the Committee on Armed Services for the 101st Congress (Rept. 101-1010). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PANETTA: Committee on the Budget. Report on the activities and summary report of the Committee on the Budget, 101st Congress (Rept. 101-1011). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DE LA GARZA: Committee on Agriculture. Report on activities during the 101st Congress (Rept. 101-1012). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted January 3, 1991]

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI: Committee on Way and Means. Report on legislative review activity during the 101st Congress of the Committee on Ways and Means (Rept. 101-1013). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HAWKINS: Committee on Education and Labor. Report on the activities of the Committee on Education and Labor during the 101st Congress (Rept. 101-1014). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on the Judiciary. Report on the activities of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives during the 101st Congress (Rept. 101-1015). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FASCELL: Committee on Foreign Affairs. Report on the legislative review activities of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 101st Congress (Rept. 101-1016). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. UDALL: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Report on the legislative and review activities of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs during the 101st Congress (Rept. 101-1017). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Report on the activities of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, 101st Congress (Rept. 101-1018). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RANGEL: Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. Annual report for the year 1989 of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control (Rept. 101-1019). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RANGEL: Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. Annual report for the year 1990 of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control (Rept. 101-1020). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DINGELL: Committee on Energy and Commerce. Report on the activity of the Committee on Energy and Commerce for the 101st Congress (Rept. 101-1021). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FORD of Michigan: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Report of the legislative and review activities of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service (Rept. 101-1022). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DELLUMS: Committee on the District of Columbia. Report on the activities and summary report of the Committee on the District of Columbia, 101st Congress, (Rept. 101-1023). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WHITTEN: Committee on Appropriations. Report on activities of the Committee on Appropriations during the 101st Congress (Rept. 101-1024). Referred to the Committee

of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROOKS (for himself, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FISH, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GRAY, Mr. HOYER, Mr. FAZIO, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. MINETA, and Mr. MATSUI):

H.R. 1. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to restore and strengthen civil rights laws that ban discrimination in employment, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLAY (for himself, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. WELDON, and Mr. GORDON):

H.R. 2. A bill to entitle employees to family leave in certain cases involving a birth, an adoption, or a serious health condition and to temporary medical leave in certain cases involving a serious health condition, with adequate protection of the employees employment and benefit rights, and to establish a commission to study ways of providing salary replacement for employees who take any such leave; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, Post Office and Civil Service, and House Administration.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY (for himself, Mr. STUMP, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, MR. APPLEGATE, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. PENNY, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. RIDGE, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. JAMES, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. PARKER, Mr. PAXON, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. GEREN of Texas, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. SHAW, Mr. PRICE, Mr. YATRON, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, Mr. TALLON, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. GALLO, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. WELDON, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. TANNER, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. STARK, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WALSH, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. DICKS, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. HOYER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. HENRY, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. RAY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. KYL, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. EDWARDS of Texas, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. ECKART, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. MAVROULES, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. MANTON, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. ROTH, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. MARLENEE, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. TORRES, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HUNTER, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. HYDE, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. LENT, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. POSHARD, Mrs. BYRON, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. VISCLOSKY, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PETRI, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. BLAZ, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. RHODES, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. SABO, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. PICKET, Mr. WISE, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. ESPY, Mr. COYNE, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MICHEL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. RITTER, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. ARMEY):

H.R. 3. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise, effective as of January 1, 1991, the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. STARK, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. PEASE, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. COYNE, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MOODY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. GRADISON, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. GRAY, Mr. HOYER, Mr. GINGRICH, and Mrs. BYRON):

H.R. 4. A bill to extend the time for performing certain acts under the internal revenue laws for individuals performing services as part of the Desert Shield Operation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 5. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act and the Railway Labor Act to prevent discrimination based on participation in labor disputes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, Energy and Commerce, and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 6. A bill to reform the deposit insurance system to enforce the congressionally established limits on the amounts of deposit insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. FEIGHAN (for himself, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. MOODY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. STARK, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. SABO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. HOYER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. ROYBAL, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. WEISS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. MANTON, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DICKS, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. ROE, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. HYDE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. VENTO, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. LENT, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. STOKES, Mr. GOSS, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. YATES, Mr. PORTER, Mr. BROWN of California, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, and Mr. STENHOLM):

H.R. 7. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require a waiting period before the purchase of a handgun; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. OAKAR (for herself, Mr. STOKES, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. HAYES of Illinois):

H.R. 8. A bill to provide for an equitable and universal national health plan administered by the States, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BROOKS (for himself and Mr. EDWARDS of California):

H.R. 9. A bill to modify the antitrust exemption applicable to the business of insurance; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself, Mr. CLINGER, and Mr. NOWAK):

H.R. 10. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 and the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. STARK, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. Kennelly, Mr. COYNE, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. MOODY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MCDERMOTT,

Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. SUNDQUIST, AND MRS. JOHNSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 11. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for the establishment of tax enterprise zones, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUGHES (for himself, Mr. ROE, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. TALLON, Mr. GALLO, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. PALLONE, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. FOGLIETTA, and Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER):

H.R. 12. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to improve the quality of coastal recreation waters, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WYLIE:

H.R. 13. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or economic necessity declared by the Congress, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. MINETA (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, and Mr. ROE):

H.R. 14. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the establishment of limitations on the duty time for flight attendants; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. WYLIE:

H.R. 15. A bill to recapitalize the Federal Deposit Insurance fund, to restructure the financial institutions regulatory system, to reform the financial services industry and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 16. A bill to provide a program of national health insurance, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 17. A bill to provide financial institution regulators with whistleblower protection; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HUGHES:

H.R. 18. A bill to reform habeas corpus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUGHES (for himself, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. FEIGHAN, and Mr. SMITH of Florida):

H.R. 19. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the possession, transfer, and certain exports of restricted weapons, the manufacture of firearms capable of accepting a silencer or bayonet without alteration, and the possession and transfer of large capacity ammunition feeding devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLAY (for himself and Mr. HORTON):

H.R. 20. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to restore to Federal civilian employees their right to participate voluntarily, as private citizens, in the political processes of the Nation, to protect such employees from improper political solicitation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DELLUMS:

H.R. 21. A bill to prohibit investments in, and certain other activities with respect to, South Africa, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs; Armed Services; Intelligence (Permanent Select); Interior and Insular Affairs; Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Ways and Means; and Rules.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 22. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the targeted jobs credit permanent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 23. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to stimulate employment in, and to promote revitalization of, economically distressed areas designated as enterprise zones, by providing Federal tax relief for employment and investments, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 24. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the exclusion for employer-provided education assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California (for himself, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FROST, Mr. GALLO, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GRAY, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HOYER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. MINETA, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MOODY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PORTER, Mr. PRICE, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SABO, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SKAGGS, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. STARK, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. UDALL, Mrs. UNSOELD, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YATES):

H.R. 25. A bill to protect the reproductive rights of women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 26. A bill to require the Federal depository institution regulatory agencies to take additional enforcement actions against depository institutions engaging in money laundering, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. FISH (for himself, Mr. MOORHEAD, and Mr. HYDE):

H.R. 27. A bill to encourage innovation and productivity, stimulate trade, and promote the competitiveness and technological leadership of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYLIE:

H.R. 28. A bill to grant the power to the President to reduce budget authority; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 29. A bill to prevent consumer abuse by credit repair organizations; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SCHULZE:

H.R. 30. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to carry out a highway demonstration project in the vicinity of Exton, PA; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 31. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide for the recapitalization of the bank insurance fund by requiring additional deposits in such fund by insured banks; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H.R. 32. A bill to repeal the existing quota and price support program for peanuts and to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to support the price of peanuts at a level to be determined by the Secretary; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself and Mr. BLILEY):

H.R. 33. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish standards for the certification of laboratories engaged in urine drug testing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ARMEY (for himself, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DELAY, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. HYDE, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. RHODES, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. WELDON):

H.R. 34. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for contributions to education savings accounts and to provide that amounts paid from such an account for educational expenses shall never be subject to income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BALLENGER:

H.R. 35. A bill to designate certain lands in the State of North Carolina as wilderness, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Agriculture.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 36. A bill to amend titles 10, 14, and 37, United States Code, relating to the promotion, separation, and mandatory retirement of warrant officers of the Armed Forces, establish the grade of chief warrant officer, W-5, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 37. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to prohibit senior civilian officials of the Department of Defense and general and flag officers of the Armed Forces from working for defense contractors for a period of 2 years after leaving service in the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 38. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to strengthen conflict-of-interest restrictions relating to defense procurement; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. ROYBAL, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. JONTZ, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. COLLINS of

Illinois, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. MOODY, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. RINALDO, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. PRICE, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. VENTO, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. SABO, Mr. MINETA, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. PANETTA, and Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York):

H.R. 39. A bill to designate certain lands in Alaska as wilderness; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 40. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve accountability over profits made by large contractors under negotiated defense-related Federal contracts; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 41. A bill to establish an employment program to make grants available to the States to provide employment to physically and mentally impaired individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 42. A bill to improve contracting procedures for procurements of advisory and assistance services by the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee as Government Operations.

H.R. 43. A bill to establish a Commission on National Fiscal Priorities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FIELDS (for himself, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. LENT, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. RHODES, Mr. GALLO, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. RICHARDSON, and Mr. PICKETT):

H.R. 44. A bill to provide that certain service of members of the U.S. merchant marine during World War II constituted active military service for purposes of any law administered by the Veterans' Administration and to provide for the fair implementation of the cargo preference laws of the United States; jointly, to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 45. A bill to prohibit any department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, or any Government-sponsored enterprise, from requiring as a condition of sale of a property that the prospective buyer also buy a property that is contaminated with hazardous waste; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 46. A bill to establish a series of six regional Presidential primaries at which the public may express its preference for the nomination of an individual for election to the Office of President of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 47. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for mail registration and election day registration for elections for Federal office; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 48. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall, whenever practicable, enter into agreements concerning the reconstruction of lands adversely affected by water resources projects; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 49. A bill to provide for a Veterans' Administration general medical and surgical hospital at Jacksonville, FL; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California (for himself and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 50. A bill to regulate the conduct of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in certain matters relating to the exercise of rights protected by the first article of amendment to the Federal Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 51. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the disallowance of deductions for personal interest shall not apply to interest on loans used to buy fuel-efficient highway vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. OAKAR:

H.R. 52. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the combined earnings of a husband and wife during the period of their marriage shall be divided equally and shared between them for benefit purposes, so as to recognize the economic contribution of each spouse to the marriage and assure that each spouse will have Social Security protection in his or her own right; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 53. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the reductions in Social Security benefits which are presently required in the case of spouses and surviving spouses who are also receiving certain Government pensions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 54. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for the payment of a transition benefit to the spouse of an insured individual upon such individual's death if such spouse has attained the age 50 and is not otherwise immediately eligible for benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 55. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide full benefits for disabled widows and widowers without regard to age (and without regard to any previous reduction in their benefits); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 56. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore minimum benefits for future beneficiaries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 57. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual's "years of coverage" for purposes of computing the special minimum benefit may include up to 10 additional years (not otherwise includible for that purpose) in which such individual had a child age 6 or under in his or her care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 58. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that certain deductions of members of the National Guard or reserve units of the Armed Forces will be allowable in computing adjusted gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 59. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny the deduction for interest on certain corporate stock acquisition indebtedness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 60. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require certain candidates for President of the United States to participate in three Presidential candidate debates as a condition for eligibility for payments under the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 61. A bill to improve the protection of endangered species of wildlife in units of the National Forest System, the National Park System, and the National Wildlife Refuge System by increasing the maximum fine that may be imposed for violating posted speed limits in such units; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 62. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit any Member of or candidate for the Congress from making contributions to any other Member of or candidate for the Congress and to prohibit Members of the Congress from soliciting and accepting contributions with respect to elections for congressional leadership officers within a political party; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Rules.

H.R. 63. A bill to increase the capability of U.S. maritime industries to meet the national defense and ocean transportation needs of the United States; jointly, the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Ways and Means, and Armed Services.

H.R. 64. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to make the lower St. Johns River, FL, eligible for priority consideration under the national estuary program; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 65. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals to direct that part or all of their Federal income tax refunds be contributed to Federal programs specified by the individuals on their tax returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOEHLERT:

H.R. 66. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 relating to bankruptcy transportation plans; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. BOEHLERT (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. SHAYS):

H.R. 67. A bill to establish a Department of Environmental Protection; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. BOEHLERT (for himself, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. GOSS, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. PEASE, Mr. PORTER, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. SHAYS):

H.R. 68. A bill to establish a commission to advise the President on proposals for national observances; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BRYANT:

H.R. 69. A bill to eliminate the requirements for certain refunds or penalties under the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 70. A bill to provide a limited antitrust exemption for independence natural gas producer cooperatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 71. A bill to restore the prohibition against all racial discrimination in the making and enforcement of contracts, including surety contracts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 72. A bill to require the registration of consultants to the Department of Defense or to firms contracting with the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. COOPER:

H.R. 73. A bill to amend the Federal Communications Act of 1934 to prevent the loss of existing spectrum to the amateur radio

service; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BRYANT (for himself and Mr. FISH):

H.R. 74. A bill to prohibit sports gambling under State law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 75. A bill to provide a military survivor annuity for widows of certain retirement-eligible Reserve members of the uniformed services who died during the period between the establishment of the military survivor benefit plan and the creation of the Reserve component annuity under that plan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 76. A bill to direct the Army Corps of Engineers to carry out a project for streambank protection along 2.2 miles of the Tennessee River adjacent to Sequoyah Hills Park in Knoxville, TN; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 77. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the deduction for retirement savings for individuals who are active participants in other retirement plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 78. A bill to grant the power to the President to reduce budget authority; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 79. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to reduce the limitation amounts for contributions to candidates for Federal office and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit for contributions to candidates for public office; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 80. A bill to abolish the National Security Council, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Intelligence (Permanent Select) and Armed Services.

By Mr. DYMALLY:

H.R. 82. A bill to establish the U.S. Commission on Obesity; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. EMERSON:

H.R. 83. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds for abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 84. A bill to extend the retroactive period during which farm insolvency transactions are exempt from the prior law alternative minimum tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 85. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for an improved benefit computation formula for workers who attain age 65 in or after 1982 and to whom applies the 5-year period of transition to the changes in benefit computation rules enacted in the Social Security Amendments of 1977 (and related beneficiaries) and to provide prospectively for increases in their benefits accordingly; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EMERSON (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. MFUME):

H.R. 86. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that income of a child which is used for child's educational expenses shall be taxed at the child's rate and not the parent's rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGEL:

H.R. 87. A bill to require certain entities receiving United States funds from the International Fund for Ireland to comply with the MacBride Principles; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 88. A bill concerning paramilitary groups and British security forces in Northern Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H.R. 89. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to increase the per diem rate of pay for members of the board of directors of the Rural Telephone Bank; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SAWYER (for himself, Mr. HOYER, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MURTHA, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. PEASE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WASHINGTON, and Mr. WEISS):

H.R. 90. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to ensure that the population counts derived from the decennial census are as accurate as possible before they are transmitted to the States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H.R. 91. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore fairness for farmers, ranchers, and small businessmen under the tax laws by restoring certain provisions changed by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 92. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the requirement that the taxpayer identification number of dependents be included on the return; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 93. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a tax on the importation of crude oil and refined petroleum products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FIELDS (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 94. A bill to establish an Outer Continental Shelf Revenue Sharing Fund from which coastal States shall receive block grants; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GINGRICH:

H.R. 95. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to authorize the use of funds provided under part A of chapter 1 of title I of such act for programs to provide monetary compensation to students for reading and reporting on books; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HERTEL:

H.R. 96. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to increase the categories of individuals eligible to receive benefits under State plans for medical assistance under such title, to expand the benefits required to be provided under such plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HERTEL (for himself and Mr. MCNULTY):

H.R. 97. A bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1979 to prohibit the export of refined petroleum products during a period of war or hostilities between the United States and any other country; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BLAZ (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. LAGOMARSINO):

H.R. 98. A bill to establish the Commonwealth of Guam, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Ways and Means.

By Mr. HERTEL:

H.R. 99. A bill to provide a penalty for increasing oil prices within 30 days after a declaration of war, the onset of military police action, or a major oilspill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TORRES:

H.R. 100. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide penalties for participation in street gangs and to provide additional penalties for felonies in furtherance of the activities of such gangs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 101. A bill to impose an excess profits tax on the income of corporations engaged in the production of petroleum and petroleum products for a limited period; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LENT, Mr. ROYBAL, and Mr. ESPY):

H.R. 102. A bill to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to enhance the protections for members of the Armed Forces on active duty, including members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 103. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend eligibility for burial allowance to certain additional veterans and to increase the burial plot allowance for veterans from $150 to $300; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. LENT):

H.R. 104. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that persons considered to be Commonwealth Army veterans by reason of service with the Armed Forces during World War II in the Philippines shall be eligible for full veterans' benefits from the Department of Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LENT, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. MACHTLEY, and Mr. KANJORSKI):

H.R. 105. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the earnings test for individuals who have attained retirement age, and to provide for an increase in the exempt amount under the earnings test for beneficiaries who have not attained retirement age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 106. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the age requirement for eligibility for the one-time exclusion of gain from the sale of a principal residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 107. A bill to amend title 32, United States Code, to authorize enlistment of certain nonresident aliens in certain understrength National Guard units during a 3-year test period and to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for adjustment of status of aliens so enlisting; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MORELLA:

H.R. 108. A bill to extend health insurance and survivor annuity benefits to certain

former spouses of Federal employees who would not otherwise be eligible therefor; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 109. A bill to amend the provision of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 prohibiting the acceptance of honoraria in order to create an exception for honoraria paid for reasons unrelated to the recipient's duties or position; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, the Judiciary, and House Administration.

H.R. 110. A bill relating to certain contributions required to be made under the retirement provisions of title 5, United States Code; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Texas (for himself, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, and Mrs. PATTERSON):

H.R. 111. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense to carry out a joint program to make grants for the establishment of research centers at qualifying medical schools; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HERTEL:

H.R. 112. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an employer a credit against income tax for the cost of providing mammography screening for his employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JACOBS (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. TRAXLER, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. TRAFICANT, and Mr. KANJORSKI):

H.R. 113. A bill to require that any request by the President for a declaration of war include a cost/benefit statement, and to require that any declaration of war by the Congress include such a statement; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KANJORSKI:

H.R. 114. A bill to authorize civil actions for certain violations involving depository institutions; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 115. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 to establish a presumption of eligibility for disability benefits in the case of certain coal miners who filed claims under part C of such act between July 1, 1973, and April 1, 1980; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 116. A bill to amend the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to improve procedures for the implementation of State compacts providing for the establishment and operation of regional disposal facilities for municipal and industrial solid waste, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 117. A bill to terminate all U.S. assistance to the National Endowment for Democracy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MATSUI (for himself and Mr. SCHULZE):

H.R. 118. A bill to amend section 118 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for certain exceptions from certain rules for determining contributions in aid of construction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KANJORSKI:

H.R. 119. A bill to amend section 3056 of title 18, United States Code, to limit secret service protection of former Presidents when they are traveling to engage in income-producing activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 120. A bill to extend the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into agreements with certain cities and counties for the withholding of city and county income and employment taxes from the pay of Federal employees who are residents of, or regularly employed in, such cities and counties; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 121. A bill to change the date of the beginning of the Vietnam era to provide certain benefits available to veterans of a period of war to veterans who served in Southeast Asia during the period beginning on March 1, 1961, and ending on August 4, 1964; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 122. A bill relating to the period during which certain retail dealer occupational taxes may be assessed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EMERSON (for himself, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. HYDE, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. HERGER, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. GALLO, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. PETRI, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. KASICH, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. PORTER, Mr. HANCOCK, and Mr. CLEMENT):

H.R. 123. A bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to declare English as the official language of the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KANJORSKI:

H.R. 124. A bill to amend part D of title IV of the Social Security Act to make it clear that the existing authority to collect past-due child support from Federal tax refunds (under section 464 of that act), to the extent that such support remains unpaid when the child involved reaches the age of majority, may be exercised after the child reaches that age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 125. A bill to restrict the closing and downgrading of field offices of the Social Security Administration; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 126. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide, in the case of any person who is a party in interest with respect to an employee benefit plan, that information requested from the Secretary of Health and Human Services to assist such person with respect to the administration of such plan shall be provided at least once without charge; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 128. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide that the duty to bargain collectively includes bargaining with respect to retirement benefits for retired employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 129. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a monthly insurance benefit thereunder shall be paid for the month in which the recipient dies and that such benefit shall be payable for such month only to the extent proportionate to the number of days in such month preceding the date of the recipient's death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 130. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers a targeted jobs credit for employing certain older individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 131. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to allow individuals to use an income tax checkoff to provide for matching payments to primary and general election candidates for the office of Representative who receive at least $40,000 in contributions from individual residents of their congressional districts; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and House Administration.

H.R. 132. A bill to authorize the establishment of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia to honor individuals who have served as volunteers in the Peace Corps; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and House Administration.

By Mr. KANJORSKI:

H.R. 133. A bill to reform campaign practices for elections to the House of Representatives by limiting contributions from political action committees, establishing tax credits for individual campaign contributions, providing matching funds for individual small contributions, limiting the use of personal funds in a campaign, offsetting independent expenditures, encouraging the use of longer campaign commercials, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration, Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. KENNELLY:

H.R. 134. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the tax treatment of payments under life insurance contracts to terminally ill individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEVINE of California (for himself, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. CRANE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. HYDE, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. STARK, and Mr. HUNTER):

H.R. 135. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a 100-percent tax on income from frozen Iraqi assets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCCANDLESS:

H.R. 136. A bill to provide for leases by the Cahuilla band of Indians of greater than 25 years in duration; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MCCANDLESS (for himself and Mr. HUNTER):

H.R. 137. A bill to provide for a research project in the Salton Sea area of southern California regarding an enhanced evaporation system for saline water; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MCEWEN:

H.R. 138. A bill to require the President to make an annual report on the national energy and environmental strategy of the United States to Congress; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 139. A bill to require any department, agency, or instrumentality that is responsible for a release of hazardous substances at a Superfund site to promptly pay for the costs and damages associated with such release, and to provide that other potentially responsible parties may not be required to pay such costs until the department, agency, or instrumentality has made its payment; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 140. A bill to amend the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act to repeal the fuel standards provision of that act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 141. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment, on an interim basis, of compensation, dependency, and indemnity compensation, and pen-

sion to veterans and their survivors and dependents if their claims for those benefits are not decided by the Department of Veterans Affairs within specified time limits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 142. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to put tools in the hands of American workers by reinstating after 1991 a 10-percent investment tax credit for property used in manufacturing, production, extraction, or related purposes in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 143. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the establishment of, and the deduction of contributions to, education savings accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 144. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for 100 percent of the health insurance costs of self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 145. A bill to maintain a competitive, financially strong, and secure uranium enrichment capability in the United States by reorganizing the uranium enrichment enterprise, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs; and Science, Space, and Technology.

H.R. 146. A bill to grant the power to the President to reduce budget authority; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 147. A bill to provide the receipts and disbursements of the highway trust fund, the airport and airway trust fund, and the inland waterways trust fund shall not be included in the totals of the budget of the U.S. Government as submitted by the President of the congressional budget; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Government Operations.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 148. A bill to provide for the conduct of basic research on certain matters relating to ovarian cancer; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 149. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a permanent extension of the mortgage revenue bond provisions and the low-income housing credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATSUI:

H.R. 150. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to generally treat bonds issued for section 501(c)(3) organizations in a manner similar to Government bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H.R. 151. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the exclusion for amounts received under qualified group legal services plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 152. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the designation of income tax payments to the Presidential election campaign fund; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Ways and Means.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY (for himself and Mr. STUMP):

H.R. 153. A bill to make technical amendments to the Veterans' Judicial Review Act; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 154. A bill to provide for the transfer of an existing United States memorial erected under the auspices of the American Legion, Inc., for the use and benefit of American officers and enlisted personnel who served in World War I to the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 155. A bill to exempt retired members of the Armed Forces called to active duty and assigned to full-time duty with the American Battle Monuments Commission from grade limitations on officers of the Armed Forces; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. NEAL of North Carolina:

H.R. 156. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to approve and distribute to food service operations instructions for removing food which has become lodged in a person's throat; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 157. A bill to name the post office building located at 200 3d Street, SW., in Taylorsville, NC, as the "Clifford G. Watts Post Office"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 158. A bill to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located on Highway 64 East in Hiddenite, NC, as the "Zora Leah S. Thomas Post Office"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 159. A bill to provide that the percentage of total apportionments of funds allocated to any State from the highway trust fund in any fiscal year be at least 100 percent of the percentage of estimated tax payments paid into the highway trust fund which are attributable to highway users in such State in the latest fiscal year for which data is available; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 160. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the earnings test for individuals who have attained retirement age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 161. A bill requiring the President to take retaliatory action against foreign barriers and restrictions that unfairly limit U.S. trade; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 162. A bill to repeal the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 relating to the taxation of up to one-half of an individual's Social Security and certain railroad retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 163. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore to State and local governments the right to purchase gasoline without payment of the Federal gasoline excise tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 164. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the amount of any contribution to any no net cost tobacco fund or any no net cost tobacco account shall be treated as a deductible expense; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 165. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for floating Social Security tax rates for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 166. A bill to establish the Health Care Crisis Policy Commission; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

By Mr. OBERSTAR:

H.R. 167. A bill to provide an emergency public works jobs program by authorizing the construction of short-term infrastructure repair projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 168. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 and the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 to authorize the appropriation of funds to carry out such acts for fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 169. A bill to establish a Federal program to assist State and local governments in addressing the urgent need to repair and rehabilitate aging public facilities and to encourage the establishment of capital improvement programs that include life-cycle management of capital improvements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 170. A bill to prevent ground water contamination by pesticides; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, and Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 171. A bill to establish a community adjustment assistance program for those areas which are in or facing serious economic distress, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself, Mr. ROE, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, and Mr. CLINGER):

H.R. 172. A bill to assure the continuing airworthiness of aging aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. OLIN:

H.R. 173. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to place certain restrictions on the interstate disposal of solid waste; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 174. A bill to amend the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure with respect to sanctions for the violation of rule 11; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 175. A bill to designate a clinical wing at the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Salem, VA, as the "Hugh Davis Memorial Wing"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 176. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on textile winding or reeling machines; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PEASE:

H.R. 177. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act and the Toxic Substances Control Act to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in determining whether to issue a permit for a hazardous waste facility or to issue an approval for the incineration of polychlorinated biphenyls, to consider an applicant's record in owning or operating other hazardous waste facilities or incineration facilities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 178. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to authorize the Environmental Protection Agency to award grants to groups for technical assistance to oppose the issuance of permits under that act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PENNY (for himself, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. WOLPE, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. OLIN, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WISE, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. FROST, and Mr. HENRY):

H.R. 179. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to permit the deferral of payments on student loans during professional internships, regardless of duration; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PENNY (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MONTGOMERY, and Mr. STUMP):

H.R. 180. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, with respect to veterans edu-

cation and employment programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 181. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny tax exempt status to educational institutions which have been found to have a policy of racial discrimination against any group in enrollment, hiring, or in other areas, until such institutions clearly and convincingly demonstrate their abandonment of such policy through the enrollment, hiring, or the taking of other vigorous, affirmative, and continued corrective action with respect to such group; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 182. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to exclude from income for purposes of the supplemental security income program amounts paid by a public housing agency to certain elderly residents of public housing for providing supervisory services for voluntary tenant patrols of public housing owned and operated by such agency; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 183. A bill to define the circumstances under which construction workers may deduct travel and transportation expenses in computing their taxable incomes for purposes of the Federal income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 184. A bill to deny the Prince Edward School Foundation and its successors tax-exempt status during the period beginning on October 3, 1984, and ending when it has demonstrated its nondiscrimination policy for 2 consecutive school years by having more than a token number of black students in attendance, black teachers on the faculty, and black individuals in administrative and clerical positions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 185. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the deductibility of liabilities incurred in connection with minimum premium plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 186. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to increase the duty-free tourist allowance with respect to articles acquired in Bermuda; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 187. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the exclusion for group legal services plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 188. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to strengthen the rules prohibiting discrimination by certain social clubs and to extend such rules to discrimination on the basis of sex; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 189. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that $35 per month of transit passes provided by an employer shall be excluded from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 190. A bill to amend section 411 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to exclude from eligibility calculations for basic grants the value of a family's residence; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. MORELLA (by request):

H.R. 191. To amend the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 to enhance technology transfer for works prepared under certain cooperative research and development agreements jointly; to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology, and the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARNARD (for himself, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. LAFALCE, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BAKER, and Mr. ROTH):

H.R. 192. A bill to enhance competition in the financial services industry, to provide adequate enforcement of capital standards for insured depository institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Mr. Gallo:

H.R. 193. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that employer subsidies for mass transit and van pooling be treated as working condition fringe benefits which are not included in gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEHMAN of California:

H.R. 194. To amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to protect consumers from the use of inaccurate credit information and the misuse of credit information, to amend the Consumer Credit Protection Act to prevent consumer abuse by credit repair organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 195. To amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to allow for a partial drawdown and distribution of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in the event of a significant increase in the price of petroleum product, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. OWENS of New York:

H.R. 196. To amend the Job Training Partnership Act to establish a Youth Opportunities Unlimited Program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 197. A bill to reinvigorate cooperation between the United States and Latin America in science and technology; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

H.R. 198. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to eliminate the time period in which a veteran has to use his educational benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 199. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that remarriage of the surviving spouse of a veteran after age 60 shall not result in termination of dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS (for himself, Mr. CRANE, Mr. SHAW, Mr. HORTON, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. STUMP, and Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT):

H.R. 200. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude small transactions from broker reporting requirements, and to make certain clarifications relating to such requirements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 201. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to provide mortgage protection life insurance to certain veterans unable to acquire commercial life insurance because of service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 202. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make scholarship grants to individuals attending medical schools on the condition that such individuals will serve in Veterans' Administration facilities for a certain period of time upon completion of professional training, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 203. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to promote the care and treatment of veterans in State veterans nursing homes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 204. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of service pensions to veterans of World War I and the surviving spouses and children of such veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 205. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the deduction for contributions to individual retirement accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 206. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that upon the death of one member of a married couple the surviving spouse or surviving divorced spouse shall automatically inherit the deceased spouse's earnings credit to the extent that such credits were earned during the period of their marriage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 207. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore and protect the benefit levels of workers reaching age 65 in or after 1982 (and their widows and widowers) by eliminating the "notch" between those levels and the corresponding benefit levels of persons who reached age 65 before 1982; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 208. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the combined earnings of a husband and wife during the period of their marriage shall be divided equally and shared between them for benefit purposes, so as to recognize the economic contribution of each spouse to the marriage and assure that each spouse will have social security protection in his or her own right; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 209. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 210. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a divorced spouse may qualify for benefits on the basis of a marriage which lasted for as few as 5 years in the case of certain late-life divorces; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 211. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide in certain cases for an exchange of credits between the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system and the civil service retirement system so as to enable individuals who have coverage under both systems to obtain maximum benefits based on their combined service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 212. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for the payment of a transition benefit to the spouse of an insured individual upon such individual's death if such spouse has attained age 50 and is not otherwise immediately eligible for benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 213. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the Medicare Program for certain services performed by chiropractors; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means.

H.R. 214. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the enforcement of standards relating to the rights of patients in certain medical facilities; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means.

H.R. 215. A bill to require the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct research on the management of infectious medical wastes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Science, Space, and Technology.

H.R. 216. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include, as a home health service, nutritional counseling provided by or under the supervision of a registered dietitian; jointly; to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROTH:

H.R. 217. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

H.R. 218. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the penalties for employers who violate such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 219. A bill to amend the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act to provide consumers with additional information concerning the octane rating of gasoline; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 220. A bill to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to require manufacturers of liquid consumer products which present a hazard to children to include denatonium benzoate in the products; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 221. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit insider trading; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 222. A bill to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act to reestablish minimum inspection and processing standards; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 223. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to require public disclosure of certain information relating to sales of commodities for export, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 224. A bill to authorize loans for study at nonprofit institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 225. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit certain trades; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 226. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for the investment of the trust fund in the same investments permitted by pension funds guaranteed by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act and to require the trustees to meet the same prudent person standards required under that act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 227. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program to insure the stockpiling and replacement of topsoil on public lands and other lands which are moved or covered by surface mining projects, reclamation projects, and other Federal and federally assisted projects, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 228. A bill to clarify the eligibility of certain small businesses for loans under the Small Business Act, to aid, protect, and preserve small businesses in meat production and marketing, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on Agriculture, Small Business.

H.R. 229. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to assist and protect small businesses and to protect small businesses against unreasonable use of economic power by major meatpacking companies, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, Small Business.

By Ms. SNOWE:

H.R. 230. A bill to prohibit the introduction of a plastic container into interstate commerce that does not contain a marking that identifies the type of plastic resin used to produce the container, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 231. A bill to establish national goals for the reduction and recycling of municipal solid waste, to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to promulgate regulations to attain those goals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STAGGERS (for himself, Mr. MONTGOMERY, and Mr. STUMP):

H.R. 232. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, with respect to veterans' programs for housing and memorial affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 233. A bill to impose trade sanctions against any foreign person that exports items to Iraq which would not be permitted to be exported from the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STUMP:

H.R. 234. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VOLKMER:

H.R. 235. A bill to restore 10-year averaging and capital gains treatment for lump sum distributions from qualified pension plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALKER:

H.R. 236. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income gain on the sale or exchange of certain farmland if the owners of the farmland, in a covenant binding themselves and all future owners of their land, restrict the use of such land to use as farmland; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WELDON:

H.R. 237. A bill to require that the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency conduct an inventory of resources available to the Federal Government for use in response to a natural disaster; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California (for himself, Mr. BROOKS, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. FISH, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GRAY, Mr. HOYER, Mr. FAZIO, and Ms. SNOWE):

H.J. Res. 1. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.J. Res. 2. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring a balanced budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYLIE:

H.J. Res. 3. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget for the U.S. Government and for greater accountability in the enactment of tax legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 4. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing an item veto in appropriations bills; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ARCHER:

H.J. Res. 5. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing an item veto in appropriations bills; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 6. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring the submission of balanced Federal funds budgets by the President and action by the Congress to provide revenues to offset Federal funds deficits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H.J. Res. 7. Joint resolution to repeal an obsolete joint rule of Congress (section 132 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended) relating to sine die adjournment of Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.J. Res. 8. Joint resolution to amend the National Trails System Act to study the feasibility of establishing a Florida Frontiers Spanish Heritage Trail in northeast Florida, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.J. Res. 9. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the direct election of the President and the Vice President and to authorize Congress to establish procedures relating to the nomination of Presidential and Vice-Presidental candidates; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 10. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that, except in time of war or economic emergency declared by the Congress, expenditures of the Government may not exceed the revenues of the Government during any fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 11. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the limitation of expenditures in elections for public office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 12. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing an item veto in appropriations bills; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.J. Res. 13. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning November 10, 1991, as "Hire a Veteran Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. EMERSON:

H.J. Res. 14. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress and the States to prohibit the act of desecration of the flag of the United States and to set criminal penalties for that act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 15. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget for the U.S. Government and for greater accountability in the enactment of tax legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 16. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing an item veto in appropriations bills; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 17. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit compelling the attendance of a student in a public school other than the public school nearest the residence of such student; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 18. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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H.J. Res. 19. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to voluntary school prayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H.J. Res. 20. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the compensation of Senators and Representatives, providing that no increase in compensation shall take effect earlier than the following Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCOLLUM (for himself, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. McMILLAN of North Carolina, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. CARPER, and Mr. LIGHTFOOT):

H.J. Res. 21. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for 4-year terms for Representatives and to limit the number of terms Senators and Representatives may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCOLLUM (for himself, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. STUMP, Mr. KLUG, and Mr. CRANE):

H.J. Res. 22. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the number of terms of office of Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MYERS of Indiana (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. TALLON, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. YATRON):

H.J. Res. 23. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning on November 24, 1991 and November 22, 1992, as "National Family Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. NEAL of North Carolina:

H.J. Res. 24. Joint resolution directing the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve System to adopt and pursue monetary policies leading to, and then maintaining, zero inflation; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.J. Res. 25. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that, except in cases of national emergency, expenditures of the U.S. Government in any fiscal year shall not exceed its revenues for that fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 26. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that, except in cases of national emergency, expenditures of the United States Government shall not exceed its revenues, nor exceed 20 percent of the gross national product, in any fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 27. Joint resolution designating the honeybee as the national insect; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SCHULZE:

H.J. Res. 28. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for a 6-year term for the President and the Vice President, to limit the number of terms the President and the Vice President may serve, to provide for 3-year terms for Representatives, and to limit the number of consecutive terms Senators and Representatives may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SNOWE:

H.J. Res. 29. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget for the U.S. Government and for greater accountability in the enactment of tax legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FROST, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. LONG, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. TOWNS):

H.J. Res. 30. Joint resolution to designate February 7, 1991, as "National Girls and Women in Sports Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H.J. Res. 31. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress and the States to prohibit the act of desecration of the flag of the United States and to set criminal penalties for that act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUDDS (for himself and Mr. MOAKLEY):

H.J. Res. 32. Joint resolution to support continued efforts to enforce United Nations sanctions against Iraq, and to prohibit offensive United States military action against Iraq in the absence of authorization from Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VOLKMER:

H.J. Res. 33. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 34. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to Federal budget procedures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALKER:

H.J. Res. 35. Joint resolution affirming the legislative intent under the Social Security Act to provide for increases in old-age insurance benefits with due regard to increases in the cost of living; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. DURBIN):

H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that Congress must approve any offensive military action against Iraq; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. NEAL of North Carolina:

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that no offensive military action should be initiated by United States military forces against Iraq without the affirmative approval of the Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GOSS:

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding terms of office for Members of the Congress; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution directing the Commissioner of Social Security and the Secretary of Health and Human Services to immediately conduct a study and report to Congress on steps which can be taken to correct the benefit disparity known as the notch problem, in order to ensure fair and equitable treatment for those who have based their retirement plans on the Social Security benefit levels which existed or were projected, during most of their working lifetimes, under the pre-1977 law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEAL of North Carolina:

H. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that tax legislation should not take effect earlier than 90 days after implementing regulations are issued; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress regarding periods of silence in the public schools; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress regarding periods of silence in the public schools; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and Labor.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA (for herself and Mr. AUCOIN):

H. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the current Federal income tax deduction for interest paid on debt secured by a first or second home should not be further restricted; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOYER:

H. Res. 1. Resolution electing officers of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GEPHARDT:

H. Res. 2. Resolution to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House had assembled and had elected Thomas S. Foley, a Representative from the State of Washington, Speaker, and Donnald K. Anderson, a citizen of the State of California, Clerk; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 3. Resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of two Members to join with a like committee of the Senate to notify the President that a quorum of each House has been assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H. Res. 4. Resolution authorizing the Clerk of the House to inform the President that the House of Representatives has elected Thomas S. Foley, a Representative from the State of Washington, Speaker, and Donnald K. Anderson, a citizen of the State of California, Clerk of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GEPHARDT:

H. Res. 5. Resolution adopting the Rules of the House for the One Hundred Second Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H. Res. 6. Resolution providing for the designation of certain minority employees; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H. Res. 7. Resolution fixing the daily hour of meeting for the One Hundred Second Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HOYER:

H. Res. 8. Resolution designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LEWIS of California:

H. Res. 9. Resolution designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CONTE:

H. Res. 10. Resolution expressing the House of Representatives' opposition to an imposition of an import fee on crude oil and refined products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALL of Ohio (for himself, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. PANETTA, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. PENNY, Mr. UPTON, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HERGER, Mr. ESPY, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. WOLF, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. WHEAT, and Ms. LONG):

H. Res. 11. Resolution to establish the Select Committee on Hunger; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. WOLF, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. WEISS, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. WELDON, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. WALSH, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. COUGHLIN, and Mr. GILMAN):

H. Res. 12. Resolution to establish the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NEAL of North Carolina:

H. Res. 13. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Federal excise tax rates should not be increased; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. STARK, Mr. SCHEUER, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. HERGER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. PAXON, and Mr. SHAW):

H. Res. 14. Resolution to establish the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H. Res. 15. Resolution authorizing the House Administration Committee to investigate, recount, and report on contested elections for the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WELDON:

H. Res. 16. Resolution that the House of Representatives urges the President to instruct the Attorney General to appoint an independent counsel to investigate the involvement of Government officials in the savings and loan scandal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

1. By the Speaker: Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to enacting the "Lead Ban Act of 1990"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, relative to allegations of Romanian mistreatment of handicapped children; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to the pedestrian walkway to Ellis Island; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

4. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to the Clean Lakes Program; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

5. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of New York, relative to legal rights of veterans claiming benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

6. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to restrictions on diplomatic and trade relations with the Republic of Vietnam; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Foreign Affairs, and Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 238. A bill for the relief of Craig A. Klein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EMERSON:

H.R. 239. A bill for the relief of Oscar H. McCormack; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.R. 240. A bill for the relief of Rodgito Keller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KANJORSKI:

H.R. 241. A bill for the relief of Lucille White, Gerald J. White, Gary White, and Sara White; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. PEASE, Mr. CLINGER, JR., Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. GORDON, Mr. DUBBIN, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. TORRES, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, and Mrs. LOWERY of New York):

H.R. 242. A bill to require Congress to purchase recycled paper and paper products to the greatest extent practicable; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 243. A bill to provide that receipts and disbursements of the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund not be included in the totals of the budget of the U.S. Government as submitted by the President or the congressional budget, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Government Operations.

By Mr. APPLEGATE:

H.R. 244. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans and to make miscellaneous improvements in veterans' compensation and pension programs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ARCHER:

H.R. 245. A bill to allow the President an item veto in appropriations bills; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 246. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the indexing of certain assets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 247. A bill relating to the taxation of certain lump-sum benefit cancellation payments under the social security systems of Saudi Arabia; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 248. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a 30-percent capital gains deduction for corporate and noncorporate taxpayers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ARCHER (for himself, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. GALLO, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. LENT, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. KYL, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. WILSON, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. WOLF, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. SHAW, Mr. GOSS, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. CONTE, Mr. WELDON, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. COX of California, Mr. RHODES, Mr. FROST, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. DICKINSON, and Mr. DORNAN of California):

H.R. 249. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 250. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Labor to issue exemplary rehabilitation certificates for certain individuals discharged from the Armed Forces; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Armed Services.

H.R. 251. A bill to promote the conservation and enhancement of wetlands and to offset or prevent the loss of wetlands; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Public Works and Transportation, and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. SHAYS):

H.R. 252. A bill to provide protection for veal calves; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. BENTLEY:

H.R. 253. A bill to remedy the serious injury to the U.S. shipbuilding and repair industry caused by subsidized foreign ships; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BENTLEY (for herself, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. RITTER, and Mr. ENGEL):

H.R. 254. A bill entitled, the "Government Procurement Act of 1991"; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Armed Services.

By Mr. BEREUTER:

H.R. 255. A bill to provide Federal assistance for ground water resource and quality control projects, with emphasis on rural domestic and municipal water supply projects, and to encourage State and local participation in the development and management of ground water aquifer systems, and for other

purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 256. A bill to amend the High Plains States Groundwater Demonstration Program Act of 1983 to authorize additional appropriations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 257. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to carry out a highway bridge demonstration project to improve the flow of traffic between the States of Nebraska and South Dakota; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 258. A bill to provide benefits under the Survivor Benefit plan to surviving spouses of certain members of the Armed Forces retired before September 21, 1972; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 259. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that remarriage of the surviving spouse of a veteran after age 55 shall not result in termination of dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. BOXER:

H.R. 260. A bill to establish a program of grants to local educational agencies for purposes of conducting afterschool activities designed to promote learning and finishing high school; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 261. A bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to restrict purse seine fishing for tuna, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. ECKART, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. STARK, and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 262. A bill to establish an independent defense procurement corps to procure all property and services required by the Department of Defense and to establish an Office of Inspector General to oversee such corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 263. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require that a major defense procurement system meet requirements established for that system for a fiscal year before funds for that system for the next year are made available; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROOMFIELD:

H.R. 264. A bill to grant the power to the President to exercise a line item veto of new budget authority; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. BROOMFIELD (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

H.R. 265. A bill to deem certain national defense reserve vessels surplus property, to direct the Administrator of General Services to dispose of those vessels by selling them for scrapping in the United States, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Government Operations.

By Mr. BRYANT:

H.R. 266. A bill to provide for comprehensive national oil security policy; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 267. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commisson to establish procedures to prevent price-cap regulation from leading to degradation in the quality of the telephone network; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CLINGER:

H.R. 268. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to establish a national public works corporation for purposes of providing financial assistance to States and local governments for the construction, rehabilitation, and repair of certain public facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. CLINGER (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. MINETA):

H.R. 269. A bill to improve budgetary information by requiring that the unified budget presented by the President contain an operating budget and a capital budget, distinguish between Federal funds and trust funds, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Public Works and Transportation.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois:

H.R. 270. A bill to provide that funds appropriated to the Department of Defense may not be used to purchase articles of packaged food not packaged in the United States or its possessions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 271. A bill to require the President to direct the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to submit to the appropriate committees of the Congress a joint report addressing the question of United States Government responsibility for providing benefits and services to individuals who served with certain voluntary organizations in support of the Armed Forces of the United States stationed in the Republic of Vietnam during the Vietnam era; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 272. A bill to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish energy conservation standards for public housing projects and to carry out a program to demonstrate the effectiveness of energy conservation measures in public housing projects; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 273. A bill to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to provide assistance for emergency repairs in lower income housing projects operated by the Chicago Housing Authority; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 274. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require lenders to post current interest rates charged for various categories of loans to consumers; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 275. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to authorize programs of child abuse education and prevention, and to establish a demonstration project relating to child abuse education and prevention; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 276. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act with respect to requiring State plans for appropriately responding to the closing of hospitals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 277. A bill to improve coordination in the formulation of telecommunications policy within the executive branch, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 278. A bill to make it an unfair practice for any retailer to increase the price of certain consumer commodities once the retailer marks the price on any such consumer commodity, and to permit the Federal Trade Commission to order any such retailer to refund any amounts of money obtained by so increasing the price of such consumer commodity; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 279. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to fund adolescent health demonstration projects; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 280. A bill to amend the privacy provisions of title 5, United States Code to improve the protection of individual information and to reestablish a permanent Privacy Protection Commission as an independent entity in the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 281. A bill to promote competitiveness and more efficient Government operations by requiring a value engineering review for certain types of Federal contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 282. A bill to provide for the mandatory registration of handguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 283. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the low-income housing credit permanent and to facilitate the rehabilitation of public housing using such credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 284. A bill to establish requriements relating to federally funded child care services; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Ways and Means.

H.R. 285. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny deductions for expenses of advertising to persons who discriminate against minority owned or formatted communications entities in the purchase or placement of advertisements, and to permit persons aggrieved by such discrimination to bring civil actions to recover lost profits and other appropriate damages; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and the Judiciary.

H.R. 286. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for dental services under part B of the Medicare Program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 287. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit direct payment under the Medicare Program for services of registered nurses as assistants at surgery; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 288. A bill to assist in the development of microenterprises and microenterprise lending; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Energy and Commerce, and Small Business.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois (for herself, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. ESPY, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, and Mr. TOWNS):

H.R. 289. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to continue and improve efforts to promote diversity in media ownership, management, and programming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois (for herself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. ESPY, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. NEAL of North Carolina):

H.R. 290. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to reduce infant mortality through improvement of coverage of services to pregnant women and infants under the Medicaid Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois (for herself, Mr. MANTON, and Mr. OWENS of New York):

H.R. 291. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish procedures for the discontinuance of mobile radio services to persons engaged in drug trafficking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois (for herself and Mr. JACOBS):

H.R. 292. A bill to strengthen the authority of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to enforce nondiscrimination policies in Federal employment; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CONTE (for himself, Mr. IRELAND, and Mr. SKELTON):

H.R. 293. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to exempt a Federal department, agency, or instrumentality from liability under that act when a facility is conveyed to the department, agency, or instrumentality due to bankruptcy, foreclosure, tax delinquency, abandonment, or similar means; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CONTE:

H.R. 294. A bill to restrict concessionaire contracts for accommodations, facilities, and services in areas administered by the National Park Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 295. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose an excise tax on windfall profits derived from crude oil, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONTE (for himself, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. SKELTON, and Mr. IRELAND):

H.R. 296. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide assistance to women business enterprises, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

H.R. 297. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide assistance to women business enterprises, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. COX of California (for himself, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BATEMAN, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DELAY, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. GALLO, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GOSS, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. JAMES, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. KYL, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. MCEWEN, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. MICHEL, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PARKER, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. PAXON, Mr. PENNY, Mr. PORTER, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. RHODES, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. RITTER, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. ROBERTS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. WALKER, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WELDON, Mr. ZELIFF, and Mr. ZIMMER):

H.R. 298. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to reform the budget process, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Rules, Appropriations, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRANE:

H.R. 299. A bill to amend the National Foundation of the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 to abolish the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Council on the Arts; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER (for himself, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. BILBRAY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. CARPER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. GALLO, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MOODY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SABO, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. HUGHES, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. PENNY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PEASE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. TALLON, Mr. RINALDO, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. WOLPE and Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. VENTO, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. FROST, Ms. OAKAR, and Mr. YATES):

H.R. 300. A bill to encourage recycling and composting by promoting the creation of markets for postconsumer materials, by establishing a grant program for recycling research, by requiring a public outreach program to provide information about recycling, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. CRANE:

H.R. 301. A bill to limit U.S. contributions to the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 302. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to clarify the remedial jurisdiction relating to taxes of inferior Federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr. HUBBARD, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. HORTON, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. WILSON, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. GALLO, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. GOSS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LENT, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. FROST, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. TORRES, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. PICKETT, and Mr. POSHARD):

H.R. 303. A bill to amend section 3104 of title 38, United States Code, to permit retired members of the Armed Forces who have service-connected disabilities to receive compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs concurrently with retired pay, without deduction from either; jointly to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and Armed Services.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 304. A bill to amend section 3104 of title 38, United States Code, to permit retired members of the Armed Forces who have a service-connected disability to receive compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs, without reduction, concurrently with retired pay reduced on the basis of the degree of the disability rating of such retired member; jointly to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and Armed Services.

By Mr. CRANE:

H.R. 305. A bill to provide that any individual who is the spouse of a Member of Congress shall be ineligible for any civilian office or position as to which appointment is required to be made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 306. A bill to repeal the provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 which provides that the accumulated earnings tax shall be applied without regard to the number of shareholders in the corporation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 307. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that any State or local taxes imposed and collected on benefits paid thereunder must be returned to the appropriate Social Security trust fund; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 308. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the estate and gift taxes and the tax on generation-skipping transfers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 309. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude tips from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 310. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore and make permanent the deduction for charitable contributions by nonitemizers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 311. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that service performed for an elementary or secondary school operated primarily for religious purposes is exempt from the Federal unemployment tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 312. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to make it clear that States and local governments may not tax Social Security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 313. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the income taxation of corporations, to impose a 10-percent tax on the earned income (and only the earned income) of individuals, to repeal the estate and gift taxes, to provide amnesty for all tax liability for prior taxable years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 314. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that Social Security cov-

erage for employees of religious organizations shall be optional; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRANE (for himself and Mr. ANNUNZIO):

H.R. 315. A bill to transfer a portion of Fort Sheridan, IL, to the Department of Veterans Affairs for use as a National Cemetery; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DE LUGO (for himself, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and Mr. BLAZ):

H.R. 316. A bill to enable the people of Puerto Rico to exercise self-determination; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Rules.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. EVANS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. ESPY, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. SANGMEISTER, and Mr. KANJORSKI):

H.R. 317. A bill to impose additional duties on the products of foreign countries if, and during such time as, such countries do not make sufficient contributions to the multinational military mobilization and operation being carried out in response to the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DORNAN of California (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. HENRY, and Mr. WILSON):

H.R. 318. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to prohibit dog racing and dog training involving the use of live animals as visual lures and to make such act applicable to facilities that are used for dog racing or dog race training; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DYMALLY (for himself and Mr. TOWNS):

H.R. 319. A bill to prohibit discrimination against physicians on the basis of their graduation from a medical school outside the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. SERRANO):

H.R. 320. A bill to amend the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 for the purpose of protecting residential tenants from unnecessary eviction by the Resolution Trust Corporation; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. ECKART, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. FROST, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. PRICE, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. STARK, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WHEAT, and Mr. GOSS):

H.R. 321. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans, to make miscellaneous improvements in veterans' compensation and pension programs, to provide a presumption of service-connection between the occurrence of certain diseases incurred by veterans of active service in Vietnam during the Vietnam era and exposure to certain toxic herbicide agents used in Vietnam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.R. 322. A bill to enhance the ability of law enforcement officers to combat violent crime in America by providing criminal and civil enforcement of standards established by the National Institute of Justice for body armor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FEIGHAN (for himself, Mr. SANGMEISTER, and Mr. MANTON):

H.R. 323. A bill to authorize the Assistant Attorney General of the Office of Justice Programs to enhance law enforcement by providing financial assistance to law enforcement personnel who seek to further their professional education; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Education and Labor.

By Mr. FIELDS:

H.R. 324. A bill providing for the establishment of a Houston-Galveston Navigation Safety Advisory Committee; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 325. A bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 with respect to the prohibition on acceptance of honoraria; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration the Judiciary, Post Office and Civil Service, and Armed Services.

By Mr. GINGRICH:

H.R. 326. A bill to provide for mandatory education for incarcerated adults; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GORDON:

H.R. 327. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to delay the disbursement of Pell Grants to first-year students, to make ineligible for participation in the Pell Grant program any institution with a high default rate on student loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GORDON (for himself, Mr. STARK, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mrs. LLOYD, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. REGULA, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. TALLON, Mr. FROST, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. LANCASTER, and Mr. SLATTERY):

H.R. 328. A bill to protect the public interest by providing for regulation and oversight of the development and application of the technology known as audiotext, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GREEN of New York:

H.R. 329. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for financing of general election campaigns for the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GREEN of New York (for himself, Mr. WILSON, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. ANNUNZIO):

H.R. 330. A bill to limit the killing of wildlife in the National Wildlife Refuge System; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H.R. 331. A bill to amend chapters 83 and 84 of title 5, United States Code, to expedite the processing of applications of Federal employees seeking retirement benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 332. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise, effective as of January 1, 1991, the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 333. A bill to prohibit the collection of parking fees at Arlington National Cemetery; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 334. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that remarriage of the surviving spouse of a veteran after age 60 shall not result in termination of dependency and indemnity compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 335. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a monthly insurance benefit thereunder shall be paid for the month in which the recipient dies and that such benefit shall be payable for such month only to the extent proportionate to the number of days in such month preceding the date of the recipient's death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 336. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude small transactions and to make certain clarifications relating to broker reporting requirements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HENRY:

H.R. 337. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require a high school diploma or recognized equivalent as a prerequisite for Federal student financial assistance; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 338. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Public Health Service Act with respect to continuation of health care coverage; jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means, Education and Labor, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 339. A bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize funds received by States and units of local government to be expended to acquire laboratory equipment and computer software to improve the quality and accessibility of DNA analyses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 340. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide that the disease of transverse myelitis occurring in a veteran within 7 years from the date of the veteran's discharge or release from active duty shall be considered to be service-connected; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 341. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide the same health benefits as are provided to former prisoners of war to veterans who while in active military, naval, or air service evaded enemy capture while behind enemy lines; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 342. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit a deduction for

certain educational costs of licensed practical or vocational nurses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 343. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act with respect to the terminology used in notices to nonparticipating physicians providing services for which payment is denied; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HOUGHTON:

H.R. 344. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the earnings test for individuals who have attained age 67 and to accelerate benefit increases under the delayed retirement credit over a period capped at attainment of age 67; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. IRELAND:

H.R. 345. A bill to raise the status of the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, to authorize judicial review of actions under chapter 6 of title 5, United States Code, relating to regulatory analyses, to direct a study of the impact of the Federal Government on small business, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit the retroactive application of Treasury Department regulations and rulings, to increase the amount of deduction for health insurance costs of self-employed individuals, to increase the allowable number of S corporation shareholders to 50, and to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to clarify the application of such act, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Small Business the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and Education and Labor.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. HORTON, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, and Mr. MCCOLLUM):

H.R. 346. A bill to amend the Tax Reform Act of 1986 to provide for the deductibility of State and local income and sales taxes exceeding 1 percent of adjusted gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KANJORSKI:

H.R. 347. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans, to make miscellaneous improvements in veterans' compensation and pension programs, to provide a presumption of service-connection between the occurrence of certain diseases incurred by veterans of active service in Vietnam during the Vietnam era and exposure to certain toxic herbicide agents used in Vietnam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KASICH:

H.R. 348. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require that, in the case of defense acquisition programs that are designated as special access program, certain total program cost and program schedule information must be disclosed to Congress after those programs have passed a level of outlays of $50,000,000 or more; to the Commmittee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KYL:

H.R. 349. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to make certain provisions of section 7 of such act applicable to Indian tribal governments and their employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H.R. 350. A bill to establish a demonstration block grant program to increase the quality and availability of child care; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 351. A bill requiring that the U.S. Postal Service study and report to Congress on ways to encourage mailers of second-class and third-class mail matter to use recycled paper; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 352. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow first-time home buyers to make withdrawals from their individual retirement accounts for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, or reconstructing a principal residence, without incurring any tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 353. A bill to modify the provision of law which provides a permanent appropriation for the compensation of Members of Congress, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations, Rules, and House Administration.

H.R. 354. A bill to provide that no increase in pay for Members of Congress shall take effect without a recorded vote in each House; jointly, to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and Rules.

By Mr. LEHMAN of California:

H.R. 355. A bill to amend the Reclamation States Drought Assistance Act of 1988 to extend the period of time during which drought assistance may be provided by the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. LLOYD:

H.R. 356. A bill to require that certain Federal entities and certain non-Federal entities receiving Federal financial assistance provide television sets capable of displaying closed-captioning, to prohibit Federal funding of conferences held at certain places of public accomodation which do not provide guests with guest rooms furnished with televisions capable of displaying closed-captioning, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, Veterans' Affairs, Education and Labor, and Government Operations.

By Ms. LONG (for herself, Mr. PENNY, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. REGULA, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. WOLPE, and Mr. POSHARD):

H.R. 357. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow taxpayers to designate $1 of their income tax liability for purposes of assisting local anti-drug programs; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, the Judiciary, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LOWEY of New York (for herself, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. ENGEL):

H.R. 358. A bill to amend the Airport Noise and Capacity Act of 1990; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. MCCOLLUM:

H.R. 359. A bill to amend chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice), to establish procedures for the adjudication by courts-martial of sentences of capital punishment; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 360. A bill to award a congressional gold medal to the family of Arnold Raphel in honor of the late Arnold Raphel, the former United States Ambassador to Pakistan; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 361. A bill to award a congressional gold medal to the family of Brigadier General Herbert Wassom in honor of the late Brigadier General Herbert Wassom; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 362. A bill to award a congressional gold medal to Joe Kittinger; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 363. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to make the knowing disclosure of classified information by Federal officers and employees a criminal offense; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 364. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide civil and criminal forfeitures for certain offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 365. A bill to enhance the personal security and safety of American citizens and their families by combating violent crime and strengthening antidrug efforts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 366. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an applicant for old-age, wife's, husband's, or child's insurance benefits who under present law does not qualify for a benefit for the first month in which he or she meets the applicable entitlement conditions shall be entitled to a prorated benefit for that month; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MCCOLLUM (for himself, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. SHAW, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. JAMES, Mr. GOSS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. FASCELL):

H.R. 367. A bill to deem the Florida panther to be an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MCEWEN:

H.R. 368. A bill to assist first-time homebuyers to purchase homes through first home ownership accounts, the elimination of the capital gains tax on the sale of a principal residence, and the extension of mortgage bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 369. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a maximum long-term capital gains rate of 15 percent and indexing of certain capital assets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 370. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to include with regulations issued by that agency a statement of the anticipated effects of the regulations on small businesses; jointly, to the Committees on Small Business and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MARLENEE (for himself, Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DELAY, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. ESPY, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PAXON, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. STUMP, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. FROST, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. PARKER, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. KOLTER, and Mr. HAYES of Louisiana):

H.R. 371. A bill to protect persons engaged in a lawful hunt within a national forest; es-

tablishing an administrative civil remedy against individuals or groups intentionally obstructing, impeding, or interfering with the conduct of a lawful hunt; and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MAZZOLI:

H.R. 372. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 and certain related laws to clarify such provisions with respect to Federal elections, to reduce costs in House of Representatives elections, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration, Energy and Commerce, Post Office and Civil Service, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. MFUME:

H.R. 373. A bill to establish a Minority Business Development Administration in the Department of Commerce, to clarify the relationship between such Administration and the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Small Business.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 374. A bill to deem the Strategic Target System Program conducted at Kauai, Hawaii, to be a major Federal action for the purposes of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MOLLOHAN:

H.R. 375. A bill to amend the National School Lunch Act to extend eligibility for the Child Care Food Program to children receiving day care services pursuant to a State's job opportunities and basic skills training program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. MORELLA:

H.R. 376. A bill to provide an 8-percent increase for General Schedule employees within the Washington, DC-MD-VA Metropolitan Statistical Area and the Baltimore, MD, Metropolitan Statistical Area; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. NEAL of North Carolina:

H.R. 377. A bill to require that the President negotiate with Japan an agreement whereby Japan reimburses the United States for a portion of the costs the United States incurs in providing a military defense of Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. OAKAR:

H.R. 378. A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to revitalize the defense industrial base of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 379. A bill to create an incentive to attract private sector capital to the thrift industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 380. A bill to extend the expiration of the Defense Production Act of 1950 to June 30, 1991; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 381. A bill to authorize an additional $25,000,000 for the National Cancer Institute to conduct certain research on breast cancer; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 382. A bill to require States to enact laws which require physicians and surgeons to inform breast cancer patients of alternative effective methods of treatment for breast cancer in order to qualify for Federal funds under titles V and XIX of the Social Security Act and title XIX of the Public Health Service Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 383. A bill to establish a Department of Arts and Humanities; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 384. A bill to amend chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, to provide authority for the direct payment or reimbursement of certain additional types of health care professionals; to clarify certain provisions of such chapter with respect to coordination with State and local law; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 385. A bill to provide financial assistance for programs for the prevention, identification, and treatment of elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation, to establish a National Center on Elder Abuse, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 386. A bill to require the executive branch to gather and disseminate information regarding, and to promote techniques to eliminate, discriminatory wage-setting practices and discriminatory wage disparities which are based on sex, race, or national origin; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. OWENS of Utah (for himself, Mr. HANSEN, and Mr. ORTON):

H.R. 387. A bill to increase the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the Colorado River storage project, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 388. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to repeal a requirement that the head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating establish and collect a fee or charge for recreational vessels over 16 feet in length; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PEASE:

H.R. 389. A bill to provide for comprehensive campaign reform with respect to elections for the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration, Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PENNY:

H.R. 390. A bill to establish a program of voluntary domestic and international service, to establish a Police Corps Program, to enhance benefits under the All-Volunteer Force educational assistance program, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, Foreign Affairs, Judiciary, Veterans' Affairs, and Armed Services.

H.R. 391. A bill to provide unpaid leave to certain employees, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and House Administration.

By Mr. PORTER (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GREEN, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MOODY, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. STARK, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. WEISS):

H.R. 392. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide clarification with respect to the authority of grantees under title X of such act to provide information and counseling regarding family planning; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PALLONE (for himself, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. GALLO):

H.R. 393. A bill to prohibit the commercial harvesting of Atlantic striped bass in the coastal waters and the exclusive economic zone; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PRICE (for himself and Mr. LANCASTER):

H.R. 394. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the prior law exclusion for scholarships and fellowships and to restore the deduction for interest on educational loans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.R. 395. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide that clinical social worker services are a mandatory benefit under the Medicaid Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 396. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain real property adjacent to the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site in Greenville, TN, for inclusion within the national cemetery located in that site; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 397. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to provide that the actual and necessary expenses incurred by creditors' and equity security holders' committees in making a substantial contribution to a case under chapter 11 may be paid as administrative expenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 398. A bill to provide reduced rates for nonprofit senior citizens organizations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 399. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to provide for door delivery of mail to the physically handicapped, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 400. A bill to amend title 38, United State Code, to remove the time limitation for the use of chapter 34 educational assistance benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 401. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require that burials be permitted in national cemeteries on weekends and holidays; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 402. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual's entitlement to benefits thereunder shall continue through the month of his or her death (without affecting any other person's entitlement to benefits for that month), in order to provide such individual's family with assistance in meeting the extra death-related expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 403. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate benefit disparities by increasing primary insurance amounts, in cases where the benefits involved are computed under the present formula (enacted in 1977), to the extent necessary to assure that such benefits are no less than they would have been if computed under the pre-1977 formula; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H.R. 404. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish a no overall net loss policy for wetlands in the United States, to provide for differential levels of

protection for wetlands based on their acreage, function, and value, to reform procedures for issuance of permits for discharge of dredged or fill material into navigable waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.R. 405. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow handicapped individuals a deduction for certain transportation expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 406. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that an individual may deduct amounts paid for his higher education, or for the higher education of any of his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 407. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a refundable tax credit for taxpayers who maintain households which include elderly persons who are determined by a physician to be disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 408. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 409. A bill to create a commission to grant exclusive franchises for the exploration for and the commercial development of geothermal energy and for the right to market any such energy in its natural state, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 410. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of licensed practical nurses under the Medicare and Medicaid Program; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

H.R. 411. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for inclusion of the services of registered professional nurses under the Medicare and Medicaid Programs; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

H.R. 412. A bill to limit Medicare denials by peer review organizations of medically necessary inpatient hospital services; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 413. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the low-income housing credit permanent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RHODES:

H.R. 414. A bill to amend section 501 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 with respect to the prohibition on honoraria; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration, Post Office and Civil Service, and the Judiciary.

H.R. 415. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide comprehensive incentives for the provision of long-term care, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 416. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act and the Public Health Service Act to provide expanded counseling assistance for the elderly, sick, and disabled; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 417. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide Federal minimum standards for health insurance for the elderly, and to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act for the purpose of directing the Secretary to study methods of further improving the regulation of health insurance for the elderly and to evaluate methods by which the Medicare Program could more fully meet the health insurance needs of the elderly; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROTH:

H.R. 418. A bill to amend the International Travel Act of 1961 to assist in the growth of international travel and tourism into the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 419. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for campaign finance reform; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SCHULZE (for himself and Mr. HENRY):

H.R. 420. A bill to establish a limitation on the bringing of product liability actions which is related to the useful life of the product involved; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHUMER:

H.R. 421. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to clarify and strengthen consumer protection provisions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 422. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to authorize the use of rights of way along Federal-aid highways for the construction of transportation systems that will be part of the Federal-aid highway system; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. SLATTERY:

H.R. 423. A bill to regulate interstate commerce with respect to parimutual wagering on greyhound racing, to maintain the stability of the greyhound racing industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia:

H.R. 424. A bill to expand the boundaries of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H.R. 425. A bill to amend title XIX of the Public Health Service Act to clarify the provisions of the allotment formula relating to urban and rural areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STEARNS:

H.R. 426. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of such veterans and to provide that increases in such rates in the future shall be made automatically whenever increases are made in rates of Social Security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SWIFT:

H.R. 427. A bill to disclaim any interests of the United States in certain lands on San Juan Island, WA, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 428. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the waiting period for disability benefits shall not be applicable in the case of a disabled individual suffering from a terminal illness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming:

H.R. 429. A bill to authorize additional appropriations for the construction of the Buffalo Bill Dam and Reservoir, Shoshone Project, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program, WY; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:

H.R. 430. A bill to establish the National Dividend plan by reforming the budget process, and by amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the double tax on dividends, to allocate corporate income tax revenues for payments to qualified registered voters, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Rules.

By Mrs. VUCANOVICH (for herself, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. STUMP, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. RHODES, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. GALLO, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. GOSS, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. HYDE, Mr. RAY, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. COBLE, Mr. TALLON, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. COX of California, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. ARCHER, and Mr. MCCOLLUM):

H.R. 431. A bill to prohibit a State from imposing an income tax on the pension income of individuals who are not residents or domiciliaries of that State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALKER:

H.R. 432. A bill to allow an item veto in appropriation acts for fiscal years 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995 by the President to reduce spending to levels necessary to achieve a balanced budget by fiscal year 1995, and to establish select committees on congressional budget and appropriation process reform in the House of Representatives and in the Senate; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations the Judiciary, and Rules.

By Mr. WEISS:

H.R. 433. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide funds for the prevention and treatment of public health emergencies; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 434. A bill to make an exception to the United States embargo on trade with Cuba for the export of medicines or medical supplies, instruments, or equipment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 435. A bill to require employees of the Office of Management and Budget and other Federal agencies to report oral communications relating to activities of that office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 436. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the manufacture, transfer, or importation of .25 caliber and .32 caliber ammunition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 437. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore the pre-1981 provisions for determining the order of payment of lump-sum death benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 438. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore from age 16 to age 18 the age of a child at which certain benefits under such title are terminated; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 439. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to restore child's insurance benefits for postsecondary school students; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 440. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to disallow the deduction for advertising or other promotion expenses with respect to sales of tobacco products unless the taxpayer pays for a certain amount of advertising on the health effects of smoking; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 441. A bill to facilitate the economic adjustment of communities, industries, and workers to reductions or realignments in defense or aerospace contracts, military facilities, and arms export, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services; Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Education and Labor, Government Operations; and Ways and Means.

H.R. 442. A bill to repeal the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

H.R. 443. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to waive, for 5 years, the 24-month waiting period for medicare eligibility on the basis of a disability in the case of individuals with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BROOMFIELD:

H.R. 444. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, with respect to the termination of the office of an independent counsel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 445. A bill to establish a commission to consider the closing and relocation of the Lorton Correctional Complex; jointly, to the Committees on the District of Columbia and the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. STARK, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. BEILENSON, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MOODY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. ATKINS, and Mr. SIKORSKI):

H.R. 446. A bill to amend the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act to require new standards for corporate average fuel economy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEHMAN of California:

H.R. 447. A bill to require the clear and uniform disclosure by depository institutions of interest rates payable and fees assessable with respect to deposit accounts; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 448. A bill to authorize the construction of the Mid-Valley Unit of the Central Valley Project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 449. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a contract for the delivery of water from the New Melones Unit of the Central Valley Project, California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 450. A bill to amend the Stock Raising Homestead Act to resolve certain problems regarding subsurface estates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McCLOSKEY;

H.R. 451. A bill to amend the Black Lung Benefits Act to provide that when benefits are paid for at least 2 years after an initial determination of eligibility for such benefits the benefits will not be required to be repaid upon a final determination of ineligibility for benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ANDERSON:

H.J. Res. 36. Joint resolution to designate April 1991 as "National Cancer Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. BENTLEY:

H.J. Res. 37. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning September 22, 1991, as "Religious Freedom Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois:

H.J. Res. 38. Joint resolution designating October 1991 as "National Breast Cancer Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 39. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of September 1, 1991, as "Working Mothers' Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 40. Joint resolution to designate February 1991 as "National Black History Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.J. Res. 41. Joint resolution to designate February 1992 as "National Black History Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CRANE:

H.J. Res. 42. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that no person may be elected to the House of Representatives more than three times, and providing that no person may be elected to the Senate more than once; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DARDEN:

H.J. Res. 43. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to Federal budget procedures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H.J. Res. 44. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the offering of prayer in public buildings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 45. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget for the U.S. and for greater accountability in the enactment of the tax legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 46. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to burning the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IRELAND:

H.J. Res. 47. Joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that following the achievement of a balanced budget; any existing budget surplus should be applied to reducing the national debt; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. EARLY, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. MINK, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NAGLE, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. STARK, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. DIXON, and Mr. EVANS):

H.J. Res. 48. Joint resolution concerning the crisis in the Persian Gulf; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LENT:

H.J. Res. 49. Joint resolution designating April 7, 1991, as "Just Pray No Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LEVINE of California (for himself, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. BERMAN):

H.J. Res. 50. Joint resolution concerning Saudi windfall oil profits and allied burden sharing with regard to the Persian Gulf crisis; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McCOLLUM:

H.J. Res. 51. Joint resolution designating May 1991 as "Older Americans Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. POSHARD:

H.J. Res. 52. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the President to disapprove or reduce an item of appropriations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 53. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to a Federal balanced budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUMP:

H.J. Res. 54. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for 4-year terms for Representatives and to limit the number of terms Representatives may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 55. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing the President to veto any item of appropriation or any provision in any act or joint resolution containing an item of appropriation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEISS:

H.J. Res. 56. Joint resolution to designate the month of May 1991, as "National Huntington's Disease Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois:

H. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Office of Personnel Management should provide certain vocational rehabilitation services in its administration of the civil service disability retirement program; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution concerning appropriate notification of hospital closings; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CRANE:

H. Con. Res. 11. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the right of all Americans to keep and bear arms in defense of life or liberty and in the pursuit of all other legitimate endeavors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President or the Congress should abrogate the Panama Canal Treaties of 1977 and the Neutrality Treaty and the Congress should repeal the Panama Canal Act of 1979; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. COX of California, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. HERGER, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. HYDE, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. BAKER, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. GOSS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. RHODES, Mr. KYL, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. MCMILLAN of North

Carolina, Mr. WEBER, Mr. DELAY, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. COBLE, Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. WELDON, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. STUMP, Mr. HOPKINS, and Mr. FIELDS):

H. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution to commend the President for his actions to date in responding to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and its treat to the Persian Gulf region, and to express the support of the Congress for United National Security Council Resolution 678 (1990); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GUNDERSON:

H. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the awarding of contracts in units of the National Park System; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MCGRATH:

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution relating to the contribution by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to offset the economic impact of Operation Desert Shield; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. OWENS of Utah (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MOODY, Mr. CONTE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. UDALL, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. WEISS, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. SABO, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. PENNY, Mr. STARK, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. SCHEUER, and Ms. PELOSI):

H. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President of the United States should fundamentally reassess the necessity of underground nuclear explosions, and instruct his representatives to the Limited Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference in January, 1990 to support a comprehensive test ban amendment; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Armed Services.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should continue to levy stringent economic sanctions against Iraq, rather than resort to military action, and that any decision to use offensive military action must be executed only with the full consent of the Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By. Mr. WEISS:

H. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress of the desirability of promoting energy efficiency and conservation, setting energy efficiency and conservation goals for the United States, and calling an energy summit; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BARTON of Texas (for himself and Mr. GILMAN):

H. Res. 17. Resolution providing for mandatory drug testing of Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. BENTLEY:

H. Res. 18. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the reconstruction contracts to rebuild the infrastructure in Kuwait should be awarded proportionately to the contractors of those nations that shouldered the burden of defending the Emirate of Kuwait; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. STARK, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MILLER of California, and Mr. KOSTMAYER):

H. Res. 19. Resolution calling for the submission to the House of Representatives of certain information regarding Operation Desert Shield; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Armed Services.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H. Res. 20. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to require a rollcall vote on passage of any measure making appropriations or providing revenue; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 21. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to require each standing committee of the House to review and study pertinent recommendations of the President's private sector survey on cost control, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HOUGHTON (for himself, and Mr. SHAYS):

H. Res. 22. Resolution amending the rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit consideration of certain long-term resolutions making continuing appropriations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SHAYS:

H. Res. 23. Resolution that the House of Representatives urges the President to instruct the Attorney General to appoint an independent counsel to investigate the involvement of Government officials in the savings and loan scandal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEISS:

H. Res. 24. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Federal Government should encourage both electronic and print media to air or print more antismoking ads as a public service; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Senate, Third Olbiil Era Kelulau, Republic of Palau, relative to the enlistment of Palauan citizens in the Armed Forces of the U.S. in order to assist with Operation Desert Shield; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2. Also, petition of the Redondo Beach City School District, Redondo Beach, CA, relative to the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3. Also, petition of First Congregational United Church of Christ, Ypsilanti, MI, relative to the Middle East crisis; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4. Also, petition of the Legislature of Rockland County, New City, NY, relative to the election process in Haiti; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5. Also, petition of the city of Clifton, NJ, relative to the use of triple trailers and super trailers on the Nation's highways; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

6. Also, petition of the township committee of the township of Lakewood, relative to permanent medical care for Thomas J. Murphy and all combat wounded veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

7. Also, petition of the township of Brick, NJ, relative to Cpl. Thomas J. Murphy, USMC (ret.); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

[Omitted from the Congressional Record of October 28, 1990]

Mr. ANNUNZIO, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 687. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1991, and for other purposes.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

[Omitted from the Congressional Record of October 28, 1990]

The text of the communication from the chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, dated October 17, 1990, is as follows:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION,
Washington, DC, October 17, 1990.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed are copies of resolutions adopted by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation on August 1, 1990 and October 5, 1990. These resolutions authorize studies of potential water resources projects by the Army Corps of Engineers in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Act of March 4, 1913.

Sincerely,

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

RESOLUTION—SANTEE, COOPER AND CONGAREE RIVERS, CHARLESTON TO COLUMBIA, SC, DOCKET 2335

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report on the Santee River of North Carolina and South Carolina, published as House Document 96, Seventy-third Congress, First Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether any modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at the present time in the interest of navigation, flood control, hydropower, recreation, fish and wildlife conservation, and other related purposes.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative Robin Tallon.)

RESOLUTION—APPLE CREEK, GREEN COUNTY, IL, DOCKET 2349

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on the Illinois River, Illinois, and its Tributaries, published as House Document 472, Eighty-seventh Congress, Second Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether any modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at the present time, with particular reference to improvements for water and related land resource needs and problems, including the construction of multi-purpose lakes, in or near the Apple Creek drainage area in the vicinity of Greene County, Illinois.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative Richard Durbin.)

RESOLUTION—CENTRAL AND WEST CENTRAL ARKANSAS, DOCKET 2350

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the reports of the Chief of Engineers on the Arkansas River and Tributaries, published as House Document 308, Seventy-fourth Congress, First Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether any modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at this time, with a particular reference to agricultural water supply in central and west central Arkansas. This study shall assess the use of the Arkansas River, including storage and conveyance systems, in meeting water supply needs, and examine practices to minimize salinity problems.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative Paul Hammerschmidt.)

RESOLUTION—JEFFERSON COUNTY, MO, DOCKET 2351

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on the Mississippi River between Coon Rapids Dam and the Mouth of the Ohio River, published as House Document 669, Seventy-sixth Congress, Third Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether any modifications of the recommendations contained therein are desirable at this time, with particular reference to providing a regional plan to address water supply and related water and environmental resource problems, needs, opportunities, and solutions, with special emphasis on Jefferson County, Missouri.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative Richard Gephardt.)

RESOLUTION—BURT AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES, NE, DOCKET 2352

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on the Missouri River and Tributaries, published as House Document 238, Seventy-third Congress, Second Session, House Document 475, Seventy-eighth Congress, Second Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine the advisability of modifying the recommendations contained therein for flood control, drainage, and other purposes within the Missouri River tributary basins of the Burt-Washington County Drainage District, Nebraska.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative Peter Hoagland.)

RESOLUTION—FREEPORT, IL, DOCKET 2353

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Rivers and Harbors is hereby requested to review the reports of the Chief of Engineers on Rock River, Illinois and Wisconsin, published as House Document 112, Eightieth Congress, First Session, and other pertinent reports, with a view to determine the advisability of modifications of the recommendations contained therein in the interest of flood control and related water resources purposes with particular emphasis on Freeport, Illinois.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative Lynn Martin.)

RESOLUTION—PEARL RIVER BASIN, MS, DOCKET 2354

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make a joint investigation and survey of the Pearl River Basin watershed, Mississippi and furnish their recommendations for the installation of works of improvement needed for flood prevention or the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water, and for flood control and allied purposes.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative Mike Parker.)

RESOLUTION—BELMONT AND JEFFERSON COUNTIES, OH, DOCKET 2355

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers of the Comprehensive Flood Control Plan for the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Rivers, published as Flood Control Committee Document 306, Seventy-fourth Congress, First Session, and other pertinent reports to determine whether modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at this time in the interest of providing additional improvements for flood control and allied purposes along the Ohio River and its Tributaries with particular reference to existing problems in Belmont and Jefferson Counties, Ohio.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative Douglas Applegate.)

RESOLUTION—MARINE PARK, BROOKLYN, NY, DOCKET 2356

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on the Atlantic Coast of New York from East Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay, New York, published as House Document 215, Eighty-ninth Congress, First Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at this time, to determine the feasibility of improvements for beach erosion control, hurricane protection and environmental improvements in Jamaica Bay including environmentally sensitive areas along Plumb Beach, Brooklyn, New York.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative Charles Schumer.)

RESOLUTION—RARITAN BAY AND SANDY HOOK BAY, NJ, DOCKET 2357

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on Raritan Bay and Sandy Hook Bay, New Jersey, published as House Document 464, Eighty-seventh Congress, Second Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine the advisability of modifications to the recommendations contained therein to provide erosion control and storm damage prevention for the Raritan Bay and Sandy Hook Bay.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative Frank Pallone.)

RESOLUTION—SOUTH BRANCH BLACKLICK CREEK, PA, DOCKET 2357

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on the Ohio River and Tributaries, published as House Document 306, Seventy-fourth Congress, First Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at the present time, with particular reference to improvements within the Conemaugh River Basin for water and related land resource needs, including abatement of acid mine drainage in the South Blacklick Creek in the vicinity of Nanty Glo, Pennsylvania.

Adopted: October 5, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative John P. Murtha.)

RESOLUTION—SOUTH BRANCH BLACKLICK CREEK, PA, DOCKET 2358

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on the Ohio River and Tributaries, published as House Document 306, Seventy-fourth Congress, First Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at the present time, with particular reference to improvements within the Conemaugh River Basin for water and related land resource needs, including abatement of acid mine drainage in the South Blacklick Creek in the vicinity of Nanty Glo, Pennsylvania.

Adopted: October 5, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative John P. Murtha.)

RESOLUTION—DARE COUNTY BEACHES, NC, HURRICANE AND STORM DAMAGE PREVENTION, DOCKET 2339

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Army, in accordance with section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962, is requested to make, under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, studies of the Dare County beaches, Dare County, North Carolina, in the interest of beach erosion control, hurricane protection, storm damage reduction needs, and related purposes.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative Walter Jones.)

RESOLUTION—JACKSON AND TRENTON, TN, DOCKET 2340

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report on the Mississippi River, published as House Document 308, Eighty-eighth Congress, Second Session and other pertinent reports, to determine whether any modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable, with particular reference to the need for reservoirs and other improvements in the vicinity of Jackson and Trenton, Tennessee, in the interest of flood control, drainage, fish and wildlife mitigation and restoration, recreation, regional development, environmental conservation and allied purposes.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative John Tanner.)

RESOLUTION—CORPUS CHRISTI, TX, DOCKET 2341

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report on the Port Aransas-Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Texas (45-Foot Project) published as House Document 99, 90th Congress, Second Session, and other pertinent reports to determine the feasibility of modifying the Corpus Christi Ship Channel, with particular emphasis on the La Quinta Channel and on Harbor Island, in the interest of commercial navigation and related purposes.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative Solomon Ortiz.)

RESOLUTION—CHARLESTON HARBOR, SC, DOCKET 2342

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors is requested to review the report on Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, published as House Document 100-27, One Hundredth Congress, First Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether any modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at this time in the interest of navigation, with particular emphasis on deepening and widening.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative Arthur Ravenel.)

RESOLUTION—JEFFERSON AND ORLEANS PARISHES, LA, DOCKET 2343

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report on Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, published as House Document 231, Eighty-ninth Congress, First Session, and the report on the Mississippi River Delta at and below New Orleans, Louisiana, published as House Document 550, Eighty-seventh Congress, First Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether any modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at the present time, with particular reference to improvements for flood control and related purposes in Orleans and Jefferson Parishes, Louisiana. Such study shall include consideration of improvements that evacuate flood waters from developed areas through federal and non-federal levees as well as methods to improve the water quality of flood waters entering Lake Pontchartrain, Lake Borgne, the Barataria Bay Estuaries and other water bodies from portions of the Parishes on both the east and west banks of the Mississippi River.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representatives Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs, Billy Tauzin, Bob Livingston.)

RESOLUTION—PEA RIVER, ARITON, AL, DOCKET 2344

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make a joint investigation and survey of the Pea River watershed, Alabama and furnish their recommendations for the installation of works of improvement needed for flood prevention or the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water, and for flood control and allied purposes.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative William Dickinson.)

RESOLUTION—GUAYANILLA, GUAYANES AND LAS MAREAS HARBORS, PR, DOCKET 2345

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on Guayanes Harbor, Puerto Rico, published as House Document 243, Seventy-fifth Congress, First Session, and Ponce Harbor, Puerto Rico, published as House Document 532, Ninety-fourth Congress, Second Session, and other pertinent reports, with a view to determining whether the recommendations contained therein should be modified with respect to deep draft navigation needs at Guayanes, Las Mareas, and Guayanilla Harbors, Puerto Rico. Such recommendations shall be consistent with related studies conducted under section 204 of the Flood Control Act of 1970.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Resident Commissioner Jaime Fuster.)

RESOLUTION—ST. LOUIS, MO, DOCKET 2346

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on the Mississippi River between Coon Rapids Dam and the Mouth of the Ohio River, published as House Document 669, Seventy-sixth Congress, Third Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether any modifications of the recommendations contained therein are desirable at this time, with particular reference to providing a plan to address the construction of port facilities and related water and environmental resource problems, needs, opportunities and solutions, near the mouth of the River des Peres in the vicinity of St. Louis County, Missouri.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative Richard Gephardt).

RESOLUTION—LOWER SAVANNAH RIVER, GA, DOCKET 2348

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on the Savannah River, Georgia, published as House Document 657, Seventy-eighth Congress, Second Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine the advisability of modifying the recommendations contained therein, with particular reference to determining if any modifications should be made to cutoffs or other structures constructed as part of the Savannah River Below Augusta Navigational Project. Alternatives for modifying existing structures or cutoffs shall be determined in consideration of recreation, navigation, loss of fish and wildlife resources, water quality and supply, wetlands, other current and foreseeable envi-

ronmental problems, and loss of environmental amenities along the project.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative Lindsay Thomas.)

RESOLUTION—SABINE-NECHES WATERWAY, TX, DOCKET 2338

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on the Sabine-Neches Waterway, published as House Document 553, 87th Congress, Second Session, and other pertinent reports to determine the feasibility of modifying the Channel to Orange in the interest of commercial navigation.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative Charles Wilson.)

RESOLUTION—NEW HANOVER COUNTY BEACH, NC, DOCKET 2337

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the U.S. House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Army, in accordance with section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962, is requested to make, under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, studies of the area south of Carolina Beach, between the southern limits of Kure Beach and the northern limits of Fort Fisher, New Hanover County, North Carolina, in the interest of beach erosion control, hurricane protection, storm damage reduction needs, and related purposes.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative Charlie Rose.)

RESOLUTION—WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH-NORTH PORTION, NC, DOCKET 2336

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the U.S. House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Army, in accordance with section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962, is requested to make, under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, studies of the northern portion of Wrightsville Beach, New Hanover County, North Carolina, in the interest of beach erosion control, hurricane protection, storm-damage reduction needs, and related purposes.

Adopted: August 1, 1990.

Attest:

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

(Requested by Representative Charlie Rose.)

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION

[Omitted from the Congressional Record of October 28, 1990]

The text of the communication from the chairman of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, dated October 24, 1990, is as follows:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 24, 1990.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation approved the following resolutions on October 3, 1990:

LEASE RESOLUTIONS

Environmental Protection Agency, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Department of Justice, Cleveland, Ohio.

Department of the Navy, Norfolk, Virginia.

Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.

Office of Personnel Management, Washington, DC.

CONSTRUCTION/ACQUISITION RESOLUTION

Federal Building, Oakland, California (amendment).

The original and one copy of the authorizing resolution is enclosed.

Sincerely,

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 606), appropriations are authorized for a lease for approximately 66,000 occupiable square feet of space for the Environmental Protection Agency, in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, at an estimated maximum cost of $5,280,000 for a period of 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dated: October 5, 1990.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 606), appropriations are authorized for a lease for 70,000 occupiable square feet of space for the Department of Justice (U.S. Attorney) in Cleveland, Ohio, at an estimated maximum annual cost of $2,800,000 for a period of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dated: October 5, 1990.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 606), appropriations are authorized for a lease for approximately 278,978 occupiable square feet of space in the Norfolk, Virginia, area for Department of the Navy, at an estimated maximum annual cost of $4,742,626, for a period of 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dated: October 5, 1990.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 606), appropriations are authorized for a lease for approximately 102,932 occupiable square feet of space for the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines in Washington, D.C., at an estimated maximum cost of $4,309,763 for a period of 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dated: October 5, 1990.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 606), appropriations are authorized for a lease for approximately 69,790 occupiable square feet of space for the Office of Personnel Management in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, at an estimated maximum annual cost of $2,791,000 for a period of 10 years (including termination rights after the 5th year), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dated: October 5, 1990.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 606), an additional $27,229,000 is authorized for the acquisition by lease-purchase of a Federal Building in Oakland, California.

GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dated: October 5, 1990.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

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GLENN M. ANDERSON,
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GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dated: October 5, 1990.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SPEAKER

Pursuant to the order of the House of October 27, 1990, the Speaker announced that on October 28, 1990, he requested the following Members to serve as congressional liaison on the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission to fill the existing vacancies thereon:

Mr. CAMPBELL, Colorado;
Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Florida; and
Ms. MOLINARI, New York.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

[Omitted from the Congressional Record of November 2, 1990]

Mr. ANNUNZIO, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On October 26, 1990:

H.J. Res. 669. Joint resolution to salute and congratulate the people of Poland as they commemorate the 200th anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution on May 3, 1991;

H.R. 5275. An act to amend the Congressional Award Act to temporarily extend the Congressional Award Board, and to otherwise revise such act;

H.R. 5482. An act to waive the period of congressional review for certain District of Columbia acts authorizing the issuance of District of Columbia revenue bonds; and

H.J. Res. 682. Joint resolution waiving certain enrollment requirements with respect to any reconciliation bill, appropriation bill, or continuing resolution for the remainder of the 101st Congress.

On October 28, 1990:

H.J. Res. 687. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1991, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ANNUNZIO, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker.

On October 29, 1990:

H.R. 3791. An act for the relief of Beulah C. Shifflett;

H.R. 4090. An act to authorize the establishment of the Glorieta National Battlefield in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4299. An act to authorize a study of the fishery resources of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5835. An act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 4 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1991; and

H.R. 5872. An act to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require qualifying employer securities to include interest in publicly traded partnerships.

On October 30, 1990:

H.R. 3911. An act to amend title 5 of the United States Code to increase the allowance for services of attendants;

H.R. 5004. An act to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain segments of the Mills River in the State of North Carolina for potential addition to the wild and scenic rivers system;

H.R. 5433. An act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to release on behalf of the United States a condition in a deed conveying certain lands to the Conservation Commission of West Virginia, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 5933. An act to provide for the temporary extension of the certain laws relating to housing and community development.

On November 19, 1990:

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

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ANNUNZIO, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker.

On November 1, 1990:

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 protection of riparian habitat, and for other purposes;

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 improve 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 Developmnent, 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. 5667. An act to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 to transfer jurisdiction of the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area from the Secretary of the Army to the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes;

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

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.

On November 5, 1990:

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 equivalent 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 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, Virginia, 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 for prayer for members of American military forces and American citizens stationed or held hostage in the Middle East, and for other purposes.

On November 7, 1990:

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, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2419. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain property in the Chattahoachee 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 certain 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 fasterner 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 Postal Service 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;

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 the Congress to amendments to the Delaware-New Jersey Compact, and for other purposes.

On November 9, 1990:

H.R. 2006. An act to expand the powers of 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 devises, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3703. An act to authorize the Rumsey Indian Rancheria to convey a certain 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. 5316. An act to provide for the appointment of additional Federal circuit and district judges, and for other purposes;

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.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

On October 29, 1990:

S.J. Res. 375. Joint resolution to designate October 30, 1990, as "Refugee Day"; 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.

On October 30, 1990:

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.

On November 14, 1990:

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, 1932–1933", and to commemorate the Ukrainian famine of 1932–1933 and the 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."

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore announced his signature to enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

On November 1, 1990:

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 provision;

S. 1805. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reinstate oil and 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 pruposes;

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 coins sets;

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

S.J. Res. 302. Joint resolution providing for 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 7, 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. 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 invention 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 M. 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 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; and

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

On November 9, 1990:

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

S. 319. An act to effect an 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 program, 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. 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. 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, Virginia, 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; and

S. 3266. An act to control crime.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ANNUNZIO, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On October 30, 1990:

H.R. 5268. An act making appropriations for Rural Development, Agriculture, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3840. An act to establish the Newberry National Volcanic Monument of the State of Oregon, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4638. An act to revise the orphan drug provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Orphan Drug Act, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 525. Joint resolution designating November 18 through 24, 1990, "National Family Caregivers Week";

H.J. Res. 649. Joint resolution approving the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (most favored nation treatment) to the products of Czechoslovakia; and

H.J. Res. 667. Joint resolution to designate November 16, 1990, as "National Federation of the Blind Day."

On October 31, 1990:

H.R. 5872. An act to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require qualifying employer securities to include interest in publicly traded partnerships;

H.R. 4090. An act to authorize the establishment of the Glorieta National Battlefield in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4299. An act to authorize a study of the fishery resources of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3791. An act for the relief of Beulah C. Shifflett;

H.R. 5004. An act to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain segments of the Mills River in the State of North Carolina for potential addition to the wild and scenic rivers system;

H.R. 5933. An act to provide for the temporary extension of the certain laws relation to housing and community development;

H.R. 3562. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prescribe nutrition labeling for foods, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3911. An act to amend title 5 of the United States Code to increase the allowance for services of attendants;

H.R. 5433. An act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to release on behalf of the United States a condition in a deed conveying certain lands to the Conservation Commission of West Virginia, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 5835. An act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 4 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1991.

On November 5, 1990:

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. 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. 5114. Making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5021. 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. 5241. 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. 5803. Making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5769. 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. 5399. Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5158. Making appropriations for the Department 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. 5229. Making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

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

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.

On November 6, 1990:

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;

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

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

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

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. 5667. An act to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 1974 to transfer jurisdiction of the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area from the Secretary of the Army to the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes;

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

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

H.R. 5140. An act to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve secondary school programs for basic skills improvement and dropout prevention and reentry, and for other purposes;

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. 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. 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. 4793. An act to amend the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, 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. 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. 3310. An act to authorize appropriations for activities of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration for fiscal years 1990 and 1991;

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

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 to mask works, and that all the remedies can be obtained in such suit that can be obtained in a suit against a private person or against other public entities;

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

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; and

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.

On November 9, 1990:

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 State 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 to 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 U.S. Postal Service located at 100 South John F. Kennedy Drive, Carpentersville, IL, 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 boundaries 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, UT, 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;

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";

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

H.R. 29. An act entitled the "Antitrust Amendments Act of 1980";

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, and for other purposes;

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 certain 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; and

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

On November 20, 1990:

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, and for other purposes;

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

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

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

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

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

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;

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

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

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

On October 27, 1990:

H.J. Res. 682. Joint resolution waiving certain enrollment requirements with respect to any reconciliation bill, appropriation bill, or continuing resolution for the remainder of the One Hundred First Congress.

On October 28, 1990:

H.J. Res. 687. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1991, and for other purposes.

On October 30, 1990:

H.R. 4174. An act to establish a comprehensive personnel system for employees of the Administration Office of the United States Courts, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 5579. An act to amend section 28(w) of the Mineral Leasing Act, and for other purposes.

On October 31, 1990:

H.J. Res. 519. Joint resolution designating August 29, 1990, as "National Sarcoidosis Awareness Day";

H.J. Res. 566. Joint resolution acknowledging the sacrifices that military families have made on behalf of the Nation and designating November 19, 1990, as "National Military Families Recognition Day";

H.J. Res. 587. Joint resolution committing to the priviate sector the responsibility for support of the Civic Achievement Award Program in Honor of the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3888. An act to allow a certain parcel of land in Rockingham County, VA, to be used for a child care center;

H.R. 5209. An act to amend title 39, United States Code, to make nonmailable any unsolicited sample of a drug or other hazardous household substance which does not meet child-resistant packaging requirements, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5749. An act to amend the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the American University", approved February 24, 1893, to clarify the relationship between the Board of Trustees of the American University and the General Board of Higher Education and Ministry of the United Methodist Church; and

H.R. 5933. An act to provide for the temporary extension of the certain laws relating to housing and community development.

On November 2, 1990:

H.R. 4111. An act to amend the Mining and Mineral Resources Research Institute Act of 1984, and for other purposes.

On November 3, 1990:

H.J. Res. 520. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to amendments to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Regulation Compact;

H.R. 3386. An act to prohibit certain food transportation practices and to provide for regulation by the Secretary of Transportation that will safeguard food and certain other products from contamination during motor or rail transportation, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4151. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1991 through 1994 to carry out the Head Start Act, the Follow Through Act, and the Community Services Block Grant Act; and for other purposes;

H.R. 4238. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to extend various programs with respect to vaccine-preventable diseases;

H.R. 5367. An act to provide for the renegotiation of certain leases of the Seneca Nation, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 5794. An act to amend the Age Discrimination Claims Assistance Act of 1988 to extend the statute of limitations applicable to certain additional claims under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967.

On November 5, 1990:

H.R. 3840. An act to establish the Newberry National Volcanic Monument in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

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. 5019. An act making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, 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. 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. 5144. An act to provide for the study of certain historical and cultural resources located in the city of Vancouver, WA, 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. 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 U.S. 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. 5268. An act making appropriations for Rural Development, Agriculture, and related agencies programs 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. 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. 5399. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5759. An act to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to clarify the application of such act to employee group health plans;

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. 5803. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 5835. An act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 4 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1991.

On November 6, 1990:

H.J. Res. 525. Joint resolution designating November 18 through 24, 1990, "National Family Caregivers Week";

H.J. Res. 667. Joint resolution to designate November 16, 1990, as "National Federation of the Blind Day";

H.R. 2331. An act to amend title 39, United States Code, to designate as nonmailable matter solicitations for the purchase of goods or services, or solicitation for donations which could reasonably be construed as implying any Federal Government connection or endorsement, unless such matter contains an appropriate, conspicuous disclaimer, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5275. An act to amend the Congressional Award Act to temporarily extend the Congressional Award Board, and to otherwise revise such act;

H.R. 5482. An act to waive the period of congressional review for certain District of Columbia acts authorizing the issuance of District of Columbia revenue bonds; and

H.R. 5702. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the health of individuals who are members of minority groups and are from disadvantaged backgrounds, and for other purposes.

On November 7, 1990:

H.J. Res. 669. Joint resolution to salute and congratulate the people of Poland as they commemorate the 200th anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution on May 3, 1991; and

H.R. 3911. An act to amend title 5 of the United States Code to increase the allowance for services of attendants.

On November 8, 1990:

H.J. Res. 649. Joint resolution approving the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (most-favored-nation treatment) to the products of Czechoslovakia;

H.R. 3562. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prescribe nutrition labeling for foods, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3791. An act for the relief of Beulah C. Shifflett;

H.R. 4090. An act to authorize the establishment of the Glorieta National Battlefield in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4299. An act to authorize a study of the fishery resources of the Great Lakes, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5004. An act to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain segments of the Mills River in the State of North Carolina for potential addition to the wild and scenic rivers system;

H.R. 5433. An act to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to release on behalf of the United States a condition in a deed conveying certain lands to the Conservation Commission of West Virginia, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 5872. An act to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require qualifying employer securities to include interest in publicly traded partnerships.

On November 14, 1990:

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 their families;

H.R. 5007. An act to designate the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 100 South John F. Kennedy Drive, Carpentersville, IL, as the "Robert McClory Post Office Building"; and

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

On November 15, 1990:

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. An act to designate March 25, 1991, as "National Medal of Honor Day";

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

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

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

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. 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 against a private person or against other public entities;

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

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

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

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 South Fork National River and Recreation Area from the Secretary of the Army to the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes;

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

H.R. 5796. An act to conduct certain studies in the State of New Mexico; and

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

On Novembver 16, 1990:

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

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. 1602. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve emergency

medical services and trauma care, and for other purposes;

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

H.R. 3000. An act to require that certain 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 4888. An act to improve navigational safety and to reduce the hazards to navigation resulting from vessel collisions with pipelines in the marine environment, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5140. An act to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve secondary school programs for basic skills improvement and dropout prevention and reentry, and for other purposes;

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

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

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

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

On November 21, 1990:

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

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

On November 28, 1990:

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 protection of riparian habitat, 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, and for other purposes;

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

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

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

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

On November 29, 1990:

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

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; and

H.R. 5390. An act to prevent and control infestation of the costal 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.

On December 1, 1990:

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

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CLERK—MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

The Clerk received a message from the Senate after the sine die adjournment announcing the approval of the President, on the following dates, of the bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

On October 24, 1990:

S. 2017. An act to provide a 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 1 Bowling Green in New York, New York, 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."

On October 25, 1990:

S.J. Res. 158. Joint resolution designating October 21 through October 27, 1990, as "World Population Awareness Week."

On 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 17 through 23, 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."

On 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 reservation 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 thirty-eighth 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. 3032. 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, South Carolina, 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 of 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.

On 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 pro-

gression 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.

On 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 Castings, 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.

On 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.

On 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."

On November 14, 1990:

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

On 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. Shebal 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."

On 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.

On November 28, 1990:

S. 319. An act to effect an 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. 566. An act to authorize a new HOME Investment Partnerships 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 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 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. 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, 1932-1933", and to commemorate the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933 and the policies of Russification to suppress Ukrainian identify; and

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

On 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.

BILLS DISAPPROVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President announced his disapproval of the following bills with memorandums of disapproval as follows:

H.R. 4638—MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I am withholding my approval of H.R. 4638, the "Orphan Drug Amendments of 1990." This legislation would make substantive changes to the orphan drug provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Orphan Drug Act.

Enacted in 1983, the Orphan Drug Act created economic incentives for drug companies to develop drugs for rare diseases and conditions—so-called "orphan drugs." Typically, these drugs would not be profitable to develop because of their small patient populations.

By any measure, the Orphan Drug Act has been a tremendous success. A total of 49 new drugs for rare diseases have been approved under this program, and 370 others are in the development stage. These drugs have provided lifesaving treatments for such terrible disease as enzyme deficiency, which affects adversely the immune system of about 40 children nationwide. Until the orphan drug was developed to treat these children, they had to spend their entire lives in the protection of an isolation bubble. One of the first orphan drugs is another example of a triumph. The most difficult form of leprosy affects only 4,000 people. A drug known for over 14 years to be effective in treating this condition was not being marketed by any drug company, because it was considered unprofitable—until the Orphan Drug Act provided the marketing incentive. In a similar manner, orphan drugs provide treatment for terrible diseases for which there is usually no alternative therapy.

I have serious concerns about the effect the H.R. 4638 would have upon the incentive of drug companies to develop orphan drugs. I believe we must not endanger the success of this program, which is due to large measure to the existence of the "market exclusivity" provision in the Orphan Drug Act that allows companies to have exclusive marketing rights to an orphan drug for 7 years. Weakening the current 7-year exclusivity provision would certainly discourage development of desperately needed new orphan drugs.

Under current law, firms may apply to develop the same orphan drug, but only the first firm to have its drug approved receives market exclusivity. The certainty of this 7-year period is the basis of the economic incentive to attract drug firms to invest in orphan drugs.

The bill would make two major changes to the market exclusivity provisions of the Orphan Drug Act. First, the bill provides for "shared exclusivity." Firms that can demonstrate that they have developed the orphan drug simultaneously would be allowed to share the market with the firm initially awarded the market exclusivity. Second, the bill requires the Food and Drug Administration to withdraw the marketing exclusivity as soon as the patient population exceeds a 200,000 patient limit. Both of these changes have the effect of weakening the marketing incentives provided by the Act. Under the bill, the length of the market exclusivity period will depend on how quickly the patient population grows and whether other firms file claims for simultaneous development.

In addition, as currently constructed, the 200,000 patient population limit would be applied to orphan drugs approved prior to the enactment of the bill as well as to those approved in the future. This retroactive rule change would send a troublesome signal to all those who might wish to develop orphan drugs that the Federal Government may change unilaterally the rules for firms that made investment decisions based on the expectation of 7 years of market exclusivity.

I am aware that this bill was passed after a number of compromises among Members of Congress. I am extremely concerned, however, that individuals with rare diseases may suffer because of changes that this bill would make in the incentives to develop new drug treatment. Accordingly, I am withholding my approval of H.R. 4638.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *November 8, 1990.*

H.R. 4653—MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I am withholding my approval of H.R. 4653, the "Omnibus Export Amendments Act of 1990." Although this legislation contains constructive provisions, it would severely constrain Presidential authority in carrying out foreign policy.

I agree with the principal goals of this bill, which include improved export controls for, and sanctions against the use of, chemical and biological weapons; sanctions on Iraq; missile technology sanctions; and reauthorization of the Export Administration Act. Indeed, I have recently signed into law provisions on missile technology sanctions and sanctions against Iraq comparable to those contained in this bill. H.R. 4653, however, contains elements that I believe would undermine these objectives and our ability to act quickly, decisively, and multilaterally at a time when we must be able to do so. These provisions unduly interfere with the President's constitutional responsibilities for carrying out foreign policy. Rather than signing the bill, I am directing action under existing authorities to accomplish the bill's principal goals.

I am pleased that the Congress endorses my goal of stemming the dangerous proliferation of chemical and biological weapons. The Administration has worked closely with the Congress to design appropriate and effective legislation to improve our ability to impose sanctions on the nations that use such weapons and any companies that contribute to their spread. Indeed, the Administration supported the House version of the sanctions provision. Throughout discussions with the Congress, my Administration insisted that any such legislation should not harm cooperation with our partners and should respect the President's constitutional responsibilities. Unfortunately, as reported from conference, H.R. 4653 does not safeguard those responsibilities, nor does it meet our broader foreign policy goals.

The major flaw in H.R. 4653 is not the requirement of sanctions, but the rigid way in which they are imposed. The mandatory imposition of unilateral sanctions as provided in this bill would harm U.S. economic interests and provoke friendly countries who are essential to our efforts to resist Iraqi aggression. If there is one lesson we have all learned in Operation Desert Shield, it is that multilateral support enhances the effectiveness of sanctions.

Because of my deep concern about the serious threat posed by chemical and biological weapons, I have signed an Executive order directing the imposition of the sanctions contained in this bill and implementing new chemical and biological weapon export controls. This Executive order goes beyond H.R. 4653 in some respects. It sets forth a clear set of stringent sanctions, while encouraging negotiations with our friends and allies. It imposes an economic penalty on companies that contribute to the spread of these weapons and on countries that actually use such weapons or are making preparations to do so. At the same time, it allows the President necessary flexibility in implementing these sanctions and penalties. Furthermore, the Executive order reaffirms my determination to achieve early conclusion of a verifiable global convention to prevent the production and use of chemical weapons.

The Executive order also directs the establishment of enhanced proliferation controls, carefully targeted on exports, projects, and countries of concern. On this issue, as with other important export control matters, my goal is to pursue effective, multilateral export controls that send the clear message that the United States will not tolerate violations of international law.

I am also concerned that other features of H.R. 4653 would hamper our efforts to improve the effectiveness of export controls. In the rapidly changing situation in Eastern Europe, and in bilateral relationships with the Soviet Union, we have demonstrated the ability to adjust, in cooperation with our allies, export controls on high technology to reflect the new strategic relationships. Last May I asked our allies to liberalize dramatically our multilateral export controls. Negotiations designed to liberalize trade to encourage democratic institutions and open market economies will continue. Our multilateral export controls have contributed significantly to the positive changes brought about in West-East relations. The micromanagement of export controls mandated by H.R. 4653 can only damage these ongoing efforts.

In other areas, H.R. 4653 would be harmful to closely linked U.S. economic and foreign policy interests. For example, under section 128 of the bill there would be extraterritorial application of U.S. law that could force foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms to choose between violating U.S. or host country laws.

Other sections of H.R. 4653 contain useful provisions that will be implemented as soon as possible. However, additional legal authority is not required to make our export control system reflect the economic and national security realities of today's world. In response to recent world events, I am directing Executive departments and agencies to implement the following changes:

—By June 1, 1991, the United States will eliminate all dual-use export licenses under section 5 of the Export Administration Act to members of the export control group known as CoCom, consistent with multilateral arrangements. In addition, all re-export licenses under section 5 to and from CoCom will be eliminated, consisent with multilateral arrangements.

—By June 1, 1991, the United States will remove from the U.S. munitions list all items contained on the CoCom dual-use list unless significant U.S. national security interests would be jeopardized.

—By January 1, 1991, U.S. review of export licenses subject to CoCom Favorable Consideration and National Discretion procedures will be reduced to 30 and 15 days, respectively.

—By January 1, 1991, new interagency procedures will be instituted to make dual-use export license decisions more predictable and timely.

—By January 1, 1991, the Secretary of State will initiate negotiations to ensure that supercomputer export controls are multilateral in nature and not undermined by the policies of other supplier countries.

—By June 1, 1991, in consultation with industry, we will devise and publish a method to index supercomputer license conditions to reflect rapid advances in the industry and changes in strategic concerns.

—By January 1, 1991, we will significantly increase the threshold for Distribution Licenses to free world destinations and ensure that at least annually these thresholds are adjusted to reflect changes in technology and are consistent with international relationships, including changing requirements to stem the proliferation of missile technology and

nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

In summary, H.R. 4653 contains serious and unacceptable flaws that would hamper our efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to ease restrictions on the legitimate sale of dual-use goods to acceptable users. Rather than sign this bill, I have chosen to take a series of steps under existing authorities to ensure that mutually shared objectives are met in a timely and effective manner. I will work with the Congress, upon its return, to enact an appropriate extension of the Export Administration Act.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *November 16, 1990.*

H.R. 3134—MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

In the closing days of the 101st Congress, two bills were passed providing for somewhat different benefits for the surviving spouses of assassinated Federal judges. These survivors have suffered profound and tragic losses, and they have our deepest sympathies. I am pleased that the Congress has passed legislation allowing these individuals to receive additional benefits.

One bill—H.R. 5316, the "Judicial Improvements Act of 1990"—has not yet been presented to me for approval. Upon its presentation to me, I plan to approve H.R. 5316, which contains provisions that would increase the benefits, subject to certain limits, for surviving spouses of all assassinated Federal judges on an equitable basis.

My approval of H.R. 5316 makes the approval of another bill—H.R. 3134—unnecessary. Therefore, I am withholding my approval of H.R. 3134, a bill which would have provided somewhat different benefits for Mrs. Joan R. Daronco. This action, in conjunction with my planned approval of H.R. 5316, will ensure that Mrs. Daronco and all such surviving spouses receive their benefits in an equitable manner.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *November 16, 1990.*

S. 321—MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I am withholding my approval of S. 321, the "Indian Preference Act of 1990." S. 321 would establish, among other things, a program to provide preferences to qualifying Indian enterprises in the award of Federal grants or contracts using funds appropriated for the benefit of Indians. The bill would impose new, expensive, and often duplicative program responsibilities on the Secretary of the Interior that would be difficult to implement. It would also likely result in Federal agencies assuming new, unfunded liabilities related to Indian preference enterprises.

My Administration strongly supports the goals of S. 321 and is committed to helping alleviate the widespread unemployment and underemployment on Indian reservations. Moreover, the Administration supports efforts to prevent companies from misusing Federal Indian preference programs. Accordingly, amendments are needed to the "Buy Indian Act" to increase Indian economic self-sufficiency and employment opportunities and to prevent utilization of preference provisions by non-qualifying companies. However, S. 321 is seriously flawed and would create more problems than it would solve.

I am withholding my approval of S. 321 to allow further review of the issues in the 102nd Congress. Many of the issues raised by S. 321 are complex and deserve a full airing in both Houses of Congress. The House passed S. 321 in the final days of the 101st Congress without sufficient consideration of these complex issues.

In the interim, I am directing the Secretary of the Interior to take the necessary steps to address the contracting problems identified in the November 1989 report of the Special Committee on Investigations of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

In particular, I am directing the Secretary to issue guidelines that set forth specific procedures to govern Bureau of Indian Affairs field contracting officers in conducting pre-award reviews of grants and contracts. I am also directing the Secretary to develop and submit proposed regulations to implement the "Buy Indian Act" for Executive review within 90 days.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *November 16, 1990.*

S. 2834—MEMORANDUM OF DISAPPROVAL

I have withheld my signature from S. 2834, the proposed "Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1991," thereby preventing it from becoming law. I am compelled to take this action due to the bill's treatment of one highly sensitive and important issue that directly affects the Nation's security, although there also are several objectionable elements of the bill that trouble me.

I cannot accept the broad language that was added in Conference to the definition of covert action. Section 602 of the bill defines "covert action" to include any "request" by the United States to a foreign government or a private citizen to conduct a covert action on behalf of the United States. This provision purports to regulate diplomacy by the President and other members of the executive branch by forbidding the expression of certain views to foreign governments and private citizens absent compliance with specified procedures; this could require, in most instances, prior reporting to the Congress of the intent to express those views.

I am particularly concerned that the vagueness of this provision could seriously impair the effective conduct of our Nation's foreign relations. It is unclear exactly what sort of discussions with foreign governments would constitute reportable "requests" under this provision, and the very possibility of a broad construction of this term could have a chilling effect on the ability of our diplomats to conduct highly sensitive discussions concerning projects that are vital to our national security. Furthermore, the mere existence of this provision could deter foreign governments from discussing certain topics with the United States at all. Such a provision could result in frequent and divisive disputes on whether an activity is covered by the definition and whether individuals in the executive branch have complied with a statutory requirement.

My objections to this provision should not be misinterpreted to mean that executive branch officials can somehow conduct activities otherwise prohibited by law or Executive order. Quite the contrary. It remains Administration policy that our intelligence services will not ask third parties to carry out activities that they are themselves forbidden to undertake under Executive Order No. 12333 on U.S. intelligence activities. I have also directed that the notice to the Congress of covert actions indicate whether a foreign government will participate significantly.

Beyond this issue, I am also concerned by the treatment in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Conference Report of notification to the Congress of covert actions. I reached an accommodation with the Intelligence Committees on the issues of notifying the Congress of covert actions "in a timely fashion," as required by current law, and have provided letters to the Intelligence Committees outlining how I intend to provide such notice. I was consequently dismayed by the fact that language was inserted in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Conference Report that could be construed to undercut the agreement reached with the Committees. This language asserts that prior notice may be withheld only in "exigent circumstances" and that notice "in a timely fashion" should now be interpreted to mean "within a few days" without exception. Such as interpretation would unconstitutionally infringe on the authority of the President and impair any Administration's effective implementation of covert action programs. I deeply regret this action.

Additionally, I am concerned that there are several legislatively directed policy determinations restricting programs of vital importance to the United States that I do not believe are helpful to U.S. foreign policy. This bill, like its predecessor last year, also contains language that purports to condition specified actions on the President's obtaining the prior approval of committees of the Congress. This language is clearly unconstitutional under the Presentment clause of the Constitution and the Supreme Court's decision in *INS* v. *Chadha*, 462 U.S. 919 (1983). I again urge the Congress to cease including such unconstitutional provisions in bills presented to me for signature.

This Administration has had a good relationship with the Intelligence Committees. I am willing to work with the Congress to address the primary issue that has prompted my veto as well as other difficulties with the bill. I will also continue to work with the Congress to ensure there is no change in our shared understanding of what constitutes a covert action, particularly with respect to the historic missions of the armed forces. I am confident that these issues can be resolved quickly in the next Congress through mutual trust and a good-faith effort on the part of the Administration and the Congress.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *November 30, 1990.*

MESSAGES AND COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FOLLOWING THE SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT OF THE 101ST CONGRESS AND FOLLOWING THE PUBLICATION OF THE FINAL ADDITION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF THE 101ST CONGRESS

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The text of the communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives dated November 2, 1990, is as follows:

WASHINGTON, DC,
November 2, 1990.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following messages from the Secretary of the Senate:

1. Received at 1:17 a.m. on Sunday, October 28, 1990: That the Senate passed without amendment, H.J. Res. 687;

2. Received at 12:59 p.m. on Monday, October 29, 1990: That the Senate agreed to the Conference Report on H.R. 5114, agreed on the Conference Report and the amendments in disagreement on H.R. 5313, agreed to the Conference Report on H.R. 5769, and agreed to the Conference Report on H.R. 5399;

3. Received at 3:50 p.m. on Tuesday, October 30, 1990: That the Senate agreed to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2570, agreed to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 4559 and agreed to the House amendments to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2006; and the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5905, H.R. 5264, H.R. 5007, H.R. 2419, H.R. 5419, H.R. 3298, H.R. 1230, H.R. 4107, H.R. 5497, H.R. 5708, H.R. 4834, H.R. 3642, H.R. 4888, H.R. 5308, H.J. Res. 562, H.J. Res. 673, H.J. Res. 606, H.J. Res. 652, H. Con. Res. 393, and H. Con. Res. 392;

4. Received at 1:00 p.m. on Friday, November 2, 1990: That the Senate passed S. 3222, S. Con. Res. 159, and passed without amendment H.R. 5428 and that the Senate passed with amendment H.R. 4983, H.R. 4687, H.R. 3618, H.R. 2566, H.R. 5063, and H.R. 1017; and agreed to the House amendment to S. 2362 with an amendment.

With great respect, I am,

Sincerely yours,

DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The text of the communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives dated November 8, 1990, is as follows:

WASHINGTON, DC,
November 8, 1990.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on Wednesday, November 7, 1990 at 10:00 a.m.: That the Senate agreed to House amendments to S.J. Res. 357, S. 169, S. 555, S. 1931, S. 2056, S. 2566, S. 2857, S. 2930; agreed to House amendment to S. 555, S. 2936, S. 1859, S. 319, and agreed to the Conference Report to S. 2834 and S. 1939, and made appointments to North Atlantic Assembly and Federal Council on Aging.

With great respect, I am,

Sincerely yours,

DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE ROBERT C. SMITH, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The text of the communication from the Honorable Robert C. Smith, Member of Congress, dated December 5, 1990, is as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 5, 1990.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, H-204, The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER FOLEY: I am writing to announce my resignation from the House effective 12:00 noon, December 7, 1990. A copy of my letter of resignation to Governor Gregg is enclosed.

As you may know, Governor Gregg had decided to appoint me to fill the United States Senate seat recently vacated by Senator Gordon Humphrey. On Wednesday, December 5th, Senator Humphrey was sworn into the New Hampshire State Senate. His resignation from the United States Senate was necessitated by the provisions in the New Hampshire State Constitution that prohibits one individual from simultaneously holding both the offices of State Senator and United States Senator.

It has been both an honor and privilege to serve with you and our fellow House colleagues for the past six years. While I look forward to serving in the Senate, I will always cherish my years in the House.

With warmest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT C. SMITH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 5, 1990.

Hon. JUDD GREGG,
Governor, State of New Hampshire, State House, Concord, NH.

DEAR GOVERNOR GREGG: For the past six years, I have had both the honor and privilege to represent the people of the First District of New Hampshire in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Your decision to appoint me to fill the United States Senate seat recently vacated by Senator Gordon Humphrey provides me with the opportunity to represent all the people of New Hampshire. As you know, Senator Humphrey's resignation was necessitated by the provisions in the New Hampshire State Constitution that prohibits one individual from simultaneously holding both the offices of State Senator and United States Senator. Senator Humphrey has ably and honorably represented New Hampshire for the last twelve years. I will work hard to live up to the high standards he has set.

With this in mind, I announced my resignation from the U.S. House of Representatives effective 12:00 noon, December 7, 1990 so that I may be sworn in as a United States Senator.

With warmest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT C. SMITH.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE TOMMY ROBINSON, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The text of the communication from the Honorable Tommy Robinson, Member of Congress, dated December 28, 1990, is as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 28, 1990.

Hon. THOMAS FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, The Capitol, H204, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Effective noon, December 31, 1990, I respectfully resign my position as a member of the United States House of Representatives from the Second District of Arkansas.

Throughout my Congressional career, I have consistently argued that members of Congress should not vote themselves any pay raise until we have taken steps to cut spending and eliminate the deficit. Because of my strong, personal conviction on this matter, I cannot accept any of the pay increase which becomes effective on January 1, 1991. Accordingly, I am submitting this resignation to be effective at 12:00 noon on Monday, December 31, 1990.

In leaving, I would like to emphasize my personal belief that Congress must pass a balanced budget amendment and a Presidential line-item veto to ensure that the Federal Government lives within its means.

I have enjoyed my tenure in the House and wish the members of Congress the best in the next session.

Sincerely,

TOMMY ROBINSON,
Member of Congress.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, 79th Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308(b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed under the provisions of this section with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports received.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1990:

(NOTE.—The form used for reporting is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective headings. This page (Page 1) is designed to supply identifying data.)

PLEASE RETURN 1 ORIGINAL TO: THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OFFICE OF RECORDS AND REGISTRATION, 1036 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

PLEASE RETURN 1 ORIGINAL TO: THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, OFFICE OF PUBLIC RECORDS, 232 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19 . . . . . ♦

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER_____

Is this an Amendment?
☐ YES ☐ NO

NOTE on ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(i) *"Employee"*.—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)

(ii) *"Employer"*.—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".

(*b*) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:

(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

☐ CHECK IF ADDRESS IS DIFFERENT THAN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE on ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (*a*) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (*b*) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER —State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE on ITEM "C".—(*a*) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§302(e).

(*b*) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(*c*) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, ☐ place an X in the box at the left, so that this office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the specific legislative interests by reciting: (*a*) Short titles of statutes and bills; (*b*) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (*c*) citations of statutes, where known; (*d*) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (*a*) description, (*b*) quantity distributed, (*c*) date of distribution, (*d*) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed.)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and, if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. *If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out items "D" and "E" on the back of this page.* Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly Report."♦

STATEMENT OF VERIFICATION

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1♦

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client
Agricultural Policy Working Group, 517 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	
Air Conditioning Contractors of America, 1513 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	
Virginia S. Albrecht, 1350 I Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Beveridge & Diamond, P.C. (For:Arvida Company)
Arthur J. Alexander, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Japan Economic Institute of America
American Grain Inspection Institute, 1629 K Stret, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	
American Methanol Institute, 815 Connecticut Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	
Americans for a Balanced Budget (ABB), 6231 Leesburg Pike, #104 Falls Church, VA 22044	
Carl A. Anderson, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #501 Washington, DC 20004	Knights of Columbus
Andrews' Associates, Inc, 2550 M St., NW, #450 Washington, DC 20037	Citizens Assn of Georgetown
Do	Westway Merkuria
Bill Angelo, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America
Apple Processors Assn, 1629 K Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	
Arent Fox Kintner Plotkin & Kahn, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036-5339	International Society for Clinical Laboratory Technology
L. Wayne Arny & Company, 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20037	Liberty Maritime
Do	Technology for Communications, International
Deborah Arringdell, 1101 14th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	American Nurses Assn
APCO Associates, 1155 21st Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Red Cross
Cynthia E. Bailey, 1000 Potomac Street, NW, #401 Washington, DC 20007	California State Department of Education
William W. Bailey, 11 Dupont Circle, #900 Washington, DC 20036	Bailey Morris & Newhall (For:Hospice Care, Inc)
Do	Bailey Morris & Newhall (For:Lederle Laboratories (Division of American Cyanmid))
Bailey Morris & Newhall, 11 Dupont Circle, #900 Washington, DC 20036	Hospice Care, Inc
Do	Lederle Laboratories (Division of American Cyanmid Company)
Baker & Botts, 555 13th Street, NW, #500 East Washington, DC 20004	Cabot Oil & Gas Corp
Do	Torchmark Corporation
Baker & Hostetler, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036	Allen Memorial Hospital
Do	Amherst Hospital
Do	Hospital San Pablo
Do	Medasonics
Do	University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston
Ball Janik & Novack, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1035 Washington, DC 20004	City of Bellevue (Washington)
Do	Gunderson, Inc
Do	Western Forest Industries Assn
Iraline G. Barnes, 1900 Pennsylvania Ave, NW Washington, DC 20068	Potomac Electric Power Company
Barnes & Thornburg, 1313 Merchants Bank Building 11 South Meridian Street Indianaplois, IN 46204	Carl H. Dahlin
Do	Salt Creek & Little Calumet River Preservation Assn
Bass and Howes, 1601 Connecticut Ave., NW, #801 Washington, DC 20009	Society for the Advancement of Womens Health Research
Patricia M. Bauer, 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For:Arab Republic of Egypt)
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For:Beirut University College)
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For:Government of Bangladesh)
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For:Government of Tunisia)
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For:Sawyer-Miller Group (for:Government of the Philippines))
Bayless Boland Bates & Madigan, 1072 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Glenmore Distilleries Company
Dorothy A. Beam, 1510 Laburnum Street McLean, VA 22101	Richard J. Sullivan Associates, Inc (For:Alameda County Transportation Authority)
Do	Richard J. Sullivan Associates, Inc (For:National Utility Products Co)
Steven P. Berchem, 119 Oronoco Street P.O. Box 1417-D50 Alexandria, VA 22313-1480	Animal Health Institute
Bergner Boyette & Bockorny, Inc, 1016 16th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Johnson & Johnson
Michael J. Bertelsen, 453 New Jersey Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Beneficial Management Corp
Albert J. Beveridge, 1350 I Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Beveridge & Diamond (For:Arvida Company)
Beveridge & Diamond, P.C., 1350 Eye Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Arvida Company
Do	RSR Corp
Rah Bickley, 2001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Electonic Industries Assn
John C. Biechman, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, #100 Arlington, VA 22202	National Assn of Industrial & Office Parks (NAIOP)
Birch Horton Bittner and Cherot, 1155 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036	Central Bering Sea Fishermens Assn
Black Manafort Stone & Kelly, P.C., 211 North Union Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314	Cambridge Information Group
Do	Kashmiri American Foundation
Douglas M. Bloomfield, 13712 Wagon Way Silver Spring,, MD 20906	Gadot Petrochemical Industries
John Bohm, 1800 Diagonal Road, #637 Alexandria, VA 22314	National Assisted Housing Management Assn
Bond Donatelli, Inc, 1414 Prince Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314	Foundation Health Corp
Do	MassMutual
Do	National Assn of Breadcasters
Do	National Basketball Assn
Robert Bonnie, 216 7th Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Scenic America
Francis D. Bouchard, 1819 L Street, NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Reinsurance Assn of America
Mary M. Bourdette, 815 16th Street, NW, #707 Washington, DC 20006	Department for Professional Employees, AFL-CIO
Albert D. Bourland, 1155 Connecticut Ave., NW, #420 Washington, DC 20036	Daimler-Benz Washington, Inc
Raymond F. Bragg Jr., 1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW,#301 Washington, DC 20004	Bridge Products
Do	Texas-New Mexico Power Company
Larry K. Brewer, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway Arlington, VA 22202	ESCO Electronics Corp
Dianne C. Brown, 1200 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Psychological Assn
John J. Brown, 50 E Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	John J. Brown & Associates (For:Labor Management Committee of the Tobacco Institute)
Lori D. Brown, 80 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	American Fed of Government Employees
Virginia Brown, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For:Coalition for Affordable Housing)
Broydrick Associates Inc, 600 East Mason Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Blood Center of Southeastern Wisconin
Do	Plumbers Local #75
Kenley W. Brunsdale, P.O. Box 510210 215 S. State St., 12th Fl. Salt Lake City, UT 84151	Thompson Medical, Inc
Burchette & Associates, 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	East Texas Electric Cooperative
Do	International Geographical Congress
Do	Paine Webber
Do	Sabine River Authority
Tonio Burgos, 909 Third Avenue, 17th Floor New York, NY 10028	Tonio Burgos & Asso (For:Department of Puerto Rican Community Affairs in the U.S.)
Burson-Marsteller, 1850 M Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	Eli Lilly & Company
Mark R. Burtschi, 410 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	American Nuclear Energy Council
C & C Consulting Group, Inc, 210 Cameron Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Kansas Gas & Electric Co, Inc
David B. Calabrese, 2001 Pennsylvania Ave, NW Washington, DC 20006	Electronic Industries Assn
Arthur E. Cameron, 1111 14th Street, NW, #1001 Washington, DC 20005	Radar Assn Defending Airwave Rights, Inc (RADAR)
Camp Barsh Bates & Tate, 2550 M St., NW, #275 Washington, DC 20037	Cigar Assn of America, Inc
Do	Hancourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc
Anne D. Campbell, 1101 30th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20007	Campbell Falk & Selby (For:Vandeerveer Group)
Jeanne Campbell, Campbell-Raupe, Inc 1010 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	Boston Edison
Do	Coalition for Affordable Home Financing
Marilyn E. Campbell, 517 2nd Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	David Turch & Asso
Campbell Falk & Selby, 1101 30th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20007	Vanderveer Group
Caplin & Drysdale, Chtd, One Thomas Circle, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	American Methanol Institute (AMI)
Linda E. Carlisle, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Inc)
Robert E. Carlstrom Jr., 1341 G St., NW #1100, NW Washington, DC 20005	Jefferson Group (For:Lead Industries Assn)
David Carroll, 11130 Sunrise Valley Drive, #300 P.O. Box 4600 Reston, VA 22091	Lafarge Corp (For:Cement Kiln Recycling Coalition)
Cassidy and Associates, Inc, 655 15th St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	American Assn of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine
Do	AT&T
Do	Gatx-Airlog
Do	Multinational Business Development
Do	New England Deaconess Hospital Corporation
Do	Pine Bluff Sand & Gravel
Do	Salzburg Seminar
Gordon Cavanaugh, 122 C Street, NW, #875 Washington, DC 20001-2109	Housing Authority Insurance, Inc
Colin L. Chapman, 6231 Leesburg Pike, #104 Falls Church, VA 22044	Americans for a Balanced Budget (ABB)
Byron Charlton, 815 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations
Chernikoff & Company, 1320 18th Street, NW, #100 Washington, DC 20036	Museum of American Textile History
Do	Museum of Fine Arts Boston
Christopher Chiames, 1709 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Air Transport Assn of America
Betsy Clark, 1830 Platte Street Denver, CO 80202	Philip Morris, Inc
Thomas R. Clark, 1667 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006	Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corp

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client
Vernon A. Clark, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave, NW #600 Washington, DC 20037	Vern Clark & Associates (For:Fox Television Stations, Inc)
Vern Clark & Associates, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	Fox Television Stations, Inc
Do	RJR, Nabisco Washington, Inc
Collier Shannon & Scott, 3050 K Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20007	Alliance for British & Australian Tax Equity (ABATE)
Do	Footwear Procurement Coalition
Terese Colling, 1211 Connecticut Ave., NW, #610 Washington, DC 20036	Davidson Colling Group (For:Caraustar Industries, Inc)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Field Container Corp)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Garden State Paper Company)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Halltown Paperboard Co)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Newark Group)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Newman & Company, Inc)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Rock-Tenn Company)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Sonoco Products Co)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Southeast Paper Manufacturing Co)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Waldorf Corp)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:White Pigeon Paper Co)
Stephen R. Conafay, 5141 Yuma Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Upjohn Company
Concord Associates, Inc, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #560 Washington, DC 20004	Georgia Power Company
David Conover, 655 15th Street, NW, 444 Washington, DC 20005	CH2M Hill
Lucy Cook, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Health Care Assn
Cooter & Gell, 1201 New York Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	General Electric Co, et al.
John J. Corbett, 1350 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	Spiegle & McDiarmid (For:Michigan Municipal/Cooperative Group)
Corwin Communications, 418 East Broadway, C-13 Bismarck, ND 58501	Philip Morris, Inc
Council of American Homeowners, 7927 Jones Branch Drive, #600-S McLean, VA 22102	
Council on Superconductivity for American Competitiveness, 1050 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW 6th Floor Washington, DC 20007	
Christopher D. Coursen, 1133 Connecticut Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	Coursen Group (For:Community Antenna Television Assn)
Do	Coursen Group (For:Glenfed, Inc)
Do	Coursen Group (For:IDB Communications Group, Inc)
Do	Coursen Group (For:Pacific Bell)
Do	Coursen Group (For:Pacific Telesis Group)
Do	Coursen Group (For:Telecommunications Industries, Inc)
Covington & Burling, 1201 Pennsylvania Ave., NW P.O. Box 7566 Washington, DC 20044	Harry Winston, Inc
Do	NCNB Corp
Richard C. Crawford, 1825 Samuel Morse Drive Reston, VA 22090	Coors Brewing Company
Creative Coalition, 488 Madison Ave., 9th Floor New York, NY 10022	
James W. Cross, 1303 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Fleet Reserve Assn
David T. Crow, 1341 G St., NW #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Jefferson Group (For:Lead Industries Assn)
John D. Cuaderes, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway Arlington, VA 22202	ESCO Electronics Corp
Harry C. Cunningham, 85 West Spencer Ave. Philadelphia, PA 19120	National Fraternal Order of Police
Laura Dallman, 1717 K Street, NW, #407 Washington, DC 20006	American Assn for Marriage and Family Therapy
James H. Davidson, 1211 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #610 Washington, DC 20036	Davidson Colling Group (For:Caraustar Industries Inc)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Field Container Corp)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Garden State Paper Company)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Halltown Paperboard Co)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Newark Group)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Newman & Company)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Rock-Tenn Company)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Sonoco Products Co)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Southeast Paper Manufacturing Co)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Waldorf Corp)
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:White Pigeon Paper Co)
Davis Wright & Tremaine, 1752 N St., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Brix Maritime, Inc
Do	WGK Development Corp
Delchamps Associates, 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #955 Washington, DC 20037	EBSCO Industries, Inc
Do	Mobile College
Do	Overseas Hardwoods Company
Deloitte & Touche, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave. Suite 350N Washington, DC 20004-2505	Columbia Gas, et al.
Do	Maui Land & Pineapple Co, Inc
George H. Denison, 4801 Massachusetts Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20016	Amex International, Inc
Robert L. Dewey, 1525 New Hampshire Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Defenders of Wildlife
Dewey Ballantine, 1775 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	Cellular Telecommunications Industry Assn
Do	General Electric Co
Do	IT&T
Do	Piedmont Environmental Services
Michael DeCarlo, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Health Care Assn
Vanessa Dixon, 818 Connecticut Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006	U.S. English
Donovan Leisure Newton & Irvine, 1250 24th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20037	Republic of Estonia
Dorsey & Whitney, 1330 Connecticut Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Cookson America, Inc
Do	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co, (3M)
Do	Research-Cottrell Companies
Maureen F. Dowling, 1511 K Street, NW, #335 Washington, DC 20005	National Committee for a Human Life Amendment, Inc
Karen L. Doyne, 1301 Connecticut Ave., NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Fleishman-Hillard, Inc
Pamela J. Driver, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Foodservice & Packaging Institute, Inc
Duberstein Group, Inc, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #350 Washington, DC 20037	Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc
Jane McPike Dudley, 888 17th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Whiteford Taylor & Preston (For:National Constructors Assn)
Francis J. Duggan, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae (For:Federal Employees Tax Group)
Do	LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae (For:Feibel-Garek Realtors/Environmental Standard Group)
Juanita D. Duggan, 1401 New York Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Food Processors Assn
Daniel T. Durham, 1909 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Association of Retired Persons
Dutko & Associates, 412 First St., SE, #100 Washington, DC 20003	Construction Industry Air Quality Coalition (CIAQC)
Do	Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturers Assn (PIMA)
DGA International, Inc, 1133 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Titan
Robert Edgell, 80 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	American Fed of Government Employees
William J. Ehrig, 700 Anderson Hill Road Purchase, NY 10577	Pepsi Co, Inc
Peter J. Eide, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce
Roy L. Eiguren, 350 North 9th Street, #400 Boise, ID 83702	Davis Wright Tremaine (For:City of Klamath Falls)
Do	Davis Wright Tremaine (For:Idaho Cooperative Utilities Assn)
Do	Davis Wright Tremaine (For:Philip Morris, Inc)
Do	Davis Wright & Tremaine (For:Soap & Detergent Assn)
Kenneth W. Ellison, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600-S Washington, DC 20004	Belz Investment Company, Inc
Environmental Tax Policy Alliance, 1667 K Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	
Epstein Becker & Green, P.C., 1227 25th Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Anheuser Busch
Do	AEtna Life & Casualty
Do	Edison Electric Institute
Do	Northwestern National Life Insurance Co
Do	PKR Foundation
Do	Southern California Edison Co
Gregory D. Erken, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #501 Washington, DC 20004	Knights of Columbus
Lynwood J. Evans, 1020 19th Street, NW, #780 Washington, DC 20036	U.S. West, Inc
ESCO Electronics Corp, 8000 W. Florissant St. Louis, MO 63136	
F/P Research Associates, 1700 K St., NW, #404 Washington, DC 20006	American Bus Assn
Faegre & Benson, 1140 Connecticut Ave, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Church Alliance
Christopher Falkenberg, 709 D Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Kessler & Associates (For:Upjohn Corp)
Laura Feldman, 2000 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare
Stephen Fenoglio, P.O. Box 1148 Austin, TX 78767	Clark Thomas Winters & Newton (For:State Mutual Insurance Company)
Michael J. Ferrell, 1125 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America
Richard H. Fink, 1350 I Street, NW, #670 Washington, DC 20005	Koch Industries, Inc
Fleishman-Hillard, Inc, 1301 Connecticut Ave., NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Anheuser-Busch Companies
Do	Jason Pharmaceuticals
Do	Public Broadcasting Service
Veronica M. Floyd, 3306 Fallen Tree Courth Alexandria, VA 22310	Brunswick Corp
Foley & Lardner, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006-4680	DeSoto, Inc
Edward H. Forgotson, 1350 I Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	RSR Corp

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client
Phillip L. Fraas, 2501 M Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20037	Milk Industry Foundation
John L. Frank, P.O. Box 8082 Eau Claire, WI 54702-8082	National Presto Industries
James R. Franklin, One Highwoods Rd. St. James, NY 11780	Parkdale Mills, Inc, et al.
Katherine L. Frey, 1101 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co, (3M)
James M. Friedman, 1100 Citizens Bldg. Cleveland, OH 44114	Environmental Standards Group
Alan Front, 312 Massachusetts Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Trust for Public Land
Harold W. Furman, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Desert Research Institute)
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Washoe County, Nevada)
Gage & Tucker, 2120 L Street, NW, #810 Washington, DC 20037	Black & Decker Corp
Do	Pizza Hut, Inc
James J. Garth, 650 Cleveland Street P.O.Box 1697 Clearwater, FL 34617	
Kathy Gavett, P.O.Box 1417-D49 Alexandria, VA 22313	National Assn of Chain Drug Stores
General Aviation Pilots Assn (GAUPA), 2400 S. Glebe Road, #612 Arlington, VA 22206	
William A. Geoghegan, 1200 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Government of American Samoa
Jonathan Gill, 601 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004	Business Executives for National Security, Inc
Brad Gilman, 1050 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, 6th Fl Washington, DC 20007	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For:Ocean Shipholdings, Inc)
Ginsburg Feldman & Bress, Chartered, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Home Shopping Network, Inc
Do	National Foundation for Affordable Housing Solution
Sandra Gjelde, 144 North Carolina Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	
Richard D. Gluck, 1220 19th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Robins Kaplan Miller & Ciresi (For:International Federation of Freight Forwarders Assn)
Jean C. Godwin, 1010 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314	American Assn of Port Authorities
Gold & Liebengood, Inc, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #950 Washington, DC 20004	Philipp Brothers, Inc
Do	Radio Assn Defending Airwave Rights, Inc
Marva Goldsmith, 1990 M Street, NW, #480 Washington, DC 20036	Detroit Edison Company
Judith E. Golub, 2027 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Jewish Committee
Jade Gong, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Health Care Assn
John Gordley, 1150 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #507 Washington, DC 20036	International Ice Cream Assn
Ronald P. Graf, 815 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006-4078	Baker & McKenzie
Thomas V. Grasso, 1707 Kilbourne Place, NW, #2 Washington, DC 20010	Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund
Edwin C. Graves, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Citizens for a Free Kuwait)
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:CVPWA)
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:FBA)
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Johnson Controls)
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:McGuiness & Williams)
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Washoe County, Nevada)
Scott D. Grayson, 1828 L Street, NW, #1202 Washington, DC 20036	Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers (IEEE)
Deborah Green, 610 W. 110th Street New York, NY 10025	Rainbow Lobby, Inc
Kathryn Griesinger, 2001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Electronic Industries Assn
Griffin Johnson & Associates, 1211 Connecticut Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Avondale Industries, Inc
Do	Centerior Service Company
Do	Coalition Against Double Taxation
Do	Lead Industries Assn
Groom & Nordberg, Chtd, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Retired Lives Reserve Group
William A. Hanbury, One Lincoln Center, #1180 Syracuse, NY 13202	Cooklair Spector & Hanbury (For:Oneida Indian Nation)
Robert L. Harris, 1341 G St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Jefferson Group (For:Lead Industries Assn)
L. Ray Harry, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #830 Washington, DC 20036	Southern Company Services, Inc
David Hartman, 501 School Street, SW, #400 Washington, DC 20024	National Pork Producers Council
John F. Hayden, 1700 N. Moore Street, 20th Floor Arlington, VA 22209	Boeing Company
Charles Haywood, 7927 Jones Branch Drive, #600-S McLean, VA 22102	Council of American Homeowners
John Heissenbuttel, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, #320 Washington, DC 20036	American Forest Council
William M. Hendon, Box 6863 McLean, VA 22106	Milliken & Company
Hessian McKasy & Soderberg, 4700 IDS Center Minneapolis, MN 55402	Continental Airlines Holdings, Inc
Louis Hinman, 1627 Lamont Street, NW Washington, DC 20010	Rainbow Lobby, Inc
Charles W. Hitzemann, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Hobbs Straus Dean & Wilder, 1819 H St., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Mississippi Band Choctaw Indians
Do	Mooretown Rancheria
Hogan & Hartson, 555 13th St., NW Washington, DC 20004-1109	Smith Barney Harris Upham & Co, Inc
Holt Miller & Associates, 2111 Wilson Blvd., #531 Arlington, VA 22201-3008	Columbia Gas System Corporation
Do	Consolidated Natural Gas Co
Do	Natural Fuel Gas Company
Hopkins Sutter (Washington), 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corp (Farmer Mac)
Walter D. Huddleston, 499 S. Capitol Street, SW, #507 Washington, DC 20003	Hecht Spencer & Asso (For:Timber Assn of California)
Do	Hecht Spencer & Asso (For:Western Forest Industries Assn)
Thomas H. Hudson, P.O. Box 2787 Baton Rouge, LA 70821	Electric Reliability Coalition
John B. Huffaker, 1300 19th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Pepper Hamilton & Scheetz (For:Cominco American Incorporated)
Peter W. Hughes, 7927 Jones Branch Drive, #600-S McLean, VA 22102	Council of American Homeowners
Harriet Hunt-Burgess, 44 New Montgomery Street, #4165 San Francisco, CA 94104	American Land Conservancy (ALC)
Lindalyn L. Hutter, 1605 King Street Alexandria, VA 22314-2792	National Assn of Convenience Stores
Gary Hymel, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Citizens for a Free Kuwait)
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:City of Chattanooga)
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:CBI Sugar Group)
International Business-Government Counsellors, Inc, 818 Connecticut Ave., NW 12th Floor Washington, DC 20006	Bose Corp
International Public Strategies, Inc, 1030 Fifteenth St., NW, #408 Washington, DC 20005	Committee for the Restoration of Democracy in Pakistan
Do	U.S.-Pakistan Political Action Committee
Russel Iuculano, 1620 L Street, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co
Thomas C. Jackson, 1350 I Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Beveridge & Diamond (For:Arvida Company)
Dennis James, 1215 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Gadot Petrochemical Industries
Philip J. James, 8200 Greensboro Drive, #302 McLean, VA 22102	National Glass Assn (NGA)
J. Jancin Jr., 750 North Lake Shore Drive Chicago, IL 60611	American Bar Assn
Judy Jaussi, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Ameican Health Care Assn
Jellinek Schwartz Connolly & Freshman, Inc, 1015 15th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	Cement Kiln Recycling Coalition
Mark S. Joffe, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #3310 Washington, DC 20006	CHP-the Medical Group Affiliated Long Island Jewish Med Cntr
Ervin B. Johnson, 4400 Three Mile Dr. Detroit, MI 48224	
Michael S. Johnson, 555 13th Street, NW, #300 East Washington, DC 20004	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:Electronic Data Systems Corp)
Do	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:National Assn of Broadcasters)
Riva Johnson, 1717 Main Street, #2800 Dallas, TX 75201	Hughes & Luce (For:MCorp)
Johnson & Gibbs, P.C., 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #745 Washington, DC 20004	Medical Infusion Management, Inc
Jones Waldo Holbrook & McDonough, 2300 M Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20037	Newspaper Agency Corp
Jones Walker Waechter Poitevent Carrere & Denegre, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #245 Washington, DC 20006	International Shipholding Corp
Do	Montana Sulphur & Chemical Company
Amy L. Kardell, 1200 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Psychological Assn
Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #301 Washington, DC 20001	Cogeneration & Independent Power Coalition of America, Inc
Do	Consolidated Natural Gas Service Co, Inc
Do	National Fuel Gas Supply Corp
Do	Natural Gas Vehicle Coalition
Do	Penntech Papers, Inc
Marc N. Katz, 1605 King Street Alexandria, VA 22314-2792	National Assn of Convenience Stores
Melvin Keener, 1776 I Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	BP America
Susan Keith, 201 Massachusetts Ave., NE, #C-4 Washington, DC 20002	National Corn Growers Assn
Jerry W. Kennedy, 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, #407 Washington, DC 20007	Tuttle & Taylor (For:General Atomics)
Do	Tuttle & Taylor (For:Pemco Aeroplex)
Brendan J. Kennedy & Associates, 1263 Wilbur Cross Highway Berlin, CT 06037	Philip Morris, Inc
Edward B. Kenney & Associates, Inc, 499 S. Capitol St., SW, #520 Washington, DC 20003	General Motors Corp
Alison A. Kerester, 1350 I Street, NW #700 Washington, DC 20005	Beveridge & Diamond (For:Pacific Dunlop-GNB)
Richard S. Kessler, 709 D Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	National Assn of Beverage Importers
Do	Kessler & Asso (For:Upjohn Corp)
Judith E. King, 918 16th Street, NW, #402 Washington, DC 20006	American Furniture Manufacturers Assn
King & Spalding, 1730 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Electromagnetic Sciences Inc (EMS)
Do	Fleet North Star Financial Group
Kinghorn & Associates, 900 2nd Street, NE, #109 Washington, DC 20002	Nuclear Metals, Inc
Do	South Carolina Research Authority
Douglas M. Kleine, 11479 Waterview Cluster Reston, VA 22090	Professional Assn Services
Andre M. Kliczak, P.O.Box 1000-165 Duluth, MN 55814	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client
Patricia C. Kobor, 1200 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Psychological Assn
Blair Koehler, 1800 Diagonal Road, #637 Alexandria, VA 22314	National Assisted Housing Management Assn
Kogovsek & Associates, Inc, 1801 Broadway, #1420 Denver, CO 80202	Regional Transportation District (Denver, Colorado)
Robert W. Kohlmeyer, 1101 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Cargill, Inc
Horace R. Kornegay, P.O.Box 3463 Greensboro, NC 27402	Adams Kleemeier Hagen Hannah & Fouts (For:American Tobacco Company)
Kostmayer Communications, Inc, 2300 M Street, NW #920 Washington, DC 20037	International Council of Shopping Centers
Malcolm A. Kram, 1023 15th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005-z	American Veterinary Medical Assn
Ian Kremer, 918 16th Street, NW, #704 Washington, DC 20006	Pension Rights Center
Krivit & Krivit, P.C., 50 E Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	City of Jersey Citys Department of Human Resources
Do	National Assn of Education & Training Contractors, Inc
Peter Dev Kurze, 1753 Lanier Place, NW Washington, DC 20009	Daimler-Benz Washington, Inc
Denise M. Larr, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave.,NW, #301 Washington, DC 20004	Legislative Strategies (For:Bridge Products)
Do	Legislative Strategies (For:Texas-New Mexico Power Company)
Delbert L. Latta, 516 Hillcrest Dr. Bowling Green, OH 43402	Calderon Clean Coal Technology, Inc
Paul Laxalt Group, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #975 Washington, DC 20004	Transcontinental Properties, Inc
Lead Industries Assn, Inc, 295 Madison Ave. New York, NY 10017	
L. Courtland Lee, Inc, 3814 West Street Landover, MD 20785	Public Resource Assn
Legislative Strategies, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #301 Washington, DC 20004	Bridge Products
Do	Texas-New Mexico Power Company
Frank J. Lewis, 307 9th Terrace Indialantic, FL 32903	Harris Corporation
Clark L. LeBlanc, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	National Audubon Society
LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036	Feibel-Garek Realtors/Environmental Standard Group
Robert Y. Lider, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	Citicorp Washington, Inc
Robert F. Lockhart Jr., 1155 15th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	Pennzoil Company
Stephen G. Lodge, 7900 Westpark Drive, #A-320 McLean, VA 22102	National Confectioners Assn
Long Law Firm, 8550 United Plaza Blvd., #800 Baton Rouge, LA 70809	Employee Stock Ownership Assn
Gene A. Lucero, 1722 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	National Commercial Finance Assn (NCFA)
Carolyn A. Lugbill, 8200 Greensboro Drive, #302 McLean, VA 22102	National Glass Assn (NGA)
Gordan D. MacKay, 501 Boylston Street Boston, MA 02117	New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. ('The New England')
Madison Public Affairs Group/Earle Palmer Brown, 2033 M Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	Edison Electric Institute
Do	Harbert International
Michelle Mallory, 453 New Jersey Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Beneficial Management Corp
Manatt Phelps & Phillips, 1200 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	L.A. Gear, Inc
Anna Mangum, 1501 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Center for Science in the Public Interest
Frank Mankiewicz, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Citizens for a Free Kuwait)
Marc Associates, Inc, 1030 15th Street, NW, #468 Washington, DC 20005	American Soc for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy
Do	American Soc of Hematology
Do	Staodynamics, Inc
Marks Murase & White, 2001 L Street, NW, #750 Washington, DC 20036	Consarc
Will Martin, P.O. Box 2960 Nashville, TN 37219-0960	Harwell Martin & Stegall
Donald F. Massey, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Citizens for a Free Kuwait)
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Ferruzzi Group)
Dawson Mathis, 1900 L Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	Dawson Mathis & Asso (For:Coalition Against Double Taxation , Inc)
Do	Dawson Mathis & Asso (For:Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc)
Dawson Mathis & Associates, 1900 L Street, NW Suite 300 Washington, DC 20036	Coalition Against Double Taxation, Inc
Do	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc
William C. Mattox, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	Mutual of Omaha
Mayer Brown & Platt, 2000 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	Aetna Life & Casualty Company
Do	Santa Fe Pacific Corp
McAuliffe Kelly Raffaelli & Siemens, 1341 G Street, NW, 2nd Floor Washington, DC 20005	Lead Industry Assn
Charlie McBride Associates, Inc, 1101 Connecticut Ave., NW, #906 Washington, DC 20036	HNSX Supercomputers, Inc
Do	New York State Electric & Gas Corp
James A. McCarthy, 1401 New York Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Food Processors Assn
Mark L. McConaghy, 1801 K St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Price Waterhouse (For:Coalition for Interest Disallowance)
Patricia A. McCrann, 111 Smithtown Bypass, #109 Hauppauge, NY 11788	Blankman/McCrann, Inc (For:Philip Morris, USA)
McDermott Will & Emery, 1850 K St., NW, #450 Washington, DC 20006-2296	Dorothy Holt Estate
Do	International Apple Institute
Do	Peter Plocki
Do	Washington State Apple Commission
Robert A. McFadden, 1187 National Press Bldg. Washington, DC 20045	Ad Hoc Committee in Defense of Life, Inc
Patricia McGillian, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Health Care Assn
R. D. McIntire & Associates, 654 Tanglewood Road Hermitage, PA 16148	Greenbrier Companies
Do	Trailer Train Company
Patrick M. McLain, 1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Rowan & Blewitt, Inc (For:American Assn of Blood Banks)
Katherine McLeod, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Health Care Assn
Michael R. McLeod, 2501 M Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20037	American Mushroom Institute
Kevin Patrick McMahon, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, #2700 Arlington, VA 22209	TRW, Inc
McNair Law Firm, P.A., 1155 15th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	South Carolina Forestry Assn
John K. Meagher, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Leboeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae (For:Federal Employees Tax Group)
Do	LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae (For:Feibel-Garek/Environmental Standard Group)
Stewart C. Megaw, 1155 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Waste Management, Inc
J. Roger Mentz, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Amway)
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Inc)
Segundo A. Mercado-Llorens, 1775 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	United Food & Commercial Workers International Union
Melinda Mercer, 1101 14th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	American Nurses Assn
Sandra K. Meredith, 1133 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	DGA International, Inc (For:Titan)
Harold E. Mesirow, 1220 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Robins Kaplan Miller & Ciresi (For:International Federation of Freight Forwarders Assn)
Messerli & Kramer, 1500 Northland Plaza Building 3800 West 80th Street Minneaplois, MN 55431-4409	City of New Brighton
Nicholas Meyers, 1400 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Psychiatric Assn
G. Daniel Miller, 1140 Connecticut Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Faegre & Benson (For:Church Alliance)
Miller & Holbrooke, 1225 19th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	Lincoln Broadcasting Company
Denny Miller Associates, Inc, 400 N. Capitol St., NW, #325 Washington, DC 20001	Ace Novelty Company
Do	Comprehensive Health Education Foundation
Do	Gamma-Metrics
Donald H. Milliken, 1303 Marsh Lane Carrollton, TX 75006	Law Enforcement Television Network
David M. Miner, 6231 Leesburg Pike, #104 Falls Church, VA 22044	Americans for a Balanced Budget (ABB)
Rosemary Mitchell, 1300 19th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Pepper Hamilton & Scheetz (For:Cominco American, Inc)
James M. Montgomery, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc
Mark P. Moore, 1000 Vermont Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	Public Securities Assn
Powell A. Moore, 1133 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American League for Exports & Security Assistance (ALESA)
James V. Murray, 1100 15th Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	Union Carbide Corp
Fred Mutz Associates, 1200 New Hampshire Ave, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn
Do	Government of Romania
Do	Trans World Insurance Brokers
MWW/ Strategic Communications, Inc, 70 Grand Ave River Edge, NJ 07661	Farmland Dairies
Do	MarineSAfety International
National Environmental Strategies, 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #1010 Washington, DC 20037	EcoMarine
Do	Foundation for Economic and Environmental Progress, Inc
Mary Elizabeth Neese, 517 2nd Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	David Turch & Asso
Lisanne Nelson, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	National Audubon Society
Louis H. Nevins, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For:TCF Bank Savings, FSB)
Jack O. Nutter II, 1341 G St., NW #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Jefferson Group (For:Lead Industries Assn)
Terrence M. O'Connell II, 444 N. Capitol Street, NW, #711 Washington, DC 20001	Keefe Company (For:Government of Aruba Embassy of the Netherlands)
John R. O'Donnell, 1620 Eye Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006	City of San Diego
Do	Oxnard Redevelopment Agency
Anne Marie O'Keefe, 214 Kentucky Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	O'Keefe & Associates
O'Neill and Athy, P.C., 1310 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Brigham and Women's Hospital, Inc
Laura L. Olson, 12731 Directors Loop Woodbridge, VA 22192	American Amusement Machine Assn
Olsson Frank & Weeda, 1400 16th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036-2220	G.R. Foods, Inc
Do	National Frozen Pizza Instutute
Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly, 1020 19th Street, #400 Washington, DC 20036	Government of Barbados
Pagonis & Donnelly Group, Inc, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1620 I Street, NW, #202 Washington, DC 20006	Government of the People's Republic of Ethiopia
Do	Rowland Company

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client
Pierre Paret, 1341 G Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Jefferson Group (For:City of San Jaun, PR)
Parker Poe Adams & Bernstein, 1 Exchange Plaza P.O. Box 389 Raleigh, NC 27602	Handgun Control, Inc
Patton Boggs & Blow, 2550 M St., NW Washington, DC 20037	Alabama Power Co
Do	Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners
Do	Farragut Group
Do	General Electric Co
Do	Western Forest Industry Assn
Paul Weiss Rifkind Wharton & Garrison, 1615 L Street, NW, #1300 Washington, DC 20036	Ford Foundation
Margo Pave, 425 D Street, SE, #304 Washington, DC 20003	International Ladies Garment Workers Union
Kevin Pedraja, 601 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004	Business Executives for National Security, Inc
Lee Pendergast, 1455 F Street, NW, #450 Washington, DC 20005	Upjohn Company
Perkins Coie, 1110 Vermont Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute
Gary J. Perkinson, 453 New Jersey Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Beneficial Management Corp
Laura Phelps, 2501 M Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20037	McLeod & Pires (For:American Mushroom Institute)
David Poisson, 2001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Electronic Industries Assn
M. A. Polzin, 100 NE Adams Street Peoria, IL 61629-1430	Caterpillar, Inc
John F. Pontius, 130 North Carolina Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	Caron Foundation
Preston Gates Ellis & Rouvelas Meeds, 1735 New York Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	Fred B. Johnson
Price Waterhouse, 1801 K St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Coalition for Interest Disallowance
Ragan & Mason, 1156 15th Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	Bell Atlantic Network Services, Inc
Robert A. Rapoza Associates, Inc, 122 C Street, NW, # 875 Washington, DC 20001	Community Resources Group
Do	Great Lakes Rural Network/WSOS
Do	Midwest Assistance Program
Do	Rural Housing Improvement
Do	Trust for Community Development
Do	Virginia Water Project/SE RCAP
Bruce A. Ray, Bruce Ray & Company 636 A Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	ABB Traction, Inc
Reed Smith Shaw & McClay, 1200 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Government of American Samoa
Robert K. Reeg, 1420 King Street Alexandria, VA 22314-2715	National Society of Professional Engineers
Regional Commerce & Growth Assn, 1021 Kingsway, #6 Cape Girardeau, MO 63701	
Mary Ann Richardson, 1455 Pennsylvania, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Corning, Inc
Hal Rives, P.O. Box 1000-192 Duluth, MN 55814	
Liz Robbins Associates, 420 7th St., SE Washington, DC 20003	Action Vail
Do	City of New York Washington Office
Do	Coalition of Writers Organizations
Do	Goldman Sachs & Co
Do	Guinness America, Inc
William A. Roberts, 444 North Capitol St., #711 Washington, DC 20001	Keefe Company (For:AEG Westinghouse Transportation Systems, Inc)
Susan L. Rogers, 815 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006-4078	Baker & McKenzie
Barbara Roper, 1424 16th Street, NW, #604 Washington, DC 20036	Consumer Federation of America
Ted R. Rudder, P.O. Box 1000-436 Duluth, MN 55814	
Christine Faith Russell, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500 Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers
Ryan-McGinn, Inc, 1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, #820 Washington, DC 20005	Health Industry Manufacturers Assn
Do	McDermott Will & Emery
Lawrence E. Sabbath, 1023 15th Street, NW, 7th Fl Washington, DC 20005	Alliance for Fair Competition
Sagamore Associates, Inc, 1701 K Street, NW #400 Washington, DC 20006	Ebasco Services Inc
Do	MSE Corp
Do	New American Ventures Group
Do	Society of Nuclear Medicine
Stephen E. Sandherr, 15th & M Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Home Builders of the U.S.
James D. Santini, 1101 King Street, #350 Alexandria, VA 22314	Conference of National Park Concessioners
Paulasue Sawyers, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc
James P. Schlicht, 1350 Eye Street, NW, #810 Washington, DC 20005-3305	Johnson & Johnson
Stan Schlueter, P.O. Box 162224 Austin, TX 78716	Philip Morris, USA
Joel S. Schoenfeld, 129 West 30th Street New York, NY 10001	Amru International Trading Corp
Lynn M. Schubert, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn
Leslie C. Schuchart, 1030 15th Street, NW, #964 Washington, DC 20005	American Seed Trade Assn
David Seckman, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Health Care Assn
Steven K. Selby, 1101 30th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20007	Campbell Falk & Selby (For:Vanderveer Group)
Bernard M. Shapiro, 1801 K Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Price Waterhouse (For:Coalition for Interest Disallowance)
Sharretts Paley Carter & Blauvelt, P.C., 1707 L Street, NW, #725 Washington, DC 20036	American Assn of Exporters & Importers
Do	Schoeller Technical Papers, Inc
Do	Toy Manufacturers of America
Edward W. Shaw, 1801 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Westinghouse Electric Corp
Shaw Pittman Potts & Trowbridge, 2300 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Apple Computer, Inc
Do	Blount, Inc
Do	ESCO Electronics Corp
Do	Gross Pointes-harper Woods Study Committee for Detroit ...
Do	Puerto Rico Federal Affairs Administration
Do	Research Planning, Inc
Do	Williamsburg Realty, Inc.
R. Bradley Shinn, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Citizens for a Free Kuwait)
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Washoe County, Nevada)
Sidley & Austin, 1722 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Northwest Forest Resource Council
Alexander W. Sierck, 1350 I Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	RSR Corp
Hilary Sills, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007-3838	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Central Nebraska Public Power & Irrigation)
Silverstein & Mullens, 1776 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Capital Care Shareholders
Do	EDS
Do	R.S. Data Systems, Inc
Charles W. Simpson, 555 13th Street, NW, #410-W Washington, DC 20004	Morrison Knudsen Corp
James Skinner, 1825 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Southland Corporation
Mary Jacobs Skinner, 1722 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	La Radida Childrens Hospital & Research Center, et al.
Edward Del Smith, 905 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	E. Del Smith & Company (For:BEMS)
Do	E. Del Smith & Company (For:Calleguas Creek Flood Prevention)
Do	E. Del Smith & Company (For:National Independent Schools Assn)
Marguerite A. Snyder, 1227 25th Street, NW, #610 Washington, DC 20037	American Managed Care & Review Assn
Walter Larke Sorg, 19110 Montgomery Village Ave., #225 Gaithersburg, MD 20879	Walter Larke Sorg Associates
Peter Sorum, 7927 Jones Branch Drive, #600-S McLean, VA 22102	Council of American Homeowners
Richard L. Spees, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Electronic Data Systems Corp)
Do	Washoe County, Nevada
Gilbert P. Sperling, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #301 Washington, DC 20004	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For:Cogeneration & Independent Power Coalition of America, Inc)
Do	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For:Consolidated Natural Gas Service Co, Inc)
Do	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For:National Fuel Gas Supply Corp)
Do	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For:Natural Gas Vehicle Coalition)
Do	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For:Penntech Papers, Inc)
Thomas Stanton J., 1000 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, #609 Washington, DC 20007	Leonard Ralston Keyes & Danks (For:Krueger, Inc)
Julie A. Stauss, 1667 K Street, NW, #430 Washington, DC 20006	American Dietetic Assn
Daniel M. Steadley, 3138 North 10th Street Arlington, VA 22201	National Assn of Federal Credit Unions
Barbara E. Steakley, 1155 15th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	Pennzoil Company
Rena Steinzor, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005-4798	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For:Michigan South Central Power Agency)
Alex Stoddard, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	National Forest Products Assn
David R. Straus, 1350 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For:Michigan South Central Power Agency)
Lawrence J. Suffredin Jr., 55 West Wacker Drive, #702 Chicago, IL 60601	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn
Christopher J. Sullivan, 1313 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Government Employees/ Inter. Bro. of P.O.
Patricia Sullivan, 2251 Wisconsin Ave., NW Washington, DC 20007	National Assn of Trade & Technical Schools
Richard J. Sullivan, 1507 Laburnum Street McLean, VA 22101	Alameda Transportation Authority
Do	National Utility Products Company
Sullivan & Cromwell, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA)
Do	Massachusetts Port Authority (MASSPORT)
Do	Sierra Laser Systems, Inc
Do	Turbomeca Engine Corp, Inc
Sullivan & Worcester, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Hercules, Inc
Do	Monarch Wine Company of Georgia, et al.

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client
Do	Wine Institute
Richard J. Sullivan Associates, Inc, 1507 Laburnum Street McLean, VA 22101	Alameda County Transportation Authority
Do	National Utility Products Company
Julie Susman, 1341 G Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Jefferson Group (For:Nova)
Do	Jefferson Group (For:PRC/ATI)
Do	Jefferson Group (For:Tandem Computers, Inc)
Donald B. Susswein, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For:TCF Bank Savings, FSB)
Taggart & Associates, Inc, 1155 15th Street, NW, #1108 Washington, DC 20005	National Agricultural Chemicals Assn
Thacher Proffitt & Wood, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Coalition for Affordable Housing
Do	TCF Bank Savings, FSB
Tanya S. Thomas, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	National Audubon Society
Brent Thompson, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #1500-N Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers
Thompson & Company, 1001 G Street, NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20004	Mid America Institute for Public Policy Research
Do	Robert Wang
Thompson Mann & Hutson, 3000 K Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20007	International Paper Company
Do	TAP Electrical Contracting Service, Inc
Do	Vero Beach Oceanfront Investors Limited Partnership
Anna Thronson, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #301 Washington, DC 20004	Legislative Strategies (For:Bridge Products)
Do	Legislative Strategies (For:Texas-New Mexico Power Company)
Timmons & Co, Inc, 1850 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Factory Trawler Assn
Michael L. Tiner and Associates, 1317 Rhode Island Avenue, NW #502 Washington, DC 20005	Genentech, Inc
Damon P. Tobias, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce
Jeffrey B. Trammell, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Citizens for a Free Kuwait
Shirley Traylor, 105 East 22nd Street New York, NY 10010	Community Service Society
Leah Trefry, 302 Federal Hall, NW Washington, DC 20016	Foley & Co., Inc
Tucker & Associates, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Johnson & Johnson
James Tully, 7927 Jones Branch Drive, #600-S McLean, VA 22102	Council of American Homeowners
David Turch & Asso, 517 2nd Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	City of Moreno Valley
Do	City of Rialto
Do	IRECO, Inc
Jane Usdan, 555 New Jersey Ave, NW Washington, DC 20001	American Fed of Teachers
Anthony Valanzano, 1825 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Colonial Life & Accident Insurance Co
Do	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co
Van der Voort Associates, Ltd, 1134 Westmoreland Road Alexandria, VA 22308	Princeton University Office of Governmental Affairs
Joseph Van Eaton, 1350 New York Ave, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For:Gillette, Wyoming)
Do	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For:Peru, Indiana)
Do	Speigel & McDiarmid (For:Salina, Kansas)
Van Kloberg & Associates, 1900 L Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Embassy of the Republic of Niger
Do	Embassy of the Republic of Zaire
Do	Government of the Republic of Liberia
Van Ness Feldman & Curtis, P.C., 1050 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20007	City Public Service of San Antonio
Charlene Vanlier, 6203 A Waterway Drive Falls Church, VA 22044	Capital Cities/ABC, Inc
Tim N. Vettel, 2144 California Street, NW Washington, DC 20008	
Vinson & Elkins, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20004-1007	TRW, Inc
Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc, 1730 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	BMW of North America, Inc
Do	Koch Industries, Inc
Do	World City Corp
R. Duffy Wall & Associates, Inc, 1317 F Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20004	Graham Resources
Do	Telecommunications Industry Assn
James Waltman, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, #301 Washington, DC 20003	National Audubon Society
Betsy R. Warren, 2555 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20037	Warren & Company (For:MCI Communications Corp)
Do	Warren & Company (For:Southern Company Services, Inc)
B. Gale Watlington, 919 Prince Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Keene Shirley & Associates (For:Australian Barley Board)
Do	Keene Shirley & Associates (For:The Limited, Inc)
Laura Weber, P.O. Box 1417-D49 Alexandria, VA 22313	National Assn of Chain Drug Stores, Inc
Phillip J. Weber, 3900 Wisconsin Ave., NW Washington, DC 20016	Federal National Mortgage Assn (Fannie Mae)
John C. White, White Consulting Group, Suite 380 2000 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Goldman, Sachs & Company
William R. White, Kaplan, Russin & Vecchi 1215 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Gadot Petrochemical Industries
Suzanne K. Whitehurst, 332 Constitution Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Marcus G. Faust, PC (For:Central Utah Water Conservancy District)
Do	Marcus G. Faust, PC (For:Clark County Nevada-McCarran International Airport)
Do	Marcus G. Faust, PC (For:Las Vegas Valley Water District)
Do	Marcus G. Faust, PC (For:Public Service Co of New Mexico)
Do	Marcus G. Faust, PC (For:Sierra Pacific Power Co)
Do	Marcus G. Faust, PC (For:University of NV School of Medicine)
Lanny F. Wiles, 499 S. Capitol Street, SW, #507 Washington, DC 20003	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Boy Scouts of America)
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp)
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Natioanl Assn for the Support of Longterm Care)
Wiley Rein & Fielding, 1776 K Street, NW, 12th Fl. Washington, DC 20006	Firemens Fund Insurance
Do	J.C. Penney
Do	National Health Care Anti-Fraud Assn
Williams & Jensen, P.C., 1101 Connecticut Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co
Do	U.S. English
Wilmer Cutler & Pickering, 2445 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037-1420	Corporate Property Investors
Fred C. Wilson, 130 El Camino Drive Beverly Hills, CA 90212	Government of Romania
Gary Wilson, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20004	National Cattlemens Assn
Tyler J. Wilson, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.
Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper, 453 New Jersey Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	American Paper Institute, Inc
Do	Ifint S.A.
Do	Westvaco
Winston & Strawn, 1400 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005-3502	Barr Laboratories, Inc
Winthrop Stimson Putnam & Roberts, 1133 Connecticut Ave., NW, 1200 Washington, DC 20036	MTN Coalition
Peter M. Wisniewski, P.O.BOX 322 Kearny, NJ 07032	
S.R. Wojdak and Associates, Inc, The Bellevue - Suite 850 200 S. Broad Street Philadelphia, PA 19102	Arkansas Children's Hospital
Do	Children's Hospital (Boston)
Do	Vanderbilt University Medical Center
Wolf Block Schorr & Solis-Cohen, 12th Floor Packard Building 15th & Chestnut Streets Philadelphia, PA 19102	First Federal Savings & Loan Assn of Perkasie
Do	Nesquehoning Savings & Loan Assn
Do	Sharon Savings & Loan Assn
Do	United Savings Assn
Wunder Ryan Cannon & Thelen, 1615 L St., NW, #650 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn
Do	Trailer Train Co
Lesley Yates, 517 2nd Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	David Turch & Asso
965 Inc, 513 Capitol Court, NE, #300 Washington, DC 20002	Intermarine USA
Do	Kaman Diversified Technologies
Do	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

QUARTERLY REPORTS*

*All alphanumeric characters and monetary amounts refer to receipts and expenditures on page 2, paragraphs D and E of the Quarterly Report Form.

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1990:

(NOTE.—The form used for reporting is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective headings. This page (Page 1) is designed to supply identifying data, and Page 2 deals with financial data.)

PLEASE RETURN 1 ORIGINAL TO: THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OFFICE OF RECORDS AND REGISTRATION, 1036 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

PLEASE RETURN 1 ORIGINAL TO: THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, OFFICE OF PUBLIC RECORDS, 232 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19 . . . . .

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

Is this an Amendment? ☐ YES ☐ NO

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

NOTE on ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(i) *"Employee"*.—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)

(ii) *"Employer"*.—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".

(*b*) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:

(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

☐ CHECK IF ADDRESS IS DIFFERENT THAN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

NOTE on ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (*a*) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (*b*) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER —State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE on ITEM "C".—(*a*) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(*b*) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(*c*) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, ☐ place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the specific legislative interests by reciting: (*a*) Short titles of statutes and bills; (*b*) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (*c*) citations of statutes, where known; (*d*) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (*a*) description, (*b*) quantity distributed, (*c*) date of distribution, (*d*) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed.)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and, if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. *If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out items "D" and "E" on the back of this page.* Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly Report."

STATEMENT OF VERIFICATION

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

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NOTE on ITEM "D."—*(a)* IN GENERAL. The term "contribution" includes *anything of value*. When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—§ 302(a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.—(i) *In general.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multi-purpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of $500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.—(i) *In general.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of $500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to $500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "NONE" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. $.....Dues and assessments
2. $.....Gifts of money or anything of value
3. $.....Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. $.....Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. $.....Received for services (e.g., salary, fee, etc.)
6. $.....TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "5")
7. $.....Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
8. $.....TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received—"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."—§ 302(a).

9. $.....TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
10. $.....Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. $.....Repaid to others during this Quarter

12. $.....'Expense Money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter.

Contributors of $500 or More (from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?
Please answer "yes" or "no": .....

14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last day of this Quarter, total $500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	*Name and Address of Contributor ("Period" from Jan. 1 through....., 19.....)*
$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N.Y.
$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
$3,285.00	TOTAL

NOTE on ITEM "E".—*(a)* IN GENERAL. "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—§ 302 (b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE. In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E 6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E 7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) IN CONNECTION WITH LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "NONE" in the spaces following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. $.....Public relations and advertising services
2. $.....Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than Item "1")
3. $.....Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. $.....Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. $.....Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. $.....Telephone and telegraph
7. $.....Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. $.....All other expenditures
9. $.....TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. $.....Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
11. $.....TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others—"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."—§ 302 (b).

12. $.....TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. $.....Lent to others during this Quarter
14. $.....Repayments received during this Quarter
15. *Recipients of Expenditures of $10 or More*_____

If there were no single expenditures of $10 or more, please so indicate by using the word "NONE".

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of, the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	*Date or Dates—Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose*
$1,750.00	7–11: Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
$2,400.00	7–15, 8–15, 9–15: Britten & Blaten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D.C.—Public relations service at $800.00 per month.
$4,150.00	TOTAL

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Robert J. Aagre, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	200.00	21.00
Ande M. Abbott, 2722 Merrilee Drive, #360 Fairfax, VA 22031	International Brotherhood of Boilermakers	308.00	
Paul C. Abenante, 1111 14th St., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	American Bakers Assn	1,562.50	
Jessica R. Aberly, 1616 P Street, NW, #320 Washington, DC 20036	Professionals' Coalition for Nuclear Arms Control	1,410.44	
Jean R. AbiNader, 1825 K Street, NW, #1107 Washington, DC 20006	National U.S.-Arab Chamber of Commerce		
Jeffery A. Abrahamson, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	Citicorp Washington, Inc	104.78	
Adele L. Abrams, 1415 Elliot Place, NW Washington, DC 20007	National Stone Assn	4,000.00	500.00
Matthew J. Abrams, 1220 19th Street, NW, #202 Washington, DC 20036	CANAMCO (For:Aerospace Industries Assn of Canada)	2,500.00	
Do	CANAMCO (For:Canadian Shipowners Assn)	8,125.00	
Abukari (Christopher Barclay), 322 D Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Rainbow Lobby, Inc	4,092.00	84.56
Adrian Acevedo, P.O. Box 2880 Dallas, TX 75221-2880	Oryx Energy Company		
Elaine Acevedo, 216 7th Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Florist's Transworld Delivery Assn	2,000.00	
Rodney J. Ackerman, 1450 Poydras Street New Orleans, LA 70112-6000	CNG Producing Company	500.00	87.48
Charles A. Acquard, 2301 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037	American Public Power Assn	2,000.00	
Action for Children's Television, 20 University Road Cambridge, MA 02138		1,605.00	1,419.28
John J. Adams, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #9000 Washington, DC 20006	Ethyl Corporation		
Do	Hunton & Williams (For:Vepco)		
John M. Adams, 225 N. Washington St. Alexandria, VA 22314	Retired Enlisted Assn	1,205.00	475.00
Kenneth R. Adams, 2211 Congress Street Portland, ME 04122	UNUM Life Insurance Co	500.00	132.00
Adams Quackenbush Herring & Stuart, P.O. Box 394 Columbia, SC 29202	Empire Federal Savings Bank of America	4,856.25	1,363.44
Robert O. Aders, 1750 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Food Marketing Institute	200.00	
Elmer E. Adkins, 89 East Avenue Rochester, NY 14649-0001	Rochester Gas & Electric Corp	826.00	
Allan Robert Adler, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Cohn & Marks (For:Association of American Publishers, Inc)		
Do	Cohn and Marks (For:Maclean Hunter Cable TV)		
Do	Cohn & Marks (For:USA Network)		
Terrance M. Adlhock, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #450-N Washington, DC 20004	Southern California Edison Co	4,950.00	4,500.00
Advocates for Highway & Auto Safety, 777 N. Capitol Street, NE, #410 Washington, DC 20002			12,242.49
Aerospace Industries Assn of America, Inc, 1250 Eye Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005		14,531.90	14,531.90
David A. Affeldt, 10404 Joiners Lane Potomac, MD 20854	American Assn of Retired Persons	6,000.00	
Do	Association for Gerontology in Higher Education	500.00	
Agendas International, 820 Second Avenue, #1302 New York, NY 10017	Ministerio del Exterior, Republic of Nicaragua		
Agricultural Policy Working Group, 517 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002			
David J. Aho, 1667 K Street, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20006	Baxter	2,000.00	280.00
Robert S. Aiken, 1735 I Street, NW, #916 Washington, DC 20006	Pinnacle West Capital Corp	10,000.00	1,024.09
Donald R. Aikens, 1000 Thomas Jefferson Str., NW, #609 Washington, DC 20007	Leonard Ralston Keyes & Danks (For:Krueger, Inc)	9,980.46	
Herbert Allen Ailsworth, 1615 L Street, NW, #420 Washington, DC 20036	Sandoz Corp		24.00
Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute, 1501 Wilson Boulevard, #600 Arlington, VA 22209			
Air Products & Chemicals, Inc, 805 15th Street, NW, #330 Washington, DC 20005			1,800.00
Air Traffic Control Assn, Inc, 2020 North 14th Street, #410 Arlington, VA 22201		115.96	115.96
Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn, 421 Aviation Way Frederick, MD 21701		6,729,276.00	81,997.00
Randolf H. Aires, 633 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Sears Roebuck & Co	3,600.00	10.00
Michael A. Aisenberg, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600-2 Washington, DC 20004	Digital Equipment Corp	19,500.00	
G. Colburn Aker, 1212 New York Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	Aker Associates, Inc. (For:Product Liability Coordinating Committee)		
Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	A.E. Staley Manufacturing		
Do	American General Investment Corp	9,342.00	171.00
Do	American Telephone & Telegraph Co	2,000.00	38.00
Do	Bank of Nova Scotia		
Do	Boone Co	1,445.00	19.00
Do	Buckeye Pipeline Co, L.P.		
Do	Burger King Corp	1,206.00	19.00
Do	California Institute of Technology	135.00	
Do	Cambridge Information Group	1,956.00	19.00
Do	Clark/Bardes Organization, Inc	200.00	
Do	Continental Airlines Holdings, Inc	100.00	
Do	Cotton Bowl Athletic Assn	12,435.00	228.00
Do	Cummins Engine Co, Inc	1,240.00	19.00
Do	CRS Sirrine, Inc	200.00	
Do	First City Bankcorporation of Texas, Inc		
Do	Fujitsu America, Inc		
Do	W. R. Grace & Co	445.00	
Do	Guardian Industries	100.00	
Do	Houston Oilers	1,030.00	19.00
Do	Peter Kiewit Son's, Inc	7,225.00	133.00
Do	Levi Strauss & Co	250.00	
Do	Long Island Lighting Co	100.00	
Do	Loral Corp		
Do	MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings, Inc	4,205.00	76.00
Do	Martin Marietta Corp		
Do	McDonnell Douglas Corp		
Do	Mesa Petroleum Co	400.00	
Do	Metropolitan Transit Authority of Harris County	6,420.00	114.00
Do	Miller Brewing Company	10,910.00	190.00
Do	Minnesota Power		
Do	Morgan Stanley & Co, Inc	1,840.00	19.00
Do	Motion Picture Assn of America, Inc	1,035.00	19.00
Do	National Football League	10,230.00	190.00
Do	National Health Laboratories		
Do	News America		
Do	Pepsico, Inc		
Do	Pillsbury Company	350.00	
Do	R. Lacey, Inc	2,760.00	38.00
Do	RJR Nabisco, Inc	1,490.00	19.00
Do	Shell Oil Co		
Do	Southern California Edison Co	2,265.00	38.00
Do	Texas Air Corp		
Do	Texas Education Agency		
Do	Texas National Research Laboratory Commission		
Do	Trump Organization		
Do	United Gas Pipe Line Co		
Do	Upjohn Company	3,140.00	57.00
Do	Warner-Lambert Co	105.00	
William E. Albers, 1731 Connecticut Ave., NW, 2nd Fl. Washington, DC 20009-1146	Albers & Company (For:May Department Stores Co)		
James J. Albertine, 1250 24th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For:American Business Conference, Inc)	6,000.00	1,215.19
Do	American Diabetes Assn	539.00	115.40
Do	Albertine Enterprises (For:Castle-Harlan Delaware Management Corp)	30,000.00	6,633.47
Do	Albertine Enterprises (For:Employers Council for Flexible Compensation)	3,250.00	1,137.97
Do	Albertine Enterprises (For:Fruit of the Loom)	30,000.00	7,063.36
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For:SMS Corp)	15,000.00	3,151.88
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For:West Point Pepperell, Inc)	30,000.00	8,558.53
Do	Albertine Enterprises (For:Western Digital Corp)	30,000.00	8,558.23
John M. Albertine, 1250 24th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For:American Business Conference, Inc)	6,000.00	8,915.77
Do	American Diabetes Assn	539.00	6,233.06
Do	Albertine Enterprises (For:American Precision Industries)	6,000.00	6,814.89
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For:Castle Harlan & Delaware Management Corp)	30,000.00	23,909.66
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For:Employers Council on Flexible Compensation)	3,250.00	7,859.66
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For:Fruit of the Loom, Inc)	30,000.00	26,909.66
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For:SMS Corp)	15,000.00	14,315.77
Do	West Point Pepperell, Inc	30,000.00	26,315.77
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For:Western Digital Corp)	30,000.00	14,315.77
Albertine Enterprises, Inc, 1250 24th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	American Business Conference, Inc	6,000.00	6,075.94
Do	American Diabetes Assn	539.00	570.10
Do	American Precision Industries	1,500.00	1,507.62
Do	Castle Harlan, Inc	30,000.00	34,281.02
Do	Employers Council on Flexible Compensation	3,250.00	3,287.97

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Fruit of the Loom, Inc	30,000.00	32,661.99
Do	SMS Corp	15,000.00	15,759.40
Do	West Point Pepperell, Inc	30,000.00	3,189.37
Do	Western Digital Corp	30,000.00	31,555.07
Alcalde & Rousselot, 1901 North Ft. Myer Drive, 12th Floor Rosslyn, VA 22209	Alliance for Clean Energy	7,000.00	
Do	Carnival Cruise Lines	3,000.00	
Do	City of Las Vegas	4,000.00	
Do	Colton Communities	3,000.00	
Do	Consolidated Freightways	5,000.00	
Do	Jack Eckerd Corp	1,000.00	
Do	Home Shopping Network	2,000.00	
Do	Jim Walter Corp	15,000.00	
Do	Norwegian Caribbean Lines	3,000.00	
Do	Port of Jacksonville	3,000.00	
Do	Regular Common Carrier Conference	2,000.00	
Do	Royal Caribbean Cruise Line	3,000.00	
Do	Tampa Electric Co	1,500.00	
Do	Tampa Port Authority	3,000.00	
Do	Walter Industries	2,000.00	
Do	Washington Workshops	2,000.00	
C. Eddie Aldrete, 7007 Bright Avenue McLean, VA 22101	National Turkey Federation		25.86
Donald C. Alexander, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Air Products & Chemicals, Inc)	82.88	
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Air Transport Assn of America)		
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:American Financial Corp)	138.13	
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Aon Corporation)		
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Bechtel Group, Inc)	27.63	
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Bechtel Investments, Inc)	27.63	
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Charter National Life Insurance Co)	82.88	
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Chiquita Brands International, Inc)	27,063.00	
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Disabled American Veterans)		
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Energen Corp)		
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Family Life Insurance Co)	165.75	
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Harsco Corporation)		
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Management Compensation Group)	55.25	
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corp)		
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co)	386.75	
Mary K. Alexander, 1819 L Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036-3822	Matsushita Electric Corp of America	100.00	46.00
Nancy C. Alexander, 245 Second Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Friends Committee on National Legislation	5,193.60	
Alexander & Associates, Inc, 400 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Investment Company Institute	15,000.00	
Barbara Allen, 2000 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	10,694.00	347.86
Alliance for Acid Rain Control, 444 N. Capitol Street, #526 Washington, DC 20001		7,535.00	5,509.00
Alliance for Capital Access, 888 17th Street, NW, 12th Floor Washington, DC 20006			27,947.81
Alliance of American Insurers, 1501 Woodfield Road, #400 West Schaumburg, IL 60173			86,178.40
Alliance of Nonprofit Mailers, 2001 S Street, NW, #301 Washington, DC 20009		984.20	2,939.34
Robert F. Allnut, 1100 15th St., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	1,000.00	
Alpha Lyracom d/b/a Pan American Satellite, One Pickwick Plaza Greenwich, CT 06830			2,005.00
Loren J. Alter, 800 North Plaza Drive Schaumburg, IL 60196	Zurich-American Insurance Companies		
Michael J. Altier, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Retail Federation	3,000.00	13.35
Thomas H. Altmeyer, 1130 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Coal Assn	12,200.00	486.34
Alvarado Group, 655 Fifteenth street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	Edison Electric Institute		
Do	New Progressive Party	11,250.00	464.11
Do	Times Mirror Corp	2,500.00	
Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20016			5,000.00
John O. Ambler, 1050 17th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Texaco, Inc	263.88	
Robert P. Ambrose, 14615 Lone Oak Road Eden Prairie, MN 55344	Cooperative Power Association	5,000.00	50.49
American Academy of Family Physicians, 8880 Ward Parkway Kansas City, MO 64114		21,064.63	21,064.63
American Agriculture Movement, Inc, 100 Maryland Ave, NE, #500 Box 69 Washington, DC 20002		6,000.00	6,000.00
American Amusement Machine Assn, 12731 Directors Loop Woodbridge, VA 22192		16,864.00	16,864.00
American Arts Alliance, 1319 F Street, NW, #307 Washington, DC 20004-1182			28,341.00
American Assn for Respiratory Care, 11030 Ables Lane Dallas, TX 75229		27,064.07	26,303.30
American Assn of Blood Banks, 1117 North 19th St., #600 Arlington, VA 22209		3,750.00	3,750.00
American Assn of Equipment Lessors, 1300 North 17th St., #1010 Arlington, VA 22209			
American Assn of Exporters & Importers, 11 West 42nd Street, 30th Fl. New York, NY 10036			1,829.00
American Assn of Meat Processors, P.O. Box 269 Elizabethtown, PA 17022		116.80	391.72
American Assn of University Women, 2401 Virginia Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20037			154.35
American Automobile Assn, 500 E Street, SW, #950 Washington, DC 20024			
American Bankers Assn, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036		154,564.75	154,564.75
American Cemetery Assn, 5201 Leesburg Pike, #1111 Falls Church, VA 22041			
American Council for Capital Formation, 1850 K Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006		3,215.00	7,116.00
American Council of Life Insurance, Inc, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004		53,008.63	53,008.63
American Dental Assn, 211 E. Chicago Ave. Chicago, IL 60611			5,000.00
American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 Touhy Ave Park Ridge, IL 60068		157,590.00	157,590.00
American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006			176,756.20
American Feed Industry Assn, 1501 Wilson Blvd., #1100 Arlington, VA 22209		3,240.00	3,240.00
American Financial Services Assn, 1101 14th St., NW Washington, DC 20005			1,000.00
American Forest Resource Alliance, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036		2,500.00	400,000.00
American Frozen Food Institute, 1764 Old Meadow Rd., #350 Mclean, VA 22102		10,000.00	10,000.00
American Grain Inspection Institute, 1629 K Stret, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006			2,311.55
American Health Care Assn, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005		334,604.34	86,722.22
American Hellenic Institute Public Affairs Committee, Inc, 1730 K Street, NW, #1005 Washington, DC 20006			
American Hotel & Motel Assn, 1201 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005		22,494.59	8,629.04
American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1000 16th Street, NW, #511 Washington, DC 20036			3,345.75
American Insurance Assn, 1130 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036		6,174.00	6,174.00
American International Group, Inc, 70 Pine Street New York, NY 10270			52,468.07
American Israel Public Affairs Comm, 440 First Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20001		163,296.00	160,599.70
American Land Title Assn, 1828 L St., NW, #705 Washington, DC 20036			2,455.00
American League for Exports & Security Assistance, Inc, 122 C St., NW, #740 Washington, DC 20001			18,722.48
American Life Lobby, Inc, P.O. Box 490 Stafford, VA 22554		15,000.00	15,000.00
American Malting Barley Assn, Inc, 735 North Water Street, #908 Milwaukee, WI 53202		11,429.81	2,610.67
American Managed Care & Review Assn, 1227 25th St., NW, #610 Washington, DC 20037			2,415.00
American Meat Institute, P.O. Box 3556 Washington, DC 20007		45,008.00	9,620.58
American Medical Assn, 535 North Dearborn St. Chicago, IL 60610			314,214.25
American Medical Peer Review Assn, 810 First Street, NE, #410 Washington, DC 20002			
American Movers Conference, 2200 Mill Road Alexandria, VA 22314			963.00
American Newspaper Publishers Assn, Box 17407 Dulles International Airport Washington, DC 20041		55,268.13	55,268.13
American Nuclear Energy Council, 410 1st St., SE Washington, DC 20003		88,490.63	68,584.43
American Nurses' Assn, 2420 Pershing Rd Kansas City, MO 64108		28,626.46	28,626.46
American Occupational Therapy Assn, Inc, 1383 Piccard Drive P.O. Box 1725 Rockville, MD 20850-0822		6,654.01	6,654.01
American Optometric Assn, 1505 Prince Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314			
American Orthotic and Prosthetic Assn, 717 Pendleton St. Alexandria, VA 22314-1885		150,000.00	51,340.00
American Paper Institute, Inc, 260 Madison Ave. New York, NY 10016			9,604.32
American Petroleum Institute, 1220 L St., NW Washington, DC 20005		353,725.99	295,677.10
American Physical Therapy Assn, 1111 N. Fairfax St. Alexandria, VA 22314		10,348.07	10,348.07
American Pilots' Assn, 1055 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, #404 Washington, DC 20007		40,699.20	27,632.38
American Podiatric Medical Assn, 9312 Old Georgetown Road Bethesda, MD 20814-1621			27,574.95
American Public Transit Assn, 1201 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005		41,148.00	41,148.00
American Pulpwood Assn, 1025 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005			
American Radio Relay League, Inc, 225 Main St. Newington, CT 06111			7,880.00
American Retreaders' Assn, P.O. Box 17203 Louisville, KY 40217		300.00	300.00
American Seed Trade Assn, 1030 15th Street, NW, #964 Washington, DC 20005			12,385.00
American Short Line Railroad Assn, 2000 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036			
American Soc of Anesthesiologists, 1111 14th Street, NW, #501 Washington, DC 20005			21,773.80
American Soc of Hospital Pharmacists, 4630 Montgomery Avenue Bethesda, MD 20814			12,000.00
American Society of Cataract & Refractive Surgery, 3702 Pender Drive, #250 Fairfax, VA 22030	American Soc of Cataract & Refractive Surgery		6,099.63

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
American Soybean Assn, 1300 L Street, NW, Suite 950 Washington, DC 20005-4107		27,923.38	8,467.20
American State of the Art Prosthetic Assn, 403 1st Street, SE Washington, DC 20007		19,000.00	7,566.19
American Subcontractors Assn, 1004 Duke St. Alexandria, VA 22314			7,200.00
American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc, 1801 K Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006		45,367.27	57,324.25
American Veterans of World War II, Korea & Vietnam (AMVETS), 4647 Forbes Boulevard Lanham, MD 20706			20,400.00
American Veterinary Medical Assn, 1023 15th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005		2,000.00	1,797.00
American Waterways Operators, Inc, 1600 Wilson Boulevard, #1000 Arlington, VA 22209		431,864.00	315.17
American Wood Preservers Institute, 1945 Gallows Road, #550 Vienna, VA 22180			16,375.00
Americans for the High Frontier, 2800 Shirlington Road, #405A Arlington, VA 22206		57,963.68	54,850.16
Americans for Common Cents, 1026 16th Street, NW, #101 Washington, DC 20036			
Americans for Immigration Control, Inc, P.O. Box 738 Monterey, VA 24465		15,510.01	15,510.01
Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights, 2054 University Ave., #500 Berkeley, CA 94704		4,153.00	4,154.00
Joanne Ames, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	1,500.00	
Laurel W. Ames, P.O. Box 10110 South Lake Tahoe, CA 95731	League to Save Lake Tahoe	124.98	
John Amick, 1010 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Campbell-Raupe, Inc (For:American Assn of Advertising Agencies)		
Do	Securities Industry Assn		
Morris J. Amitay, P.C., 444 N. Capitol Street, NW, #712 Washington, DC 20001	American Free Trade Assn	10,000.00	
Do	Coalition for American Energy Security	600.00	
Do	Free Angola Information Service	15,000.00	
Do	Northrop Corp	9,000.00	
Do	Thompson Medical Co	4,000.00	
Eiji Amito, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, #5300 Washington, DC 20024	American Honda Motor Co, Inc	200.00	
Anadarko Petroleum Corp, 16855 Northchase Drive Houston, TX 77251-1330			
Steven C. Andersen, 422 First Street, SE, #208 Washington, DC 20003	Pearson & Pipkin, Inc (For:Embassy of South Africa)		
Anthony A. Anderson, 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For:Metropolitan Transportation Authority)		
Carl A. Anderson, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #501 Washington, DC 20004	Knights of Columbus	400.00	
Cynthia C. Anderson, 1020 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-5754	Enron Corp	3,000.00	
David J. Anderson, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, #2700 Arlington, VA 22209	TRW, Inc	500.00	
Fred E. Anderson, 2397 W. 29th Street Loveland, CO 80537	Philip Morris, Inc	2,000.00	444.02
H. Kim Anderson, Virginia Petroleum Council 1001 E. Broad Street Richmond, VA 23219	American Petroleum Institute	50.00	
J. Lem Anderson, 4111 Franconia Rd. Alexandria, VA 22310	Temple-Inland		
J. Mark Anderson, 1501 Wilson Blvd., #1100 Arlington, VA 22209	American Feed Industry Assn		
Jon A. Anderson, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #410 Washington, DC 20036	Eaton Corp		3,995.00
Paul S. Anderson, 200 West Adams Street, #2625 Chicago, IL 60606	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For:Silvestri Corp)		
Steven Anderson, 1764 Old Meadow Rd, #350 Mclean, VA 22102	American Frozen Food Institute	6,000.00	
Susan S. Anderson, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East, SW, #4200 Washington, DC 20024	Xerox Corp	380.00	49.00
Elaine Andrews, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1250 Washington, DC 20004-0401	National Assn of Life Companies	300.00	17.00
Lewis D. Andrews Jr., 1801 K Street, NW, #1105-L Washington, DC 20006	Glass Packaging Institute	1,160.00	
Michael Andrews, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #325 Washington, DC 20004	Salomon Brothers, Inc	4,000.00	50.04
Robert B. Andrews, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #620 Washington, DC 20036	Mobil Corp	500.00	
William Robert Andrews, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1200 Arlington, VA 22202	Rockwell International Corp	3,000.00	1,205.12
Andrews & Kurth, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006	Association of Battery Recyclers	3,428.90	3,428.90
Andrews' Associates, Inc, 2550 M St., NW, #450 Washington, DC 20037	California Dairy Institute		
Do	City of Denver, Colorado		
Do	Coalition for Intermarket Coordination		
Do	Interstate Natural Gas Assn (INGA)	15,000.00	
Do	Mars, Inc		
Do	Matson Navigation Company		
Do	Safeguard America's Family Enterprises		
Do	Wayne County Michigan		
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp		
Animal Health Institute, 119 Oronoco Street P. O. Box 1417-D50 Alexandria, VA 22313			400.00
Decker Anstrom, 1724 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Cable Television Assn, Inc	8,168.00	
Virginia Antos, 1717 Connecticut Avenue, NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20009	Association of American Publishers		
Apple Computer, Inc, 1550 M Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005			1,462.86
Apple Processors Assn, 1629 K Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006		5,990.00	37,215.80
Paul W. Arcari, 201 N. Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Retired Officers Assn	6,902.00	
John Archer, 500 E Street, SW, #950 Washington, DC 20024	American Automobile Assn		
R. M. Julie Archuleta, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, 3rd Fl. Washington, DC 20006	Occidental Chemical Corp	20.00	8.00
Arent Fox Kintner Plotkin & Kahn, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036-5339	American Assn of Bioanalysts	25,981.46	1,093.39
Do	American Assn of Occupational Health Nurses	10,377.53	153.53
Do	American Medical Imaging Corp	21,698.43	
Do			
Do	Aris Anagnos Properties	13,456.00	9.50
Do	Association of Professional Flight Attendants	46,000.00	2,311.40
Do	City of San Diego		
Do	Colorado River Indian Tribes		
Do	Independent Federation of Flight Attendants	3,000.00	128.00
Do	International Society for Clinical Laboratory Technology		
Do	Mercy Hospital of Des Moines, Iowa		
Do	Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association	2,700.00	703.99
Do	National Assn of College Stores	5,616.00	96.01
Do	National Field Selling Assn		
Do	National Parking Association	39,785.18	1,097.17
Do	Popular Democratic Party		420.34
Do	Puerto Rico Federal Affairs Administration	47,190.02	1,345.14
Do	Second Street Limited Partnership		
Do	Stant, Inc		
Do	SO-PAK-CO, Inc		
Do	Toshiba America, Inc		6,332.46
Do	Toyota Motor Corporation	54,949.89	5,167.41
Do	Transport Insurance Company		
Fred Armstrong Jr, 1620 Eye Street, NW, #520 Washington, DC 20006	Portland Cement Assn		
Tertia R. Armstrong, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	98.00	
Carl F. Arnold, 617 Rivercrest Drive McLean, VA 22101	American Iron & Steel Institute	450.00	
Do	Ashland Oil Co	937.00	
Do	Corporate Property Investors	1,000.00	
Do	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company	487.50	
Kay Kelley Arnold, P.O. Box 551 Little Rock, AR 72203	Arkansas Power & Light Company	816.45	294.65
Arnold & Porter, 1200 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Institute of Certified Public Accountants	5,193.75	77.25
Do	American Red Cross		142.20
Do	Asea AB		
Do	Avatar Utilities, Inc		
Do	Avis, Inc	376.25	19.01
Do	ACPC		
Do	AFL-CIO		
Do	Building & Construction Trades Dept, AFL-CIO		
Do	Business Roundtable	812.50	20.45
Do	Commissioner, Dept of Telecommuinications City of New York		
Do	Continental Corporation		
Do	Donohue & Associates, Inc		
Do	Earthquake Project		
Do	Werner Fleischmann	150.00	11.20
Do	Fluor Corporation		
Do	Fujisawa USA, Inc	5,323.75	42.00
Do	General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists	11,485.00	
Do	Grain & Feed Trade Assn		
Do	Hopi Indian Tribe		
Do	International Commodities Clearing House		
Do	London Commodity Exchange		
Do	London International Financial Futures Exchange, Ltd		
Do	Metal Market & Exchange Co, Ltd		
Do	Mutual of America		
Do	MCorp	187.50	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	National Coordinating Comm for Multiemployer Plans	8,750.00	921.00
Do	Penn Central Industries Group		6.65
Do	Philip Morris, Inc	147.50	0.71
Do	Recording Industry Assn of America, Inc	2,287.10	14.75
Do	Republic of Panama		
Do	Sacramento Municipal Utility District		
Do	State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co	12,722.50	414.01
Do	Survival Technology, Inc		
Do	Unilever United States, Inc		
L. Wayne Arny & Company, 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20037	Liberty Maritime	500.00	
Do	Technology for Communications, International	500.00	50.00
Thomas M. Arrasmith, 1801 K Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	IBM Corp	560.00	395.92
Asbill Junkin Myers & Buffone, 1615 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20009	Coalition on Smoking or Health	19,955.50	18,306.24
Milton F. Ashford, P.O. Box 24305 Oakland, CA 94623	Clorox Company		
Thomas Ludlow Ashley, 730 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	Association of Bank Holding Cos	3,050.00	
Asian Pacific Economic Educational Cultural Organization, P.O. Box 891 Manila, Philippine			
Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association, 6288 Montrose Road Rockville, MD 20852			
Mark D. Aspinwall, 1627 K Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	United Shipowners of America		
Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc, 729 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005		27,500.00	
Associated Credit Bureaus, Inc, 16211 Park 10 Place Houston, TX 77084		1,500.00	
Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E St., NW Washington, DC 20006			16,500.00
Association of American Publishers, 1718 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20009-1148		15,338.00	15,338.00
Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building 50 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20001		125,255.35	125,255.35
Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges, 1023 15th Street, NW, 3rd Floor Washington, DC 20005			343.63
Association of Biotechnology Companies, 1120 Vermont Avenue, NW, #601 Washington, DC 20005		39,751.49	9,085.28
Association of Certified Trucking Schools, 3050 K Street, NW, West Building Washington, DC 20007		1,975.00	1,975.00
Association of Independent Television Stations, Inc, 1200 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036			8,000.00
Association of Trial Lawyers of America, 1050 31st St., NW Washington, DC 20007		10,732.50	10,732.50
George J. Aste, 1707 L St., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036-4202	United Airlines, Inc	500.00	
Victor Atiyeh & Co, 519 SW Park St., #208 Portland, OR 97205	Fujitsu, Ltd		
Do	Seiko Epson		
Atlantic Richfield Co, 515 South Flower Street Los Angeles, CA 90071			1,750.92
Leslie Aubin, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #700 Washington, DC 20024	National Fed of Independent Business	3,189.00	200.00
John J. Auciello, P.O. Box 269 Elizabethtown, PA 17022	American Assn of Meat Processors		
Kenneth E. Auer, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	Farm Credit Council	600.00	950.00
Robb Austin, 600 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, #1020 Washington, DC 20037	Robb Austin & Associates (For:Philip Morris, Inc)	5,400.00	150.00
Ronald R. Austin, 1201 16th Street, NW, #210 Washington, DC 20036	Overseas Education Assn, Inc	814.80	
Automotive Parts Rebuilders Assn, 6849 Old Dominion Drive McLean, VA 22101			
Automotive Refrigeration Products Institute, 4600 East-West Highway Bethesda, MD 20814		743.75	743.75
John S. Autry, 2001 L Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	Unisys Corp	1,000.00	1,077.27
Rebecca Avila, 2030 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	8,132.52	88.95
Avon Products, Inc, 9 West 57th St. New York, NY 10019			
Michael G. Ayre, P.O. Box 130 Levis P.Q. Canada G6V 6N7	Mil Davie Inc		
Merribel Symington Ayres, Metropolitan Square #205 655 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005	National Independent Energy Producers		6,370.81
Richard E. Ayres, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #300' Washington, DC 20005	Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc	3,373.37	85.50
ARCO Chemical Co, 3801 West Chester Pike Newtown Square, PA 19073			
ATOCHEM North America, Three Parkway Philadelphia, PA 19102			6,476.00
Edward J. Babbitt, 400 Broadway Cincinnati, OH 45202	Western-Southern Life Insurance Co	3,750.00	120.00
Hope M. Babcock, 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	National Audubon Society		
Gregory R. Babyak, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Contact Lens Institute		
Do	Genentech		
Do	Municipal Finance Industry Assn		
Do	John Nuveen & Co, Inc		
Do	Securities Industry Assn		
Bronwyn Bachrach, 499 South Capitol Street, SW #507 Washington, DC 20003	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Bixby Ranch Co)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Boy Scouts of America)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:BATUS, Inc)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Farmers Insurance Group of Companies)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Mars, Inc)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Marwais Steel Co)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:National Assn for the Support of Long Term Care).		
Kenneth L. Bader, P.O. Box 27300 540 Maryville Centre Drive St. Louis, MO 63141-1700	American Soybean Assn	5,000.00	2,500.00
Richard Anthony Baenen, 1735 New York Avenue, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006	NANA Regional Corp, Inc		
Do	People's Republic of Angola		
Do	Shee Atika, Inc		
George F. Bailey Jr., 400 South Union Street, #495 Montgomery, AL 36104	CSX Transportation		
William A. Bailey, 1200 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Psychological Assn	3,000.00	77.00
William W. Bailey, 11 Dupont Circle, #900 Washington, DC 20036	Mutual of Omaha Insurance Co	2,000.00	
David Baime, 122 C Street, NW, #750 Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Independent Colleges & Universities	5,588.00	180.00
Judith L. Baird, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Atlantic Richfield Co	400.00	
Edward R. Bajer, 1015 15th St., NW, #802 Washington, DC 20005	American Consulting Engineers Council	587.50	
Emil F. Baker, 1303 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Fleet Reserve Assn		
Gerald E. Baker, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Air Line Pilots Assn	6,000.00	908.22
James A. Baker IV, 555 13th Street, NW, #500 East Washington, DC 20004	Baker & Botts (For:Cabot Corporation)		
Do	Baker & Botts (For:Sonat, Inc)	6,770.00	272.34
James Jay Baker, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rifle Assn of America	1,815.95	289.60
John D. Baker, 815 Sixteenth Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	International Longshoremens Assn, AFL-CIO	7,068.00	1,350.48
R. Garrity Baker, 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	225.00	
Baker & Botts, 555 13th Street, NW, #500 East Washington, DC 20004	German Federation of Industry		
Do	Greater Houston Partnership		
Do	National Machine Tool Builders' Assn		
Do	Rhone-Poulec		
Do	Torchmark Corporation	11,070.00	305.63
Do	U.S. West		
Baker & Hostetler, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036	Abbey/Foster	18,791.84	290.25
Do	Allen Memorial Hospital		
Do	American Protestant Health Assn	30,000.00	177.22
Do	Amherst Hospital		
Do	Bell Canada	10,863.76	
Do	City of Clearwater		
Do	Cominco Ltd		
Do	Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence, Inc	4,412.10	37.86
Do	Elyria Memorial Hospital & Medical Center		
Do	Employee Health Programs, Inc	10,000.00	271.86
Do	Greater New York Hospital Assn	3,348.08	78.44
Do	Hermann Hospital	15,995.15	229.31
Do	Homedco	11,171.08	1,447.58
Do	Hospital San Pablo		
Do	Hyatt Corp		
Do	INVACARE Corporation	18,585.65	352.93
Do	Life Gift Organ Donor Center	5,001.39	509.99
Do	Lorain Community Hospital		87.75
Do	Massachusetts Eye & Ear Infirmary	400.00	
Do	Medasonics	409.00	
Do	MMI Companies, Inc	3,953.76	
Do	Renal Physicians of Texas	3,407.12	
Do	Society of Cardiovascular & Interventional Radiology	10,806.88	1,236.11
Do	St Joseph Hospital & Health Center		
Do	Substance Abuse Management, Inc	19,081.14	1,062.04
Do	Telecommunications Industry Assn	5,387.56	
Do	Uniden Corp of America	1,893.33	
Do	University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Baker Worthington Crossley Stansberry & Woolf, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20004	American Airlines, Inc	1,012.50	
Do	Contel Corp	1,597.50	
Do	Day & Zimmerman, Inc	675.00	
Do	Dinamo	7,677.00	
Do	Dunigan Enterprises	4,962.50	
Do	DKT Memorial Fund		
Do	Federal Express Corp	499.50	45.00
Do	International Barrier Corp		
Do	Lawler/Wood, Inc	562.50	
Do	Lockheed Air Terminal	855.00	
Do	Los Angeles County Transportation Commission	3,871.00	
Do	National Label Co., Inc		
Do	Occidental Petroleum Corp	967.50	
Do	Pennzoil Co	1,755.00	
Do	Philip Morris Management Corp	3,352.50	
Do	Pillsbury Company		
Do	Public Service Company of New Mexico		
Do	Schering-Plough Corp	4,899.50	
Do	Southern California Edison Co		
Do	Warner-Lambert Co		
Patricia A. Baldi, 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	National Audubon Society		520.00
Donald Baldwin, 888 16th Street, NW #600 Washington, DC 20006	Federal Criminal Investigators Assn		
Do	Mack Trucks, Inc		
Do	National Law Enforcement Council		
Do	Security on Campus, Inc		
H. R. Balikov, 333 Thornall St. Edison, NJ 08818	J. M. Huber Corp		
Stanley W. Balis, 1101 14th Street, NW, #1400 Washington, DC 20005	Miller Balis & O'Neil, P.C. (For:American Public Gas Assn (APGA))		
Helen M. Ball, 1016 16th St., NW, #100 Washington, DC 20036	Brown Bridgman & Co, Inc	12,500.00	22.00
William L. Ball III, 1101 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Soft Drink Assn	781.25	
William Lewis Ball, 1660 L Street, NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036	General Motors Corp	3,000.00	2,752.13
Ball Janik & Novack, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1035 Washington, DC 20004	City of Portland, OR	6,654.98	1,533.51
Do	Clackamas County	10,182.50	1,238.12
Do	CH2M Hill	45.00	51.08
Do	Fresno County		
Do	Fujitsu Microelectronics		
Do	Greenbrier Leasing, Inc	79,210.00	15,768.23
Do	Gunderson, Inc	528.00	46.85
Do	Harsh Investment Corporation	4,604.50	1,113.58
Do	Mt. Hood Meadows Oregon, Ltd	6,254.50	902.02
Do	Northwest Industrial Gas Users	1,213.00	282.20
Do	Northwest Marine Iron Works	20,529.50	1,933.48
Do	Northwest Woodland Owners Council	22,000.00	2,035.82
Do	Oregon Department of Transportation	21,000.00	1,911.31
Do	Oregon Economic Development Department	15,000.00	2,182.01
Do	Oregon Graduate Institute of Science & Technology	4,921.00	538.94
Do	Port of Tillamook Bay		
Do	Riedel Environmental Services		
Do	Section 8 Housing Group	376.50	24.10
Do	Western Forest Industries Assn	5,010.00	464.70
Thomas M. Balmer, 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Milk Industry Foundation/Int'l Ice Cream Assn		
Bank of Boston Corporation, 100 Federal St. Boston, MA 02110			
Bank Capital Markets Assn, National Press Building, 2nd Fl. Washington, DC 20045		189,375.00	56,057.20
Kathryn Bannan, 1300 I Street, NW, #520-W Washington, DC 20005-3314	Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc		
M. Graeme Bannerman, 888 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For:Arab Republic of Egypt)	3,000.00	420.07
Do	Bannerman and Associates, Inc (For:Beirut University College)	1,000.00	
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For:Government of Bangladesh)	3,000.00	63.00
Do	Bannerman and Associates, Inc (For:Government of Tunisia)	3,000.00	63.00
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For:Sawyer-Miller Group (for Government of the Philippines)).	5,000.00	901.98
Martha G. Bannerman, One Greenwich Plaza P.O. Box 2568 Greenwich, CT 06836-2568	NAC Re Corp		
Linda W. Banton, 7900 Westpark Drive, #A524 McLean, VA 22102	Honeywell, Inc	1,300.00	
Samuel J. Baptista, 1225 19th St., NW, #410 Washington, DC 20036	Financial Services Council	4,500.00	
Emory W. Baragar, 1700 N. Moore St., #2120 Rosslyn, VA 22209	Boeing Company	2,633.35	57.25
Haley R. Barbour, P.O.Box 960 Yazoo City, MS 39194	American Maritime Congress	22,500.00	731.85
Do	American Rice Incorporated	15,000.00	122.36
Do	A. L. Williams & Company	17,000.00	598.48
Rebecca T. Barbour, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Shell Oil Co	500.00	
Betsy F. Barclay, 1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	Public Securities Assn	12,500.00	456.32
M. Camille Bares, 1667 K Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Southwestern Bell Corp, Inc		651.86
Leslie A. Barhyte, Box 17407 Dulles Airport Washington, DC 20041	American Newspaper Publishers Assn	4,000.00	57.38
Michael D. Barnes, 1050 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Arent Fox Kintner Plotkin & Kahn (For:American Consulting Engineers Council)	3,560.00	4.10
Do	Arent Fox Kintner Plotkin and Kahn (For:Temistocles Ramirez De Arellano)	43,052.50	6.20
Barnes & Thornburg, 1313 Merchants Bank Building 11 South Meridian Street Indianapiois, IN 46204	Carl H. Dahlin	7,610.00	5,986.75
Do	Salt Creek & Little Calumet River Preservation Assn	780.10	
Ray A. Barnhart, 2602 Dellana Lane Austin, TX 78746	Marathon Oil Co	9,000.00	9,403.43
Michael E. Baroody, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1500-N Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	325.00	
Terry N. Barr, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	National Council of Farmer Cooperatives		
Barr Laboratories, Inc, 2 Quaker Road Pomona, NY 10970			
David C. Barrett Jr., 1201 New York Ave., NW, #830 Washington, DC 20005	National Grain & Feed Assn		2,400.00
Thomas S. Barrett, 1815 H Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006	Public Resource Associates		
Robert W. Barrie, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	4,000.00	
Robert E. Barrow, 1616 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	National Grange	5,000.00	
Dave Barrows & Associates, 1201 SW, 12th Avenue, #200 Portland, OR 97205	Philip Morris, Inc	1,200.00	
Robert G. Bartlett, 1415 Elliot Place, NW Washington, DC 20007	National Stone Assn	4,000.00	500.00
Richard A. Barton, 1101 17th St., NW, #705 Washington, DC 20036	Direct Marketing Assn	4,500.00	17,073.00
Jo-Anne R. Basile, 1990 M Street, NW, #610 Washington, DC 20036	Cellular Telecommunications Industry Assn	3,125.00	3,731.00
Bass Berry & Sims, 2700 First American Center Nashville, TN 37238	Clean Air Working Group		
Stephen R. Bassett, 421 Aviation Way Frederick, MD 21701	Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn	2,000.00	
Robert W. Batchelder, 1201 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Public Transit Assn	1,250.00	
Diane Bateman, 501 2nd Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Fertilizer Institute	9,000.00	1,135.88
Christopher M. Bates, 1325 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association	1,750.00	1,780.52
Douglas P. Bates, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004-2599	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	2,000.00	
Catharine R. Batky, 50 F Street, NW, #1080 Washington, DC 20001	Burlington Northern Railroad Co	1,750.00	658.12
Erica M. Battaglia, 519 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	National Assn for Home Care	8,236.60	490.00
Robin Battaglini, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #3000 Arlington, VA 22209	ITT Defense Technology Corp	1,000.00	50.00
Anthony R. Battista, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #3000 Arlington, VA 22209	ITT Defense Technology Corp	350.00	40.00
Gary Lee Bauer, 700 13th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	Focus on the Family	875.50	
Barbara Bauman, 1990 M Street, NW, #480 Washington, DC 20036	Detroit Edison Company	820.00	50.00
Edward H. Baxter, 2000 M Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Graham & James (For:American Academy of Cosmetic Surgery, Inc)		
Do	Graham & James (For:R.R. Donnelley & Sons Company)		
Do	Graham & James (For:English Bay Corp)		
Do	Graham & James (For:Federal Administrative Law Judges Conference)	200.00	
Do	Graham & James (For:Federal Judges Association)	600.00	
Do	Graham & James (For:National Council of U.S. Magistrates)	600.00	
Richard 'Sandy' Beach, 805 15th Street NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005-2207	Credit Union National Assn, Inc		
Tina Marts Beach, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #700-S Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	372.00	
Bruce A. Beam, 1667 K St., NW, #450 Washington, DC 20006	American Electric Power Service Corp	411.97	478.12
Dorothy A. Beam, 1510 Laburnum Street McLean, VA 22101	Richard J. Sullivan Associates, Inc (For:Alameda County Transportation Authority).	1,733.00	
Do	Richard J. Sullivan Associates, Inc (For:National Utility Products Co)	867.00	
Hubert Beatty, 1957 E St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Edward A. Beck III, 1220 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Petroleum Institute	3,437.50	191.04
Lee Becker, 1111 14th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Bakers Assn	347.50	75.00
Stacey Beckhardt, 1625 I Street, NW, #911 Washington, DC 20006	Consortium of Social Science Assn		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Steven M. Beckman, 1757 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Int'l Union, United Auto Aerospace & Agric Implement Workers	8,604.49	50.00
Elizabeth W. Beckwith, 300 5th Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	American Osteopathic Assn	5,000.00	
William W. Beddow, 1730 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #750 Washington, DC 20006	Caterpillar, Inc	3,000.00	45.57
Howard Bedlin, 1909 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	620.57	
Beer Institute, 1225 'Eye' Street, NW, #825 Washington, DC 20005			145.56
Robert M. Beers, 2101 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	American Foreign Service Assn	5,952.00	
William A. Behan, 1700 N. Moore St., #820 Arlington, VA 22209	Magnavox Government & Industrial Electronics Co	3,675.00	4,423.10
Edwin L. Behrens, 801 18th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co	112.16	
David Beier, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1223 Washington, DC 20006	Genentech, Inc	3,000.00	567.57
Kenneth J. Beirne, 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Association of Realtors	2,500.00	
Mark Belanger, 805 Third Avenue New York, NY 10022	Major League Baseball Players Assn		
Denise Bell, 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	2,500.00	727.01
R. Steve Bell, 444 North Capitol Street, NW #845 Washington, DC 20001	National Air Traffic Controllers Assn		
Stephen E. Bell, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #350 Washington, DC 20004	Salomon Brothers, Inc	5,000.00	
Winston Everett Bell, P.O. Box 26543 Las Vegas, NV 89126			
James P. Bellis, 1725 K Street, NW, #601 Washington, DC 20006	Association of National Advertisers, Inc		
Terre Belt, 1015 Fifteenth Street, NW, #802 Washington, DC 20005	American Consulting Engineers Council	1,250.00	
Mike Benner, 1300 L St., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Postal Workers Union	3,026.38	592.03
Daniel J. Bennet, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
William M. Bennett, 1420 King Street Alexandria, VA 22314-2715	National Society of Porfessional Engineers	1,250.00	
John C. Bennison, P.O. Box 23992 Washington, DC 20026-3992	American Soc of Travel Agents	8,500.00	
Frederick S. Benson III, 2001 L Street, NW, #304 Washington, DC 20036	Weyerhaeuser Company		20.00
Hu A. Benton, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For:General Electric Mortgage Insurance Co)	244.76	
James E. Benton, N. J. Petroleum Council 150 W. State Street Trenton, NJ 08608	American Petroleum Institute	425.00	
Todd P. Bentsen, 322 D Street, NE Washington, DC 20036	Rainbow Lobby, Inc	4,220.00	
George L. Berg Jr., 600 Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20024	American Farm Bureau Federation	6,975.00	162.15
Rebecca J. Berg, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #560 Washington, DC 20004	Sea-Land Corporation	450.00	
Douglas L. Berger, 1333 F Street, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20004-1108	Third Class Mail Assn	3,000.00	
Bob Bergland, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	425.00	
Bergner Boyette & Bockorny, Inc, 1016 16th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Avianca, Inc	2,000.00	150.00
Do	Bell Atlantic Corp	5,000.00	850.00
Do	China External Trade Development Council	2,000.00	1,600.00
Do	Dead Pigeon River Council		
Do	Electronic Industries Assn		
Do	Eli Lilly & Company	700.00	350.00
Do	First Boston Corp	10,000.00	2,850.00
Do	Flo-Sun Land Corp	10,000.00	1,960.00
Do	Forum Group, Inc		
Do	Fox Broadcasting Company	6,500.00	400.00
Do	Friendship in Freedom Assn	3,000.00	750.00
Do	Health Industry Manufacturers Assn	4,000.00	
Do	Jenny Craig International	3,000.00	375.00
Do	Landmark Hotel Corp		
Do	Mallinckrodt, Inc	6,000.00	400.00
Do	McDonnell Douglas Corp	3,600.00	375.00
Do	Murry's, Inc	400.00	90.00
Do	National American Wholesale Grocers Assn (NAWGA)	3,600.00	180.00
Do	National Assn of Business & Educational Radio, Inc	5,000.00	975.00
Do	National Soft Drink Assn	4,000.00	700.00
Do	Natural Gas Supply Assn	7,500.00	700.00
Do	Okeelanta Corp	10,000.00	2,150.00
Do	Orange & Rockland Utilities	9,000.00	1,400.00
Edwin M. Bergsmark, 136 North Summit Street, #213 Toledo, OH 43604	Bergsmark & Associates (For:Rudolph/Libbe Companies, Inc & subsidiaries)		
Paul C. Bergson, 1325 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Bergson & Company (For:Halon Research Institute)	5,000.00	1,000.00
Do	Bergson & Company (For:RJR Nabisco)	1,000.00	
Do	Smokeless Tobacco Council	1,000.00	
Jane W. Bergwin, 1016 16th Street, NW, 5th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Consumers Power Co	3,448.00	6,998.00
Dayle Berke, 519 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	National Assn for Home Care	8,505.80	586.45
Antoinette C. Berkely, P.O. Box 2972 Washington, DC 20013			
Peter M. Berkery Jr., 1010 N. Fairfax Street Alexandria, VA 22314	National Society of Public Accountants		
Nathan R. Berkley, 2200 Mill Road Alexandria, VA 22314	American Movers Conference	100.00	
Linda K. Berkshire, 122 C Street, NW, #750 Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Independent Colleges and Universities	8,514.00	248.00
Pamela M. Berkwitz, Norwest Center-Sixth & Marquette Minneapolis, MN 55479-1032	Norwest Corporation	15,000.00	3,993.18
Jason S. Berman, 1020 19th St., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Recording Industry Assn of America, Inc		
Richard B. Berman, 1025 Connecticut Ave. NW, #1010 Washington, DC 20036	Burger King Corp		
Do	Pillsbury Company		
Do	S&A Restaurants Corp		
William R. Berman, 500 E Street, SW, #950 Washington, DC 20024	American Automobile Assn		
Susan M. Bernard, 1350 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	Spiegle & McDiarmid (For:Alliance of Responsible Electric Systems for Energy Access).		
Mary E. Bernhard, 1615 H St., NW Washington, DC 20062	Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	648.00	
Elizabeth Bernstein, 2030 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	4,500.00	160.75
George K. Bernstein, 1730 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Jauch & Hubener, O.H.G.		
Do	Nationwide Insurance Companies	7,875.00	
Rachelle B. Bernstein, 1666 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Arthur Andersen & Co (For:Protestant Episcopal Church Foundation of Diocese of Okla.).		
Bernstein & Lipsett, 1920 L Street, NW, #602 Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Police Organizations	20,750.00	15,217.34
Craig A. Berrington, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn		
Max N. Berry, 3213 O St., NW Washington, DC 20007	American Importers Meat Products Group		
Do	Centre National Interprofessionnel de L'Economic Laitiere		
Do	Committee to Assure the Availability of Casein		
Do	Federation des Exportateurs de Vins & Spiritueux de France		
Do	Florida Department of Citrus		
Willard M. Berry, 1625 K Street, NW, #1090 Washington, DC 20006	National Foreign Trade Council, Inc	5,000.00	1,100.00
Michael J. Bertelsen, 453 New Jersey Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Perkinson & Associates, Inc (For:Alliance for America's Homeowners)		
Do	Perkinson & Associates, Inc (For:Beneficial Management Corp)		
Do	Perkinson & Associates, Inc (For:National Second Mortgage Assn)		
John F. Betar, 730 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Association of Bank Holding Cos	6,545.00	
Ed Bethune, 210 East Vine Street Searcy, AR 72143	FBI Agents Assn (FBIAA)	3,000.00	25.00
Robert Betz, 1010 Vermont Avenue, NW, #1116 Washington, DC 20005	Robert Betz Associates, Inc (For:Alabama Hospital Association)	10,000.00	190.49
Do	American Assn of Eye & Ear Hospitals	10,000.00	218.85
Albert . Beveridge, 1350 I Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Beveridge & Diamond, PC (For:Christie Manson & Woods International, Inc)		
Beveridge & Diamond, P.C., 1350 Eye Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Christie Manson & Woods International, Inc	1,153.66	758.46
Do	FMC Corporation		
Do	Northern Indiana Public Service Company		
Do	Pacific Dunlop-GNB	22,240.31	13,924.11
Sheldon D. Beychok, 10481 Old Hammond Hwy., #A Baton Rouge, LA 70816	Community Health Network of Louisiana, Inc		
Do	Lamar Corporation		
Do	Ramsay Hospital Corporation of Louisiana, Inc		
Janice Bezanson, 601 Westlake Drive Austin, TX 78746	Texas Committee on Natural Resources	533.00	96.47
Joan T. Bier, 1726 M Street, NW, #701 Washington, DC 20036	IMCERA Group, Inc		
Richard H. Bierly, 2001 L Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	Unisys Corp		
Heidi Biggs, 1250 Connecticut Ave, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	American Forest Resource Alliance	1,500.00	
Moe Biller, 1300 L St., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO	13,242.63	
Leon G. Billings, Inc, 901 15th St., NW, #570 Washington, DC 20005	Oxford Energy Co	10,056.00	
Do	Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District	7,772.00	
Do	South Coast Air Quality Management District	22,656.35	
Ray B. Billups Jr., 1130 Connecticut Ave, NW, #830 Washington, DC 20036	Southern Company Services, Inc		4,226.27
David Billy, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	International Assn of Fire Fighters	8,390.00	
Stuart Binstock, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Peggy K. Binzel, 810 First Street, NE, #620 Washington, DC 20002	Turner Broadcasting System, Inc	1,750.00	
Birch Horton Bittner and Cherot, 1155 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036	Alaska Wetlands Coalition		
Do	Amerada Hess Corp		
Do	Calista Corp		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Chugach Alaska Corp		
Do	City of Cordova		
Do	City of St. George		
Do	City of Valdez		
Do	Duquesne Light		
Do	Entergy Services Corp		
Do	Grand Targhee Ski Resort		
Do	Martech U.S.A., Inc		
Do	North Slope Borough		
Do	Northwest Forest Resource Council		
Do	Old Harbor Corp		
Do	Orange & Rockland		
Do	Regional Citizens Advisory Committee		
Do	Sealaska Corp		
Do	St. George Tanaq Corp		
Do	Tanadgusix Corporation		
Do	Western Forest Industries Assn		
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp		
Do	Wildlife Legislative Fund of America		
Do	Yukon Pacific Corp		
Susan Birmingham, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	8,615.39	
McNair Bishop, 1725 k Street, NW, #601 Washington, DC 20006	Association of National Advertisers, Inc		
Bishop Cook Purcell & Reynolds, 1400 L Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005-3502	Barr Laboratories, Inc		
Do	CompuServe Incorporated		1,285.00
Do	National Cable Television Assn, Inc	23,607.50	880.66
Do	Natural Gas Pipeline Coalition		
J. Barry Bitzer, 1315 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Conservative Alliance		
Gerrie Bjornson, 1825 Eye Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	B.F. Goodrich Co	100.00	
Judy Black, 1199 N. Fairfax Street, #204 Alexandria, VA 22314	International Council of Shopping Centers	100.00	
Wayne V. Black, Keller and Heckman 1150 17th Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	INDA, Assn of the Nonwoven Fabrics Industry		
Black Crotty Sims Hubka Burnett & Samuels, 501 North Grandview Ave. P.O. Box 5488 Daytona Beach, FL 32018	Aetna Life Insurance Company	5,000.00	
Do	Electronic Data Systems Corp		
Do	Security First Federal Savings & Loan Assn		
Black Manafort Stone & Kelly, P.C., 211 North Union Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314	Aetna Life & Casualty	7,000.00	232.33
Do	Allied-Signal Corp	22,500.00	334.44
Do	Bethlehem Steel Corp	22,500.00	
Do	Cambridge Information Group	12,500.00	
Do	Casino Association of New Jersey	7,000.00	
Do	Clark Construction Group	9,000.00	126.19
Do	Gas Safety Action Council	1,000.00	
Do	GTech Corp	10,000.00	139.39
Do	Johnson & Johnson, Inc	30,000.00	340.93
Do	Kaman Aerospace Corp	25,000.00	
Do	Kashmiri American Foundation	35,000.00	
Do	Katun Corp	11,250.00	46.74
Do	League of Leaders for Philippine Development	7,500.00	54.33
Do	MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings, Inc/Revlon Group, Inc	6,000.00	
Do	Mortgage Insurance Companies of America	31,250.00	36.00
Do	NOVA University	30,000.00	87.03
Do	Puerto Rico Federal Affairs Administration	9,000.00	73.65
Do	Republic of Kenya	31,250.00	245.15
Do	South Carolina Economic Development Board	2,000.00	
Do	Tobacco Institute	22,500.00	106.97
Do	Trump Organization	18,000.00	
Do	Union Pacific Corp	22,500.00	
Do	United Way of America	0.25	
Do	UNITA	75,000.00	
Joseph W. Blackburn, P.O. Box 55727 2222 Arlington Ave., So. Birmingham, AL 35255	Sirote & Permutt (For:Health Care Coalition)		215.76
Do	Sirote & Permutt, PC (For:McAbee Construction)		606.67
Lisa E. Blackwell, 777 14th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	1,250.00	493.18
Robert J. Blackwell Jr., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #1014 Washington, DC 20036	Ebasco Services, Inc	3,645.00	1,682.70
Bev D. Blackwood, 1899 L Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036	Exxon Corporation		
Stephen Blair, 2251 Wisconsin Ave., NW Washington, DC 20007	National Assn of Trade & Technical Schools	750.00	
Roy Blake, 900 University Dr. Nacogdoches, TX 75961	Philip Morris, Inc	9,000.00	594.05
Helen Blank, 122 C Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	Children's Defense Fund	6,750.70	
Julia M. Blankenship, 701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW 4th Floor Washington, DC 20004	Edison Electric Institute	1,437.12	375.38
Norma Blankenship, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Health Care Assn	5,000.00	485.23
Beatrice K. Bleicher, 1200 18th St. NW Washington, DC 20036	Owens-Illinois, Inc	5,000.00	150.00
Michael E. Bleier, Mellon Bank N.A. One Mellon Bank Center, #1915 Pittsburgh, PA 15258-0001	Mellon Bank N.A.	2,500.00	
John R. Block, 201 Park Washington Court Falls Church, VA 22046	National-American Wholesale Grocers' Assn	1,000.00	
Peter L. Blocklin, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	3,500.00	
Patricia Blood, 1771 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Broadcasters	900.00	1,169.77
Anne Bloom, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Public Citizen	5,250.00	
Mark Bloomfield, 1850 K St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	American Council for Capital Formation	2,292.00	
Shirley A. Bloomfield, 2626 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20037	National Telephone Cooperative Assn	12,000.00	1,152.04
John B. Blount Jr., 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	2,500.00	2,376.29
Robert S. Bludworth, 5205 Leesburg Pike, #1600 Falls Church, VA 22041	National Beer Wholesaler's Assn	3,500.00	
Charles H. Blum, 1400 L Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	International Advisory Services Group, Ltd (For:Steel Service Center Institute)		
Robert A. Blum, 400 Sansome Street San Francisco, CA 94111	Orrick Herrington & Sutcliffe (For:Permanente Medical Group, Inc)		
Patti Blumer, 1667 K Street, NW, #430 Washington, DC 20006	American Dietetic Assn	1,000.00	812.26
Wayne F. Boan, 16019 Mickleham Drive Spring, TX 77379	Employers Council on Flexible Compensation	200.00	
Boat Owners Assn of the U.S., 880 S. Pickett St. Alexandria, VA 22304		90,000.00	90,000.00
Judith Ann Boddie, 701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW 4th Floor Washington, DC 20004	Edison Electric Institute	4,288.10	419.22
Larry A. Boggs, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	650.00	
Bogle and Gates, One Thomas Circle, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	American Dehydrated Onion & Garlic Assn	3,000.00	
Do	Cruiseship Alliance	7,500.00	
Do	National Apparel & Textile Assn	5,000.00	
Do	United Sport Fishermen	1,500.00	
Robert Z. Bohan, 1101 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Soft Drink Assn		4.00
John Bohm, 1800 Diagonal Road, #637 Alexandria, VA 22314	National Assisted Housing Management Assn	500.00	
Patricia Boinski, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Atlantic Richfield Co	220.00	
Carol Bok, 1133 15th St., NW, #640 Washington, DC 20005	American Logistics Assn		
Michael J. Bolen, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
Terry K. Bolger, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007-3838	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:American Foundation for AIDS Research)		
Eugene R. Bolo, 4000 Boury Center Wheeling, WV 26003	Oralco Management Services, Inc (For:Orment Corp)		
Do	Oralco Management Services, Inc (For:Ravenswood Aluminum Corp)		
Naila Bolus, 305 7th Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Womens Action for Nuclear Disarmament, Inc, et al.	600.00	
Benjamin C. Bolusky, 1250 Eye Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	American Assn of Nurserymen		
Edward N. Bond, 1700 N. Moore St., #2120 Rosslyn, VA 22209	Boeing Company	5,700.00	81.00
John E. Bonitt, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004	Allied-Signal, Inc	1,250.00	450.00
Brian C. Bonnet, 1199 N. Fairfax Street, #801 Alexandria, VA 22314	National Assn of Truck Stop Operators		
Robert Bonnie, 216 7th Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Scenic America	700.00	225.00
Edward Book, Two Layfayette Centre 1133 21st Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Travel Industry Assn of America	3,900.00	
Gaylon B. Booker, 1918 N. Parkway Memphis, TN 38112	National Cotton Council of America	4,500.00	70.71
Steven A. Bookshester, 1771 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Broadcasters	297.00	
John K. Booth, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	100.00	
Henry Borelli, 14589-053 P.O. Box 1000 Leavenworth, KS 66048-1000			
Lydia A. Borland, 2300 M Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	International Advisers, Inc (For:Embassy of Turkey)	2,375.00	279.61
Laurence D. Bory, 1015 15th St., NW, #802 Washington, DC 20005	American Consulting Engineers Council	2,681.25	
Ken Bossong, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Public Citizen, Inc	1,000.00	
G. Stewart Boswell, 2500 Wilson Blvd. #301 Arlington, VA 22201	American Apparel Manufacturers Assn, Inc		
Charles G. Botsford, 1730 M St., NW, #911 Washington, DC 20036	McDonnell Douglas Helicopters, et al.	1,500.00	145.00
John C. Bottenberg, 702 Jayhawk Tower 700 S.W. Jackson Topeka, KS 66603	Philip Morris, Inc	3,750.00	339.04
Claude P. Boudrias, 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	400.00	192.74

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Laura L. Bourne, 1750 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Food Marketing Institute	100.00	
Wayne A. Boutwell, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	2,937.50	
Albert D. Bowers, 1025 Conn. Ave., #200 Washington, DC 20036	Shell Oil Co	500.00	
John Bowers Jr., 815 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	International Longshoremen's Assn, AFL-CIO	15,525.00	4,127.65
M. Kenneth Bowler, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	Pfizer, Inc	3,000.00	896.96
Richard P. Bowling, 1020 Princess Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Truck Trailer Manufacturers Assn	1,000.00	
Gina M. Bowman, P.O. Box 7305, Dept. 178 Kansas City, MO 64116	Farmland Industries, Inc		
Joan Costain Bowyer, 1015 15th St., NW, #909 Washington, DC 20005	Phelps Dodge Corp	150.00	
John G. Boyd, 1801 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	International Business Machines Corp	366.00	52.50
J. Patrick Boyle, 1700 N. Moore Street, #1600 Arlington, VA 22209	American Meat Institute	2,187.50	
Paul Boyle, Box 17407 Dulles Airport Washington, DC 20041	American Newspaper Publishers Assn	6,475.00	172.88
Braceweil & Patterson, 2000 K St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	American Council on Education		
Do	Caribbean Marine, Inc		
Do	Centex Corp		
Do	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	705.00	423.00
Do	Enron Corp	1,175.00	705.00
Do	Enterprise Products, Co		
Do	Genetech, Inc		
Do	Graham Resources, Inc		
Do	Higman Barge Lines, Inc		
Do	Louisiana Land & Exploration Co	487.50	302.50
Do	Lyondell Petrochemical, Co		
Do	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co	487.50	292.50
Do	MEPC American Properties		
Do	National Cable Television Assn, Inc		
Do	Pennsylvania Natural Gas Assn		
Do	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc	235.00	141.00
Do	Southdown/Pelto Oil Company		
Do	Sterling Chemicals, Inc		
Do	Torch Energy Advisors, Inc		
Do	Valero Energy Corporation	1,645.00	987.00
Bracy Williams & Company, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #304 Washington, DC 20036	Arkla, Inc	7,000.00	230.00
Do	Association of Battery Recyclers	5,000.00	75.00
Do	City of Klamath Falls	8,000.00	120.00
Do	City of Tucson	7,000.00	120.00
Do	Coin Coalition	10,000.00	250.00
Do	Daishowa America Company, Ltd	6,000.00	125.00
Do	Energy Absorption Systems, Inc	8,000.00	75.00
Do	Fieldstone Co	1,000.00	55.00
Do	Millicom, Inc	4,000.00	100.00
Do	Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Group	4,000.00	75.00
Do	St. Louis Airport Authority	4,000.00	110.00
Bradbury Bliss & Riordan, 431 West 7th Ave., #201 Anchorage, AK 99501	Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc	33,282.28	
Martha Braddock, 6808 Hathaway Street Springfield, VA 22152	Electronic Data Systems Corp	2,200.00	89.35
Daniel Todd Bradfield, P.O. Box 15242 Chevy Chase, MD 20825	Suburban Maryland Building Industry Assn	8,374.98	
Wayne W. Bradley, 535 North Dearborn Street Chicago, IL 60610	American Medical Assn		
Mary I. Bradshaw, 2000 M Steet, NW, #550 Washington, DC 20036	North American Telecommunications Assn		
Charles G. Bragg, P.O. Box 12285 Memphis, TN 38182	National Cotton Council of America		
Stuart J. Brahs, 655 15th St., NW, #950 Washington, DC 20005	Principal Financial Group	317.56	
Brand & Lowell, 923 15th Street, NW, Fifth Fl. Washington, DC 20005	Bluebonnet Savings Bank		
Do	National Assn for Home Care		
Do	S.A.F.E.		
Do	Seafarers International Union		
Robert M. Brandon, 1300 Connecticut Ave., NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036	Citizen Action Fund	1,660.00	135.00
Sarah J. Brandt-Erichsen, 1050 17th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	National Ocean Industries Assn	925.00	
William C. Brashares, Mintz Levin Cohn Ferris Glovsky & Popeo 1825 Eye St., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Smith Barney Harris Upham & Co, Inc		
Jean A. Brashears, 8001 Braddock Road Springfield, VA 22160	National Right to Work Committee	260.00	
Christian N. Braunlich, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1500N Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	125.00	
Donald H. Brazier, P.O. Box 12266 Seattle, WA 98102	Dollar Savings Bank, et al.		
Noel Brazil, 1505 Prince Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314	American Optometric Assn		
George W. Breece, P.O. Box 2801 Fayetteville, NC 28302	American State of the Art Prosthetic Assn	3,000.00	1,672.00
Bregman Abell & Kay, 1156 15th St., NW, #1212 Washington, DC 20005	Air Transport Assn of America		
Do	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations	5,000.00	
Do	American Federal Savings Bank		
Do	Car Rental Coalition	5,000.00	
Do	Committee to Eliminate Equipment Giveaways		
Do	Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco		
Do	Temistocles Ramirez	3,500.00	
Do	Trans World Airlines, Inc		
Do	Truck Renting & Leasing Assn	1,000.00	
Carolyn L. Brehm, 1660 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	General Motors Corp	3,000.00	2,631.48
Michael J. Brennan, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	International Assn of Bridge Struct & Ornamental Iron Wkrs	10,800.00	270.00
Thomas M. Bresnahan III, 1700 K Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Chevron USA, Inc	1,500.00	50.00
William O. Bresnick, 1050 17th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Texaco, Inc	250.00	
F.H. Brewer III, 1001 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1120 Washington, DC 20036	Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Assn, Inc	1,748.00	35.19
Larry K. Brewer, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway Arlington, VA 22202	Emerson Electric Co		573.86
Pamela J. Bridgen, 5103 Danbury Road Bethesda, MD 20814	Association of Biotechnology Companies		
Karen B. Brigham, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	2,500.00	
Craig S. Brightup, 206 E Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	National Roofing Contractors Assn	4,625.00	1,419.40
Bradly A. Broadwell, 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc		
David M. Brockman, 1201 New York Avenue, NW, #850 Washington, DC 20005	National Grain & Feed Assn		3,243.75
Mary Broderick, 1625 K St., NW, 8th Fl. Washington, DC 20006	National Legal Aid & Defender Assn	1,500.00	4.00
William M. Brodhead, 900 Marquette Building Detroit, MI 48226	Plunkett & Cooney (For:National Bank of Detroit)	5,250.00	1,387.11
Do	Plunkett & Cooney (for City of Detroit, Michigan)	8,625.00	570.00
Do	Plunkett & Cooney (for Detroit Educational TV Foundation)		
Do	Plunkett & Cooney (for Little Ceasar Enterprises, Inc)		
Do	Plunkett & Cooney (for Michigan Consolidated Gas Co)	9,000.00	2,287.28
David A. Brody, 1050 Seventeenth Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Fiber Manufacturers Assn, Inc	1,500.00	
Do	Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith		
Do	Corn Coalition	2,500.00	
Marcia D. Brody, 1023 15th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	American Veterinary Medical Assn	1,200.00	
Michael J. Brokovich, 2001 L Street, NW, Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20036	Unisys Corp	1,000.00	
Michael D. Bromberg, 1111 19th St., NW, #402 Washington, DC 20036	Federation of American Health Systems	4,500.00	
Dale E. Brooks, 1700 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Chevron USA, Inc	2,825.00	
E. R. Brooks, 2121 San Jacinto Street, #2500 Dallas, TX 75201	Central & South West Corp		
Mary E. Brooks, 1730 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	League of Women Voters of the U.S.	5,921.90	71.00
Maria Brousse, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	2,215.04	
Cynthia A. Brown, 1640 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20007	American College of Surgeons		
Cynthia L. Brown, 1110 Vermont Ave., NW, #1250 Washington, DC 20005	Shipbuilders Council of America	15,000.00	
Dale E. Brown, 1133 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	MCI Communications Corp	10,000.00	2,712.93
David S. J. Brown, 700 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Monsanto Co	700.00	338.70
John J. Brown, 50 E Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	John J. Brown & Associates (For:C.A.W.G)	2,000.00	1,800.00
Do	John J. Brown & Associates (For:Labor Management Committee of the Tobacco Institute).	1,000.00	900.00
Michael J. Brown, 1026 16th Street, #101 Washington, DC 20036	Klein & Saks (For:Americans for Common Cents)		
Omer F. Brown II, 1752 N Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Davis Wright Tremaine (For:Hazardous Waste Action Coalition)	6,730.70	173.20
Paul S. Brown, 205 East 42nd Street New York, NY 10017	Risk & Insurance Management Society, Inc		
Ralph Brown, Suite 107 701 S. 22nd Street Omaha, NB 68102	M.O.A.A.I.O.A. & Subs, Inc		
S. M. Henry Brown Jr., 1776 Eye Street, NW, #275 Washington, DC 20006	Entergy Services, Inc	6,159.60	526.71
Valerie L. Brown, New Jersey Law Center 1 Constitution Square New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1500	New Jersey State Bar Assn		
Vincent D. Brown, Nebraska Petroleum Council P.O. Box 95063 Lincoln, NB 68509	American Petroleum Institute		
Virginia Brown, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For:Citicorp Mortgage Finance, Inc)	240.00	
Do	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For:Coalition for Affordable Housing)	1,525.00	81.76
Do	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For:General Electric Mortgage Insurance Cos)	3,375.00	63.00

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For:Standard Federal Savings & Loan)	190.00	
Will Rolland Brown, 11 Dupont Circle, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036-1207	Albers & Company (For:May Department Stores Co)		
William E. Brown, 1667 K Street, NW #420 Washington, DC 20006	Mead Corporation		
William R. Brown, 122 C Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20001	Council of State Chambers of Commerce	361.00	
T. G. Brown & Associates, Inc, #995 National Press Building 529 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20045	Velsicol Chemical Corp		
Clarence J. Brown and Co, Inc, 1101 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	BHC, Inc	3,525.00	
Do	Chris-Craft Industries, Inc		
Do	Honda North America,Inc		
Do	Ohio Edison	3,200.00	
Do	United Television, Inc		
Brown Coates & McCarthy Inc, 1825 K Street, NW, #807 Washington, DC 20036	Avco Research Lab, Inc	950.00	
Do	Royal Teton Ranch		
Arthur W. Brownell, 1620 Eye St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	International Paper Co	10,000.00	1,468.38
Carol Brownell, 105 East 22nd Street New York, NY 10010	Community Service Society		
Brownstein Hyatt Farber & Madden, 410 17th Street, 22nd Floor Denver, CO 80202	Alliance for Capital Access		
Do	Western Union Corp	11,500.89	13,300.20
Brownstein Zeidman & Schomer, 1401 New York Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Anchor Glass Container Corporation		
Do	Association Local Housing Finance Agencies	6,000.00	6,642.65
Do	Camara de la Industria de Transformacion de Nuevo Leon		
Do	Commuter Transportation Services, Inc	5,250.00	5,674.34
Do	New York City Housing Development Corp	4,741.00	488.73
Do	New York State Mortgage Loan Enforcement & Admin Corp	2,401.50	67.00
Do	Related Companies, Inc	9,000.00	9,891.00
Do	Schochet Associates		
Do	USGI, Inc	10,000.00	10,522.79
Do	Vitro		2,882.03
Broydrick Associates Inc, 600 East Mason Street Milwaukee, WI 53202	Aurora Health Care	5,318.75	1,166.11
Do	Blood Center of Southeastern Wisconin	256.25	2.45
Do	Children's Hospital of Wisconsin	1,075.00	485.42
Do	Meehan Seaway		
Do	Oneida Nation	4,517.50	1,684.82
Do	Plumbers Local #75	1,230.00	856.89
Do	Waste Management, Inc	13,875.00	3,991.13
Do	Watertown Memorial Hospital		
Jeanne Broyhill, 1776 G Street, NW, 3rd Floor Washington, DC 20006	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	8,782.00	940.87
Thomas P. Bruderle, 4630 Montgomery Ave. Bethesda, MD 20814	American Soc of Hospital Pharmacists		9,000.00
Kathryne M. Bruner, 1100 17th Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036	General Atomics	1,335.00	1,450.07
William K. Brunette, 1909 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	625.96	267.72
J. M. Brunkenhoefer, 227 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, #100 Washington, DC 20002	United Transportation Union	6,250.00	217.95
Michael E. Brunner, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20037	National Telephone Cooperative Assn	2,000.00	
J. Charles Bruse, 633 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Allstate Insurance Cos	1,920.00	842.34
Barbara L. Bryant, 1101 17th Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Physical Therapy Assn, Private Practice Section		
Victor A. Bryant, 1801 K Street, NW #900 Washington, DC 20006	American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc	605.00	647.42
Brydges Riseborough Morris Franke & Miller, 150 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago, IL 60601			1,204.00
Dawn M. Brydon, 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Milk Industry Foundation/Int'l Ice Cream Assn		
Don C. Buchanan, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Sheet Metal Workers International Assn	17,631.00	
Judith A. Buckalew, 1300 Eye Street, NW, #520-W Washington, DC 20005	Hoffmann-La Roche	5,500.00	471.25
Virginia M. Buckhold, 1722 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Sidley & Austin (For:Commerce Clearing House)		
Robert Buckler, 405 Sibley St., #120 St. Paul, MN 55101	National Board of Fur Farm Organizations	9,000.00	1,349.51
Jeremiah S. Buckley, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For:Citicorp Mortgage Finance, Inc.)		
Do	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For:Massachusetts Bankers Assn)		
Roy C. Buckner, 1090 Vermont Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Textron, Inc	600.00	150.00
Building Owners & Managers Assn Int'l, 1201 New York Avenue, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005			11,550.00
Douglas W. Bulcao, 1801 K Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc	9,600.00	288.00
Kim H. Bullerdick, 23733 North Scottsdale Road Scottsdale, AZ 85255	Giant Industries, Inc		
Darrel D. Bunge, Minnesota Petroleum Council 350 St. Peter Street, #1025 St. Paul, MN 55102	American Petroleum Institute	1,200.00	
David A. Bunn, 1211 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #406 Washington, DC 20036	Hearst Corporation	1,000.00	
Do	Parcel Shippers Assn	2,000.00	
T. Scott Bunton, 1133 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	MCI Communications Corp	10,000.00	1,724.21
Norman D. Burch, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW, #604 Washington, DC 20005	College of American Pathologists		
Barbara G. Burchett, 1615 L Street, NW, #1220 Washington, DC 20036	Hallmark Cards, Inc		
Burchette & Associates, 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Ambase		
Do	Carteret Savings & Loan Assn	4,000.00	1,896.08
Do	City of Newark		2,036.04
Do	Colorado-Ute Electric Assn, Inc		946.47
Do	East Texas Electric Cooperative	3,495.00	386.52
Do	International Geographical Congress		486.54
Do	Mutual Benefit Life	7,500.00	3,211.25
Do	New York University	16,666.67	3,212.49
Do	NTEC	4,402.50	1,217.95
Do	Ogden, Utah		
Do	Paine Webber		755.19
Do	Sabine River Authority	2,065.00	211.25
Do	Tex-La	5,501.25	1,408.73
Do	United Power	771.25	368.65
Do	University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey		1,788.03
Do	University of Miami	20,000.00	3,058.03
James D. Burge, 1350 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Motorola, Inc	6,000.00	
Burger King Corp, P.O. Box 520783 Gen. Mail Facility Miami, FL 33152			
William J. Burhop, 1101 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Airlines, Inc	2,125.00	390.40
April L. Burke, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007-3838	Hill & Knowlton (For:Association of Independent Research Institutes (AIRI))	410.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Comdisco Medical Leasing Group, Inc)		
Gerard P. Burke, 1117 Spotswood Drive Silver Spring, MD 20904	International Air Leases, Inc		
Kevin M. Burke, 1111 14th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Bakers Assn	1,480.00	300.00
Francis X. Burkhardt, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	International Brotherhood of Painters & Allied Trades		
Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Assn, 1100 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20036		50,378.00	1,150.00
Phillip C. Burnett, P.O. Box 12285 Memphis, TN 38182	National Cotton Council of America	3,750.00	60.14
David G. Burney, 1101 17th St. N.W., #609 Washington, DC 20036	U.S. Tuna Foundation	12,000.00	3,000.00
Charles S. Burns, 1015 15th St., NW, #909 Washington, DC 20005	Phelps Dodge Corp	1,200.00	
Kevin R. Burns, 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress		
Michael Burns, 601 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004-2602	Business Executives for National Security, Inc		
Timothy F. Burns, 2501 M St., NW Washington, DC 20037	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	4,000.00	246.22
Joseph E. Burnside, 1819 L Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Matsushita Electric Corp of America	100.00	46.00
Burson-Marsteller, 1850 M Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	Arthur Andersen & Co		
Do	Chicago & Northwestern Transportation Co		
Do	CEMEX		
Do	Eli Lilly & Company		
Do	Ethyl Corporation		
Do	EWC, Inc		
Do	Lever Brothers Company		
Do	National Food Processors		
Do	Thomson-CSF, Inc	2,500.00	
Do	U.S. Olympic Committee		
B. Kent Burton, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
William Burton, 180 Maiden Lane New York, NY 10038	Continental Insurance Company		11.00
James D. Burwell, Governmental Affairs Dept. (051) Columbia, SC 29218	Scana Corp		5,787.81
Barbara L. Bush, 1220 L St., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Petroleum Institute	200.00	
Business Committee for Fair Civil RICO Legislation, 1400 16th Street, NW #400 Washington, DC 20036-2220			11.73
Donald G. Butcher, c/o N.Y.S. Petroleum Council 150 State Street Albany, NY 12207	American Petroleum Institute	400.00	
Henry Butler, 3707 Woodview Trace Indianapolis, IN 46268	Crop Insurance Research Bureau	115.00	115.00
Kenneth W. Butler, 2010 Corporate Ridge, #700 McLean, VA 22102	Association of American Railroads	21,250.00	10,183.81
Patrick Butler, 1875 Eye Street, NW, #1110 Washington, DC 20006	Times Mirror Co		
Mrs. H. E. Butt, 3700 Ocean Drive Corpus Christi, TX 78411			
Bruce Butterfield, 1745 Jefferson Davis Hwy, #511 Arlington, VA 22202	Manufacturing Housing Institute		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
John J. Byrne, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	3,000.00	
BP America, Inc, 1776 Eye Street, NW, Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20006			110,862.95
Cable TV Consumers, P.O. Box 2218 La Mesa, CA 92044		302.00	1,800.00
Patrick J. Cacchione, 625 Slaters Lane, #200 Alexandria, VA 22314	National Assn of Medical Equipment Suppliers		
Elizabeth B. Cady, 1400 L Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005-3509	Steel Service Center Institute		
John R. Cady, 1401 New York Avenue, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Food Processors Assn	500.00	100.00
Donald L. Cahill, 347 Widewater Road Stafford, VA 22554	Fraternal Order of Police	5,150.00	5,759.47
Morrison G. Cain, 1901 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006	International Mass Retail Assn	6,250.00	
Christopher G. Caine, 1801 K St., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	IBM Corp	19,000.00	2,545.05
Tony Calandro, 2251 Wisconsin Ave., NW Washington, DC 20007	National Assn of Trade & Technical Schools	1,750.00	
Alan Caldwell, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #525 Washington, DC 20004	RJR Nabisco, Inc	2,155.25	
Bonnie Caldwell, 1000 Vermont Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	Public Securities Assn	12,500.00	1,450.28
Antonio J. Califa, 122 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	American Civil Liberties Union	2,800.00	
Calorie Control Council, 5775 Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd., #500-D Atlanta, GA 30342			240.00
Cambridge International, Inc, 1600 Wilson Boulevard, #713 Arlington, VA 22209	Allison Transmission	500.00	
Do	Eastern Technologies, Inc	500.00	
Do	FMC Corporation	500.00	
Do	General Dynamics Land Systems	1,000.00	
Do	McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Company	600.00	
Do	Optic-Electronic Corp	500.00	
Do	Textron Lycoming	500.00	
Arthur E. Cameron, 1111 14th Street, NW, #1001 Washington, DC 20005	Amerace Corporation	1,500.00	
Do	Lukens General Industries, Inc	1,500.00	
Do	National Greyhound Assn	4,500.00	
Do	Potters Industries, Inc	2,250.00	
Do	Radar Assn Defending Airwave Rights, Inc (RADAR)	1,500.00	
Do	Safetran Systems Corporation	3,225.00	
Do	Syro Steel Co, et al.	1,875.00	
Do	3M Company	7,204.00	
Nancy Camm, 1800 K Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	Bank of America	346.20	270.11
Camp Barsh Bates & Tate, 2550 M St., NW, #275 Washington, DC 20037	Advance Petroleum Inc	495.00	
Do	Associated Financial Corp		
Do	ARA Services, Inc		
Do	BellSouth Corp	315.60	
Do	Blue Cross & Blue Shield Assn	187.20	
Do	California Pipe Trades Council		
Do	Campbell Soup Co		
Do	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	250.00	
Do	Cleveland Clinic Foundation		
Do	Columbia Gas Systems, Inc		
Do	Committee for Equitable Compensation		
Do	Fashion Accessories Shippers Assn (FASA)		
Do	Goldbelt, Inc	300.00	
Do	Home Intensive Care, Inc	582.50	
Do	K-Mart Corp		
Do	Mobil Oil Corp		
Do	MRO	520.00	
Do	Natural Gas Supply Assn		
Do	NATCO (National Assn of Tax Credit Coalition)		
Do	Olin Corporation		
Do	Pennzoil Co		
Do	PGA Tour		
Do	PPG Industries, Inc		
Do	Russ Berrie & Co, Inc		
Do	Sears Roebuck & Co	870.00	
Do	Shell Oil Co	603.80	
Do	Southland Corporation	619.80	
Do	Super 8 Motels, Inc		
Do	Texaco, Inc		
Do	Toy Importers Working Group		
Do	Union Pacific Resources, Inc		
Do	Western Mobilehome Assn		
Do	World Airways		
Do	World Fuel Services	750.85	
Campaign for U.N. Reform-Political Education Committee, 418 7th St., S.E. Washington, DC 20003		5,727.57	9,759.88
Campaign Consultants, Inc, 211 North Union Street, #200 Alexandria, VA 22314	NRA Institute for Legislative Action	7,500.00	
C. R. Campbell Jr., 1850 M St., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036	GTE Corporation	5,000.00	
C. Thomas Campbell, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #575 Washington, DC 20006	DowElanco		5,771.00
Carl C. Campbell, 1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, #430 Washington, DC 20005	National Cotton Council of America	800.00	
Charles O. Campbell, 1420 King Street Alexandria, VA 22314-2715	National Society of Professional Engineers	2,000.00	
Jeanne Campbell, Campbell-Raupe, Inc 1010 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	Algonquin Gas Transmission		
Do	American Assn of Advertising Agencies		
Do	American Nuclear Energy Council		
Do	Boston Edison		
Do	Invest to Compete Alliance		
Do	The New England		
Do	Product Liability Alliance		
Do	Securities Industry Assn		
Do	Stone & Webster Engineering Corp		
Do	Texas Utilities Services, Inc		
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp		
Jerry L. Campbell, 1201 Chestnut St. Chattanooga, TN 37402	Tennessee Valley Public Power Assn		
John G. Campbell, 9300-D Old Keene Mill Road Burke, VA 22015	John G. Campbell, Inc (For:ARCO Power Technologies, Inc)		
Do	John G. Campbell, Inc (For:BDM International, Inc)		
Do	John G. Campbell, Inc (For:Ebasco)		
Do	John G. Campbell, Inc (For:General Electric Co)		
Do	General Motors Corp		
Do	John G. Campbell, Inc (For:Hughes Aircraft Company)		
Do	Loral Corp		
Do	ManTech International Corp		
Do	John G. Campbell, Inc (For:Syracuse University)		
Do	West Virginia University		
Do	John G. Campbell, Inc (For:3M Company)		
Marilyn E. Campbell, 517 2nd Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	David Turch & Asso	1,600.00	
Thomas D. Campbell & Associates, Inc, 113 South Alfred Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Cyprus Minerals Co	5,000.00	1,100.00
Canadian Coalition on Acid Rain, 112 St. Clair Avenue, #401 Toronto, Ontario Canada M4V 2Y3		300.00	295.19
Canady Law Legislative Group, 310 N. Grand Ave., #110 Lansing, MI 48933-1279			
Sharon M. Canavan, 1125 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America	14,250.00	90.48
Candlelighters, 123 C St., SE Washington, DC 20003			
Anne C. Canfield, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800-South Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	550.00	
Sharon F. Canner, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500 N. Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	186.80	
Dean H. Cannon, 1350 I Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Beveridge & Diamond, PC (For:Christie Manson & Woods International, Inc)		
James R. Cannon Jr., 808 Seventeenth Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006-3910	Stewart & Stewart (For:Timken Co)		
Do	Stewart & Stewart (For:Torrington Company)		
W. Dean Cannon Jr., 9800 S. Sepulveda Blvd., #500 Los Angeles, CA 90045	California League of Savings Institutions	3,000.00	
David L. Cantor, 1233 20th St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	Porter Wright Morris & Arthur (For:Coalition for Environmental-Energy Balance)		
Francis J. Cantrel Jr, 1133 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	MCI Communications Corp	5,000.00	39.33
Charles Hollister Cantus, 555 13th Street, NW, #450 west Washington, DC 20004	Union Pacific Corp	8,000.00	872.96
Richard R. Cape, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	BP America, Inc		
Capital Consultants, 1122 Colorado, #307 Austin, TX 78701	Advanced Telecommunication Corp	1,500.00	
Do	Madison Group (for: Northern State Power)		
Do	Philip Morris, Inc	13,285.71	
Capital Marketing Analytics, Inc, 2001 Jeferson Davis Highway, #1012 Arlington, VA 22202	Argo-Tech Corp		
Do	Honeywell, Inc		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Loral Corp		
Do	Rockwell International Corp		
Do	Sofec, Inc		
Capital Representation Group, Inc, 1127 11th Street, #1003 Sacramento, CA 95814	Philip Morris, Inc	420.00	108.00
Capitol Associates, Inc, 426 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	American Assn for Cancer Research	300.00	
Do	American Assn of Nurse Anesthetists	6,700.00	
Do	American Biotechnology Companies	750.00	
Do	American Soc of Nephrology	4,750.00	
Do	American Soc of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene	300.00	
Do	Arthritis Foundation	937.50	
Do	Cambridge BioScience	600.00	
Do	Carnation Co	5,000.00	
Do	Citizens Comm for Medical Research & Health Education	800.00	
Do	Coordinating Council for Cancer Research	2,250.00	
Do	Cystic Fibrosis Foundation	1,200.00	
Do	Emergency Nurses Assn	500.00	
Do	Endocrine Society	437.50	
Do	FDA Council	10,237.50	
Do	Hutchinson Cancer Center	1,800.00	
Do	Illinois Collaboration on Youth	88.00	
Do	Joint Council of Allergy & Immunology	433.13	
Do	Massachusetts General Hospital	3,600.00	
Do	Museum of Science & Industry	750.00	
Do	National Assn of Pediatric Nurse Associates & Practitioners	1,188.00	
Do	National Coalition for Cancer Research	375.00	
Do	National Coalition for Volunteer Protection	150.00	
Do	National Crime Protection Council	825.00	
Do	National Multiple Sclerosis Society	633.23	
Do	Partnership for Organ Donation	1,000.00	
Do	Linda Pollin Foundation	1,000.00	
Do	Ringling Brothers	3,750.00	
Do	Technicon Data Systems Corp	600.00	
Do	Wellman Laboratory	1,150.00	
Capitol Marketing Services, 923 Riva Ridge Drive Great Falls, VA 22066			
Caplin & Drysdale, Chtd, One Thomas Circle, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Children's Television Workshop		
Do	Council on Foundations, Inc		
Do	National Council of YMCA of the USA		
Do	National Wildlife Federation		
Do	Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (WARF)		
Denise A. Cardman, 1800 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bar Assn	400.00	50.00
Kate Carey, 1620 L Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Metropolitan Life Insurance Cos		
Michael J. Carey, 111 West Washington Street, #1017 Chicago, IL 60602	City of Chicago		
Norval E. Carey, 1100 17th St., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036	General Atomics	18,657.00	1,164.39
Robert R. Carey, P.O. Box 2121 Corpus Christi, TX 78403	Central Power & Light Company		
Caribbean Trade and Apparel Coalition (C-TAC), 1215 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036			
Maurice E. Carino Jr., 1667 K St. N.W., #600 Washington, DC 20006	Bethleham Steel Corp	75.00	
Linda E. Carlisle, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Clayton & Dubilier, Inc)		
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Government of Puerto Rico)		
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:GAF Corporation)		
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Institute of International Container Lessors).		
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Kern River Gas Transmission Company)		
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Mercedes-Benz of North America, Inc)	255.00	
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Princeton University Investment Company)		
Edward J. Carlough, 1750 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	Sheet Metal Workers International Assn	32,893.00	
Anne E. Carlson, 1620 Eye Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Assn of the U.S., Inc	5,375.00	
Eileen Shannon Carlson, 2000 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Graham & James (For:R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company)		
Do	Graham & James (For:Federal Administrative Law Judges Conference)		
Do	Graham & James (For:Federal Judges Association)		
Do	Graham & James (For:Illinois Health Facilities Authority)		
Do	Graham & James (For:Sierra Pacific Resources)		
Do	Graham & James (For:Stock Information Group)		
Do	Graham & James (For:Walt Disney Co)		
Paul D. Carlson, 1201 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Public Transit Assn	925.00	44.00
Carmen & Muss, 1901 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Carmen Group (for CareerCom)	12,000.00	116.25
Carmen Group, 1667 K Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	CareerCom Corp	12,000.00	12,208.43
Phyllis D. Carnilla, 1700 17th Street, NW, #301 Washington, DC 20009	Arctic Sounder Enterprises, Inc		
Julia Carol, 2530 San Pablo Avenue, #J Berkeley, CA 94702	Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights		
Douglas G. Caroom, 98 San Jacinto Blvd., #1800 Austin, TX 78701-4039	Bickerstaff Heath & Smiley (For:Upton County)		
Michael C. Carozza, 655 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Bristol-Myers Squibb Co	1,500.00	
Bertram W. Carp, 111 Massachusetts Ave., NW, 3rd Fl. Washington, DC 20001	Turner Broadcasting System, Inc	6,750.00	
George D. Carpenter, 6110 Center Hill Road Cincinnati, OH 45224	Procter & Gamble Co		
Peter F. Carpenter, 950 Page Mill Road Palo Alto, CA 94303	ALZA Corp		100.00
Fred A. Carr Jr., 12600 Fair Lakes Circle Fairfax, VA 22033-4904	AAA Potomac		
James M. Carroll, 950 L'Enfant Plaza, SW Washington, DC 20024	Communications Satellite Corp	1,500.00	571.41
John K. Carson, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	11,100.00	287.00
John R. Carson, 9312 Old Georgetown Rd. Bethesda, MD 20814-1621	American Podiatric Medical Assn	18,000.00	
R. D. Carson Jr., P.O. Box 2021 40 Franklin Rd., SW Roanoke, VA 24022	Appalachian Power Company		
David C. Carter, 1156 15th St., NW, #1019 Washington, DC 20005	U.S. Beet Sugar Assn		
John R. Carter, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #2600 Arlington, VA 22209	TRW, Inc	197.00	1,018.68
Joseph L. Carter Jr., 50 F Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20001-1564	Association of American Railroads	950.07	110.75
Tristan Carter, 1771 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Broadcasters	800.00	498.82
Melanie Carter-Maguire, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #607 Washington, DC 20024	Northern Telecom, Inc		1,445.00
James P. Carty, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500 N. Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	500.00	
Susan B. Carver, 1130 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Coal Assn	1,500.00	1,177.52
Cascade Natural Gas Corp, 222 Fairview Avenue N Seattle, WA 98109			
Winthrop Cashdollar, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Health Care Assn	10,000.00	594.99
Cashdollar-Jones & Company, 1000 16th Street, NW, #702 Washington, DC 20036	Califonia Livestock Production Credit Assn	4,612.50	49.50
Do	Council on Education Development and Research	300.00	
Do	Dairymen, Inc	12,500.00	
Do	Equipment Manufacturers Institute	2,025.00	
Do	First South Production Credit Assn	20,000.00	1,155.17
Do	National Assn of Crop Insurance Agents	20,000.00	17.15
Do	United Foods, Inc	21,000.00	219.43
Paul S. Caskey, 1700 K Street NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Chevron USA, Inc	400.00	20.00
Allen R. Caskie, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave, NW Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	5,500.00	
William E. Casselman II, 1300 I Street, NW, #500-East Washington, DC 20005	Popham Haik Schnobrich & Kaufman, Ltd (For:Ova Noss Family Partnership)		
J. Warren Cassidy, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rifle Assn of America	2,681.25	
Cassidy and Associates, Inc, 655 15th St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Alexander Graham Bell Assn for the Deaf		
Do	American Assn of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine	475.00	
Do	American Dredging Co	3,000.00	11.32
Do	American Hospital in Shanghai Foundation	1,350.00	
Do	American Science and Engineering, Inc	225.00	17.10
Do	AmeriFlora '92	900.00	
Do	Anatolia College Board of Trustees		
Do	Arizona State University	600.00	
Do	AT&T	1,425.00	
Do	Barry University		
Do	Bean Dredging Company	3,000.00	11.32
Do	Biopure Corp		
Do	Boston Carmen's Union		
Do	Boston College		
Do	Boston University		
Do	Cardinal Hill Hospital	900.00	25.75

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Catholic University of America	825.00	
Do	Centex Communications, Inc		
Do	Challenger Center		
Do	Children's Hospital and Health Center of San Diego	150.00	
Do	Children's Hospital in Michigan	975.00	
Do	Children's Hospital National Medical Center	1,200.00	61.50
Do	Clark-Atlanta University		
Do	Columbia University	900.00	41.20
Do	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico		
Do	Community College Assn for Technology Transfer	2,925.00	21.00
Do	Critical Languages & Area Studies Consortium, Inc	2,550.00	47.69
Do	Delaware State Dept of Transportation	7,350.00	18.90
Do	Epcint		
Do	Experiment in International Living	1,950.00	7.10
Do	Friends of the American Tel Aviv Museum of Art		
Do	Fudan Foundation	1,600.00	
Do	Gatx-Airlog	225.00	40.75
Do	Gonzaga University	75.00	
Do	Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company	3,000.00	11.32
Do	Hahnemann University Hospital	1,800.00	27.10
Do	Hawaii Dept of Business & Economic Development	75.00	14.30
Do	Infirmary Health Systems, Inc	1,200.00	
Do	Intechnica International, Inc		
Do	Intercontinental Energy Group		
Do	International Data Group		
Do	ITT Gilfillan	1,225.00	22.31
Do	T.L. James & Company		11.32
Do	Jones Intercable, Inc	6,200.00	172.00
Do	JBS & Associates, Inc		
Do	K.G. Land New York Corp		
Do	Kerr-McGee	225.00	30.70
Do	Kimberly Quality Care	2,100.00	121.50
Do	Lehigh University	225.00	
Do	LiTel Telecommunications Corp	675.00	17.00
Do	Lodge Corp	575.00	
Do	Loma Linda University Medical Center, Inc		
Do	Louisiana Public Facility Authority		
Do	Loyola College (Baltimore)	75.00	7.50
Do	Loyola Marymount University	300.00	
Do	Loyola University of Chicago	450.00	
Do	Massachusetts Corp for Education Telecommunication		
Do	Massachusetts League of Banks		
Do	Medical College of Wisconsin	3,600.00	96.90
Do	Michigan Biotechnology Institute	3,000.00	
Do	Michigan Technological University	75.00	
Do	Monterey Institute of International Studies	375.00	
Do	Mt. Sinai Medical Center of Greater Miami	910.00	44.80
Do	Multinational Business Development	50.00	
Do	Mutual Interest Transactions		
Do	MIC Industries	900.00	
Do	National Jewish Center for Immunology & Respiratory Medicine	1,800.00	57.95
Do	NeoRx		
Do	New England Deaconess Hospital Corporation		
Do	Northwestern University	1,187.00	7.50
Do	Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc	900.00	
Do	Oceanit Laboratories, Inc	750.00	13.40
Do	Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission	1,425.00	12.00
Do	Pine Bluff Sand & Gravel		11.32
Do	Pirelli Cable Co	225.00	
Do	Polytechnic University	75.00	
Do	PHH Corp	900.00	
Do	Rochester Institute of Technology	600.00	37.75
Do	Saint Joseph's University	225.00	9.85
Do	Salzburg Seminar	2,850.00	
Do	Scott County Highway Department	2,700.00	
Do	Societa Cavi Pirelli S.p.A.		
Do	St. Norberts College	1,200.00	7.50
Do	State of Indiana Dept of Commerce		
Do	State of Indiana, Office of the Governor	4,950.00	26.85
Do	Tougaloo College		
Do	Tufts University	550.00	
Do	Universal Med Center/U of TX Health Science Center at Dallas	300.00	
Do	University of the Arts		
Do	University of Hawaii	75.00	
Do	University of Kentucky Research Foundation	350.00	
Do	University of Nebraska		
Do	University of Pennsylvania	725.00	
Do	University of Southern Mississippi	300.00	
Do	University of Utah	600.00	
Do	University of Vermont		
Do	Western Townships Utilities Authority	1,800.00	15.00
Do	Wojdak & Assocs, Inc for: Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh	600.00	
Do	Zamias Group		
Mark A. Casso, 1015 15th Street, NW, #802 Washington, DC 20005	American Consulting Engineers Council	912.50	
Quentin Caudle, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Sheet Metal Workers International Assn	2,400.00	
Gordon Cavanaugh, 122 C Street, NW, #875 Washington, DC 20001-2109	Reno Cavanaugh & Hornig (For:Council of Large Public Housing Authorities)	22,250.00	459.91
Do	Housing Authority Insurance, Inc	2,494.00	
Red Cavaney, 260 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10016	American Paper Institute, Inc	500.00	
Andrew F. Caverly, 180 South Clinton Ave. Rochester, NY 14646-0700	Rochester Telephone Corp	2,875.00	2,250.84
Cederberg & Associates, 7100 Sussex Place Alexandria, VA 22307	Grumman Corporation	250.00	
Cendrowski & Selecky, P.C., 2050 N. Woodward, #310 Bloomfield Hills, MI 48013	Taubman Company, Inc	2,185.00	
Centerior Energy Corp, P.O. Box 94661 Cleveland, OH 44101-4661			830.62
David Certner, 1909 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	647.50	106.00
Chadbourne & Parke, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Amalgamated Metal Corp PLC		
Do	American Paper Institute, Inc		
Do	AES Corporation	1,050.00	50.00
Do	Commercial Union Energy Corp	2,590.00	130.00
Do	Cyprus Silver Bay Power Company		
Do	Inter-Power of New York, Inc	35.00	
Do	Napp Chemicals, Inc	1,120.00	55.00
Do	Ormat Energy Systems, Inc		
Do	Oxbow Geothermal Corp		
Do	Ruan Transportation Management Systems		
Michael J. Chakarun, 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress		
Deborah M. Chalfie, 1319 F St., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20004	Halt, Inc		
Walton M. Chalmers II, 122 C Street, NW, #500-A Washington, DC 20001	Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co	9,750.00	1,120.00
Mark G. Chalpin, 1730 M Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	National Hydropower Assn		
Terry M. Chamberlain, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Chambers Associates, Inc, 1625 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006	American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business	150.00	
Do	American Express Co		
Do	American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO	1,650.00	
Do	Coalition of Publicly Traded Limited Partnerships	63.00	
Do	Columbia Falls Aluminum Company	750.00	
Do	Committee for Equitable Compensation		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Council of Infrastructure Financing Authorities	150.00	
Do	Fund to Assure Public Infrastructure Financing		
Do	Lead Industries Assn	3,050.00	
Do	Manville Corporation		
Do	Metcalf & Eddy/KVB Group		
Do	Newhall Land and Farming Company		
Maxine Champion, 1025 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, #511 Washington, DC 20007	LTV Corporation	3,000.00	100.00
Robert T. Chancler, 1101 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Wire Producers Assn		
Ed Chandler, 7901 Westpark Drive McLean, VA 22102	National Machine Tool Builders' Assn	13,200.00	500.00
Pete Chaney, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Linda Z. Chapman, 1400 L Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Biscuit & Cracker Manufacturers Assn		
Nancy Chapman, 1629 K Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	N. Chapman Associates, Inc (For:Society for Nutrition Education)	3,000.00	110.00
Thomas B. Chapman, 500 E Street, SW, #920 Washington, DC 20024	Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn	14,191.00	3,913.71
William C. Chapman, 2801 Fort Scott Drive Arlington, VA 22202	General Motors Corp	8,925.00	673.00
O. Donaldson Chapoton, 555 13th Street, NW, #500 East Washington, DC 20004	Baker & Botts (For:Rhone-Poulenc)		
Byron Charlton, 815 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations	15,109.37	458.64
Peggy Charren, 975 Memorial Drive, #504 Cambridge, MA 02138	Action for Children's Television	1,350.00	
Richard A. Charter, 6947 Cliff Ave. Bodega Bay, CA 94923	County Administrative Office County of Santa Cruz	12,000.00	13,980.47
Charter Medical Corp, 577 Mulberry Street Macon, GA 31298			911.00
Leslie Cheek III, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #414 Washington, DC 20036	Crum & Forster Corp	33,000.00	471.85
Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc, 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037			90,469.00
Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Assn, Inc, 1913 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006			1,783.19
William B. Cherkasky, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	International Franchise Assn		
Chernikoff & Company, 1320 18th Street, NW, #100 Washington, DC 20036	American Museum of Natural History		1,209.00
Do	Arena Stage	1,162.00	1,268.75
Do	Art Museum Princeton University		109.00
Do	Bishop Museum	2,000.00	1,209.00
Do	Buffalo Museum of Science		
Do	Capital Childrens Museum	1,076.00	1,182.75
Do	Cincinnati Museum of Natural History		
Do	Cleveland Museum of Natural History		409.00
Do	Corcoran Gallery of Art	1,205.25	1,312.00
Do	Denver Museum of Natural History		
Do	Directors Guild of America	15,433.00	15,913.68
Do	Field Museum of Natural History		1,209.00
Do	Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco	500.00	109.00
Do	Ford's Theater	1,076.00	1,182.75
Do	Hebrew Union College, Skirball Museum		109.00
Do	Illinois State Museum Society		109.00
Do	Los Angeles County Museum of Art		
Do	Meridian House International	1,032.75	1,139.50
Do	Metropolitan Museum of Art		409.00
Do	Milwaukee Public Museum		409.00
Do	Museum of American Textile History	500.00	
Do	Museum of Fine Arts Boston	1,000.00	409.00
Do	Museum of Natural History University of Kansas		109.00
Do	Museum of Northern Arizona		
Do	National Museum of Women in the Arts	1,076.00	1,182.75
Do	National Symphony	1,248.50	1,355.25
Do	Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County		1,209.00
Do	Oakland Museum		109.00
Do	Peabody Museum of Salem		409.00
Do	Phillips Collection	1,119.00	1,225.75
Do	Rochester Museum & Science Center		
Do	Santa Barbara Museum of Art		109.00
Do	Shakespeare Theater at the Folger	1,076.00	1,182.75
Do	Shelburn Museum		109.00
Do	Textile Museum	1,032.50	1,139.25
Do	University of Nebraska State Museum		
Do	University of Pennsylvania Museum		
Do	Washington Ballet	1,032.75	1,139.50
Do	Washington Opera	1,119.00	1,225.75
Do	Washington Performing Arts Society	1,119.00	1,225.75
John H. Chettle, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, #825 Washington, DC 20036	Chamber of Mines of South Africa	7,500.00	100.00
Do	Freedman Levy Kroll & Simonds (For:Universal Frutrade Co-operative, Ltd)	5,000.00	100.00
Samuel D. Chilcote Jr., 1875 Eye Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Tobacco Institute, Inc	1,525.00	
Children's Television Workshop, One Lincoln Plaza New York, NY 10023			
Peggy M. Childress, 811 W. Marvin Avenue Waxahachie, TX 75165	Housing Roundtable		2,477.00
Nam-Hong Cho, 1800 K Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Korea Foreign Trade Assn	900.00	720.00
Darrel Choat, 919 Prince Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Keene Shirley & Associates, Inc (For:Australian Barley Board)		
Do	Keene Shirley & Associates, Inc (For:Limited, Inc, (The))		
Joseph L. Choquette III, Vermont Petroleum Assn P.O. Box 566 Montpelier, VT 05602	American Petroleum Institute	965.00	771.85
Richard Chriss, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America	3,000.00	500.00
Samuel W. Christine III, 1129 20th St., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Greater Washington Board of Trade		
James T. Christy, 805 15th Street, NW, #330 Washington, DC 20005	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc	1,800.00	
Chubb Corporation, 15 Mountain View Road Warren, NJ 07061			27,934.00
Chugach Electric Assn, Inc, P.O. Box 196300 Anchorage, AK 99519-6300			3,110.37
Alan L. Chvotkin, 14829 Dufief Drive Gaithersburg, MD 20878	Sundstrand Corporation	2,550.00	988.90
Chwat/Weigend Associates, 400 First Street, NW, #100 Washington, DC 20001	American Home Sewing Assn, Inc	750.00	750.00
Do	American Radio Relay League, Inc	3,750.00	3,750.00
Do	Associated Locksmiths of America	1,332.00	1,332.00
Do	National Licensed Beverage Assn	4,050.00	4,050.00
Do	National Weather Service Employees Organization	360.00	360.00
Charisse Victoria Ciambrone, 1705 South 17th Street Las Vegas, NV 89104			
Linda Church Ciocci, 2301 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	American Public Power Assn	1,300.00	
Citizen Action Fund, 1300 Connecticut Ave., NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036		17,875.00	17,875.00
Citizens for Protection of the Constitution, P.O. Box 8711 San Jose, CA 95155-8711			
Citizens for Reliable and Safe Highways (CRASH), 81 Lansing Street, #106 San Francisco, CA 94105-1611		1,150.00	1,140.89
Citizens for Sensible Control of Acid Rain (CSCAR), c/o 1301 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036			181,662.04
Citizens Comm for the Right to Keep & Bear Arms, Liberty Park, 12500 NE Tenth Place Bellevue, WA 98005		653,765.06	249,909.34
Donald D. Clancy, 6507 Leeds Lane Cincinnati, OH 45215	Tele-Press Associates, Inc (For:Japan Fisheries Association)		1,067.90
Betsy Clark, 1830 Platte Street Denver, CO 80202	Philip Morris, Inc	12,000.00	25.00
Fred D. Clark Jr., 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn		
Lynn C. Clark, 1411 K Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	District of Columbia Chamber of Commerce	975.00	
Marshall C. Clark, 7332 SW 21st Street P.O. Box 4267 Topeka, KS 66604	Kansas Electric Cooperatives, Inc (KEC)	3,246.00	785.09
Robert G. Clark, 400 Madison St., #1908 Alexandria, VA 22314	Ryder Systems, Inc		
Rudy I. Clark, 5342 Woodbury Woods Lane Fairfax, VA 22032	Air Force Sergeants Assn, Inc		
Thomas R. Clark, 1667 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006	Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corp		15,816.36
Vernon A. Clark, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave, NW #600 Washington, DC 20037	Vern Clark & Associates (For:Fox Television Stations, Inc)	11,850.00	
Do	Vern Clark & Associates (For:Metromedia Company)	15,800.00	
Do	Vern Clark & Associates (For:RJR-Nabisco Washington, Inc)	27,650.00	
Vern Clark & Associates, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	Fox Television Stations, Inc	4,500.00	
Do	Metromedia Company	6,000.00	
Do	RJR, Nabisco Washington, Inc	10,500.00	
Sara F. Clary, 1629 K Street, NW, #1010 Washington, DC 20006	Alliance of American Insurers	500.00	
Joan Claybrook, 2000 P Street, NW, #605 Washington, DC 20036	Public Citizen, Inc	5,375.50	
Kenneth J. Clayton, 1120 Connecticut Ave, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	493.14	
Clean Sound, 110 West Dayton, #202 Edward, WA 98020		700,000.00	16,096.93
Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton, 1752 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Crompton & Knowles Corp		
Do	Day-Glo Color Corp	188.50	
Do	Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation		
Do	Ministry of Finance & Public Credit of the United Mexican St		
Do	Security Pacific National Bank	3,573.00	60.00
Do	Union Oil Co of California, et al.	655.05	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Ronald D. Clements, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	Edison Electric Institute	5,037.36	457.56
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co, 55 Public Square P.O. Box 5000 Cleveland, OH 44113			170.00
Cleveland-Cliffs, Inc, 1100 Superior Avenue Cleveland, OH 44114-2589			492.00
Clifford & Warnke, 815 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Australian Meat & Live-Stock Corp	3,000.00	2,500.00
Do	Nonprescription Drug Manufacturers Assn		
George Stephen Clifton, 1050 17th Street, NW, #550 Washington, DC 20036	Houston Lighting & Power Co	1,500.00	
Clohan & Dean, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Coalition for Higher Education Assistance Organizations	125.00	
Do	Consumer Bankers Assn	20,000.00	
Do	Student Loan Funding Corp of Ohio	1,200.00	
Sam E. Clonts, 98 San Jacinto Blvd., #1800 Austin, TX 78701-4039	Bickerstaff Heath & Smiley (For:Upton County)		
Edward T. Cloonan, 70 Pine Street, 39th Floor New York, NY 10270	American International Group, Inc		
Pilar M. Cloud, 1201 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #807 P.O. Box 7566 Washington, DC 20044	BSA Business Software Assn, Inc		
Stephen J. Cloud, 1220 L St., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Petroleum Institute	800.00	
W. Dewey Clower, 1199 North Fairfax, #801 Alexandria, VA 22314	National Assn of Truck Stop Operators, Inc		
Coalition for Acid Rain Equity (CARE), 1667 K Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006			22,140.46
Coalition for Affordable Home Financing, 1350 New York Ave, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005		45,000.00	43,750.00
Coalition for American Energy Security, 1050 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, 6th Floor Washington, DC 20007			286.42
Coalition of Supporters of the Shipping Act, 1800 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036			
Coalition to Keep Alaska Oil, AFL-CIO Building 815 16th Street, NW, #309 Washington, DC 20006		1,347.50	33.92
Coalition to Preserve the Low Income Housing Tax Credit, 2300 M St., NW Washington, DC 20037		2,000.00	2,000.00
Coalition to Promote America's Trade, c/o Steptoe & Johnson 1330 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036			
Coalition to Stop Gun Violence, 100 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002		66,489.00	69,867.00
Coalition Against Double Taxation, Inc, c/o Perkins Coie 1110 Vermont Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005		60,000.00	
Alan J. Cobb, 1120 Vermont Avenue, NW, #1130 Washington, DC 20005	Petroleum Marketers Assn of America	8,500.00	1,341.00
Richard B. Cobb, Petroleum Council of Ga 50 Hurt Plz., SE, #720 Atlanta, GA 30303-2923	American Petroleum Institute		
Coffield Ungaretti Harris & Slavin, 3500 Three First National Plaza Chicago, IL 60602	Blunt Ellis & Loewi, Inc		
Do	Comdisco, Inc		
Do	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	7,500.00	
Do	Metropolitan Mutual Life Insurance Company	7,500.00	
Do	Smokeless Tobacco Council, Inc	18,000.00	
Amy A. Coggin, 1201 New York Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	American Public Transit Assn	2,200.00	
Dan Cohen, 440 First Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20001	American Israel Public Affairs Comm	12,975.00	1,534.98
Daniel L. Cohen, 1050 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Association of Trial Lawyers of America	2,000.00	100.00
David Cohen, 1616 P St., NW, #320 Washington, DC 20036	Professionals' Coalition for Nuclear Arms Control	7,153.86	116.00
Harriet Cohen, 105 East 22nd Street New York, NY 10010	Community Service Society		
John Cohen, 1331 Penn Ave., NW, #1500-North Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Association of Manufacturers	155.00	
Marvin S. Cohen, 3300 N. Central Ave., 20th Floor Phoenix, AZ 85012-2576	Sacks Tierney Kasen & Kerrick (For:City of Tucson)	4,385.00	931.93
Cohn and Marks, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Maclean Hunter Cable TV	5,160.00	388.51
Do	USA Network	33,592.50	1,167.94
Joseph L. Colaneri, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, #760 Washington, DC 20036	Union Oil Co of California		531.12
George T. Coldeway, 7975 Miami Lakes Drive West, #200 Miami, FL 33016	South Florida Hospital Assn		
Douglas Cole, 1101 17th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	American President Companies, Ltd	1,500.00	
Ken W. Cole, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004	Allied-Signal, Inc		
Randall I. Cole, 50 F St., NW, #1080 Washington, DC 20001	BR Services, Inc -	1,000.00	962.07
Cole Corette & Abrutyn, P.C., 1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Louisiana Land & Exploration Co		
Do	Matsushita Elec Corp (for Int'l Electron Mfgrs & Consum...)		
Colette R. Coleman, 1200 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Restaurant Assn	1,500.00	990.00
William T. Coleman Jr., 555 13th Street, NW Washington, DC 20004	O'Melveny & Myers (For:AMAX, Inc)	2,031.25	
Do	O'Melveny & Myers (For:Ford Motor Co)		
Colex & Associates, P.O. Box 700 Annandale, VA 22203	Homedco	1,400.00	
Do	National Assn of TJTC Consultants	3,000.00	
Jessie M. Colgate, 51 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10010	New York Life Insurance Company	70.00	8.00
Emilio G. Collado III, Collado Associates 1405 Montague Drive Vienna, VA 22180	American Watch Assn		
Collier Shannon & Scott, 3050 K Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20007	Alliance for British & Australian Tax Equity (ABATE)	2,430.00	2,430.00
Do	Alliance for Capital Access	2,800.00	2,800.00
Do	American Car Rental Assn	2,690.00	2,690.00
Do	American Couplings Coalition		
Do	American Iron & Steel Institute		
Do	American Meat Institute		
Do	American Textile Machinery Assn	600.00	600.00
Do	Association of Certified Trucking Schools	1,975.00	1,975.00
Do	Australian Wheat Board		
Do	Bicycle Mfgrs Assn of Amer, Inc	2,125.00	2,125.00
Do	Coalition for Safe Ceramicware		
Do	Committee of American Ammunition Manufacturers	740.00	740.00
Do	Crop Insurance Research Bureau	2,400.00	2,400.00
Do	Ferrous Scrap Consumers Coalition		
Do	Food Marketing Institute		
Do	Footwear Industries of America	400.00	400.00
Do	Footwear Procurement Coalition	3,250.00	3,250.00
Do	Gerry Baby Products Co		
Do	Independent Lubricant Manufacturers Assn	2,310.00	2,310.00
Do	Inland Steel Corp	3,000.00	3,000.00
Do	Leather Industries of America		
Do	Lykes Brothers, Inc		
Do	Municipal Castings Fair Trade Council		
Do	National Assn of Convenience Stores	7,100.00	7,100.00
Do	National Assn of Mutual Insurance Cos		
Do	National Cosmetology Assn, Inc		
Do	National Juice Products Assn	390.00	390.00
Do	National Pasta Assn		
Do	Nutriclean	1,335.00	1,335.00
Do	Outdoor Power Equipment Institute		
Do	Petroleos de Venezuela, S.A.	11,250.00	11,250.00
Do	PetroJam, Ltd	7,400.00	7,400.00
Do	Pittsburgh Corning Corporation		
Do	Shipbuilders Council of America	160.00	160.00
Do	Society of Independent Gasoline Marketers of America	10,567.50	10,567.50
Do	Specialty Steel Industry of the United States	1,295.00	1,295.00
Do	Zurich-American Insurance Companies	2,145.00	2,145.00
Terese Colling, 1211 Connecticut Ave., NW, #610 Washington, DC 20036	Davidson Colling Group (For:Carausta Industries, Inc)	8,633.91	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Field Container Corp)	1,726.41	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Garden State Paper Company)	4,241.02	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Halltown Paperboard Co)	820.76	
Do	Davidson Colling Group, Inc (For:Media General, Inc)	500.00	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Newark Group)	12,463.46	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Newman & Company, Inc)	875.64	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Rock-Tenn Company)	10,008.25	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Sonoco Products Co)	12,548.78	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Southeast Paper Manufacturing Co)	7,853.48	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Waldorf Corp)	6,218.29	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:White Pigeon Paper Co)	941.95	
Michael A. Collins, 13106 Ivy Drive Beltsville, MD 20705	United Assn of Jnymen & Appren of Plmbg & Pipeftg Industry	6,000.00	384.81
Paula J. Collins, 1020 19th St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	American Express Co		
R. J. Collins, 1667 K Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006	Amdahl Corp	1,000.00	
William P. Collins, 5055 Seminary Road Alexandria, VA 22311	Southern Company Services, Inc	1,000.00	
Collins & Associates, 6269 Franconia Road Alexandria, VA 22310	City of Pompano Beach, Florida		
Camilla L. Collova, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1007 Washington, DC 20036	Armstrong World Industries, Inc		
Dominique Colon, 2000 L Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Medtronic, Inc		
Kent W. Colton, 15th & M Streets, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Home Builders of the U.S.		
Mary Colville, 1155 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	National Broiler Council	1,250.00	
Jeffrey W. Combos, c/o Tennessee Petroleum Council 211 7th Ave. North Nashville, TN 37219	American Petroleum Institute		
Lori A. Comeau, 805 15th Street, NW #610 Washington, DC 20005-2207	CF Industries, Inc	500.00	279.81
Comfort Lipe & Green, P.C., 2100 Mid-Continent Tower 401 South Boston Avenue Tulsa, OK 74103	Thrifty Rent-A-Car System, Inc	5,050.97	21.80

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Comiskey & Hunt, One Courthouse Metro, #850 2200 Wilson Boulevard Arlington, VA 22201	Gold Fields Operating Co-Mesquite		
Committee for America's Copyright Community, 2000 K Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006-1809		2,225.00	2,225.00
Committee for Do-It-Yourself Household Moving, 2011 Eye Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006			
Committee for Fair Trade with China, Evergreen Point Rd., Box 288 Medina, WA 98039			
Committee for Humane Legislation, Inc, 1506 19th Street, NW, #3 Washington, DC 20036		9,653.39	2,783.22
Committee of Public Fiscal Policy, 214 Massachusetts Ave., NE, #210 Washington, DC 20002			
Committee on U.S. Business Canadian Life & Health Insur Assn, C/O Dykema Gossett 800 Michigan National Tower Lansing, MI 48933.	Committee on U.S. Business Canadian Life & Health Ins. Assn		79,677.00
Committee to Assure the Availability of Casein, 3213 O St., NW Washington, DC 20007			
Committee to Protect the Family, 8001 Forbes Place, #102 Springfield, VA 22151		4,132.25	3,664.97
Committee to Support the Antitrust Laws, 1401 New York Avenue, NW, #740 Washington, DC 20005		29,000.00	12,000.00
Common Cause, 2030 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036		2,170,973.00	605,368.93
Community Service Council of Central IN, Inc, 1828 North Meridian Indianapolis, IN 46202			
Competitive Enterprise Institute, 233 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE,#200 Washington, DC 20003		90,750.00	
Competitive Telecommunications Assn, 120 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002			
Compressed Gas Assn/Helium Advisory Council, Crystal Gateway #1, Suie 501 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway Arlington, VA 22202.		9,689.00	9,689.00
Harry J. Conaway, 1001 22nd Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20037	Mercer Meidinger Hansen, Inc		
Bert M. Concklin, 1500 Planning Research Drive Mclean, VA 22102	Planning Research Corporation		153.70
Concord Associates, Inc, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #560 Washington, DC 20004	Georgia Power Company	3,000.00	
Do	Mutual Life Insurance Tax Company	10,500.00	
Michael Conlon, 1818 N Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Automotive Parts Rebuilders Assn		
Do	Automotive Refrigeration Products Institute	1,793.75	
Jeanne K. Connelly, 1875 Eye St., NW, #540 Washington, DC 20006	Champion International Corp		
Robert J. Conner, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Chrysler Corporation	500.00	331.05
Connerton Ray & Simon, 1920 L Street, NW, 4th Floor Washington, DC 20036-5004	Association fo University Programs in Hazardous Waste Resch.	3,500.00	2,125.00
Do	Association of Univ Environmental Health Science Centers	6,000.00	2,125.00
Do	Association of University Programs in Occupational Safety...	7,500.00	2,125.00
Do	International Chemical Workers Union	2,500.00	2,125.00
Do	Laborers Employers Cooperative & Education Trust	595.00	2,125.00
Do	Laborers National Health & Safety Fund	11,235.00	2,125.00
Do	Laborers/AGC Education & Training Fund	14,525.00	2,125.00
Do	Metal Trades Department, AFL-CIO	4,000.00	2,125.00
Do	National Coordination Committee for Multiemployer Plans		2,125.00
Do	University of Cincinnati	2,500.00	2,125.00
Brian L. Connor, 1235 Jefferson Davis Hgwy., #606 Arlington, VA 22202	National Utility Contractors Assn	10,000.00	
Catherine Connor, 555 13th Street, NW #460 West Tower Washington, DC 20004-1109	Parsons Brinckerhoff, Inc	270.00	
Richard J. Connor Jr., 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc	765.00	
Jerry C. Connors, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #511 Arlington, VA 22202	Manufactured Housing Institute	8,500.00	
David Conover, 655 15th Street, NW, 444 Washington, DC 20005	National Rifle Assn of America	1,092.75	51.26
Kathryn Conroy, 105 East 22nd Street New York, NY 10010	Community Service Society		
Conservative Action Lobby, P.O. Box 931602 Los Angeles, CA 90093			
Conservative Alliance, 1315 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314			
Consolidated Rail Corporation, P.O. Box 23451 Washington, DC 20026			15,646.22
Consortium of Social Science Assns, 1522 K Street, NW, #836 Washington, DC 20005		73,437.50	4,780.00
Consumers Union of U.S., Inc, 256 Washington St. Mount Vernon, NY 10553			13,370.00
Daniel J. Conway, 1133 Connecticut Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	Chubb Corporation	10,000.00	431.42
John A. Conway, 1201 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Education Assn		
John J. Coogan, 1776 Eye Steet, NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20006	Eastman Kodak Co	250.00	51.00
Alexandra W. Cook, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1300N Washington, DC 20004	Electronic Data Systems Corp	64.00	140.67
Cheryl L. Cook, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #202W Washington, DC 20024	Farmers' Educational & Co-operative Union of America	6,935.21	28.77
Harry N. Cook, 1130 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Waterways Conference, Inc		
K. Richard Cook, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	300.00	
Lucy Cook, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Health Care Assn		
Robert M. Cook, 2910 E. Camelback Road, #150 Phoenix, AZ 85016-4406			
Thomas M. Cook, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20004	National Cattlemen's Assn	1,000.00	
Cook Group, Inc, 300 Fountain Square P.O. Box 1608 Bloomington, IN 47402-1608			68,796.19
Charles E. Cooke, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #450-N Washington, DC 20004	Southern California Edison Co	5,625.00	4,500.00
Edmund D. Cooke, 1227 25th Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Epstein Becker & Green (For:United Funding & Investors)	4,914.00	
Eileen D. Cooke, 110 Maryland Ave., NE, Suite 101 Washington, DC 20002	American Library Assn	2,054.00	
Robert M. Coon Jr., 2000 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security		
Bente E. Cooney, 2000 K St., NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security	2,586.00	
Brian D. Cooney, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004-1007	American Institute of Certified Public Accountants		811.86
Edward Cooney, 1319 F St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Food Research & Action Center	1,835.69	
Benjamin Y. Cooper Jr., 100 Daingerfield Road Alexandria, VA 22314	Printing Industries of America, Inc	12,500.00	
Cherry E. Cooper, 2301 Market Street, S13-1 Philadelphia, PA 19101	Philadelphia Electric Company		
Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Rubber & Plastic Footwear Manufacturers Assn	27,000.00	
Darrell Coover, 499 South Capitol St., SW, #401 Washington, DC 20003	National Assn of Independent Insurers	2,000.00	894.00
Michael J. Copps, 1700 North Moore Street Arlington, VA 22209	American Meat Institute	6,312.00	843.52
Copyright Remedies Coalition, 2000 K Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006-1809		3,550.00	3,550.00
John J. Corbett, 1350 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	Spiegle & McDiarmid (For:Michigan Municipal/Cooperative Group)	4,485.00	217.31
Tom Corcoran, 360 E. Randolph, #2402 Chicago, IL 60601	Wallace Associates Corp		
Corn Refiners Assn, Inc, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1120 Washington, DC 20036		8,460.00	3,155.00
David L. Cornwell, 2217 Casemont Drive Falls Church, VA 22046	Wackenhut Corporation		
Ernest J. Corrado, 1000 16th St., NW, #511 Washington, DC 20036	American Institute of Merchant Shipping	3,265.65	80.10
Mary Marcotte Corrigan, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rifle Assn of America		
Richard L. Corrigan, 655 15th Street, NW, Suite #444 Washington, DC 20005	CH2M Hill	2,500.00	
Marty Corry, 1909 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	821.15	301.15
Allan D. Cors, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Corning, Inc	750.00	
Anthony R. Corso, 3225 Gallows Road Fairfax, VA 22037	Mobil Corp	1,500.00	
William R. Corson, 1725 K Street, NW, #903 Washington, DC 20006	Penthouse International, Ltd		
Philip S. Corwin, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	1,500.00	
Corwin Communications, 418 East Broadway, C-13 Bismarck, ND 58501	Philip Morris, Inc	10,800.00	1,416.00
Cosmetic Toiletry & Fragrance Assn, Inc, 1110 Vermont Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005			
Gregory Costa, 1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	Public Securities Assn	7,500.00	
Michael E. Costello, 1620 L Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036	Panhandle Eastern Corp		792.88
Donna J. Costlow, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500-N Washington, DC 20004	National Assn of Manufactuers	250.00	
Cotten Day & Selfon, 1899 L Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036	American Samoa Government	607.50	
Coudert Brothers, 1627 I Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	British Columbia Stena Line Ltd.		
Shawn Coughlin, 606 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Society for Human Resource Management	10,000.00	
Council for a Livable World, 20 Park Plaza, #603 Boston, MA 02116			15,947.39
Council for Responsible Nutrition, 1300 19th Street, NW #310 Washington, DC 20036-1609		4,875.00	5,353.00
Council for Rural Housing and Development, 2300 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Council for Rural Housing & Development	2,000.00	2,000.00
Council of Industrial Boiler Owners, 6035 Burke Centre Parkway, #360 Burke, VA 22015			
Council of Institutional Investors, 1420 16th Street, NW, #405 Washington, DC 20036			
Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 122 C St., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20001		2,070.00	723.06
Council on Alternate Fuels, 1225 Eye St., NW, #320 Washington, DC 20005			
Council on Superconductivity for American Competitiveness, 1050 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW 6th Floor Washington, DC 20007.			
Christopher D. Coursen, 1133 Connecticut Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	Coursen Group (For:Community Antenna Television Assn)	500.00	
Do	Coursen Group (For:Glenfed, Inc)	500.00	
Do	Coursen Group (For:IDB Communications Group, Inc)	500.00	
Do	Coursen Group (For:Pacific Bell)	500.00	
Do	Coursen Group (For:Pacific Telesis Group)	500.00	
Do	Coursen Group (For:Telecommunications Industries, Inc)	500.00	
James Cousins, 1709 New York Avenue, NW, #801 Washington, DC 20006	U.S. League of Savings Institutions	13,500.00	
Mark J. Covall, 1319 F Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	National Assn of Private Psychiatric Hospitals	500.00	
John F. Cove, 918 16th St., NW, #702 Washington, DC 20006	Grumman Corporation		
Michael W. Cover, 1020 19th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Recording Industry Assn of America, Inc	2,700.00	
Covington & Burling, 1201 Pennsylvania Ave., NW P.O. Box 7566 Washington, DC 20044	American Watch Assn		225.18
Do	Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc		
Do	Brown Brothers Harriman & Co	8,000.00	2,281.65
Do	BSA Business Software Assn, Inc		
Do	Coalition to Preserve the Integrity of American Trademarks	16,000.00	1,122.00

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	3,112.50	
Do	Corrections Corporation of America	11,250.00	5,870.31
Do	CBS Television Network Affiliates Assn	1,000.00	
Do	ERISA Industry Committee	2,687.50	18.50
Do	International Swap Dealers Assn		
Do	Investment Company Institute		6.00
Do	Maui Land & Pineapple Co, Inc		
Do	Midwest Television, Inc		
Do	National Football League	3,650.00	
Do	NCNB Corp	1,470.00	9.00
Do	Post-Newsweek Stations, Inc		
Do	State of Arkansas, Dept of Human Services		
Do	State of Connecticut, Dept of Income Maintenance		
Do	State of Hawaii, Dept of Human Services		
Do	State of Illinois, Dept of Public Aid		
Do	State of Louisiana, Dept of Health & Hospitals		
Do	State of Michigan, Dept of Mental Health		
Do	State of Missouri, Dept of Social Services		
Do	State of New York, Office of Mental Health		
Do	State of North Carolina, Dept of Human Resources		
Do	State of Oklahoma, Dept of Human Services		
Do	State of South Carolina, Health & Human Services Finance Com		
Do	State of West Virginia, Division of Human Services		
Do	State of Wisconsin, Dept of Health & Social Services		
Do	Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada (U.S.)		
Do	United Technologies Corporation		
Do	Washington Post Company (for: Media Group)	1,650.00	
Sharon Cowan, 1825 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Soc of Mechanical Engineers		
Eugene S. Cowen, 2759 Unicorn Lane, NW Washington, DC 20015	Capital Cities/ABC, Inc		
C. Deming Cowles, 6th Floor 1050 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Bering Sea Fishermen's Assn	5,850.00	1,308.53
Do	Cordova District Fishermen United, Inc	1,250.00	93.77
Do	Fairbanks/North Star Borough	1,350.00	129.60
Do	Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission	1,950.00	80.18
Do	United Fishermen of Alaska	1,000.00	510.12
Archibald Cox, 2030 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	6,287.52	
C. Richard Cox, 2801 West Tyvola Road Charlotte, NC 28217-4500	Belk Stores Services, Inc		
Eric Cox, 418 7th St., SE Washington, DC 20003	Campaign for U.N. Reform-Political Education Committee	3,687.51	35.00
Bruce Craig, P.O. Box 677 Harpers Ferry, WV 25425	National Parks & Conservation Association	2,576.00	115.00
Daniel Craig, 1724 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Cable Television Assn, Inc	3,075.00	
Roger J. Crain, 3506 Frederick Place Kensington, MD 20895-3405	Customs Science Services, Inc		10.00
James P. Cramer, 1735 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Institute of Architects		
William C. Cramer, 5396 Gulf Boulevard, #1102 St Petersburg, FL 33706	Cramer & Haber, P.C. (For:Canaveral Port Authority)		
Cramer & Haber, P.C., 5396 Gulf Boulevard, #1102 St. Petersburg, FL 33706	Canaveral Port Authority	4,500.00	238.00
Donald A. Crane, 919 18th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	W. R. Grace & Co /World Headquarters	2,250.00	
Richard C. Crawford, 1825 Samuel Morse Drive Reston, VA 22090	Coors Brewing Company	10,800.00	69.25
Robin Crawford, Box M Allentown, PA 18105-5000	Mack Trucks, Inc		
Creative Dynamics, Inc, 1143 N. General Pershing Hammond, LA 70401	Reese Communications Cos (for: Philip Morris USA)	1,875.00	793.28
Douglas P. Crew, 100 N.E. Adams Street Peoria, IL 61629-1430	Caterpillar Tractor Co	3,000.00	
Mary Dent Crisp, 601 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004-2602	Business Executives for National Security, Inc		
Judy Crockett, 122 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	American Civil Liberties Union	1,856.00	
Robert W. Crolius, 1620 Eye Street, NW, #520 Washington, DC 20006	Portland Cement Assn		
Robert W. Cromartie, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn		
Charles H. Cromwell, Inc, 6709 Georgia Street Chevy Chase, MD 20815	EDO Corp	3,000.00	
Do	McDonnell Douglas Helicopters	2,000.00	
Do	MTS Systems Corp	1,000.00	
Do	Northrop Corp	2,000.00	
Rae E. Cronmiller, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	125.00	
Mark E Crosby, 1110 N Glebe Rd #500 Arlington, VA 22201-4714	Special Industrial Radio Service Assn, Inc		
Crowell & Moring, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004-2505	American Forest Resource Alliance	4,500.00	
Do	Asarco, Inc		
Do	Associated Gas Distributors		
Do	Avon Products, Inc		
Do	Brooklyn Union Gas Co		
Do	Central Nebraska Public Power & Irrigation District		
Do	Chesapeake Utilities Corp		
Do	City of North Miami		
Do	Communications Satellite Corp		
Do	Cook Inlet Region, Inc		
Do	Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc	140.00	10.00
Do	Eli Lilly & Company	811.25	10.00
Do	Emery Worldwide		
Do	Lehn & Fink Products Group		
Do	Meridian Minerals Co		
Do	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co	145.00	10.00
Do	National Assn of Wholesaler-Distributors	1,475.00	10.00
Do	National Risk Retention Assn		
Do	Nebraska Public Power District		
Do	Pan American World Airways, Inc, et al.		
Do	Regional Airline Association		
Do	Tiffany & Co		
Do	Trust for Public Lands		
Do	United Cities Gas Co		
Do	Western Governors' Assn		
Do	Wyatt Company		
Crowell & Moring International L.P., 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004-2505	Avon Products, Inc		
Do	Board of Foreign Trade, Gov't of the Republic of China		
Do	Singapore Trade Development Board		
John D. Cuaderes, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway Arlington, VA 22202	Emerson Electric Co		381.00
Culley-Foster & Co, P.O. Box 17370 Washington, DC 20041			
Law Ofs of Jonathan W. Cuneo, 1300 I Street, NW, #408-E Washington, DC 20005	Committee to Support the Antitrust Laws	12,000.00	9.00
Do	National Assn of Securities and Commercial Attorneys	6,000.00	361.57
Do	National Coalition of Petroleum Retailers, Inc	5,000.00	
Do	Songwriters Guild of America	5,000.00	
Harry C. Cunningham, 85 West Spencer Ave. Philadelphia, PA 19120	National Fraternal Order of Police	650.00	1,103.76
William J. Cunningham, 815 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations	16,571.10	1,299.75
Randall L. Currier, 412 Morris Avenue, #37 Summit, NJ 07901	New Jersey State Bar Assn		
Anne M. Curry, 1750 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Food Marketing Institute	500.00	
Wayne T. Curtin, 3000 K Street, NW, #3-A Washington, DC 20007	Motorcycle Riders Foundation, Inc	9,000.00	6,077.12
Curtis Thaxter Lipez Stevens Broder & Micoleau, 1 Canal Plaza P.O. Box 7326 Portland, ME 04112	Philip Morris, Inc	6,800.00	1,960.92
M. Rupert Cutler, 1244 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Defenders of Wildlife		9.30
Cutler & Stanfield, 1850 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	General Atomics	2,500.00	
Do	Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority		
Do	Potomac Investment Associates	7,571.25	129.00
Do	University of Colorado		339.38
Ralf W.K. Czepluch, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #830 Washington, DC 20036	Gulf Power Company	3,275.00	6,529.13
CF Industries, Inc, Salem Lake Dr. Long Grove, IL 60047			1,500.00
CR Associates, 317 Massachusetts Ave., NE, #100 Washington, DC 20002	Alzheimer's Assn	1,831.25	
Do	American Assn for Dental Research	958.50	
Do	Association of Academic Health Sciences Library Directors	100.00	
Do	Association of University Programs in Health Administration	489.00	
Do	Conjoint Comm on Diagnostic Radiology	1,200.00	
Do	Delta Dental Plans Assn	1,200.00	
Do	Medical Library Assn	100.00	
Do	National Assn of State Long Term Care Ombusman Programs	100.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Seton Hall University		
D'Amore & Doyle, Inc, P.O. Box 20013 Washington, DC 20005	Gafney Bennett & Associates, Inc	6,480.00	630.55
Norman E. D'Amours, 1217 Evermay Court Mclean, VA 22101	American Council of State Savings Supervisors	250.00	
Do	Credit Union National Assn, Inc	750.00	
William K. Dabaghi, Arter & Hadden 1919 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (ZENCHU)	260.00	10.75
Do	Houston Clearing House Assn		
Susan Dahlquist, 2000 K St., NW, 8th Foor Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security	14,331.00	2,892.25
Frank J. Daily, 411 East Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Quarles & Brady (For:General Motors Corp)	216.00	3.90
William Kay Daines, 1616 H St., NW Washington, DC 20006	National Retail Federation	3,600.00	294.00
Dairy Farmers for Responsible Dairy Policy, 514 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002		15,550.00	17,634.90
Donald W. Dalrymple, 1575 I St., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Cynamid Company (For:Lederle Laboratories)	2,025.00	728.19
James G. Dalton, 1420 King St. Alexandria, VA 22314-2715	National Society of Professional Engineers	2,500.00	
John M. Damgard, 2001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006-1807	Futures Industry Assn, Inc		
Patrick E. Dandino, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	International Franchise Assn		
John E. Daniel, 1233 20th St., NW, #701 Washington, DC 20036	International Technology Corporation		
Jim Daniels, 4759 S. Conway Rd. Orlando, FL 32812	National Assn of State Farm Agents		158.00
David S. Danielson, 1505 Prince Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314	American Optometric Assn		
Nancy Danielson, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #202W Washington, DC 20024	Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America	3,062.63	46.06
Dale Danks Jr., 1000 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, 6th FL Washington, DC 20007	Leonard Ralston Keyes and Danks (For:Krueger International, Inc)	16,461.50	
David E. Danovitch, 1101 15th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Council of Savings Institutions	6,000.00	
Jo-Ellen Darcy, 1600 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Investment Company Institute	395.11	58.19
Richard C. Darling, 1156 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	J. C. Penney Co. Inc		
Diane Davenny Darneille, 1850 K Street, NW, Suite 1195 Washington, DC 20006	Schering-Plough Corp	14,000.00	1,169.35
Mark C. Darrell, 1101 14th Street, NW, #1400 Washington, DC 20005	Miller Balis & O'Neil, P.C. (For:American Public Gas Assn (APGA))		
John C. Datt, 600 Maryland Ave., SW Washington, DC 20024	American Farm Bureau Federation	12,913.00	
Theodore S. J. Davi, 624 South Quincy Street Green Bay, WI 54301			
Earl F. David, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Phillips Petroleum Co	1,000.00	
John C. David, 1771 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Broadcasters	500.00	130.98
Davidoff & Malito, 100 East 42nd Street New York, NY 10017	Long Island University	9,000.00	214.54
Do	Nassau-Suffolk Hospital Council, Inc	9,000.00	275.00
James H. Davidson, 1211 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #610 Washington, DC 20036	James H. Davidson & Associates, Inc (For:American Advertising Federation)	5,947.54	
Do	Davidson Colling Group, Inc (For:American Assn of Advertising Agencies)	17,169.22	
Do	James H. Davidson & Associates, Inc (For:American Newspaper Publishers Assn).	6,135.04	
Do	Davidson Colling Group, Inc (For:Association of National Advertisers, Inc)	5,947.54	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Caraustar Industries Inc)	8,633.91	
Do	Davidson Colling Group, Inc (For:Direct Marketing Assn)	5,947.54	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Field Container Corp)	1,726.41	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Garden State Paper Company)	4,241.02	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Halltown Paperboard Co)	820.76	
Do	Davidson Colling Group, Inc (For:Magazine Publishers of America, Inc)	17,169.22	
Do	Davidson Colling Group, Inc (For:Miller & Chevalier)	15,105.17	
Do	Davidson Colling Group, Inc (For:National Assn of Broadcasters)	21,757.42	
Do	James H. Davidson & Associates, Inc (For:National Assn of Industrial & Office Parks).	6,428.10	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Newark Group)	12,463.46	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Newman & Company)	875.64	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Rock-Tenn Company)	10,008.25	
Do	James H. Davidson & Associates, Inc (For:Rouse Company)		
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Sonoco Products Co)	12,548.78	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Southeast Paper Manufacturing Co)	7,853.18	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:Waldorf Corp)	6,218.29	
Do	Davidson Colling Group (For:White Pigeon Paper Co)	941.95	
Do	James H. Davidson & Associates, Inc (For:Yellow Pages Publishers Assn)	5,947.54	
Dionne M. Davies, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW, #727 Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	1,500.00	
Drew M. Davis, 1101 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Soft Drink Assn	388.17	100.10
Edward M. Davis, 410 First St., SE Washington, DC 20003	American Nuclear Energy Council	6,375.00	396.09
Edwin H. Davis, 2030 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	10,622.02	
Fred G. Davis, 701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW 4th Floor Washington, DC 20004	Edison Electric Institute	3,298.35	772.18
Lizanne H. Davis, 1627 K Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	FMC Corporation	13,000.00	572.04
Michael Davis, 735 North Water St., #908 Milwaukee, WI 53202-4105	American Malting Barley Assn, Inc	1,425.00	
Ovid R. Davis, P.O. Drawer 1734 Atlanta, GA 30301	Coca-Cola Company		
Robert Davis, 1350 I Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Ford Motor Co	1,900.00	803.00
Davis & Harman, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20004	Ad Hoc Comm of Life Insurance Companies	600.00	9.00
Do	Alcoma Packing Company, Inc		
Do	American General Life Insurance Co	200.00	35.00
Do	American Horse Council	360.00	35.00
Do	Armco Steel Co	1,500.00	52.11
Do	Bethlehem Steel Corp	1,500.00	52.11
Do	Chicago Board of Trade	3,500.00	128.86
Do	Committee of Annuity Insurers	6,738.40	67.00
Do	Committee of Life Insurers		
Do	Dresser Industries, Inc		
Do	First Penn-Pacific Life Insurance Co	500.00	9.00
Do	Florida Power & Light	1,416.80	25.16
Do	Florida Sugar Cane League, Inc	600.00	30.00
Do	Hughes & Luce	210.00	49.00
Do	James Graham Brown Foundation		
Do	Lincoln National Life Insurance Co	400.00	76.50
Do	National Assn of Life Companies		
Do	National Cattlemen's Assn	430.00	35.00
Do	Stock Information Group	16,972.00	646.70
Do	U.S. Sugar Corp	841.00	30.00
Do	Underwriters of Lloyd's London		
Davis Polk & Wardwell, 1300 Eye St., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Inst of Certified Public Accountants	4,012.40	101.50
Do	CoreStates Financial Corp	2,125.00	60.00
Do	John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company	250.00	50.00
Do	Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co		
Do	LTV Corp		
Do	Morgan Guaranty Trust Co	1,750.00	32.00
Do	Morgan Stanley & Co, Inc		
Do	Norwest Corporation	4,250.00	87.00
Do	Occidental International Corp	412.50	26.00
Davis Wright & Tremaine, 1752 N St., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	American Honda Motor Co, Inc	22,355.00	460.20
Do	Brix Maritime, Inc	2,535.00	192.76
Do	McCaw Communications Cos	14,870.00	353.94
Do	Turner Broadcasting System	2,433.00	
Do	Western Pioneer, Inc		
Do	WGK Development Corp	1,000.00	75.00
Donald S. Dawson, 1133 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	Michael Gaughan		
Do	Opticians Assn of America		
Do	Virgin Islands Gift & Fashion Shop Assn		
Do	Virgin Islands Merchants Assn		
Rhett B. Dawson, 1900 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20068	Potomac Electric Power Co		
Robert M. Dawson, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn		
Brenda T. Day, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	Chrysler Corporation		
Harry F. Day, 1800 K Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	New York Stock Exchange, Inc		
Gaston De Bearn, 1050 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036	Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc		
O. Mark De Michele, P.O. Box 53999 - Sta. 9060 Phoenix, AZ 85072-3999	Arizona Public Service Company		
James D. Deal, 3501 Thurston Ave. Anoka, MN 55303	National AG Underwriters, Inc		1,918.00
Maryann M. Dean, 1875 Eye Street, NW, #775 Washington, DC 20006	Georgia-Pacific Corp	1,000.00	
John Russell Deane III, 888 17th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	Auto Internacional Assn	295.00	139.22
Do	Coalition of Automotive Assns	1,351.00	620.32
Do	Specialty Equipment Market Assn	5,406.00	2,485.30

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Debevoise & Plimpton, 875 Third Ave., 23rd Floor New York, NY 10022	Sony Corp of America		
Richard A. Deem, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn	25.00	
William R. Deere, 500 E Street, SW, #920 Washington, DC 20024	Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn	8,989.00	1,647.46
Brian Deery, 1957 E St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
George K. Degnon Associates, Inc, 6728 Old McLean Village Drive Mclean, VA 22101	Association of State & Territorial Health Officials		1,000.00
Gene A. Del Polito, 1333 F Street, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20004-1108	Third Class Mail Association	1,407.00	
Edward N. Delaney & Associates, Chtd, 1629 K Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Association of Outplacement Consulting Firms, Inc	38,463.75	1,620.71
Do	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc		
Do	National Assn of Independent Insurers	18,000.00	970.52
Do	National Council of Business Advisors		
Delchamps Associates, 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #955 Washington, DC 20037	City of Huntsville		
Do	City of Mobile		
Do	Deep Sea International, Inc		
Do	Louisiana Nature & Science Center, Inc		
Do	Spring Hill College	750.00	
Do	William Carey College	750.00	
Deloitte & Touche, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave. Suite 350N Washington, DC 20004-2505	Coalition Against the Loss Disallowance Rule	15,000.00	100.00
Do	Money Store Investment Co	1,250.00	
Tania Demchuk, 499 South Capitol St., SW, #401 Washington, DC 20003	National Assn of Independent Insurers		
Donna Dempsey, 1627 Eye Street, NW #880 Washington, DC 20006	Oracle Corporation		3,290.00
Perry Como Denby, 1301 Franklin Street Tank 6-B-1 Houston, TX 77002			
George H. Denison, 4801 Massachusetts Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20016	Amex International, Inc	1,800.00	
Do	Edison Electric Institute	300.00	
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp	2,100.00	
John H. Denman, Missouri Oil Council 428 E. Capital St., #203 Jefferson City, MO 65101	American Petroleum Institute		
Robert A. Denman, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, #202w Washington, DC 20024	Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America	6,934.68	66.71
Daniel B. Denning, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #930 Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	436.00	75.00
Thomas J. Dennis Sr., 1001 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #450-N Washington, DC 20004	Southern California Edison Co	7,013.00	4,500.00
Janet Ann Denton, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20004	Pacific Telesis Group	10,062.50	
Robert Neal Denton, 2001 S Street, NW, #301 Washington, DC 20009	Alliance of Nonprofit Mailers	751.20	9.32
Wells Denyes, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20006	Eastman Kodak Co	350.00	80.30
Brian R. Detter, 1199 N. Fairfax Street, #204 Alexandria, VA 22314	International Council of Shopping Centers	300.00	
Jo Ellen Deutsch, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Association of Flight Attendants, AFL-CIO	15,000.00	
Caroline M. Devine, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #620 Washington, DC 20036	Mobil Corp	1,000.00	123.90
Devine Millimet Stahl & Branch, 111 Amherst Street Manchester, NH 03105	State of New Hampshire, Attorney General		
R. Daniel Devlin, 808 17th Street, NW, #520 Washington, DC 20006	Trans World Airlines, Inc	600.00	
Robert L. Dewey, 1525 New Hampshire Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Defenders of Wildlife	767.76	
Do	Energy Conservation Coalition/Environmental Action Found.		
Doris J. Dewton, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #507 Washington, DC 20036	Ashland Oil, Inc	2,000.00	
Alex J. DeBoissiere, 490 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, #2202 Washington, DC 20024	Tenneco Gas		
Marydale DeBor, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue #715 South Concourse Washington, DC 20004	MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings, Inc	700.00	
Michael DeCarlo, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Health Care Assn		
Michael DeEmilio, 400 First St., NW, #801 Washington, DC 20001	Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes	10,000.00	
James U. DeFrancis, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1014 Washington, DC 20036	Ebasco Services, Inc	4,012.50	1,477.10
Lisa M. DeFusco, Public Affairs Office 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #1111 Washington, DC 20037	Society of Real Estate Appraisers	612.00	
Law Offices of Paul H. DeLaney, Jr., 1826 Jefferson Place, NW, #201 Washington, DC 20036	Embassy of Japan	10,000.00	
Debra DeLee, 1201 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Education Assn		
Fred R. DeLuca, 1735 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Institute of Architects		
Martin L. DePoy, 777 14th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	2,500.00	1,208.39
William R. DeReuter, 1828 L Street, NW, #906 Washington, DC 20036	Merrill Lynch & Co, Inc	2,000.00	
Christine DeVries, 1101 14th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	American Nurses' Assn	3,500.00	380.60
Bonnie S. DeWitt, 1875 Eye Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Tobacco Institute	500.00	74.72
Thomas R. DeYulia, 7361 Calhoun Place Rockville, MD 20850	CNA Insurance Co		
Henry L. Diamond, 1350 I Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Beveridge & Diamond, PC (For:Christie Manson & Woods International, Inc)	200.00	
Chester T. Dickerson Jr., 700 Fourteenth Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Monsanto Co		791.32
Ann Sanders Dickey, 300 Maryland Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20002	Federal Express Corp	6,000.00	
Elaine Dickinson, 880 S. Pickett Street Alexandria, VA 22304	Boat Owners Assn of the U.S.	7,000.00	
Dickinson Wright Moon Van Dusen & Freeman, 1901 L St., NW, #801 Washington, DC 20036	United Technologies Corporation	7,000.00	
Dickstein Shapiro & Morin, 2101 L St., NW Washington, DC 20037	Advance Publications		
Do	Avondale Industries, Inc		
Do	ABD Securities Corp		
Do	Bear Stearns & Co		
Do	Boundary Gas, Inc		
Do	BATMAN Corp		
Do	C-3, Inc		
Do	Car Audio Specialists Assn (CASA)		
Do	Cordova District Fishermen United, Inc		
Do	Embassy of Malaysia		
Do	Federated Cash Management Systems	11,500.00	
Do	First Annapolis Savings Bank F.S.B.		
Do	Guess, Inc		
Do	Harbour Group Ltd		
Do	Home Box Office, Inc		
Do	Illinois Dept of Children & Family Services		
Do	Iroquois Gas, Inc	15,150.00	
Do	IPP Working Group	5,221.25	
Do	Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assn		
Do	Medtronic, Inc	5,050.00	
Do	J. P. Morgan Securities, Inc		
Do	National Fed of Societies for Clinical Social Work	3,573.25	
Do	North Carolina Dept of Natural Resources and Community Devlp	3,250.00	
Do	Ocean State Power		
Do	Paulucci Enterprises	7,512.50	
Do	Sea Hawk Seafoods, Inc		
Do	State of Connecticut		
Do	States of Arkansas, et al.		
Rick Diegel, 1125 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO-CLC	2,281.25	150.00
Dorothea M. Diemer, 7373 Hunt Avenue Garden Grove, CA 92642	Hyundai Motor America		
Walter E. Diercks, 1730 M St., NW, #412 Washington, DC 20036	Outdoor Advertising Assn of America, Inc		
Thomas A. Dine, 440 First Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20001	American Israel Public Affairs Comm	24,549.98	4,046.03
Michael F. Dineen, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, #206 Washington, DC 20003	Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co (For:Federal Kemper Life Assurance Co)	551.97	194.49
Do	Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co (For:Kemper Financial Companies, Inc)	63.90	7.80
Do	Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co (For:Kemper Financial Services, Inc)	197.04	30.05
Do	Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co (For:Kemper Investors Life Insurance Co)	431.29	117.73
Do	Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company (For:Kemper Reinsurance Company)		
Do	Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company	2,100.00	208.52
James C. Dinegar, 1201 New York Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	Building Owners & Managers Assn Int'l	1,250.00	400.00
Direct Selling Association, 1776 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006			
Dale P. Dirks, 511 Capitol Court, NE, Suite 300 Washington, DC 20002	Health & Medicine Counsel of Washington		
Mary Ann Dirzis, 9 West 57th Street New York, NY 10019	Avon Products, Inc		
Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike Cold Spring, KY 41076		122,026.67	122,026.67
Patsy B. Dix, 1201 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Education Assn	3,567.60	63.00
Dixon Arnett Associates, 905 16th Street, NW, #310 Washington, DC 20006	Foundation Health Corp	6,500.00	6,357.56
Do	Institute for Clinical PET	6,250.00	6,006.34
Do	Moss McGee Bradley Kelley & Foley (For:Policy & Management Asso (for: Community Development Corp's)).	4,750.00	6,014.80
Do	Southern California Rapid Transit District (SCRTD)	3,250.00	6,052.73
Charles J. DiBona, 1220 L St., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Petroleum Institute	5,000.00	
Gerard D. DiMarco, Two State Street, Crossroads Bldg. #400 Rochester, NY 14614	Mackey & DiMarco (For:Tom Gosnell)	2,500.00	
Do	Mackey & DiMarco (For:Greater Rochester Council)		
Nicholas J. DiMichael, 1275 K Street, NW, #850 Washington, DC 20005-4006	National Industrial Transportation League	4,274.50	
Anthony F. DiPasquale, 902 Renfroe Road Talladega, AL 35160			
J. Chris Dobbs, 2711 North Haskell Avenue Dallas, TX 75204	Southland Corporation		1,585.82
J. Graham Dodson, P.O. Box 21106 Shreveport, LA 71156	Southwestern Electric Power Co	265.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Julie Domenick Doerr, 1600 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Investment Company Institute	407.97	376.16
Daniel P. Doherty, 2001 S St., NW, #540 Washington, DC 20009	Alliance of Nonprofit Mailers	1,489.20	17.45
James F. Doherty, 1129 20th St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Group Health Assn of America, Inc		
Brian M. Dolan, 195 Montague Street Brooklyn, NY 11201	Brooklyn Union Gas Co	192.00	25.00
Robin C. Dole, 1101 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Century 21 Real Estate Corp		
Stephan G. Dollinger, 1220 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Petroleum Institute	200.00	
Dolphin Group, Inc, 1047 Gayley Avenue, 2nd Fl Los Angeles, CA 90024	Philip Morris, Inc	1,500.00	
Douglas Domenech, 1025 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Pulpwood Assn		
Andrew J. Donelson, 1101 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co	2,500.00	
Kevin J. Donnellan, 1909 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	323.07	
Paul Donnellan, 1128 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American International Automobile Dealers Assn	7,875.00	
Mary Elizabeth Donnelly, 1233 20th St., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Newmont Mining Corp		
Thomas F. Donnelly, 3800 N. Fairfaxl Drive, #4 Arlington, VA 22203	National Water Resources Assn	9,000.00	
Winfield L. Donoho, 412 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	National Automobile Dealers Assn	3,000.00	
Donohue & Associates, Inc, 11240 Waples Hill Road, #100 Fairfax, VA 22030			
Charles Donovan, 601 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #901 Washington, DC 20004	Focus on the Family	13,750.00	
David L. Donovan, 1200 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Association of Independent Television Stations, Inc	5,000.00	
William Donovan, 3138 N. 10th Street Arlington, VA 22201	National Assn of Federal Credit Unions	2,500.00	
James R. Dorcy, 1666 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20009	Federation for American Immigration Reform		
Michael C. Dorf, 130 East Randolph Street, #3800 Chicago, IL 60601	Schuyler Roche & Zwirner (For:Gabriella Rosenbaum Trust)	3,564.00	30.05
Ira Dorfman, 1111 14th St., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	American Bakers Assn	1,980.00	125.00
Keith G. Dorman, 625 Liberty Ave., 7th Pittsburgh, PA 15222	Peoples Natural Gas Company	1,000.00	3,207.17
Dorsey & Whitney, 1330 Connecticut Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	City of St. Paul	6,468.00	32.00
Do	Cookson America, Inc	1,575.00	
Do	FilmTec Corporation	590.00	
Do	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co, (3M)	3,549.00	900.00
Do	Morgan Stanley, Inc		
Do	Regional Transit Board	4,620.00	55.00
Do	Research-Cottrell Companies	2,100.00	
Dean R. Dort II, 1667 K Street, NW, #1230 Washington, DC 20006	Deere & Company	867.00	
Terrie M. Dort, 1023 15th Street, NW, 7th Fl Washington, DC 20007	Rowland & Sellery (For:Job Opportunities Business Symposium)	180.00	
W. Carter Doswell, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20004	Goldman Sachs & Co	1,000.00	
Robert J. Dotchin, 2550 M Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20037	Smokeless Tobacco Council, Inc	85.50	18.00
R. J. Doubrava, 1629 K Street, NW, #501 Washington, DC 20006	Delta Air Lines, Inc	170.00	101.35
James Dougherty, 1244 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Defenders of Wildlife	531.25	
Dougherty Consulting, P.O. Box 819 Sioux Falls, SD 57101-0819	Philip Morris, Inc	1,600.00	95.00
Michael G. Dowd, 1233 20th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	Porter Wright Morris & Arthur (For:Coalition for Environmental-Energy Balance)		
Charles P. Downer, 7901 Westpark Drive McLean, VA 22102	National Machine Tool Builders' Assn	1,375.00	250.00
Jane Lind Downey, 2200 Mill Rd Alexandria, VA 22314	American Movers Conference	100.00	
John P. Doyle Jr., 8600 Boundbrook Lane Alexandria, VA 22309	J. P. Doyle Enterprises, Inc	1,000.00	
M. Theresa Doyle, 1700 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #500 Washington, DC 20006	Mutual of Omaha Co	2,000.00	457.32
Ronald W. Drach, 807 Maine Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20024	Disabled American Veterans	22,887.20	
David P. Drake, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Ciba-Geigy Corp	3,000.00	148.00
James E. Drake, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn	5,272.00	
Andrea N. Dravo, 410 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	American Nuclear Energy Council	142.25	120.84
Paul A. Drazek, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20024	American Farm Bureau Federation	9,250.00	
Anthony V. Dresden, 444 N. Capitol Street, NW, #801 Washington, DC 20001	National Air Traffic Controllers Assn		
Dressendorfer-Laird, Inc, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, #210 Washington, DC 20036	General Dynamics Corp	250.00	
Do	Metropolitan Life Insurance Cos		
Do	Science Applications Int'l Corp	250.00	
Charles T. Drevna, 4711 Old Kingston Pike Knoxville, TN 37919	Sun Coal Company	1,000.00	5,000.00
Stephen D. Driesler, 777 14th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	8,000.00	334.41
William B. Driggers Jr., 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #605 Arlington, VA 22202	Texas Instruments, Inc	290.00	270.16
Drinker Biddle & Reath, 901 15th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Colonial Penn Life Insurance Co	286.25	59.46
Alvin Drischler, 3420 Reedy Drive Annandale, VA 22003	Leucadia National Corp	9,000.00	194.76
Do	PHLCORP	18,000.00	92.24
Kevin J. Driscoll, 1800 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bar Assn	400.00	50.00
Lorraine Driscoll, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036	Citizen Action Fund	875.00	80.00
Fran Du Melle, 1726 M Street, NW, #902 Washington, DC 20036	American Lung Assn	2,890.00	8,990.00
Mitch Dubensky, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, #210 Washington, DC 20036	National Forest Products Assn		
Duberstein Group, Inc, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #350 Washington, DC 20037	Aetna Life & Casualty	4,500.00	
Do	Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc	4,500.00	
Do	Consolidated Rail Corporation	2,750.00	
Do	Fiber Optic Competition US, Inc	3,500.00	
Do	General Motors Corp	9,750.00	
Do	Goldman Sachs & Co	1,333.00	
Do	McCaw Cellular Communications, Inc	3,000.00	
Do	Monsanto Company	1,500.00	
Do	National Cable TV Assn	9,750.00	
Do	Nevada Resort Assn	2,500.00	
Do	Warner Communications, Inc	9,000.00	
Stan Dublinske, 10801 Rockville Pike Rockville, MD 20852	American Speech-Language-Hearing Assn		
Morgan D. Dubrow, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	145.00	
Dudek Communications, 4915 St Elmo Avenue, #206 Bethesda, MD 20814	Lyonnaise Marianas America, Inc	8,000.00	250.30
Jane McPike Dudley, 888 17th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Whiteford Taylor & Preston (For:National Constructors Assn)	4,000.00	33.10
Kevin Dufficy, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Stephen C. Duffy, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn	3,750.00	101.00
Francis J. Duggan, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	LeBoeuf LambLeiby & MacRae (For:Federal Employees Tax Group)		
Robert H. Dugger, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	2,000.00	
Mac S. Dunaway, Dunaway & Cross 1146 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Crown Control Corp		
Do	Industrial Truck Assn		
Do	Lord Corporation		
Do	Walbro Corp		
Amy K. Dunbar, P.O. Box 19230 Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Bond Lawyers	18,125.01	92.75
Don R. Duncan, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Phillips Petroleum Co	5,000.00	
William C. Duncan, 1050 17th Street, NW, #410 Washington, DC 20036	Japan Automobile Manufacturers Assn	2,100.00	657.49
Duncan Weinberg Miller & Pembroke, P.C., 1615 M Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	General Atomics	185.00	
Do	Kenai Natives Assn, Inc		
Do	Lake Andes-Wagner Water Systems, Inc		
Do	Mid-West Electric Consumers Assn	92.50	
Do	National Assn of State Energy Officials		
Do	Pemco Aeroplex		
Do	Western Fuels Association, Inc		
Mari Lee Dunn, 1850 K St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	American Council for Capital Formation		
Michael V. Dunn, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #202W Washington, DC 20024	Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America	12,653.69	819.06
William C. Dunning, P.O. Box 619500 Dallas, TX 75261	Caltex Petroleum Corp		
James A. Dupree, 1350 Eye Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Ford Motor Co	3,500.00	2,372.00
Douglas A. Durante, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, #515 East Washington, DC 20014	Clean Fuels Development Coalition	6,000.00	
Ed Durkin, 101 Constitution Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America	682.50	
Katherine M. Dutilh, 214 Massachusetts Ave., NE, #420 Washington, DC 20002	Milliken & Company	5,000.00	1,700.00
Lloyd L. Duxbury, 2000 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	13,846.00	249.18
Ernest DuBester, 815 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations		
William P. DuBose IV, 1050 17th St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	National Ocean Industries Assn	1,669.00	
Denis J. Dwyer, 1155 15th St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	McNair Group, Inc	9,375.00	
Roderick T. Dwyer, 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress		
James W. Dyer, 1341 G Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Philip Morris Management Corp	2,775.00	1,500.00
Dykema Gossett, 1752 N Street, NW, 6th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Committee on U.S. Business Canadian Life & Health Ins. Assn	77,316.00	
Do	Military Boot Manufacturing Assn		
Do	Total Petroleum, Inc		
Talis Dzenitis, 633 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Sears Roebuck & Co	500.00	
DGA International, Inc, 1133 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Dir Intl Aff of the Gen Del for Armements		
Do	Societe Nationale D'Etude et de Const de Moteurs D'Aviation	2,340.00	428.65
Do	Sofreavia	1,176.00	149.49
Do	Teledyne Brown Engineering		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Titan	230.00	174.23
Anthony S. Earl, One South Pinckney Street P.O. Box 2113 Madison, WI 53701-2113	Quarles & Brady (For:Wisconsin Electric Power Co)	15,400.00	2,031.06
Hope B. Eastman, 4800 Hampden Lane, 7th Floor Bethesda, MD 20814	Paley Rothman Goldstein Rosenberg & Cooper (For:National Assn of Women Business Owners).		
Charles H. Eaton, 1725 K St., NW, #1111 Washington, DC 20006	Eaton Associates, Inc		
Robert E. L. Eaton, 4921 Essex Avenue Chevy Chase, MD 20815	Eaton Associates, Inc		
Eaton Associates, Inc, 4921 Essex Avenue Chevy Chase, MD 20815			
Robert E. Ebel, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1014 Washington, DC 20036	Enserch Corporation	1,450.00	784.00
Brenda L. Eberly, 50 F Street, NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20001	Freeport-McMoRan D.C., Inc	2,750.00	18.00
Charles J. Eby, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Monsanto Co)		
Norman R. Eder, 19600 NW Von Neumann Drive Beaverton, OR 97006-1999	Oregon Graduate Institute of Science & Technology	6,000.00	1,002.03
Helen H. Edge, 700 N. Fairfax Street, #601 Alexandria, VA 22314	Railway Progress Institute	729.69	
Edison Electric Institute, 9th Floor 1111 19th St., NW Washington, DC 20036		3,195.08	72,760.21
Christopher Edley Jr., Harvard Law School Cambridge, MA 02138	Covington & Burling	1,700.00	341.00
V. Anne Edlund, 1620 Eye St., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Assn of the U.S., Inc		
Edon Company, 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW #1010 Washington, DC 20037	Coca-Cola Foods	10,500.00	760.46
Do	Pinnacle Data Corporation	7,500.00	245.57
Christine A. Edwards, 633 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Dean Witter Financial Services Group	410.00	
J. Rodney Edwards, 260 Madison Ave. New York, NY 10016	American Paper Institute, Inc		
Jack Edwards, 3000 First Natonal Bank Bldg. P.O. Box 123 Mobile, AL 36601	Fiat USA, Inc		
Do	Matra Aerospace, Inc	529.16	
Do	Societe Nationale d'Etude et de Const de Moteurs d'Aviation	1,217.93	
Do	Teledyne Industries, Inc	1,066.66	
Michael D. Edwards, 1201 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Education Assn	3,962.49	91.50
Paul S. Egan, 1325 15th Street, NW, #503 Washington, DC 20005	Vietnam Veterans of America, Inc	12,555.00	177.00
William J. Ehrig, 700 Anderson Hill Road Purchase, NY 10577	Pepsi Co, Inc		346.00
Eugene Eidenberg, 1133 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	MCI Communications Corp	2,000.00	
Roy L. Eiguren, 350 North 9th Street, #400 Boise, ID 83702	Davis Wright Tremaine (For:City of Klamath Falls)		
Do	Davis Wright Tremaine (For:Idaho Cooperative Utilities Assn)		
Do	Davis Wright Tremaine (For:Philip Morris, Inc)		
Do	Davis Wright & Tremaine (For:Soap & Detergent Assn)		
Albert A. Eisele, 1201 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #370 Washington, DC 20004	Cornerstone Associates, Inc		
Phyllis Eisen, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., #1500-N Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	250.00	
Albert C. Eisenberg, 1735 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Institute of Architects	15,222.00	23.00
Robert Eisenbud, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
Linda S. Eisnaugle, 225 W. 34th Street New York, NY 10122	National Commercial Finance Assn	11,000.00	864.00
H. J. Elam III, 110 S. Park Dr. Greensboro, NC 27401	Cone Mills Corp	19,627.51	2,575.35
Stephen A. Elbert, 1615 M St., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Amoco Corporation		
Jane Elder, 214 N. Henry St., #203 Madison, WI 53703	Sierra Club	241.58	
Law Offices of Peter L Eleey, 304 Victory Road Marina Bay, MA 02171	Dana Farber Cancer Institute		
Do	Fox Chase Cancer Center		
Do	Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center		
Do	Kenneth Norris Jr. Comprehensive Cancer Center		
J. Burton Eller Jr., 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20004	National Cattlemen's Assn	1,000.00	
Charles W. Elliott, Wisconsin Petroleum Council 25 W. Main St., #703 Madison, WI 53703	American Petroleum Institute	18.50	
Emily K. Elliott, 107 Whitehurst Stillwater, OK 74078	Oklahoma State University	7,770.00	2,423.36
Elliott Zweben & Steelman, Chtd, 1227 25th Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Missouri Blue Cross/Blue Shield		
John M. Ellis, P.O. Box 2022 North Highlands, CA 95660	Alliance of Government Managers		207.00
Do	Nor-Cal Federal Coalition		
Mark G. Ellis, 1920 N St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress		
Kenneth W. Ellison, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600-S Washington, DC 20004	Belz Investment Company, Inc		
Mark M. Ellison, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1260 Washington, DC 20004	Batus, Inc		
Do	French & Company (For:Int'l Electronics Manufacturers & Consumers of America, Inc).	675.00	
Do	French & Company (For:Montgomery Ward & Co, Inc)	175.00	
Do	French & Company (For:Wheels, Inc)		
Gary Elmestad, P.O. Box 3153 St Charles, MO 63302	City of St. Peters, Missouri	2,000.00	13.10
Do	St. Charles Co Economic Development Council	9,042.00	13.49
Nancy C. Elwood, 15th & M Streets, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Home Builders of the U.S.		
Alyson A. Emanuel, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #755 Washington, DC 20037	BASF Corp	480.00	
Emergency Committee for American Trade, 1211 Connecticut Ave., NW, #801 Washington, DC 20036		98,094.50	93,192.90
Emerson Electric Co, 8000 W. Florissant St. Louis, MO 63136			954.86
John M. Emery, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn	25.00	
Michael J. Emig, 1125 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	18,325.00	68.00
Randy Eminger, 5205 West 37th Street Amarillo, TX 79109	Southwestern Public Service Co	1,500.00	21.49
Employee Relocation Council, 1720 N St., NW Washington, DC 20036			
Irene R. Emsellem, 1800 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bar Assn	400.00	50.00
Energy Consumers & Producers Assn, Box 1726 Seminole, OK 74868		9,400.00	
Gary D. Engebretson, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Contract Services Assn		78.90
Ralph Engel, 1913 Eye Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006	Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Assn, Inc		
English First, 8001 Forbes Place, #102 Springfield, VA 22151		216,631.11	226,988.42
Jon Englund, 1225 Eye Street, NW, #950 Washington, DC 20005	American Electronics Assn		
Christopher Engquist, 1957 E St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Richard Engram Jr., P.O. Box 506 Merchants & Miners Bank Bldg. Welch, WV 24801			
Environmental Tax Policy Alliance, 1667 K Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006			26,221.93
J. Barry Epperson, 324 Main Mall, #900 Tulsa, OK 74103	Associated Wire Rope Fabricators		2,006.48
David Eppler, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Public Citizen	6,750.00	
Epstein Becker & Green, P.C., 1227 25th Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	American Managed Care & Review Assn	2,400.00	
Do	Anheuser Busch	1,987.50	1,457.50
Do	AEtna Life & Casualty	8,537.00	5,300.00
Do	Doctors National Homecare Corp		
Do	Edison Electric Institute	1,788.75	1,325.00
Do	Grocery Manufactuers of America (GMA)	795.00	265.00
Do	MFJ Task Force	1,590.00	1,325.00
Do	National Shorthand Reporters Association	1,523.75	1,325.00
Do	Northwestern National Life Insurance Co	3,378.75	2,782.50
Do	Pfizer, Inc	567.50	662.50
Do	Pharmaceutical Manufactuters Assn	832.50	265.00
Do	PKR Foundation	662.50	1,855.00
Do	Revlon, Inc & Subsidiaries		
Do	Southern California Edison Co	2,318.75	1,987.50
Do	Telesphere International, Inc	3,643.75	1,325.75
Do	Voluntary Hospitals of America, Inc	11,250.00	
Gregory D. Erken, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #501 Washington, DC 20004	Knights of Columbus	600.00	
James L. Ervin, 1667 K Street, NW, #310 Washington, DC 20006	Baldt, Inc	10,000.00	78.61
Do	Kaman Diversified Technologies Corp	9,103.28	103.28
Do	Mip Instadsetzungstriebe Gmbh	17,253.92	2,253.92
Ingolf G. Esders, 815 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	International Longshoremen's Assn, AFL-CIO	11,844.00	482.54
John T. Estes, 2300 N St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	International Council of Cruise Lines	1,200.00	640.00
Sherry Ettleson, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Public Citizen	6,500.00	
Billy Lee Evans, 1301 Connecticut Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	B.L. Evans & Associates (For:Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp)		
Do	B.L. Evans & Associates (For:BATUS, Inc)		
Do	B.L. Evans & Associates (For:Great Western Financial Corp)		
Brock Evans, 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	National Audubon Society	4,400.00	165.00
C. Lawrence Evans Jr., 51 Louisiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20001	Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company	25,000.00	
Cindy Evans, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, #210 Washington, DC 20036	National Forest Products Assn		
David C. Evans, 1200 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036	Building Owners & Managers Assn Int'l		
Donald C. Evans Jr., 655 15th St., NW, #310 Washington, DC 20005	American Family Corp		
Rae Forker Evans, 1615 L Street, NW, #1220 Washington, DC 20036	Hallmark Cards, Inc		
Robert B. Evans, 1101 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Financial Services Assn	250.00	
Robert D. Evans, 1800 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bar Assn	400.00	50.00
Walter H. Evans III, Davis Wright Tremaine 1752 N Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Oregon Economic Development Dept, Ports Div	3,520.00	241.43
B.L. Evans and Associates, Inc, 1301 Connecticut Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Batus	2,000.00	
Do	Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp	1,000.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Great Western Financial Corp	15,000.00	
Dave Evans Associates, 406 3rd Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Association for Regulatory Reform	2,000.00	
Do	MICA	1,000.00	
Do	SIA	1,000.00	
Do	U.S. Olympic Committee	1,000.00	
Evans Group, Ltd, 1010 Wisconsin Ave., #810 Washington, DC 20007	Emergency Medical Services Associates	3,500.00	
Do	Federal Republic of Nigeria	35,600.00	
Do	Government of Cyprus	11,100.00	
Do	Matlack, Inc	6,400.00	
Do	Matteson Investment Corp		
Do	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America		
Do	National Multi Housing Council	4,500.00	
Do	National Subacute Care Assn, Inc	4,500.00	
Do	New York State Mortgage Loan Enforcement & Admin. Corp		
Do	Remodelers National Funding Corp	3,500.00	
Do	Republic of China		
Do	Towers Financial Corp	5,700.00	
Fawn K. Evenson, 1420 K Street NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	Footwear Industries of America	2,000.00	99.48
Wayne S. Ewing, Associated Petroleum Industries of Pa P.O. Box 925 Harrisburg, PA 17108	American Petroleum Institute		
Paul K. Eyer, 300 5th Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	American Osteopathic Assn	2,500.00	
EDS Corporation, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1300 Washington, DC 20004			2,064.83
F/P Research Associates, 1700 K St., NW, #404 Washington, DC 20006	American Bus Assn	100.00	
Do	Caribbean Marine, Inc	500.00	
Do	National Cable Television Assn, Inc	500.00	
Do	Northrop Corp		
Do	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn		
Dan L. Fager, 1700 K Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Chevron USA, Inc	1,400.00	
Fahlgren Martin Benito, 600 N. Westshore Blvd., #1100 Tampa, FL 33609	Philip Morris, Inc	12,000.00	1,210.99
Robert R. Fahs, 1101 15th St., NW, #205 Washington, DC 20005	Cargill, Inc	2,500.00	
Dale W. Fallat, P.O. Box 119 Maumee, OH 43537	Andersons		
Frank J. Farfone, 1776 Eye Street, NW, Suite 575 Washington, DC 20006	Dow Chemical USA		5,821.00
Thomas B. Farley II, 1220 L St., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Petroleum Institute	4,200.00	134.75
Farm Credit Council, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001		1,150,000.00	9,165.00
David M. Farmer, 1629 K Street, NW, #1010 Washington, DC 20006	Alliance of American Insurers	7,000.00	
Greg Farmer, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #607 Washington, DC 20024	Northern Telecom, Inc		1,445.00
Martin T. Farmer, P.O. Box 40789 Jacksonville, FL 32203-0789	Barnett Banks, Inc	26,125.00	4,297.47
Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #202w Washington, DC 20024		198,543.00	104,628.27
Dagmar T. Farr, 1750 K Street, N.w. Washington, DC 20006	Food Marketing Institute	300.00	
Farragut Group, 1825 K Street, NW, #807 Washington, DC 20006	Southern Company Services, Inc	12,500.00	
Christopher G. Farrand, 122 C Street, NW, #240 Washington, DC 20001	Peabody Holding Co, Inc		92.00
Michael Farrar, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Paper Institute, Inc	200.00	
Joseph A. Farrell, 1600 Wilson Boulevard, #1000 Arlington, VA 22209	American Waterways Operators, Inc		
Richard T. Farrell, 1015 15th St., NW, #401 Washington, DC 20005	Syntex (USA) Inc	4,125.00	902.41
Marcus G. Faust, 332 Constitution Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Central Utah Water Conservancy District	29,887.50	1,825.59
Do	Clark County Nevada-McCarran International Airport	15,000.00	1,311.64
Do	Kirton McConkie & Bushnell	325.00	24.10
Do	Las Vegas Valley Water District	30,000.00	1,276.89
Do	Public Service Co of New Mexico	12,312.50	741.17
Do	Sierra Pacific Power Co	26,951.25	1,031.30
Jane Fawcett-Hoover, 801 18th St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co	89.58	
Robert C. Fay, 12731 Directors Loop Woodbridge, VA 22192	American Amusement Machine Assn		
William D. Fay, 818 Connecticut Ave., N.W., #900 Washington, DC 20006	Clean Air Working Group	5,250.00	2,006.40
Federal Judges Association, 670 U.S. Courthouse 110 S. 4th Street Minneapolis, MN 55401		23,200.00	18,918.25
Federation for American Immigration Reform, 1666 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20009			
Federation of American Controlled Shipping, 50 Broadway New York, NY 10004		1,848.33	1,848.33
Federation of American Health Systems, 1111 19th St., NW, #402 Washington, DC 20036		9,000.00	9,000.00
Federation of American Scientists, 307 Massachusetts Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002			2,980.16
Robert Feenstra, 13545 Euclid Avenue Ontario, CA 91761	Milk Producers Council (For:Dairy Farmers for Responsible Dairy Policy)	319.11	319.11
Donald M. Fehr, 805 Third Ave. New York, NY 10022	Major League Baseball Players Assn		
Douglas J. Feith, 2300 M Street, NW—#600 Washington, DC 20037	International Advisers Inc (For:Embassy of Turkey)	5,000.00	
Chai Rachel Feldblum, 122 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	American Civil Liberties Union	1,650.00	
Amy Feldman, 105 East 22nd Street New York, NY 10010	Community Service Society		
Laura Feldman, 2000 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	1,959.00	
Mark B. Feldman, 2300 M Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	International Advisers, Inc (For:Embassy of Turkey)	5,000.00	45.79
Kenneth E. Feltman, 927 15th St., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Employers Council on Flexible Compensation	200.00	
Melody H. G. Fennel, 15th & M Streets, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Home Builders of the U.S.		
Karen S. Fennell, 1522 K St., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	American College of Nurse-Midwives		
Judith W. Fensterer, 242 E. 80th Street New York, NY 10021	Generic Pharmaceutical Industry Assn	325.42	325.42
Fensterwald Alcorn & Vangellow, 2112C Gallows Road Vienna, VA 22180	Concerned Federal Railroad Administration Employees		
George F. Fenton Jr., 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress	90.00	
Edward T. Fergus, 100 Gold St. New York, NY 10292	Prudential-Bache Securities, Inc	750.00	
Denise G. Ferguson, 1020 19th St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	American Express Co		
James H. Ferguson, 2310 Trott Avenue Reston, VA 22181	Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers	7,500.00	971.28
Stephen L. Ferguson, CFC, Inc 405 N. Rogers St. Bloomington, IN 47401	Cook Group, Inc	15,421.87	1,760.87
Robert J. Fersh, 1319 F St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Food Research & Action Center	810.68	
John L. Festa, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Paper Institute, Inc		
Fiber Fabric & Apparel Coalition for Trade, 1801 K Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006		1,2,798.00	988,067.00
Fiber Optic Competition US, Inc, 804 W. Diamond Ave., 3rd Floor Gaithersburg, MD 20878		150,000.00	3,500.00
Fierce & Associates, 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #1010 Washington, DC 20037	AB Hagglund & Sonar	12,900.00	761.06
Do	Bender Shipbuilding & Repair	7,500.00	
Do	Bollinger Machine Shop & Shipyard, Inc	22,525.00	397.53
Do	Coca-Cola Foods		279.89
Do	Spar Aerospace, Ltd	12,000.00	589.77
Do	A. L. Williams & Company	16,000.00	181.17
Alan D. Fiers, 919 18th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	W. R. Grace & Co /World Headquarters	4,000.00	135.00
Richard G. Fifield, P.O. Box 11000 Montgomery, AL 36198	Alabama Farmers Federation	1,775.00	834.89
Jay Fikes, 245 Second St., NE Washington, DC 20002	Friends Committee on National Legislation	4,154.88	
Marshall S. Filler, 1330 Connecticut Ave. NW Suite 250 Washington, DC 20036	Eastern Air Lines, Inc		
Financial Services Council, 1225 19th St., NW, #410 Washington, DC 20036		14,000.00	4,798.00
William J. Finch, 403 East Sixth St. Bloomington, IN 47401	Cook Group, Inc	5,615.00	454.48
Lawrence A. Fineran, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500 N Washington, DC 20004	National Assn of Manufacturers	125.00	
Matthew P. Fink, 1600 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Investment Company Institute	220.45	4.00
Nelson L. Fink, 378 Valley Oak Court Waldorf, MD 20601-3500	Air Force Sergeants Assn, Inc		
Patricia M. Fink, 1385 Piccard Dr. Rockville, MD 20850	Mechanical Contractors Assn of America, Inc		
Ben Finkelstein, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For:South Hadley Electric Light Dept)	270.00	4.26
Stephen Finley, 200 West Thomas, #310 Seattle, WA 98119	Emerald Seafoods, Inc		7,101.41
Peter J. Finnerty, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #560 Washington, DC 20004	Sea-Land Service, Inc	3,000.00	
Thomas D. Finnigan, 1100 15th Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	Union Carbide Corp		
Fire Equipment Manufacturers & Services Assn, Inc, 808 17th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006-3953			
First National Bank of Boston, 100 Federal St. Boston, MA 02110			22,844.51
Richard L. Fischer, 1615 M St., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Amoco Corporation		
Deborah A. Fischione, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #6200 Washington, DC 20006	Chicago Mercantile Exchange		
Carleton W. Fish, P.O. Box 35106 Minneapolis, MN 55435	American Collectors Assn	1,000.00	
Madeline Fishel, 312 Massachusetts Ave. Washington, DC 20002	Trust for Public Land	1,895.00	3,832.86
Donald W. Fisher, 3814 Ivanhoe Lane Alexandria, VA 22310	American Group Practice Assn, Inc	552.50	
Gary K. Fisher, 1700 K Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Chevron USA, Inc	1,100.00	
J. Paris Fisher, 1801 K St., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Westinghouse Electric Corp	1,500.00	
Janet S. Fisher, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Atlantic Richfield Co		
William P. Fisher, 1200 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Restaurant Assn		
Fisher Wayland Cooper & Leader, 1255 23rd Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20037-1125	International Communications Assn		
John Fitzgerald, 1244 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Defenders of Wildlife	106.60	900.00
Mary Clare Fitzgerald, 1155 21st Street, NW, #850 Washington, DC 20036	Secura Group	19,500.00	2,091.99
Thomas H. Fitzpatrick, Connecticut Petroleum Council 60 Washington Street, #908 Hartford, CT 06106	American Petroleum Institute		
Donald Fix, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #710 Washington, DC 20037	Hyjek & Fix, Inc (For:Intermec Corporation)		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Hilliard J. Fjord, 602 Main St., #600 Cincinnati, OH 45202	Ohio River Co	3,000.00	1,303.00
Susan G. Flack, 1320 19th St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	Dayton Hudson Corp	100.00	
Do	National Assn of Chain Drug Stores, Inc		
Do	Flack, Inc (For:Spiegel, Inc)	300.00	
Robert B. Flagg, 3214 White Flint Ct. Oakton, VA 22124	Chemical Manufacturers Assn	750.00	404.61
Daniel V. Flanagan Jr., 11 Canal Center Plaza, #250 Alexandria, VA 22314	Flanagan Group, Inc (For:Dominion Resources, Inc)		
Do	Virginia Power	8,100.00	6,171.41
Flanagan Group, Inc, 11 Canal Center Plaza, #250 Alexandria, VA 22314	American Nuclear Energy Council		
Do	Port of San Francisco		
Fleishman-Hillard, Inc, 1301 Connecticut Ave., NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20036	American Ambulance Assn	24,000.00	190.30
Do	Anheuser-Busch Companies	17,000.00	
Do	Automotive Refrigeration Products Institute	36,000.00	490.85
Do	Centel Federal Systems	21,531.25	98.24
Do	Certified Auctioneers Institute	17,000.00	459.84
Do	Citizens for a Drug Free America	30,000.00	83.10
Do	Coastal Barrier Relief Fund	7,000.00	28.30
Do	Esselte Pendaflex Corp	18,295.50	334.93
Do	Eveready		
Do	Ferrellgas	10,000.00	
Do	Jason Pharmaceuticals	24,000.00	
Do	Members Only		
Do	National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the U.S.	665.00	92.00
Do	Pathology Practice Assn	11,000.00	124.00
Do	Public Broadcasting Service	39,795.00	108.50
Do	Sony Co of America	60,000.00	363.41
Do	Spectacor Management Group	18,000.00	38.65
Do	St. Louis NFL Partnership		
Do	Syva Company	40,500.00	317.54
Mac A. Fleming, 12050 Woodward Ave. Detroit, MI 48203-3596	Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes		
Michael Fleming, 1300 N. 17th St., # 1010 Arlington, VA 22209	American Assn of Equipment Lessors		
Terry P. Fleming, Ohio Petroleum Council 88 E. Broad St., #1960 Columbus, OH 43215	American Petroleum Institute		
Florida Business Associates, 1146 19th St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036-3703	Convex Computer Corporation	8,931.00	
Do	HNSX Supercomputers, Inc	32,996.00	
Do	MEDCO Containment	6,000.00	
Do	State University System	20,832.00	
Do	University of Alaska	12,498.00	
Do	University of Nevada-Las Vegas	4,265.00	
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp	12,809.22	
Karen Florini, 1616 P Street, NW, #150 Washington, DC 20036	Environmental Defense Fund	3,000.00	
Ruth Flower, 245 Second Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Friends Committee on National Legislation	5,193.60	
Focus on the Family, 801 Corporate Center Drive Pomona, CA 91768		30,982.00	30,913.00
David H. Foerster, 1201 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Education Assn		
Joseph P. Foley, 206 G St., NE, #201 Washington, DC 20002	American Security Fence Corp		
Do	Coalition Against Noneffective Lighting Protection Tech		
Do	Foley & Company, Inc (For:National Consulting Strategies, Inc)		
Do	PolyPhaser Corp		
Foley & Lardner, 1775 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006-4680	Aurora Health Care, Inc & Sinai Samaritan Medical Center,Inc		1,111.79
Do	Coldwell Banker Real Estate Group		
Do	Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co		
Do	United Savings of America		
R. D. Folsom, 1317 F Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20004	Glaxo Inc	1,500.00	
Food & Allied Service Trades Dept, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street, NW, #408 Washington, DC 20006		16,144.00	16,144.00
Food Marketing Institute, 1750 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006			5,050.00
Foodservice & Packaging Institute, Inc, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036			
Footwear Retailers of America, 1319 F St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004			1,875.00
Mari S. Forbes, 11 Dupont Circle, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036-1207	Albers & Company (For:May Department Stores Co)		
David Ford, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	National Forest Products Assn	1,500.00	
James E. Ford, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Atlantic Richfield Co	825.00	
Forest Farmers Assn, P.O. Box 95385 Atlanta, GA 30347			4,729.55
Edward H. Forgotson, 1350 I Street, NW, #700 Washington DC 20005	Enserch Corporation		
Do	GNB, Inc		
Do	Northern Indiana Public Service Company		
Do	Superior National Insurance Group		
Do	Texas Oil & Gas Corp		
Mark A. Forman, 8th & Eaton Avenues Bethlehem, PA 18018	Union Pacific Corp	1,250.00	
Sallie H. Forman, 1331 Pennsylvania, NW, #700-South Washington, DC 20004	National Broadcasting Co, Inc	4,000.00	97.17
James R. Forrester, P.O. Box 94661 Cleveland, OH 44101	Centerior Energy Corp, et al.	1,845.58	830.62
Larry Forrester, 3707 Woodview Trace P.O. Box 68700 Indianapolis, IN 46268	National Assn of Mutual Insurance Cos		
Alison B. Fortier, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1200 Arlington, VA 22202	Rockwell International	14,730.00	339.99
Richard D. Fortin, 1275 K Street, NW, #850 Washington, DC 20005-4006	National Industrial Transportation League	16,992.50	
Richard C. Fortuna, 1440 New York Ave., NW, #310 Washington, DC 20005	Hazardous Waste Treatment Council	750.00	375.00
Maria Foscarinis, 918 F Street, NW, #412 Washington, DC 20004	National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty	500.00	
Bruce Foster, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #675 Washington, DC 20037	New England Electric System	4,750.00	715.94
Nancy E. Foster, 1300 L Street, NW, Suite 950 Washington, DC 20005-4107	American Soybean Assn	6,855.96	383.75
William L. Foster, 1201 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Public Transit Assn	1,700.00	80.00
Donald L. Fowler, P.O. Box 50627 Columbia, SC 29250	Chem-Nuclear Systems, Inc		1,251.45
Do	Delaware Container Corporation		
Do	Giant Cement Company		
R. Mark Fowler, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1200 Arlington, VA 22202	Rockwell International	12,500.00	627.69
Barbara Fox, P.O.Box 37347 Washington, DC 20013	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	5,785.80	1,286.81
Geraldine Dietz Fox, 39 Fairview Road Narberth, PA 19072	National Instutute on Deafness & Other Communication Disord.		464.92
Fox Group, USA Ltd, P.O. Box 1831 Charleston, SC 29402	Camp Barsh Bates & Tate (for Sears Roebuck & Co), et al.		
Phillip L. Fraas, 2501 M Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20037	McLeod & Pires (For:American Soybean Assn)	338.85	
Do	McLeod & Pires (For:First South Production Credit Assn)	2,372.00	
John R. Frahm, 1101 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co	3,000.00	
Frances E. Francis, 1350 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20037	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For:South Hadley Electric Light Dept)		
Leslie C. Francis, 1000 Potomac St., NW, #401 Washington, DC 20007	California Dept of Education		
Douglas L. Francisco, 1101 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Independent Petroleum Assn of America		76.50
Anthony M. Franco, Inc, 400 Renaissance Center, #600 Detroit, MI 48243	Philip Morris, USA	15,000.00	1,351.37
John L. Frank, P.O. Box 8082 Eau Claire, WI 54702-8082	National Presto Industries	817.00	
Peter M. Frank, 1667 K St., NW, #250 Washington, DC 20006	Kerr-McGee Corp	2,500.00	
Richard L. Frank, 1400 16th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036-2220	Olsson Frank & Weeda (For:Ad Hoc Pizza Standard Rulemaking Group)	650.00	
Stephen R. Frank, 607 Azure Hills Drive Simi Valley, CA 93065	Calcitek Dental Products	1,500.00	
Do	Church of Scientology	1,500.00	1,054.35
Do	Eagle Group (For:Tailored Baby, Inc)	1,500.00	
Faye B. Frankfort, 9312 Old Georgetown Road Bethesda, MD 20814-1621	American Podiatric Medical Assn	4,000.00	
Walter L. Frankland Jr., 1730 M Street, NW, #911 Washington, DC 20036	Silver Users Assn, Inc	1,300.00	290.00
Ellis B. Franklin, 5025 Wisconsin Ave., NW Washington, DC 20016	Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO		
Pat Franklin, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	U.S. Public Interest Research Group		
Kevin Frankovich, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Contract Services Assn		18.15
Thomas C. Franks, 1220 L St., NW, #510 Washington, DC 20005	American Resort & Residential Development Assn	1,500.00	200.44
John B. Franz, P.O. Box 10568 Pompano Beach, FL 33061-6568			
Marian C. Franz, 2121 Decatur Place, NW Washington, DC 20008	National Campaign for a Peace Tax Fund	300.00	100.00
Fraternal Order of Police, Legislative Committee, 347 Widewater Road Stafford, VA 22554			
Charles L. Frazier, 475 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, #2250 Washington, DC 20024	National Farmers Organization	5,000.00	3,638.00
Robert M. Frederick, 1616 H St., NW Washington, DC 20006	National Grange	6,000.00	
John S. Fredericksen, 1101 Connecticut Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Regional Airline Association	1,000.00	
Free the Eagle, 25 E Street, NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20001		176,139.26	146,379.14
Joel Freedman, 1600 M St., NW, 5th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Hartford Fire Insurance Co	10,000.00	
Marc Freedman, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
James O. Freeman, 715 Penguin Drive Ocean City, MD 21842	U.S. League of Savings Institutions		
James T. Freeman, 1125 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America	4,665.00	335.00
Lewis R. Freeman Jr., 1275 K Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc		
Mary Ann Freeman, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave, NW Washington, DC 20005	General Electric Co	735.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
David W. Freer, 1150 Connecticut Ave., NW, #717 Washington, DC 20036	Southern California Gas Co	5,000.00	
Paula D. Freer, 818 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	USX Corporation		
Verrick O. French, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1260 Washington, DC 20004	French & Company (For:BATUS, Inc)		
Do	French & Company (For:International Electronics Mfgrs & Consumers of America, Inc).	675.00	
Do	French & Company (For:Montgomery Ward & Co, Inc)		1,725.00
French & Company, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1260 Washington, DC 20004	Batus, Inc		
Do	International Electronics Mfgrs & Consumers of America, Inc	1,350.00	
Do	Montgomery Ward & Co, Inc	475.00	
Do	Wheels, Inc	950.00	
Katherine L. Frey, 1101 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co, (3M)	1,000.00	63.07
Annette P. Fribourg, 3900 Wisconsin Ave., NW Washington, DC 20016	Federal National Mortgage Assn	31,000.00	387.69
G. William Frick, 1220 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Petroleum Institute		
Ronald A. Fried, 888 17th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	Holland & Knight (For:St. Johns Home Health)	2,000.00	
Fried Frank Harris Shriver & Jacobson, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co		
Do	Goldrich & Kest	1,875.10	7.00
Do	Hunt Building Corporation		
Do	Lonza, Inc	3,590.00	72.00
Do	Virgin Islands Rum Industries, Ltd	510.00	
Philip P. Friedlander Jr., 1250 Eye Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Assn		
James M. Friedman, 1100 Citizens Bldg. Cleveland, OH 44114	Centerior Energy Corp	44,975.00	124.40
Do	Coalition for Environmental-Energy Balance	205.00	
Do	Environmental Standards Group		226.36
Do	Philip Morris, USA	750.00	
Gay H. Friedmann, 655 15th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	Northern States Power Company	6,000.00	
Friends of the Columbia Gorge, 319 SW Washington, #420 Portland, OR 97204			
Friends of NIDCD, Inc, 225 Haverford Ave., #1 Narberth, PA 19072		5,000.00	7,102.59
Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 2nd St., NE Washington, DC 20002			39,791.29
R. Roger Fries, 1801 K Street, NW, #1105-L Washington, DC 20006	Glass Packaging Institute	1,365.00	
Charles H. Fritts, P.O. Box 37347 Washington, DC 20013	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	3,812.00	139.36
Do	National Apartment Assn	9,000.00	2,287.28
Edward O. Fritts, 1771 N Street Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Broadcasters	2,500.00	
Charles H. Fritzel, 499 S. Capitol St., SW, #401 Washington, DC 20003	National Assn of Independent Insurers	400.00	460.00
Jeffrey Fritzlen, 555 13th Street, NW, #450-W Columbia Square Washington, DC 20004	Union Pacific Corp	12,500.00	1,067.02
Sara L. Froelich, 1500 K Street, NW, #650 Washington, DC 20005	Glaxo, Inc	3,000.00	
Marcy Masters Frosh, 2030 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	6,362.52	
Gordon H. Fry, 900 19th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006	Aluminum Assn, Inc		
Fulbright & Jaworski, 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	Crysen Corp	18,098.00	176.57
Nancy R. Fulco, 1615 H St., NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	2,500.00	
Don Fuqua, 1250 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Aerospace Industries Assn of America, Inc	3,312.50	
Harold W. Furman, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Bechtel Civil, Inc)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Central Utah Water Conservancy District)	1,500.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Central Valley Project Water Assn)	700.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Comdisco Medical Leasing Group, Inc)	500.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Desert Research Institute)	100.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Florida Lime & Avocado Trustees)	247.50	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Friant Water Users Authority)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Granite Rock Company)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Mid-Valley Water Authority)	225.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Riverside Resort & Casino)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:South Dade Land Corp)	200.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Spelman & Company)	225.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Steele & Gilliland Realty)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Washoe County, Nevada)	525.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:West Basin Municipal Water District)	600.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Westlands Water District)		
Futures Industry Assn, Inc, 2001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006-1807			
Eric Keith Gabrielle, P.O. Box 12532 Gainsville, FL 32604	American Hotel & Motel Assn	2,808.75	
James E. Gaffigan, 1201 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	Automotive Parts Rebuilders Assn		
William C. Gager, 6849 Old Dominion Dr., #352 McLean, VA 22101	Human Services Forum on Government Relations		4.20
Janne G. Gallagher, 3373 Rittenhouse Street, NW Washington, DC 20015	National Right to Work Committee	4,000.00	339.49
Karl Gallant, 8001 Braddock Road Springfield, VA 22160	Herman's Sporting Goods, Inc		
Galvin Haroian & Mlawski, 425 Park Avenue New York, NY 10022	Voyager International, Inc		
Do	National Bankers Assn		474.31
Bruce Gamble, 122 C St., NW, #580 Washington, DC 20001	Congressional Consultants (For:American Assn of Retired Persons)	1,500.00	32.00
Gwen Gampel, 511 Capitol Court, NE, #300 Washington, DC 20002	Congressional Consultants (For:Child Welfare League of America)	4,200.00	15.65
Do	Congressional Consultants (For:National Renal Administrators Assn)	4,500.00	231.20
Do	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare		125.78
Cheryl Gannon, 2000 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Committee for the Study of the American Electorate	71,597.50	
Curtis B. Gans, 421 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	American Academy of Physician Assistants		
Nicole Gara, 950 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For:Alliance of Responsible Electric Systems for Energy Access).		
Sandra M. Garbrecht, 1350 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	National Education Assn	2,912.25	13.00
Isabella Garcia, 1201 16th St., NW, #624 Washington, DC 20036	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc		
Sherwin Gardner, 1010 Wisconsin Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20007	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co		
Gardner Carton & Douglas, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #750-N Washington, DC 20004	Pharmaceutical Aerosol CFC Coalition		
Do	American Optometric Assn		
Nancy Garland, 1505 Prince Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314	Citizens for Reliable and Safe Highways (CRASH)	250.00	120.00
Anthony Garrett, 150 Andover San Francisco, CA 94110	American Consulting Engineers Council	2,100.00	
Lee D. Garrigan, 1015 Fifteenth Street, NW, #802 Washington, DC 20005	Flanagan Group, Inc (For:California Desert Coalition)	386.75	
Theodore J. Garrish, 11 Canal Center Plaza, #250 Alexandria, VA 22314	National Outdoor Coalition		
Do	Amway Corp	8,250.00	
John C. Gartland, 214 Massachusetts Ave., NE, #210 Washington, DC 20002	American Iron & Steel Institute		
Garvey Schubert & Barer, 1000 Potomac Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Canadian Embassy	5,661.31	
Do	City of Aberdeen	7,087.50	
Do	Early Winters Resorts, Inc	87,078.60	
Do	J & B Management Company		
Do	Ministry of the Environment	10,651.52	
Do	Philip Morris, Inc	12,000.00	67.82
Do	Province of Manitoba Department of Natural Resources	617.29	
Do	Space Industries, Inc		
Do	Totem Ocean Trailer Express, Inc	20,491.88	
Do	Washington Citizens for World Trade	19,921.50	
Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn, Inc, 1901 North Moore Street Arlington, VA 22209			
Lillian B. Gaskin, 1800 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bar Assn	400.00	50.00
Louis C. Gasper, 6253 Park Road McLean, VA 22101	York Associates, Inc		
Philip Gasteyer, 1709 New York Ave., NW, #801 Washington, DC 20006	U.S. League of Savings Institutions	2,100.00	55.00
Bruce A. Gates, 201 Park Washington Court Falls Church, VA 22046	National-American Wholesale Grocers' Assn	1,000.00	
Fred Gebler, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1300N Washington, DC 20004	Electronic Data Systems Corp	260.00	162.40
Ruthann Geib, 1156 15th Street, NW, #1020 Washington, DC 20005	American Sugarbeet Growers Assn		
Robert C. Gelardi, 5775 Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd., #500-G Atlanta, GA 30342	Robert H. Kellen Co (For:Calorie Control Council)	240.00	
Do	Robert H. Kellen Co (For:Infant Formula Council)		
Morton A. Geller, Corporate Tax Department 100 Federal Street Boston, MA 02110	First National Bank of Boston		
General Aviation Manufacturers Association, 1400 K Street, NW, #801 Washington, DC 20005			16,528.00
General Instrument Corporation, 767 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10153		6,500.00	
Generic Pharmaceutical Industry Assn, 200 Madison Ave., #2404 New York, NY 10016		5,806.94	5,806.94
Diane J. Generous, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500 North Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers		
John Gentile, 1957 E St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
William A. Geoghegan, 1200 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Government of American Samoa	6,667.00	
Do	Securities Industry Assn	3,700.00	
Jawad F. George, 2033 M Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Arab Americans		
Nancy Whorton George, 555 13th Street, NW, #1010 E Washington, DC 20004-1109	Enron Corp		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Natural Gas Alliance for the Generation of Electricity		
Do	Transco, Inc		
George Associates, 555 13th Street, NW #1010 East Washington, DC 20004	Black & Decker Corp		
Do	Pepsico, Inc		
Do	Pizza Hut, Inc		
George W. Gephart, P.O. Box 1475 Baltimore, MD 21203	Baltimore Gas & Electric Co		
Joseph G. Gerard, 918 16th St., NW, #402 Washington, DC 20006	American Furniture Manufacturers Assn	1,500.00	1,260.20
Forrest Gerard & Associates, 1155 Conn., Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	Ak-Chin Indian Community	675.00	
Do	Commissioned Officers Assn of the U.S.P.H.S., Inc	300.00	
Do	Leech Lake Reservation Business Committee		
Do	Santa Clara Indian Pueblo	180.00	
Do	Siletz Tribal Council	735.75	
Do	Tulalip Tribes	540.00	
Do	White Earth Tribal Council	506.25	
Louis Gerber, 1925 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Communications Workers of America	6,833.75	101.00
Robin Gerber, 101 Constitution Ave. NW Washington, DC 20001	United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America	1,189.50	
Scott A. Gerke, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, SW #5300 Washington, DC 20024	Honda North America, Inc	200.00	
David A. Gerken, 4543 Sawgrass Court Alexandria, VA 22312	Alvarado Group (for New Progressive Party)	11,250.00	464.11
Do	Alvarado Group (For:Edison Electric Institute)		
Do	Times Mirror Corp	2,500.00	
Gerry Baby Products, Co, 12520 Grant Drive Box 33755 Denver, CO 80233			
Kenneth Gersten, 1116-C West Street Annapolis, MD 21401	Sierra Club	200.00	
Alvin J. Geske, 1016 16th St., NW, 6th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Benchmarks, Inc		
Do	Grupo Industrial Alfa, SA		
Do	Renewable Fuels Assn	1,020.00	
Dorothy F. Gevinson, 801 18th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co	58.80	
Danny Ghorbani, 8014 Falstaff Road McLean, VA 22102	Association for Regulatory Reform	8,000.00	748.14
Clair Ghylin, 1700 K Street NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Chevron USA, Inc	7,500.00	50.00
Christopher J. Giaimo, 201 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Retired Officers Assn	3,097.50	
William C. Gibb, 1050 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, 6th Fl Washington, DC 20007	Itel Rail Corp, et al.	1,550.00	16.00
William T. Gibb, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW9 Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	2,000.00	
Wayne Gibbens, 1919 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #503 Washington, DC 20006	Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Assn	21,840.00	527.64
David Wesley Gibbons, 1735 Jeff Davis Hwy., #403 Arlington, VA 22202	Thiokol Corp		
Robert A. Gifford, 1200 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Restaurant Assn	1,500.00	990.00
Robert C. Gilardi, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway Crystal Gateway #1, Suite 501 Arlington, VA 22202	Compressed Gas Assn/Heliun Advisory Council	9,689.00	9,689.00
Pamela Gilbert, 215 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	Public Citizen	7,750.00	
James E. Gilchrist, 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress		
Michael Gildea, 815 16th St., NW #309 Washington, DC 20006	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations	17,123.21	
Jonathan Gill, 601 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004	Business Executives for National Security, Inc		
Mary E. Gill, 200 West Adams Street, #2625 Chicago, IL 60606	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For:Aplix, Inc)		
Do	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For:Silvestri Corp)		
Do	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For:Trek Bicycle Corp)		
Do	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For:West Bend Company)		
Mary Ann Gilleece, 1146 19th Street, NW, 3rd Floor Washington, DC 20036	Lepon McCarthy Jutkowitz & Holzworth (For:Astra Holdings Corp)	525.00	
Do	Lepon McCarthy Jutkowitz & Holzworth (For:DynCorp)		
Do	Lepon McCarthy Jutkowitz & Holzworth (For:NMP Corp)	1,500.00	
Neal P. Gillen, 1725 K Street, NW, #1210 Washington, DC 20006	American Cotton Shippers Assn	37,500.00	987.23
Michael B. Gillett, 1425 N. 46th Street Seattle, WA 98103	American Petroleum Institute	20,000.00	
Do	Pacific Lumber & Shipping Co	15,000.00	150.70
Daniel F. Gilligan, 1701 K Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	National Manufactured Housing Federation	1,000.00	
Brad Gilman, 1050 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, 6th Fl Washington, DC 20007	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For:Aleutians East Borough)	2,400.00	
Do	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For:City of Kodiak)	4,500.00	
Do	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For:Coastal Coalition)	500.00	
Do	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For:Cook Inlet Aquaculture Assn)		
Do	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For:Crowley Maritime Corp)	5,500.00	
Do	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For:Municipality of Anchorage)	4,750.00	
Do	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For:Ocean Shipholdings, Inc)	2,750.00	
Do	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For:Puget Sound Cruiseship Alliance)		
Do	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For:Reeve Aleutian Airways)	2,000.00	
Do	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For:Sea-Land Services, Inc)	5,500.00	
Jim Gilmore, 1735 New York Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	American Factory Trawler Assn	16,500.00	422.20
Tod I. Gimbel, 1341 G Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Miller Brewing Company	230.00	152.00
Ginn Edington Moore & Wade, 803 Prince Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Agusta Aviation Corp		
Do	Allied Signal Aerospace Co	4,500.00	59.29
Do	AB BOFORS	3,000.00	38.11
Do	Equifax		
Do	Gilman Paper Company		
Do	Lockheed Corporation	10,000.00	131.28
Do	Oglethorpe Power Corp	5,000.00	67.76
Do	Outdoor Advertising Assn of America	3,000.00	35.18
Do	Rockwell International Corp		
Do	Turner Broadcasting System, Inc	5,000.00	65.06
Do	U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Assn	1,500.00	21.17
Do	Watkins Associated Industries, Inc		
Ginsburg Feldman & Bress, Chartered, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	American Consulting Engineers Council	175.00	6.00
Do	Chugai-Upjohn, Inc	315.00	10.00
Do	Home Shopping Network, Inc	230.00	10.00
Do	International Mobil Machines Corp		
Do	Mineral Insulation Manufacturers Association		
Do	National Foundation for Affordable Housing Solution		
Do	U.S. Telephone Assn		
Caesar A. Giolito, P.O. Box 5793 Carefree, AZ 85377	Capital-International Communications (For:Paradise Valley Homeowners Assn)	750.00	
Caralyn H. Giolito, P.O.Box 5793 Carefree, AZ 85377	Paradise Valley Homeowners Assn	750.00	
Gerard Giovaniello, 777 14th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	2,500.00	1,854.11
Brenda M. Girton, 633 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Sears Roebuck & Co	380.00	
Michael J. Giuffrida, 204 E Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	National Frozen Food Association	1,000.00	
Nicholas J. Glakas, 1600 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	ITT Corporation	1,190.00	62.00
Glass Packaging Institute, 1801 K Street, NW, #1105-L Washington, DC 20006			4,515.00
Donna Siss Gleason, 2001 L Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	Unisys Corp		
Law Offices of Thos Gleason, 26 Broadway, 17th Floor New York, NY 10004	International Longshoremen's Assn, AFL-CIO		
Robert E. Gleason, 815 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	International Longshoremen's Assn, AFL-CIO	16,624.00	55.00
Donald R. Glenn, 1627 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006	Energy Research Corp		
Martha Cole Glenn, 4637B S. 36th Street Arlington, VA 22206	Humane Society of the United States	9,875.04	13,649.10
Sara B. Glenn, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Mobil Corp	1,125.00	
Global USA, Inc, 2121 K St., NW, #650 Washington, DC 20037	All Nippon Airways Co, Ltd		
Do	Convex Computer Corp	43.26	
Do	Fanuc, Ltd		
Do	Hitachi, Ltd	42.06	
Do	Hyundai Motor America		
Do	Japan Fed of Construction Contractors, Inc	72.11	
Do	Komatsu Ltd	48.07	
Do	Kyocera Corporation		
Do	Mazak Corporation		
Do	Murata Machinery, Ltd	36.05	
Do	South Louisiana Port Commission		
Do	Teco Transport & Trade Corp		
Stephanie R. Godley, 2500 Wilson Blvd. #301 Arlington, VA 22201	American Apparel Manufacturers Assn, Inc	1,000.00	50.00
James W. Godlove, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Phillips Petroleum Co	1,050.00	60.55
Jean C. Godwin, 1010 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314	American Assn of Port Authorities	15,000.00	2,000.00
Kevin C. Goebel, 2530 San Pablo Avenue, #J Berkeley, CA 94702	Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights	953.00	
Donald G. Goff, 1400 K. Street, NW, #801 Washington, DC 20005	General Aviation Manufacturers Association	7,785.00	
Judith M. Goff, P.O. Box 130092 St. Paul, MN 55113	Farm Credit Services	160.00	421.75
Harvey S. Gold, 8100 Oak Street Dunn Loring, VA 22027	National Pest Control Assn		
Gold & Liebengood, Inc, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #950 Washington, DC 20004	Alaska Loggers Assn	1,276.00	2,456.00

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	American Academy of Dermatology	7,500.00	2,456.00
Do	American Academy of Ophthalmology	4,016.00	2,115.00
Do	American Medical Assn	13,780.00	2,456.00
Do	Bausch & Lomb	6,363.00	2,456.00
Do	Beretta U.S.A. Corp	4,800.00	2,456.00
Do	BAA plc	1,600.00	2,456.00
Do	Camp Barsh Bates & Tate		2,056.00
Do	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc		2,056.00
Do	College of American Pathologists	3,333.00	2,456.00
Do	Electronic Data Systems Corp	3,500.00	2,224.00
Do	Energy Research Corp	4,200.00	2,354.00
Do	Equicor, Inc	1,500.00	2,456.00
Do	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S.	25,000.00	2,456.00
Do	Eye Bank Assn of America	6,000.00	2,456.00
Do	Federated Investors, Inc	15,000.00	2,456.00
Do	Fiat USA	24,000.00	2,435.00
Do	Ford Motor Co	600.00	2,175.00
Do	Fox Broadcasting Company	12,000.00	2,456.00
Do	Genentech, Inc	12,000.00	2,456.00
Do	Hopi Tribe	14,400.00	2,056.00
Do	Investment Company Institute	2,013.00	2,335.00
Do	Martin Marietta Corp	128.00	2,074.00
Do	MCI Communications Corp	8,400.00	2,456.00
Do	National Business Aircraft Assn, Inc	3,000.00	2,056.00
Do	National Cattlemen's Assn	769.00	2,222.00
Do	National Football League	26,984.00	2,456.00
Do	National Restaurant Assn	18,000.00	2,456.00
Do	National School Transportation Assn	4,000.00	2,164.00
Do	Pacific Enterprises	6,000.00	2,456.00
Do	Pennzoil Co	4,000.00	2,456.00
Do	Philip Morris Co	25,000.00	2,456.00
Do	Phillips Petroleum Co	7,500.00	2,456.00
Do	Public Securities Assn	3,000.00	2,456.00
Do	Salomon Brothers, Inc	2,000.00	2,341.00
Do	Thomson-CSF, Inc	15,390.00	2,456.00
Do	Times Mirror Co	2,331.00	2,456.00
Do	Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	33,515.00	2,056.00
Goldberg & Spector, 1229 19th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Alpha Lyracom d/b/a Pan American Satellite	75.00	
Ronald L. Goldfarb, Goldfarb & Singer 918 16th Street, NW, #503 Washington, DC 20003	Washington Independent Writers, Inc		
Janlori Goldman, 122 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	American Civil Liberties Union	500.00	100.00
Max Goldman, 1050 17th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Texaco, Inc		
Goldman Sachs & Co, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20004			3,100.00
Robert H. Goldsborough, 5508 Lombardy Place Baltimore, MD 21210	Americans for Immigration Control, Inc	6,600.00	
Richard S. Goldstein, 2300 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Kelley Drye & Warren (For:Coalition to Preserve the Low Income Housing Tax Credit).		
Judith E. Golub, 2027 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Jewish Committee	56,500.00	1,500.00
Jade Gong, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Health Care Assn		
William Gonnelly, 1750 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	Sheet Metal Workers' International Association	15,000.00	
John A. Gonzalez, 1745 Jefferson Davis Hwy., #1200 Arlington, VA 22202	Rockwell International Corp	5,000.00	2,147.79
David R. Goode, 8 N. Jefferson Street Roanoke, VA 24042	Norfolk Southern Corp		
Richard F. Goodstein, 1150 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc	1,850.00	300.15
Lee M. Goodwin, Wickwire Gavin & Gibbs, P.C. 1133 21st Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Hydropower Assn		
Robert F. Goodwin, 1850 K St., NW, Suite 275 Washington, DC 20006	Meredith Corp	26.00	12.00
Linda Goold, 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	1,750.00	285.04
John Gordley, 1150 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #507 Washington, DC 20036	International Ice Cream Assn	6,000.00	1,500.00
Do	Iowa Pork Producers Assn	3,000.00	1,616.15
Do	National Sunflower Assn	12,000.00	4,774.25
Do	U.S. Canola Association	9,375.00	4,313.08
Deborah Gordon, 1616 P Street, NW #310 Washington, DC 20008	Union of Concerned Scientists	825.00	
Mary S. Gordon, 600 Maryland Ave, SW, #607 Washington, DC 20024	Northern Telecom, Inc		1,445.00
Randall C. Gordon, 1201 New York Ave., NW #830 Washington, DC 20005	National Grain & Feed Assn		150.00
Brenda J. Gore, 1000 Wilson Blvd., 2600 Arlington, VA 22209	TRW, Inc	109.00	
John C. Gore, 1776 Eye Street NW Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20006	BP America, Inc		
Millicent Gorham, 1505 Prince Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314	American Optometric Assn		
David W. Gorman, 807 Maine Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20024	Disabled American Veterans	19,577.60	298.87
Mark S. Gorman, 1200 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Restaurant Assn	1,500.00	990.00
James D. Gormley, 1400 K Street, NW, #801 Washington, DC 20005	General Aviation Manufacturers Association	1,869.00	
Ann M. Gosier, 1920 N St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress		
Barry Gottehrer, 1295 State Street Springfield, MA 01111-0001	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.	81.58	
Dr. Kevin C. Gottlieb, Box 434 Rockville, MD 20848	Gottlieb & Associates, Inc	10,000.00	1,581.65
Margaret A. Gottlieb, 1101 17th Street, NW, #705 Washington, DC 20036	Direct Marketing Assn		
Government Affairs-Maryland, 220 Prince George Street Annapolis, MD 21401	Philip Morris, USA	7,500.00	1,000.00
Government Liaison Project, 6313 Tulsa Lane Bethesda, MD 20817			198.20
Governmental Affairs, Inc, 100 West 5th, #911 Tulsa, OK 74103	Philip Morris, Inc		
Edmund Graber, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America	2,000.00	500.00
James E. Graf II, 555 13th Street NW, #480 W. Washington, DC 20004-1109	Contel Corp	9,000.00	25.00
John R. Graff, 4230 King Street Alexandria, VA 22302	International Assn of Amusement Parks & Attractions	150.00	1,000.94
David W. Graham, 1776 Eye Street, NW, Ste. 575 Washington, DC 20006	Dow Chemical USA		5,540.00
Elaine Z. Graham, 1200 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Restaurant Assn	1,500.00	990.00
Graham & James, 2000 M Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Citibank, N.A.	2,695.00	63.00
Do	Clarion Manufacturing Corp of America		
Do	Investors in Industry		
Frances Turk Granahan, 1620 I Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036	Panhandle Eastern Corp		582.51
Grange Mutual Casualty Co, 650 South Front Street Columbus, OH 43206			
Andrew N. Grass Jr., One World Trade Center, #4511 New York, NY 10048	Security Traders Assn, Inc	2,000.00	
Edwin C. Graves, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong)	787.50	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Bolivar Aviation)	375.00	
Do	Cellular Telecommunications Industry Assn		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Church of Scientology International)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Citizens for a Free Kuwait)	2,025.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:City of Chattanooga)	1,650.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Comdisco)	225.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:CBI Sugar Group)	4,522.50	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:CVPWA)	437.50	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Desert Research Institute)	100.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Emerald Seafoods, Inc)	900.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Ferruzzi)		
Do	Friant Water Users Authority		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:FBA)	1,687.50	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:General Atomics)	562.50	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Gerber Products Corp)	112.50	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Johnson Controls)	562.50	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:McGuiness & Williams)	562.50	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Organization of Professional Employees of USDA (OPEDA)).	650.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Pacific Trade & Investment Corp)	1,800.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:South Dade Land Corp)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Trustees)	3,825.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:University of Nevada, Reno)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Village of Palatine)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Washoe County, Nevada)	262.50	
Carol J. Gray, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004-2599	Securities Industry Assn	1,385.00	
Peter Gray, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	Citicorp Washington, Inc	3,138.00	
Robert K. Gray, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton (For:AMR Corp)		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Budd Company)		
Do	Hill and Knowlton, Inc (For:Church of Scientology International)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:First American Bank, N.A.)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Republic of Turkey)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Shaklee Corporation)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Tesoro Petroleum Corp)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Tobacco Institute)		
Scott D. Grayson, 1828 L Street, NW, #1202 Washington, DC 20036	Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers (IEEE)		
Mary R. Grealy, 1111 19th Street, NW, #402 Washington, DC 20036	Federation of American Health Systems	1,500.00	
Greater Wash/MD Service Station & Automotive Repair Assn, 9420 Annapolis Rd., #307 Lanham, MD 20706		500.00	500.00
Greater Washington Board of Trade, c/o Ellie Weilenmann 1129 20th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036			
Donald R. Greeley, 919 18th St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Hoechst Celanese Corp	4,500.00	377.57
Edward M. Green, 1920 N St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress		
George R. Green, 1750 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Food Marketing Institute	450.00	
James E. Green, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW #620 Washington, DC 20036	Mobil Corp	1,200.00	
John K. Green, 800 American Charter Center 1623 Farnam St. Omaha, NE 68102-2130	Papillion-Lavista School District		
Micah S. Green, 1000 Vermont Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	Public Securities Assn	12,500.00	757.65
Oliver W. Green, 5025 Wisconsin Ave, NW Washington, DC 20016	Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO		
Wayne Green, Forest Road Hancock, NH 03449	73, Inc		
William Green, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave, #715 S Concourse Washington, DC 20004	MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings, Inc		
David I. Greenberg, 1341 G Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Philip Morris Management Corp	2,500.00	
Eldon V. C. Greenberg, Galloway & Greenberg 1835 K St., NW, #801 Washington, DC 20006	Southeastern Fisheries Assn, Inc		
Judith M. Greenberg, 1825 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Miller & Steuart (For:Coastal Corporation)		
Do	Miller & Steuart (For:E.R. Squibb and Sons, Inc)		
Fred Greene, 3434 Pinetree Terrace Falls Church, VA 22041	Denny Miller Associates	2,500.00	
H. Thomas Greene, 412 1st St., SE Washington, DC 20003	National Automobile Dealers Assn	10,000.00	
Howard W. Greene, 205 E. 42nd Street New York, NY 10017	Risk & Insurance Management Society, Inc		
Charles Greener, 900 Second Street, NE #201 Washington, DC 20002	Eddie Mahe Company (For:Tridec (Tri-City Industrial Development Council))		
Suzanne Greenfield, 2030 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	5,980.02	822.97
Sarah Massengale Gregg, 1667 K Street, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20006	Baxter		
Greyhound Lines, Inc, 1101 14th Street, NW, #1201 Washington, DC 20005			
David J. Gribbin IV, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #700 Washington, DC 20024	National Fed of Independent Business (NFIB)	3,401.00	200.00
Lori Gribbin, 1128 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American International Automobile Dealers Assn	72,000.00	
Ellen Griffee, 1413 K Street, NW, 10th Fl. Washington, DC 20005	Association of Science-Technology Centers	10,426.00	290.65
Robert T. Griffin, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20035	Chrysler Corporation	2,500.00	235.00
Griffin Johnson & Associates, 1211 Connecticut Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Air Transport Assn of America	4,750.00	114.00
Do	American Coal Ash Assn		
Do	American Nuclear Energy Council	6,000.00	144.00
Do	American Petroleum Institute	250.00	6.00
Do	American Psychological Assn	6,000.00	144.00
Do	Arthur Andersen & Co	2,500.00	60.00
Do	Avondale Industries, Inc	3,125.00	75.00
Do	Blue Cross & Blue Shield Assn	1,625.00	78.00
Do	Centerior Service Company	2,500.00	60.00
Do	City of Broomfield	5,125.00	126.00
Do	Coalition Against Double Taxation		
Do	CBS, Inc	5,625.00	138.00
Do	COMSAT Corp		
Do	Ethyl Corporation	13,250.00	318.00
Do	Genentech, Inc	19,250.00	462.00
Do	General Atomics	3,625.00	90.00
Do	W.R. Grace	4,500.00	108.00
Do	Grumman Corporation	2,500.00	60.00
Do	Lead Industries Assn	375.00	12.00
Do	Martin-Marietta		
Do	McCaw Communications Cos	7,875.00	192.00
Do	Merck & Co, Inc		
Do	Motorcycle Industry Council, Inc	1,000.00	24.00
Do	National Music Publishers Assn	5,500.00	132.00
Do	Nus Corp	14,500.00	348.00
Do	Outdoor Advertising Assn of America	3,500.00	84.00
Do	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	3,750.00	90.00
Do	Tobacco Institute	9,875.00	240.00
Do	Transport Life Insurance Co (for Resource Deployment, Inc)	12,250.00	294.00
Do	United Illuminating Co	3,750.00	90.00
Edward D. Griffith, 3801 West Chester Pike Newtown Square, PA 19073	ARCO Chemical Co		
Gary W. Griffith, 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	1,075.00	135.00
Randy Griggs, 1052 Highway 431 North Dothan, AL 36303	Alabama Farmers Federation	600.00	834.89
Philip M. Grill, 444 N. Capitol Street, NW, #514 Washington, DC 20001	Matson Navigation Company, Inc	10,000.00	7,826.00
A. Jack Grimes, 8100 Oak Street Dunn Loring, VA 22027	National Pest Control Assn		
Craig N. Grimm, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Margo A. Grimm, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Japan Economic Instutute of America	500.00	
Norman E. Grimm Jr., 12600 Fair Lakes Circle Fairfax, VA 22033-4904	AAA Potomac		
Mark W. Grobmyer, P.O. Box 70 Little Rock, AR 72203	Arnold Grobmyer & Haley (For:Arkansas Assn of Securities Dealers)		
Do	Arnold Grobmyer & Haley (For:Mid-South International Trade Assn)		
Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc, 1010 Wisconsin Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20007			546.82
James N. Groninger, 1050 17th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Texaco, Inc	302.50	
Beverly Bennett Groom, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	2,000.00	
Groom & Nordberg, Chtd, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Ad Hoc MGA Group	200.00	220.00
Do	Ad Hoc PFIC Group		
Do	American Petroleum Institute		
Do	Chevron Corp	2,000.00	1,500.00
Do	Eli Lilly & Company		
Do	Goldman Sachs & Co		
Do	Murphy Oil USA, Inc	200.00	220.00
Do	Nebraska Public Power District		
Do	New York City Teachers Retirement System		
Do	Phillips Petroleum Co		
Do	Physicians Mutual Insurance Co	400.00	450.00
Do	Principal Financial Group		
Do	Prudential Insurance Co of America	2,400.00	2,200.00
Do	Prudential-Bache Securities, Inc		
Do	Puerto Rico, USA Foundation		
Do	Reading & Bates Corporation		
Do	Retired Lives Reserve Group	300.00	250.00
Do	Southern California Edison Co		
Do	Sunflower Electric Power Corp		
Do	True Oil Company		
Do	Union Texas Petroleum Corp		
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp		
George Gross, 1211 Connecticut Ave., NW, #406 Washington, DC 20036	Magazine Publishers of America, Inc	5,000.00	
Jerome Grossman, 20 Park Plaza, #603 Boston, MA 02116	Council for a Livable World	4,266.14	
Steven A. Grossman, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:American Fed for AIDS Research (AMFAR))		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Cetus Corp)	240.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Comdisco Medical Leasing Group, Inc)	2,400.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For:Gerber Products Corp)		
Do	Hill Knowlton (For:Nintendo of America, Inc)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Shaklee Corporation)	360.00	
Gerald M. Guarilia, 70 North Main Street Wilkes-Barre, PA 18711	Blue Cross of Northeastern Pennsylvania		
Carlos A. Guerra, 23733 North Scottsdale Road Scottsdale, AZ 85255	Giant Industries, Inc		
Gabriel Guerra-Mondragon, 444 North Capitol Street, #711 Washington, DC 20001	Keefe Company (For:FIMPES)	18,000.00	
Gene Guerrero, 122 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	American Civil Liberties Union	1,250.00	
Mary Scott Guest, 1919 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	O'Connor & Hannan (For:Blanchfield & Moore)		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Dillon Read & Co, Inc		
Do	LF Rothschild Unterberg Towbin, Inc		
Do	Michigan State Housing Development Authority		
Do	Morris Communications		
Do	Naegle Outdoor Advertising		
Do	O'Connor & Hannan		
Do	Paine Webber Group, Inc		
Do	Bettis Rainsford		
Do	Riverton Investment Corp		
Do	Simpson Thacher & Bartlett (for Sol Goldman Estate)		
Do	Western Electrochemical Company		
Clark J. Guild Jr., Guild & Hagen, Ltd 100 West Liberty St., #800 Reno, NV 89501	Motion Picture Assn of America, Inc		
John E. Guiniven, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Chrysler Corporation	5,000.00	1,665.00
James E. Guirard Jr., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, #419 Washington, DC 20036	BASF Corp	2,000.00	100.00
Do	KMS Fusion, Inc	925.00	95.00
Do	Walk-Haydel & Associates, Inc	1,500.00	130.00
Lewis Gulick, 1911 Ft. Myer Drive, #702 Arlington, VA 22209	TCR Services, Inc	5,000.00	
Deborah H. Gum, 9425 Cloverhill Road Manassas, VA 22110	Capital Cities/ABC, Inc		
Gun Owners of America, Inc, 8001 Forbes Place Springfield, VA 22151		182,482.83	186,970.39
Richard E. Gutting Jr., 1525 Wilson Boulevard, #500 Arlington, VA 22209	National Fisheries Institute	6,000.00	
Alvin M. Guttman, 1924 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Towing & Recovery Assn of America, Inc	6,000.00	
Milton S. Gwirtzman, 1250 24th St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	Lazare Kaplan International, Inc	600.00	13.00
Jane Scherer Haake, 1667 K Street, NW, #420 Washington, DC 20006	Mead Corporation	100.00	20.00
Dana W. Haas, 1800 K Street, NW, #1018 Washington, DC 20006	Kansas City Power & Light Co, et al.	15,150.00	7,367.03
Charles W. Hackney Jr., 15th & M Streets, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Home Builders of the U.S.		
William G. Haddeland, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #507 Washington, DC 20036	Ashland Oil, Inc	2,000.00	
Gene P. Haflich, Indiana Petroleum Council 714 Harrison Building Indianapolis, IN 46204	American Petroleum Institute		
Thomas M. Hagan, 1005 Congress Ave., #795 Austin, TX 78701	Central & South West Services, Inc	822.06	6,716.78
Barry Hager, 444 North Capitol St., #711 Washington, DC 20001	Keefe Company (For:Fund for Private Assistance in International Development)	4,000.00	
Paul Hahn, 1155 Connecticut Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Chem-Nuclear Environmental Services, Inc		
John F. Haifley, 500 E STreet, SW, #950 Washington, DC 20024	American Automobile Assn		
Nancy A. Hailpern, 316 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, #200 Washington, DC 20003	American Cancer Society	1,875.00	
Thomas F. Hairston, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, #760 Washington, DC 20036	Union Oil Co of California	7,000.00	706.87
Alma P. Hale, 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	America Mining Congress	40.00	
Randolph M. Hale, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500 N. Washington, DC 20004	National Assn of Manufacturers		
Anne Hall, 100 East Broad Street Columbus, OH 43271-0251	Banc One Corporation		
Edwin K. Hall, 1133 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	MCI Communications Corp	5,000.00	326.50
Elliott S. Hall, 1350 I Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Ford Motor Co	5,000.00	1,186.10
John F. Hall, 1945 Old Gallows Road, #550 Vienna, VA 22180	American Wood Preservers Institute	5,000.00	
John P. Hall Jr., 1350 Eye Street, NW, #810 Washington, DC 20005	Johnson & Johnson	1,000.00	225.00
Joseph Mitchell Hall, 2930 S. Buchanan Street, #A1 Arlington, VA 22230	Harris Corp	1,475.00	1,148.00
Richard F. Hall, 1700 K Street, NW, #502 Washington, DC 20006	Pacific Resources, Inc	500.00	
Marian Hall-Crawford, 316 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, #301 Washington, DC 20003	San Diego Gas & Electric	1,825.00	2,535.05
Paul Hallisay, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Air Line Pilots Assn	6,250.00	794.69
Morton H. Halperin, 122 Maryland Ave.,NE Washington, DC 20002	American Civil Liberties Union	16,000.00	100.00
Maurice E. Halsey, P.O. Box 190 Aurora, IL 60507	Northern Illinois Gas Company	2,000.00	
Paul T. Haluza, 1325 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association	4,000.00	4,115.72
Martha R. Hamby, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn	240.00	60.00
David S. Hamilton, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	6,326.95	
J. Lee Hamilton, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1550N Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	281.00	
Joyce Hamilton, 201 Park Washington Court Falls Church, VA 22046	National-American Wholesale Grocers' Assn	1,000.00	
Philip W. Hamilton, 1825 K St., NW, #218 Washington, DC 20006	American Soc of Mechanical Engineers		
Ronald P. Hamm, 1620 Eye St., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Assn of the U.S., Inc	7,500.00	
Amy R. Hammer, 1899 L St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036	Exxon Corporation	700.00	305.97
Thomas A. Hammer, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #695 Washington, DC 20037	Sweetener Users Assn	20,625.00	116,875.42
Timothy A. Hanan, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #620 Washington, DC 20036	Mobil Corp	2,500.00	
Nolan W. Hancock, 1126 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Oil Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union	6,444.50	
Hand Arendall Bedsole Greaves & Johnston, P.O. Box 123 Moblie, AL 36601	DAF		
Do	General Electric Co	1,260.43	
Do	Ingalls Shipbuilding	390.84	
Do	Lockheed Corp	820.84	
Do	Northrop Corp		
Do	Panavia		
Do	Trump Companies, Inc		
Do	Veda, Inc	871.67	
Do	Waste Management, Inc	975.42	
William G. Handfield, 50 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	Association of American Railroads	1,209.78	
Donald K. Hanes, 50 F St., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	National Council of Farmer Cooperatives		
Rose M. Hanes, 1325 G Street, NW, #1003 Washington, DC 20005	Population-Environment Balance	175.00	4.25
Elisabeth Hanlin, 2000 L St., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	Unisys Corp		
Thomas H. Hanna, 7430 Second Ave, #300 Detroit, MI 48202	Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Assn of the U.S., Inc	2,750.00	
P. S. Hannas, 919 18th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	W. R. Grace & Co /World Headquarters	300.00	
Richard L. Hanneman, 700 North Fairfax Street, #600 Alexandria, VA 22314-2040	Salt Institute		
M. Arnita Hannon, 1726 M Street, NW, #902 Washington, DC 20036-4502	American Lung Assn	1,826.40	1,332.00
Dolly A. Hanrahan, 1030 15th Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Hima	2,050.00	178.69
Erling Hansen, 1129 20th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Group Health Assn of America, Inc		
Brian T. Hanson, 1667 K Street, NW, #1230 Washington, DC 20006	Deere & Company		
Eric R. Hanson, 1321 Duke Street, #200 Alexandria, VA 22314-3563	U.S. Strategies Corp (For:Healthsouth Rehabilitation Corp)		
Julie E. Harbin, 1100 Wilson Blvd. Arlington, VA 22209	Hughes Aircraft Company	35.00	
Robert N. Harbor, P.O. Box 1492 El Paso, TX 79978	El Paso Natural Gas Co		
Stuart B. Hardy, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce		
Harff Butterfield, 1615 M Street, NW, #220 Washington, DC 20036	Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus		
Charles A. Harkey, 1101 14th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	American Financial Services Assn	250.00	
Donna Akers Harman, 1875 Eye Street, NW, #540 Washington, DC 20006	Champion International Corp		
Patricia L. Harmening, 316 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, #301 Washington, DC 20003	San Diego Gas & Electric	1,020.00	2,517.88
Kathleen Harnett, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #300 Washington, DC 20004	National Cattlemen's Assn	1,000.00	
Diane Harper, 1000 Wilson Blvd. Arlington, VA 22209	Grumman Corporation	625.00	352.84
Wiley C. Harrell Jr., 1776 Eye Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006	Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc		
Toni Harrington, 950 L'Enfant Plaza North, SW, #5300 Washington, DC 20024	Honda North America, Inc	200.00	
W. Brendan Harrington, 1101 15th St., NW, #205 Washington, DC 20005	Cargill, Inc	1,250.00	
A. J. Harris II, 1825 Eye Street, NW, #750 Washington, DC 20006	CIGNA Corp	4,673.00	352.17
Jonathan L. Harris, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:American Foundation for AIDS Research)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Hertz Corp)	380.00	
Leslie Harris, 122 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	American Civil Liberties Union	6,500.00	
Marilyn A. Harris, 818 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	USX Corporation	150.00	
Marra Harris, 729 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
Jack E. Harrison, West Virginia Petroleum Council 1250 One Valley Square Charleston, WV 25301	American Petroleum Institute		
Mark Harrison, 1819 H Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	SANE/FREEZE, Inc	7,131.44	
Robert W. Harrison, 1213 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1400 Arlington, VA 22202	CAE-LINK Corporation		
Anne Harrison-Clark, 1725 K Street, NW, #814 Washington, DC 20006	March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation		26.80
Jayne A. Hart, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn	3,750.00	
Lynn S. Hart, 1111 19th St., NW, #402 Washington, DC 20036	Federation of American Health Systems	3,000.00	
Thomas D. Hart, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004	Allied-Signal, Inc		
William R. Hart, 201 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Retired Officers Assn	3,097.50	
Gabriel A. Hartl, Arlington Courthouse Plaza II, #711 2300 Clarendon Boulevard Arlington, VA 22201	Air Traffic Control Assn, Inc		
Rebecca J. Hartman, 1100 Citizens Building Cleveland, OH 44114	Centerior Energy Corp	26,276.00	1,542.51
Carolyn Hartmann, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	5,115.39	
Fanny L. Haslebacher, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn	400.00	
Holly Hassett, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, #206 Washington, DC 20036	Hershey Foods Corp		
James C. Hassett, 1010 Wisconsin Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20007	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc		
Fred Hatfield, 1341 G Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	McAuliffe Kelly Raffaelli & Siemens (For:American Capital & Research Corp)	2,500.00	
Do	McAuliffe Kelly Raffaelli & Siemens (For:County of Merced)	1,500.00	
Janet S. Hathaway, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	Natural Resources Defense Council	10,639.38	413.01
Hauck & Associates, 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	National Oilseed Processors Assn	5,000.00	6,262.96

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Howard M. Haug, 100 East 42nd St. New York, NY 10017	National Foreign Trade Council, Inc	4,500.00	
James N. Haug, 55 E. Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611	American College of Surgeons		
Marilyn Beth Haugen, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Paper Institute, Inc		
Barbara J. Haugh, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, #760 Washington, DC 20036	Union Oil Co of California		2,520.39
Arnold I. Havens, 1156 15th Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	White Fine & Verville (For:Armstrong World Industries, Inc)	9,405.00	
Do	White Fine & Verville (For:Ashland Oil, Inc)	21,000.00	249.04
Do	White Fine & Verville (For:Association of American Railroads)	13,749.99	53.40
Do	White Fine & Verville (For:Burlington Northern Services, Inc)	18,192.50	170.57
Do	White Fine & Verville (For:CSX Corporation)	10,545.00	
Do	White Fine & Verville (For:MetPath, Inc)	27,000.00	21.27
Charles W. Havens III, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036	Leboeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae		
Sidney G. Hawkes, 1667 K St., NW, #420 Washington, DC 20006	Mead Corporation	600.00	48.00
Charles E. Hawkins III, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
James W. Hawkins III, 1030 15th Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Health Industry Manufacturers Association (HIMA)	5,740.00	1,334.35
Edmund S. Hawley, 555 13th St., NW, #450 West Columbia Square Washington, DC 20004	Union Pacific Corp	12,500.00	
F. William Hawley, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	Citicorp/Citibank	783.75	
John F. Hay, 1801 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Westinghouse Electric Corp	1,200.00	
David J. Hayes, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	Latham & Wathins (For:American Electronics Assn)	3,053.12	42.26
Do	Latham & Watkins (For:Semiconductor Industry Assocation)	1,396.88	15.23
Robert G. Hayes, Bogle and Gates One Thomas Circle, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Assn	2,000.00	
Do	Coastal Conservation Assn	2,000.00	
Robert A. Haynos, 4711 Hunt Circle Harrisburg, PA 17112	Harsco Corporation	23,808.00	4,378.28
R. Dennis Hayward, P. O. Box 5554 Eugene, OR 97405	North West Timber Assn		
Holly Elisabeth Hazard, 900 2nd Street, NE, #3030 Washington, DC 20002	New England Anti-Vivisection Society	161.00	
Paul Hazen, 1401 New York Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	National Cooperative Business Assn		
Robert Healy Jr., 1201 New York Ave., NW Wasshington, DC 20005	American Public Transit Assn	3,400.00	134.00
Robert L. Healy, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Atlantic Richfield Co	230.00	
Anne A. Heanue, 110 Maryland Avenue, NW, #101 Washington, DC 20002	American Library Assn	979.00	
David E. Hebert, 1922 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	National Assn of Life Underwriters	5,000.00	393.00
William H. Hecht, 499 S. Capitol Street, SW, #507 Washington, DC 20003	Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc (For:Airtrax)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc (For:Bixby Ranch Co)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc (For:Boy Scouts of America)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc (For:Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc (For:BATUS, Inc)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Farmers Insurance Group of Companies)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc (For:Los Angeles Raiders)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Mars, Inc)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Marwais Steel Co)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:National Assn for the Support of Long Term Care).		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Northwest Independent Forest Mfrs.)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Timber Assn of California)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Traditional Industries, Inc)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Western Forest Industries Assn)		
Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc, 499 South Capitol Street, SW, #507 Washington, DC 20003	Airtrax		
Do	Bixby Ranch Co	1,000.00	
Do	Boy Scouts of America	1,000.00	
Do	Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp	2,500.00	
Do	BATUS, Inc	3,000.00	
Do	Farmers Insurance Group		
Do	Los Angeles Raiders		
Do	Mars, Inc		
Do	Marwais Steel Co	500.00	
Do	Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers	500.00	
Do	Texas Clinical Laboratories, Inc		
Do	Timber Assn of California		
Do	Traditional Industries, Inc	1,000.00	
Do	Western Forest Industries Assn	500.00	
James B. Hedlund, 1200 18th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Association of Independent Television Stations, Inc	1,500.00	
Jay Hedlund, 2030 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	13,552.50	490.74
Barbara D. Heffernan, 1776 I Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006	Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc		
John Heffner, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
John F. Heilman, 807 Maine Ave., SW Washington, DC 20024	Disabled American Veterans	24,908.80	700.55
Scott E. Heisel, 735 N. Water Street, #908 Milwaukee, WI 53202-4105	American Malting Barley Assn, Inc	675.00	
Richard Helfer, 4 World Trade Center New York, NY 10048	New York Mercantile Exchange		
Helicopter Assn International, 1619 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314			21,281.00
Robert W. Helm, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, #2300 Arlington, VA 22209	Northrop Corp	3,000.00	
Edward A. Helme, 444 N. Capitol Street, #526 Washington, DC 20001	Alliance for Acid Rain Control	4,616.00	174.00
Nancy Ginn Helme, Box 723 Washington Grove, MD 20880	Weil and Howe, Inc (for: Vermont Gas)	75.00	
Thomas M. Helscher, 700 Fourteenth Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Monsanto Co		264.54
Mike D. Helton, Kentucky Petroleum Council 305 Ann St., #403 Frankfort, KY 40601	American Petroleum Institute		
Carol C. Henderson, 110 Maryland Ave., NE, #101 Washington, DC 20002	American Library Assn	1,278.00	
Donald E. Henderson, 130 E. Washington Street Indianapolis, IN 46204	Indiana Farm Bureau, Inc	6,000.00	4,223.76
Wade J. Henderson, 122 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	American Civil Liberties Union	11,850.00	100.00
William M. Hendon, Box 6863 McLean, VA 22106	Milliken & Company	15,000.00	
Do	National Rifle Assn	25,000.00	
Cedric R. Hendricks, 601 Indiana Ave., NW #900 Washington, DC 20004	Pierson & Hendricks (For:Washington Transportation Supervisors Assn)		
Karen Hendricks, 1319 F Street, NW, #604 Washington, DC 20004	Association of Junior Leagues Int'l, Inc	5,875.00	725.00
C. Dayle Henington, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #6200 Washington, DC 20006	Chicago Mercantile Exchange		
George H. Henry, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW #1100 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn	425.00	14.00
John Hugh Henry, 1850 K Street, NW, #950 Washington, DC 20006	McDermott, Inc	8,900.00	2,662.04
LeAnn Hensche, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #525 Washington, DC 20004	RJR Nabisco, Inc	1,190.00	56.62
Charlotte W. Herbert, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
M. Lyn Herdt, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	BP America, Inc		
William Hermelin, 2215 Constitution Ave, NW Washington, DC 20037	American Pharmaceutical Assn	1,000.00	
Catherine L. Heron, 1600 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Investment Company Institute	377.38	7.50
Julian B. Heron, 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20007	California Almond Growers Exchange	6,300.00	104.25
Do	Carl J. Maggio		
Do	Sunkist Growers, Inc	17,862.50	202.00
Do	Universal Leaf Tobacco	1,362.50	9.68
Richard A. Herrett, 1600 M St., NW, #702 Washington, DC 20036	ICI Americas, Inc	15,000.00	98.37
Jo-Ann T. Herrick, 1800 K Street, NW, #530 Washington, DC 20006	Tesoro Petroleum Corp	1,500.00	
John A. Heslip, P.O. Box 781 Herndon, VA 22070	National Concrete Masonry Assn		5,934.56
William S. Hettinger, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, #2800 Arlington, VA 22209	Grumman Corp	625.00	87.03
Heublein, Inc, 16 Munson Road Farmington, CT 06034-0388		17,250.00	20,752.72
Ted Allen Heydinger, 311 First Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20001	Computer & Business Equipment Manufacturers Assn	1,940.00	362.70
Dale E. Heydlauff, 1667 K St., NW, #450 Washington, DC 20006	American Electric Power Service Corp	196.40	407.88
David B. Hickerson, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20006	Eastman Kodak Co	465.00	266.00
Sydney Tally Hickey, 6401 Phillip Court Springfield, VA 22152	National Military Family Assn, Inc	2,062.50	
Paul T. Hicks, Rhode Island Petroleum Assn 395 Smith Street, #2 Providence, RI 02908	American Petroleum Institute	2,500.00	491.80
Barbara L. Hiden, 1101 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Soft Drink Assn	131.55	121.20
J. Thomas Higginbotham, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	American Institute of Certified Public Accountants		19,796.49
John S. Hightower, 5700 Florida Blvd., #310 Baton Rouge, LA 70806	Louisiana-Pacific Corp	7,125.00	994.00
Vivian A. Hightower, 1771 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Broadcasters	200.00	
Clifton T. Hilderley Jr., 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #507 Washington, DC 20036	Ashland Oil, Inc	2,000.00	
John Hildreth, 1300 Guadalupe, #100 Austin, TX 78701	Consumers Union of U.S., Inc	1,000.00	
Catherine J. Hill, 1640 Wisconsin Ave., NW, First Floor Washington, DC 20007	American College of Surgeons		
Damian P. Hill, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Gerald 'Jerry' Hill, P.O. Box 5077 Atlanta, GA 30302	Amoco Corporation		
J. Eldred Hill Jr., 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #603 Washington, DC 20024	UBA, Inc	2,000.00	
Patricia Hill, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Paper Institute, Inc		
Robert B. Hill, 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	600.00	123.30
Thomas M. Hill, 1726 M St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036-4502	Pacific Gas & Electric Co	3,035.25	45.85
Karen K. Hillenbrand, 1155 15th Street, #600 Washington, DC 20005	Pennzoil Co	519.23	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Edward Joseph Hillings, 1020 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Enron Corp	7,500.00	
Arthur William Hillman, 3709 Colonial Ave. Alexandria, VA 22309	Humane Society of the United States	5,110.09	7.05
John L. Hills, Rt. 1, Box 645 Purcellville, VA 22132	Sundstrand Corporation	2,679.00	1,685.89
Cynthia Hilton, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
John M. Himmelberg, 888 17th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	Florida Fruit & Vegetable Assn	3,000.00	
Do	Florida Tomato Exchange	1,500.00	
Grace L. Hinchman, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600-2 Washington, DC 20004	Digital Equipment Corp	18,590.50	
Rick Hind, 215 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	8,538.46	
Evan Hirsche, 1244 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Defenders of Wildlife	3,630.02	6.80
Tamara Hirschfeld, 888 17th Street, NW, #308 Washington, DC 20036	American Stock Exchange, Inc		
Charles W. Hitzemann, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.		
Hobbs Straus Dean & Wilder, 1819 H St., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Alaska Legal Services Corp	25.00	
Do	Aroostook Band of Micmacs	1,100.00	
Do	Evergreen Legal Services	31.50	
Do	Menominee Indian Tribe		
Do	National Indian Education Assn	50.00	
Do	Pueblo de Cochiti	3,900.00	
Do	Seminole Tribe of Florida	100.00	
Do	Spokane Legal Services Center		
Philip M. Hocker, 20 West Chapman Street Alexandria, VA 22301	Mineral Policy Center		16.00
Scott Hodes, 180 North La Salle St., #3800 Chicago, IL 60601	Investment Company Institute	12,512.70	
Deanna Hodge, 606 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Society for Human Resource Management	15,000.00	
Ann C. Hodges, 500 E Street, SW, #920 Washington, DC 20024	Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn	8,904.00	1,938.18
Sheridan T. Hodges, 23/333 Piedmont Ave. Atlanta, GA 30308	Georgia Power Company	8,296.50	3,726.81
Glen D. Hofer & Associates, 1000 16th Street, NW, #702 Washington, DC 20036	Fettig & Donalty	15,000.00	6,836.00
Do	National Barley Growers Assn	9,000.00	4,065.00
William L. Hoffman, 516 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	American University of Beirut	11,856.00	8,085.90
Walter F. Hoffmann, 418 7th Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Campaign for U.N. Reform-Political Education Committee	640.65	
F. Nordy Hoffmann and Assoc, Inc, 400 N. Capitol St., NW, #327 Washington, DC 20001	Archer Daniels Midland Company		
Do	Coca-Cola Company		
Do	Comdial, Inc		
Do	Crysen Corp		
Do	Interstate Natural Gas Assn of America		
Do	Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assn		
Do	National Education Assn		
Do	Sound Refining, Inc		
Do	Wilmorite, Inc		
Elizabeth Hogan, 1133 19th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	MCI Communications Corp	7,000.00	237.05
Joseph Michael Hogan Jr., 1701 Clarendon Boulevard Arlington, VA 22209	American Chiropractic Assn		
Hogan & Hartson, 555 13th St., NW Washington, DC 20004-1109	Advanced Communications Corp		
Do	American Frozen Food Institute		
Do	American Physical Therapy Assn		
Do	Amgen, Inc	892.50	109.80
Do	Banco Nacional, N.A.	172.50	
Do	California State Teachers Retirement System		28.09
Do	Caremark Homecare, Inc		
Do	Cryo-Chem International, Inc		
Do	Fiber Optic Competition US, Inc		
Do	Fox Broadcasting Company		
Do	Freightliner Corp	1,125.00	
Do	Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas		23.50
Do	Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co		
Do	May Department Stores Co	4,737.50	6.00
Do	Mercedes-Benz of North America, Inc	4,000.00	
Do	Michigan Consolidated Gas Co		
Do	Millicom, Inc		
Do	Mutual Life Insurance Co of New York		
Do	National Assn of Tobacco Distributors	1,277.00	75.00
Do	National Broiler Council		
Do	National Hospice Organization	1,518.31	9.70
Do	National Telecommunications Network		
Do	Ontario Ministry of Industry, Trade & Technology		
Do	Payload Systems, Inc		
Do	Software Co Task Force on Foreign Market Penetration		
Do	Tektronix, Inc	117.50	26.10
Do	Telecom USA, Inc		
Do	The Gap, Inc, et al.		
Do	Timex Corporation		
Do	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc	2,495.00	6.00
Do	Underwriters at Lloyd's London		
Do	University of Pennsylvania		
Philip A. Hogue, 150 S. Washington St., #403 Falls Church, VA 22046	International Technical Expertise Ltd		
Richard F. Hohlt, 209 Princess Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Adams-Cohen Securities, Inc	2,500.00	
Do	Community Capital Group	1,000.00	23.71
Do	Pasific Telesis Group	1,000.00	40.97
Do	U.S. League of Savings Institutions	5,500.00	300.00
Bruce E. Holbein, 111 Powdermill Rd. (b79) Maynard, MA 01754	Digital Equipment Corp	23,000.00	
Philip C. Holladay Jr., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Shell Oil Co	500.00	
Benny Holland Jr., 815 Sixteenth Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	International Longshoremen's Assn, AFL-CIO	7,068.00	
Robert A. Holland, 1020 19th Street, NW, #420 Washington, DC 20036	SmithKline Beecham Corp (Beecham, Inc)	2,000.00	700.00
Holland & Hart, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #310 Washington, DC 20004	Alyeska Pipeline Service Co	1,200.00	
Do	Citgo Petroleum Corp	1,575.00	15,000.00
Do	Council for Solid Waste Solutions	750.00	
Do	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc	1,000.00	
Do	Precious Metals Producers Group	250.00	
Do	Scott's Liquid Gold	250.00	
Do	Southland Corporation		
Holland & Knight, 888 17th St., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	Carnival Cruise Lines		
Do	Florida Celery Exchange		
Do	General Development Corp		
Do	Hospice Care, Inc	2,000.00	
Do	Indian River Citrus League	500.00	
Do	Pan American Satellite Corp	1,800.00	
Do	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc		
Do	United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Assn	3,000.00	
Patricia L. Hollis, 1300 L Street, NW, #950 Washington, DC 20005	American Soybean Assn	614.50	64.65
Wendell M. Holloway, 1350 I Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Ford Motor Co	4,290.00	2,546.42
Holly Corporation, 2600 Diamond Shamrock Tower 717 North Harwood Street Dallas, TX 75201			
Diane S. Holmes, 410 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	American Nuclear Energy Council	210.00	347.97
Moses D. Holmes Jr., 1201 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Education Assn	3,567.60	125.00
Engin Inel Holmstrom, 2300 M Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	International Advisers, Inc (For:Embassy of Turkey)	2,166.66	
E. Y. Holt Jr., 3138 North 10th St., Arlington, VA 22201	National Assn of Federal Credit Unions		
Fred H. Holt, 119 Oronoco Street Box 1417-D50 Alexandria, VA 22313	Animal Health Institute	100.00	
John W. Holt, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	350.00	
John F. Holtz, NJ Petroleum Council 150 West State Street Trenton, NJ 08608	American Petroleum Institute		
Home Recording Rights Coalition, P.O. Box 33576 1145 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20033		130,000.00	87,389.64
Billy E. Hooper, 1023 15th Street NW 3rd floor Washington, DC 20005	Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges		
Helen Hooper, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Trust for Historic Preservation	1,436.15	
Lindsay Hooper, 453 New Jersey Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For:Hallmark Cards)	24,000.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For:Jackson National Life Insurance Co)	37,500.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For:Kansas City Southern Industries)	20,000.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For:Phlcorp)	18,750.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For:Utilicorp United, Inc)	20,000.00	
Karen A. Hoover, 2111 Jefferson Davis Highway Apt. 407 Arlington, VA 22202	American Maritime Officers Service		1,610.64

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Stephen A. Hopkins, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	Citicorp Washington, Inc	2,500.00	
Virginia E. Hopkins, 625 Indiana Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Taft Stettinius & Hollister (For:Great American Broadcasting Co)		
Do	Taft Stettinius & Hollister (For:Kings Entertainment Co)	100.00	
Do	Taft Stettinius & Hollister (For:Telephone & Data Systems, Inc)		
Do	Taft Stettinius & Hollister (For:Wald Manufacturing Co, Inc)	445.25	
Hopkins & Sutter (Chicago), Three First National Plaza, #4200 Chicago, IL 60602	Cash Station, Inc	4,935.00	9.50
Hopkins Sutter (Washington), 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Alaska Joint Venture Seafoods, Inc		
Do	Comdisco	11,270.00	24.00
Do	Cook Inlet Land Exchange, Inc		
Do	Estate of Helen Wodell Halbach		19.55
Do	Geonex Corp	1,003.00	
Do	Grand Trunk Corp	1,340.00	31.85
Do	Greenwich Capital Markets, Inc		
Do	Infinite Research, Inc		4.40
Do	Rogers American Cable Systems, Inc	6,358.50	44.60
Do	Safe Travel America		
Do	United Video		
Darnell K. Horio, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #520 Washington, DC 20024	GPU Service Corporation	8,424.00	142.54
Gary N. Horlick, 555 13th Street, NW Washington, DC 20004	O'Melveny & Myers (For:Amax, Inc)		
Robert Jack Horn, 1990 M St., NW, #480 Washington, DC 20036	Detroit Edison Company	1,320.00	70.00
Hoving Group, 910 17th St., NW, #318 Washington, DC 20006	American Film Marketing Assn	2,000.00	348.78
Do	Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc	115,100.00	24,305.68
Do	Western-Southern Life Insurance Co	9,600.00	633.09
Gerald M. Howard, 15th & M Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Home Builders of the U.S.		
Robert M. Howard, 1350 I Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Ford Motor Co	2,026.00	1,999.86
Roger W. Howard, 3253 E. Chestnut Expressway Springfield, MO 65802	Burlington Northern Railroad Co		
Allynn Howe, 101 Constitution Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America	10,725.00	2,164.20
Christopher W. Howe, 1700 K Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Chevron USA, Inc	887.00	
Jonathan Howe, 1200 18th Street NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	National Business Aircraft Assn	1,250.00	
Gary Howell, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #605 Arlington, VA 22202	Texas Instruments, Inc	900.00	
James P. Howell, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	1,517.00	
Mary Lynch Howell, 1090 Vermont Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Textron, Inc	1,500.00	280.00
Susan Howland, 20 Black Oak Mews Newtown, PA 18940	Philadelphia Maritime Exchange		
Clifford T. Howlett Jr., 1875 Eye St., NW, #775 Washington, DC 20006	Georgia-Pacific Corp	12,000.00	
Paul R. Huard, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1500N Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	7,500.00	
J. Martin Huber, 6931 Arlington Road, #308 Bethesda, MD 20814	National Assn of Surety Bond Producers		
Walter D. Huddleston, 499 S. Capitol Street, SW, #507 Washington, DC 20003	Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc (For:Airtrax)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc (For:Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc (For:BATUS, Inc)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Farmers Insurance Group of Companies)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Mars, Inc)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:National Assn for the Support of Long Term Care).		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Asso (For:Timber Assn of California)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Asso (For:Western Forest Industries Assn)		
Margaret Renken Hudson, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, #700 Washington, DC 20024	National Fed of Independent Business	3,401.00	300.00
Thomas H. Hudson, P.O. Box 2787 Baton Rouge, LA 70821	Coastal Corporation		
Do	Electric Reliability Coalition		
Do	Camp Barsh Bates & Tate (For:Goldbelt, Inc)	2,000.00	7.50
Do	Louisiana State University Foundation	2,000.00	1.32
Do	Philip Morris, USA	2,500.00	
Do	United Gas Pipe Line Co		
John B. Huffaker, 1300 19th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Pepper Hamilton & Scheetz (For:Cominco American Incorporated)		1,227.00
Gary E. Hughes, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc		
James R. Hughes, 1020 19th St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	U S West, Inc	1,000.00	
Sharon M. Hughes, 1735 I St., NW, Suite 704 Washington, DC 20006	National Council of Agricultural Employers	2,500.00	65.00
Vester T. Hughes Jr., 1717 Main Street, Suite 2800 Dallas, TX 75201	Mrs. H. E. Butt		
Do	Holly Corp		
Do	Sammons Enterprises, Inc		
William Hughes, P.O. Box 844 Easton, MD 21601	National Assn of Federal Veterinarians	23.97	
F. Michael Hugo, 3414 N. Emerson Street Arlington, VA 22207	Warner-Lambert Co	13,560.00	914.44
Gregory A. Humphrey, 555 New Jersey Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	American Fed of Teachers	16,491.85	240.00
Margot Smiley Humphrey, 1150 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Koteen & Naftalin (For:Alascom, Inc)		
Do	Koteen & Naftalin (For:Telephone & Data Systems, Inc)	2,090.00	
Francis M. Hunt, 1776 Eye Street , N.W. Suite 575 Washington, DC 20006	Dow Chemical Co	500.00	6,146.00
Harriet Hunt-Burgess, 44 New Montgomery Street, #4165 San Francisco, CA 94104	Trust for Public Lands		
Angela M. Hunter, 25 Louisiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20001	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	10,202.19	
Daniel J. Hunter, 1110 Vermont Ave., NW, #430 Washington, DC 20005	National Cotton Council of America	13,375.00	693.35
William N. Hunter, 2104-A Gallows Road Vienna, VA 22180	W N Hunter & Associates	2,000.00	
W. N. Hunter & Associates, 2104-A Gallows Road Vienna, VA 22180			2,000.00
Milton F. Huntington, Maine Petroleum Assn P.O. Box 2739 Augusta, ME 04338	American Petroleum Institute		
Hunton & Williams, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #9000 Washington, DC 20036	Copyright Justice Coalition		
Do	Edison Electric Institute	11,290.00	25.00
Do	Long Island Lighting Co	1,000.00	
Adele M. Hurley, 112 St. Clair Ave., West, #401 Toronto, Ontario Canada M4V 2Y3	Canadian Coalition on Acid Rain		
Cathy Hurwit, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036	Citizen Action Fund	10,400.00	370.00
Mark Hurwitz, 1201 New York Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	Building Owners & Managers Assn Int'l	1,250.00	400.00
Michael Hussey, 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	2,500.00	2,700.55
Philip A. Hutchinson, 490 L'Enfant Plaza, #7204 Washington, DC 20024	Volkswagen of America, Inc	150.00	25.00
Suzanne C. Hutchinson, 805 15th Street NW, Suite 1110 Washington, DC 20005	Mortgage Insurance Companies of America	7,375.00	1,719.51
Randy Huwa, 2030 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	11,651.28	
Steven M. Hyjek, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #560 Washington, DC 20037	Hyjek & Fix, Inc (For:Intermec Corp)		
Gary Hymel, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:American Fed for AIDS Research (AMFAR))		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:AMR Corp)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Cetus Corp)	350.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Church of Scientology International)	5,850.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Citizens for a Free Kuwait)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:City of Chattanooga)	300.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Colonial Williamsburg)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:CBI Sugar Group)	1,500.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Hertz Corp)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For:Johnson Controls)	300.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Nintendo of America, Inc)	2,125.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Republic of Turkey)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Ryder Systems, Inc)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Shaklee Corporation)		
Robert D. Hynes Jr., 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	National Broadcasting Co, Inc	1,000.00	218.04
Brian M. Hyps, 2215 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20037	American Pharmaceutical Assn	500.00	48.00
Ice Miller Donadio & Ryan, Box 82001 One American Square Indianapolis, IN 46282	Service Supply Co, Inc	4,299.00	1,772.99
J. William Ichord, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, #760 Washington, DC 20036	Unocal Corp		501.54
Richard H. Ichord, 800 K Street, NW, #830 Washington, DC 20001	AAI Corporation	570.00	82.92
Kris H. Ikejiri, 2200 Mill Road, #600 Alexandria, VA 22314	Interstate Truckload Carriers Conference	400.00	
Catherine L. Imus, 1201 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	Braun & Company		
Independent Data Communications Manufacturers Assn, c/o Squire Sanders & Dempsey 1201 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004.		8,368.00	8,368.00
Industrial Biotechnology Assn, 1625 K Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006		1,069.80	1,069.80
Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th St., NW, #301 Washington, DC 20006		34,841.00	34,841.00
Infant Formula Council, 5775 Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd., #500-D Atlanta, GA 30342			
Charles E. Ing, 1850 M Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc	12,180.00	108.20
Edwin T. C. Ing, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #3310 Washington, DC 20006	Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc		
Do	Hawaiian Sugar Planters Assn		
Do	Kamehameha Schools/Estate of Bernice P. Bishop		
Do	Kauai Electric Co		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	U.S. Windpower, Inc		
Charles W. Ingram, 305 C Street, NE, #309 Washington, DC 20002	S.K.C. & Associates	6,000.00	
Institute for Responsible Housing Preservation, 2300 M Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20037		2,000.00	2,000.00
Institute of International Bankers, 299 Park Avenue New York, NY 10171			4,316.88
Institute of International Container Lessors, Bedford Consultants Building Box 605 Bedford, NY 10506		150.00	150.00
International Advisers, Inc, 2300 M Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Embassy of Turkey	218,750.00	31,507.76
International Advisory Services Group, 1400 L Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	Steel Service Center Institute		
International Assn of Bridge Struct & Ornamental Iron Wkrs, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006		13,253.91	24,053.91
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001			61,211.50
International Business-Government Counsellors, Inc, 818 Connecticut Ave., NW 12th Floor Washington, DC 20006	Aqualon Company	6,468.78	32.80
Do	Ethyl Corporation	5,203.13	319.63
Do	Totes, Inc		
Do	Uniroyal Chemical Company, Inc		
Do	Xerox Corp	12,968.75	1,466.97
International Communications Industries Assn, 3150 Spring Street Fairfax, VA 22031-2399		11,460.00	2,698.27
International Council of Shopping Centers, 665 Fifth Ave. New York, NY 10022		5,282.07	5,282.07
International Longshoremen's Assn, AFL-CIO, 17 Battery Place, #1500 New York, NY 10004			155,140.60
International Public Strategies, Inc, 1030 Fifteenth St., NW, #408 Washington, DC 20005	Committee for the Restoration of Democracy in Pakistan	1,500.00	
Do	Government of Pakistan	90,000.00	18,761.35
Do	Pakistan Peoples Party		
Do	U.S.-Pakistan Political Action Committee		
International Speedway Corp, 1801 Volusia Ave. Daytona Beach, FL 32114			13,502.01
International Taxicab Assn, 3849 Farragut Avenue Kensington, MD 20895			
International Union of Bricklayers & Allied Craftsmen, 815 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005			6,082.05
Investment Company Institute, 1600 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036			59,676.30
Investment Counsel Assn of America, Inc, 20 Exchange Place New York, NY 10005			
Peter A. Iovino, 1350 I Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Ford Motor Co	2,275.00	1,313.49
Charles C. Irions, 2200 Mill Rd. Alexandria, VA 22314	American Movers Conference	250.00	
Thomas L. Irmen, P.O. Box 119 Maumee, OH 43537	Andersons		
Iron Ore Lessors Assn, Inc, W-2081 First National Bank Bldg. Saint Paul, MN 55101		11,089.81	13,359.05
John Isaacs, 100 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Council for a Livable World	4,304.70	
Robert R. Isaacs, 711 South Fifth Ave. Nashville, TN 37203	Greyhound Lines, Inc		
William A. Isokait, 1957 E St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Russel Iuculano, 1620 L Street, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co		
Ivins Phillips & Barker, Chtd, 1700 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006	American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc		
Do	Bayer USA, Inc		
Do	Employee Relocation Council		
Do	Oberlin College		
Do	Rochester Tax Council		
Kenneth M. Iwashita, 29400 Lakeland Boulevard Wickliffe, OH 44092	Lubrizol Corp		
Ill Dimension of Indiana, Inc, 730 Century Bldg. 36 S. Pennsylvania St. Indianapolis, IN 46204	Philip Morris, Inc	500.00	30.63
Robert A. Jablon, 1350 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005-4798	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For:Michigan Municipal/Cooperative Group, et al.)	840.00	39.75
Dennis J. Jackman, 1850 K Street, NW, #1195 Washington, DC 20006	Schering-Plough Corp	12,675.00	1,595.50
Bobby J. Jackson, 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress		
Jacquelyn L. Jackson, 1875 I Street #1110 Washington, DC 20006	Times Mirror Co		
Joseph C. Jackson, 1600 Wilson Boulevard, #1008 Arlington, VA 22209	Suppliers of Advanced Composite Materials Assn	315.00	31.00
Julia Jackson, 2626 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20037	National Telephone Cooperative Assn	5,000.00	620.13
Stephen Jacobs, 1771 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Broadcasters	2,000.00	330.71
Daniel L. Jaffe, 1725 K Street, NW, #601 Washington, DC 20006	Association of National Advertisers, Inc		
Jaffe Snider Raitt & Heuer, P.C., 1800 First National Building Detroit, MI 48226			
Edward L. Jaffee, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, #713 Washington, DC 20036	PPG Industries, Inc		
Khalil E. Jahshan, 2033 M Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Arab Americans	6,250.00	750.00
Candace James, 1401 New York Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	National Cooperative Business Assn	2,000.00	40.00
Claudia James, Box 17407 Dulles Airport Washington, DC 20041	American Newspaper Publishers Assn	7,500.00	351.64
Dennis James, 1215 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Gadot Petrochemical Industries		
Philip J. James, 8200 Greensboro Drive, #302 McLean, VA 22102	National Glass Assn (NGA)	16,000.00	
Jamin Ebell Bolger & Gentry, 323 Carolyn Street Kodiak, AK 99615	Old Harbor Native Corp	23,402.50	6,762.89
Japan Economic Institute of America, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036		1,007.00	1,007.00
Japanese American Citizens League, 1765 Sutter Street San Francisco, CA 94115		7,187.00	19,944.07
Joseph J. Jaquay, 5025 Wisconsin Ave., NW Washington, DC 20016	Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO		
Marc R. Jartman, 175 Admiral Cochrane Drive Annapolis, MD 21401	UNC, Inc		
Charles W. Jarvis, 1155 Connecticut Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Chem-Nuclear Environmental Services, Inc		
T. Destry Jarvis, 1800 N. Kent Street, #1120 Arlington, VA 22209	Student Conservation Association (SCA)	374.00	20.00
Jerry J. Jasinowski, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500 N. Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	2,000.00	
Michael A. Jawer, 1201 New York Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	Building Owners & Managers Assn Int'l	1,250.00	400.00
Wendell Jeffreys, 245 N. Waco P.O. Box 2940 Wichita, KS 67201-2940	Wichita District Farm Credit Council		30.00
Jeford-McManus International, Inc, 513 Capitol Court, NE, #300 Washington, DC 20002	Aerojet-General Corp	330.00	
Do	Ferranti Defense & Space Group	250.00	
Do	John Deere Technology Int'l, Inc	325.00	
Do	Litton Data Systems	350.00	
Do	McDonnell Douglas Corp	350.00	
Do	Raytheon Corp	240.00	
Jellinek Schwartz Connolly & Freshman, Inc, 1015 15th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	Adolph Coors Co	22,758.00	664.00
Do	ASARCO, Inc	279,519.00	14,321.00
Do	Cement Kiln Recycling Coalition	198.00	
Do	Los Angeles County Sanitation District	9,828.00	701.00
Do	National Assn of Wheat Growers, et al.	198.00	18.00
Do	National Independent Energy Producers	70,416.00	1,380.00
Do	Rhone-Poulenc Ag Co		
Do	Union Pacific Corp	3,001.00	252.00
Do	Waste Management Lawncare	2,997.00	121.00
David M. Jenkins II, 1020 19th Street, NW, #420 Washington, DC 20036	SmithKline Beecham Corp (Beecham Inc)	4,000.00	400.00
Jenner & Block, 21 Dupont Circle, NW Washington, DC 20036	Adhesive & Sealant Council, Inc		
Do	American Assn of Electromyography & Electrodiagonosts		
Do	American Dental Trade Assn		
Do	American Diabetes Assn		
Do	American Film Marketing Assn		
Do	American Soc for Cataract & Refractive Surgery		
Do	Dental Gold Institute		
Do	International Soc for Hybrid Microelectronics		
Do	National Glass Assn		
Carole P. Jennings, 8904 First Avenue Silver Spring, MD 20910	American Academy of Nurse Practitioners	6,000.00	300.00
David M. Jennings, 115 West College Drive marshall, MN 56258	Schwan's Sales Enterprises, Inc	5,500.00	
James C. Jennings, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc		
Dallin W. Jensen, 185 S. State Street, #700 Salt Lake City, UT 84111	Parsons Behle & Latemer (For:Intermountain Consumer Power Assn)	422.50	
Nancy H. Jessick, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #720 Washington, DC 20004	Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc		
Jet, Inc, 1100 Huntington Building Cleveland, OH 44115			
Jewish Peace Lobby, 4431 Lehigh Road College Park, MD 20740		16,302.30	13,721.69
Charles B. Jiggetts, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1300 North Washington, DC 20004	Electronic Data Systems Corp		
Mark S. Joffe, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #3310 Washington, DC 20006	CHP-the Medical Group Affiliated Long Island Jewish Med Cntr		
Ronald P. Johnsen, 1250 Eye St., NW, #703 Washington, DC 20005	Columbia Gas System Service Corp	175.00	364.99
Calvin P. Johnson, 815 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations	16,571.10	1,853.64
Carl T. Johnson, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway Crystal Gateway #1, Suite 501 Arlington, VA 22202	Compressed Gas Assn/Helium Advisory Council	9,689.00	9,689.00
James W. Johnson Jr., 1156 15th Street, NW, #1019 Washington, DC 20005	U.S. Beat Sugar Assn		
Jane Leonard Johnson, P.O. Box 19109 Greensboro, NC 27419	Unifi, Inc		583.86
Joel L. Johnson, 1250 Eye street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Aerospace Industries Assn of America, Inc	1,154.40	
John W. Johnson, P.O. Box 35106 Minneapolis, MN 55435	American Collectors Assn	1,000.00	
Mark R. Johnson, 1667 K Street, NW, #350 Washington, DC 20006	Maersk, Inc	2,500.00	
Michael A. Johnson, 200 West Adams Street, #2625 Chicago, IL 60606	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For:Aplix, Inc)		
Do	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For:Silvestri Corp)		
Do	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For:Trek Bicycle Corp)	578.00	14.00
Do	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For:West Bend Company)		
Michael S. Johnson, 555 13th Street, NW, #300 East Washington, DC 20004	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:Central & South West Corp)		
Do	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:Citicorp)	161.75	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:Coastal Corporation)		
Do	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:Electronic Data Systems Corp)		
Do	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:Hong Kong Trade Development Trade Council).	99.00	
Do	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:National Assn of Broadcasters)	68.25	
Do	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:Sematech)		
Do	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:United Services Automobile Assn)		
Rady A. Johnson, 200 East Randolph Drive P.O. Box 87703 Chicago, IL 60680-9978	Amoco Corporation		
Richard W. Johnson Jr., 225 N. Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Non Commissioned Officers Assn of the USA	7,274.88	135.00
Stanley L. Johnson, 5344 29th St., NW Washington, DC 20015	Texaco, Inc		
Tom L. Johnson, P.O.Box 2185 Austin, TX 78768	Associated General Contractors of Texas		
Johnson & Gibbs, P.C., 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #745 Washington, DC 20004	Centex Corp		
Do	Church Alliance	20,000.00	
Do	Compaq Computer Corp		
Do	El Paso Health Care Systems, Ltd		
Do	EPIC Healthcare Group, Inc		
Do	HealthTrust, Inc		
Do	McLane Company, Inc	22,250.00	
Do	Methodist Hospitals of Dallas, et al.	5,520.00	
Do	Oryx Energy Corporation		
Do	Permanente Medical Group, Inc	1,250.00	
Do	Philip Morris, Inc	7,500.00	
Do	Redman Industries		
Do	Reese Communications Cos (for Philip Morris, USA)		
Do	Republic Health Corp		
Johnson Research Associates, 4429 Yuma Street, NW Washington, DC 20016	City of Virginia Beach	9,039.70	259.70
David A. Johnston, 1735 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Institute of Architects	1,000.00	
George A. Johnston, 2000 K St., NW, 8th Foor Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security	5,641.00	
James D. Johnston, 1660 L St., NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036	General Motors Corp	3,600.00	3,843.95
Mary K. Jolly, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rifle Assn of America	1,203.38	80.13
Herbert A. Jolovitz, 7531 Sebago Road Bethesda, MD 20817	Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation	1,162.50	
Belva W. Jones, 1101 15th St., NW, #202 Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Margarine Manufacturers		
Earl Jones Jr., 401 West 18th Street Little Rock, AR 72206	Philip Morris, Inc	7,500.00	1,421.76
Ernest W. Jones Jr., 1957 E St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Randall T. Jones, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	3,084.00	
Robert L. Jones, 4647 Forbes Blvd. Lanham, MD 20706	Amvets	6,800.00	
T. Lawrence Jones, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #9000 Washington, DC 20006	Marsh & McLennan Cos, Inc		
Wiley N. Jones, 816 Connecticut Ave., NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	Southern Pacific Transportation Company	1,000.00	500.00
Jones Waldo Holbrook & McDonough, 2300 M Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20037	Nevada Power Company	6,400.00	584.00
Do	Utah State University	1,500.00	
Alexander H. Jordan, 816 Connecticut Avenue, NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	Southern Pacific Transportation Company	500.00	250.00
G. Harris Jordan, 1575 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Soc of Assn Executives	300.00	
James Jordan Associates, Inc, 1825 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Consortium for International Earth Science Info. Network	9,000.00	10,079.38
Do	Diagnostic & Instrumentation Laboratory at Mississippi Univ.		12,000.00
David C. Jory, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	Citicorp Washington, Inc	500.00	
John J. Joyce, 25 Louisiana Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	3,000.00	
Ardon B. Judd Jr., 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #310 Washington, DC 20036	Dresser Industries, Inc		
Amy E. Judy, 2030 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	6,240.00	495.34
Robert E. Juliano Associates, 2555 M Street, NW, #303 Washington, DC 20037	American Express Co	30,000.00	1,745.97
Do	Hotel Employees & Restaurant Employees Int'l Union	34,000.00	2,047.00
Do	International Speedway Corp	9,000.00	
Do	Martech USA, Inc	7,500.00	
Do	Matson & Navigation Company, Inc	18,000.00	
Do	National Academies of Practice		
Do	Stock Information Group	15,000.00	
Do	Towers Financial Corp	5,000.00	
Do	U.S. Telephone Assn	15,000.00	
Justice Fellowship, P.O. Box 17181 Washington, DC 20041			2,143.24
JAR-MON Consultants, 214 Massachusetts Ave., NE #300 Washington, DC 20002	American Business Council, Inc		
Do	Christian Voice, Inc	30,000.00	
Marilyn Kalusin, 7300 NW 35th Terrace, # 105 Miami, FL 33122	Cuban American Foundation, Inc	4,764.66	
Laurel B. Kamen, 1020 19th St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	American Express Co		
John F. Kamp, 1899 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Assn of Advertising Agencies	1,250.00	
John E. Kane, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	5,000.00	
Miles F. Kanne, P.O. Box 1608 Bloomington, IN 47402	Cook Group, Inc	4,950.00	414.40
Martin B. Kanner, 2301 M St., NW Washington, DC 20037	American Public Power Assn	4,500.00	
Gerald Kaplan, 51 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10010	New York Life Insurance Company		
David A. Karcher, 3702 Pender Drive, #250 Fairfax, VA 22030	American Soc of Cataract & Refractive Surgery	716.01	190.38
Gene Karpinski, 215 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	9,019.22	
Barry Kasinitz, 1750 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	International Assn of Fire Fighters	8,790.00	
Michael E. Kastner, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005-4797	National Truck Equipment Assn	3,200.00	72.53
Robert C. Kaufmann, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Paper Institute, Inc	500.00	
William R. Kaul, 14615 Lone Oak Road Eden Prairie, MN 55344-2287	Cooperative Power Association	4,740.00	962.13
Anthony P. Kavanagh, 2100 Penn. Ave., #675 Washington, DC 20037	Consolidated Edison Co of New York, Inc	2,115.00	1,224.60
Everett E. Kavanaugh, 1110 Vermont Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	Cosmetic Toiletry & Fragrance Assn, Inc		
Edward M. Kavjian, 1660 L. Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	General Motors Corp	3,000.00	608.62
Thomas O. Kay, 1150 Connecticut Ave., NW, #507 Washington, DC 20036	Kay Associates	7,500.00	
Richard F. Keating, 1211 Connecticut Ave., NW, #502 Washington, DC 20036	Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc		
Keck Mahin & Cate, 1201 New York Ave., Penthouse Washington, DC 20005	American Assn for Marriage & Family Therapy	9,795.00	24.00
Do	General Instrument Corporation	560.00	10.00
Robert J. Keefe, 444 N. Capitol Street, #711 Washington, DC 20001	Keefe Company (For:Alarm Industry Communications Committee)	1,800.00	
Do	TKC International (For:International Public Relations Co, Ltd)	2,500.00	
Do	Keefe Co (For:Sanders Associates, Inc)	3,000.00	
John R. Keeling, 600 Maryland Ave., SW Washington, DC 20024	American Farm Bureau Federation	6,285.00	352.15
Vicki R. Keenan, 1015 15th Street, NW, #802 Washington, DC 20005	American Consulting Engineers Council		
Keith Keeney, 5775 Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd., #500-D Atlanta, GA 30342	Robert H. Kellen Co (For:Calorie Control Council)		
Joan F. Keiser, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	30.00	
Kendell W. Keith, 1201 New York Avenue, NW, #830 Washington, DC 20005	National Grain & Feed Assn		500.00
Robert H. Kellen, 5775 Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd., Suite 500-D Atlanta, GA 30342	Robert H. Kellen Co (For:Calorie Control Council)		
Keller & Heckman, 1150 17th Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	Specialty Advertising Assn Int'l	225.00	24.00
John T. Kelley, 1750 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Food Marketing Institute	500.00	
Paul J. Kelley, 2727 North Central Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85004	U-Haul Intl, Inc	4,000.00	
Kelley Drye & Warren, 2300 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Coalition to Preserve the Low Income Housing Tax Credit	2,000.00	
Do	Council for Rural Housing & Development	2,000.00	
Do	Cushman & Wakefield	265.00	
Do	Fuji Electric Co, Ltd		
Do	Great Western Financial Corporation		
Do	Institute for Responsible Housing Preservation	2,000.00	
Do	J.P. Morgan & Co, Inc		
Do	National Leased Housing Assn	2,000.00	
Do	Tokyo Electric Co, Ltd		
Joseph T. Kelliher, 410 First St., SE Washington, DC 20003	American Nuclear Energy Council	1,800.00	1,152.45
Stephen S. Kellner, 1001 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1120 Washington, DC 20036	Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Assn, Inc		
Carol A. Kelly, 1615 L Street, NW, #1210 Washington, DC 20036	Meropolitan Life Insurance Companies	1,000.00	
Cynthia K. Kelly, 1117 North 19th Street, #600 Arlington, VA 22209	American Assn of Blood Banks	2,500.00	
Donald E. Kelly, Public Affairs Office 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #1111 Washington, DC 20037	Society of Real Estate Appraisers	1,750.00	
Edward L. Kelly, 1319 F Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	National Assn of Private Psychiatric Hospitals	500.00	
Ernest B. Kelly III, 950 L'Enfant Plaza, SW Washington, DC 20024	Communications Satellite Corp	1,500.00	80.71
John A. Kelly, 1025 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, #105 Washington, DC 20007	Perdue Farms Inc	18,000.00	
John F. Kelly, 1828 L Street, NW, #906 Washington, DC 20036	Merrill Lynch & Co, Inc	2,000.00	
Paul A. Kelly, 1350 I Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Ford Motor Co	425.00	592.25
Paul T. Kelly, 1701 Clarendon Boulevard Arlington, VA 22209	American Chiropractic Assn		
Susan N. Kelly, 1101 14th Street, NW, #1400 Washington, DC 20005	Miller Balis & O'Neil, P.C. (For:American Public Gas Assn (APGA))		
William N. Kelly, Norwest Center- Sixth and Marquette Minneapolis, MN 55479-1032	Norwest Corporation		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Mark L. Kemmer, 1660 L Street, NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036	General Motors Corp	3,000.00	1,329.60
Jackson Kemper Jr., 1215 Jefferson Davis Hwy., #1004 Arlington, VA 22202	Diagnostic/Retrieval Systems, Inc	8,750.00	
Kemper Reinsurance Company, Long Grove, IL 60049			
Jonathan Kempner, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, #620 Washington, DC 20036	National Multi Housing Council	4,555.00	
Kendall & Associates, Inc, 50 E St., SE Washington, DC 20003	ALC Communications Corp		
Do	Manville Corporation	2,500.00	
Do	Rose Communications		
Do	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc	1,500.00	
Do	Worldwide Information Resources, Inc		
John Kendrick, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #2800 Arlington, VA 22209	Grumman Corporation	625.00	1,161.50
Joseph W. Kennebeck, 490 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, #7204 Washington, DC 20024	Volkswagen of America, Inc	650.00	75.00
David Kennedy, 500 E Street, SW, #920 Washington, DC 20024	Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn	6,250.00	1,521.85
James J. Kennedy Jr., 400 First St., NW, #804 Washington, DC 20001	Railway Labor Executives' Assn	11,250.00	
John Paul Kennedy, 57 W. 200 S, #400 Salt Lake City, UT 84101	Edwards McCoy & Kennedy		10,861.72
Judith Kennedy, P.O. Box 37347 Washington, DC 20013	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp		
Michael E. Kennedy, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Brendan J. Kennedy & Associates, 1263 Wilbur Cross Highway Berlin, CT 06037	Philip Morris, Inc	7,500.00	
Robert P. Kennel, 12500 Fair Lakes Circle, #260 Fairfax, VA 22033	Hadson Development Corp		
Do	National Wood Energy Assn, Inc		
Erica G. Kenney, 499 South Capitol St., SW, #520 Washington, DC 20003	Petroleum Marketers Assn of America	1,250.00	57.80
Jeremiah J. Kenney Jr., 1100 15th Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	Union Carbide Corp		
Edward B. Kenney & Associates, Inc, 499 S. Capitol St., SW, #520 Washington, DC 20003	General Motors Corp		86.25
Do	Hughes Aircraft Company		
Do	Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Co		185.35
Do	Textron, Inc		
Brendan Kenny, 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Air Line Pilots Assn	5,050.00	908.22
Cathy Ann Kenny, c/o NYS Petroleum Council 39 Broadway, #2705 New York, NY 10006	American Petroleum Institute	520.00	
Henry J. Kenny, 122 C Street, NW, #740 Washington, DC 20001	American League for Exports & Security Assistance, Inc	6,250.00	160.37
J. H. Kent, Kent & O'Cononor 1825 K Street, NW, #305 Washington, DC 20006	American Soc of Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery	5,272.00	2,695.00
Do	American Supply Association	2,576.50	1,346.00
Do	International Assn of Airport Duty Free Stores	2,225.00	1,145.00
Do	National Customs Brokers & Forwarders Assn of America	3,817.00	2,021.00
Do	Kent & O'Connor, Inc (For:Vista Chemical Company)	4,972.00	2,559.00
Elizabeth Kepley, 601 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #901 Washington, DC 20004	Focus on the Family	10,624.98	
Vytautas Kerbelis, P.O. Box 336 Seal Harbor, ME 04675	ARAS	3.00	3.00
John P. Kerekes, P.O. Box 10070 Lansing, MI 48901	American Petroleum Institute	1,000.00	
Alison A. Kerester, 1350 I Street, NW #700 Washington, DC 20005	Beveridge & Diamond (For:FMC Corporation)		
Do	Beveridge & Diamond (For:Pacific Dunlop-GNB)	2,975.00	
Susan Akers Kernus, 1330 Connecticut Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	1,000.00	104.48
Suzanne S. Kerr, 305 7th Street, SE, #204 Washington, DC 20003	Women's Action for Nuclear Disarmament, Inc, et al.	461.54	
Michael J. Kerrigan, 2550 M Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20037	Smokeless Tobacco Council, Inc	480.00	50.00
Richard S. Kessler, 709 D Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Kessler & Associates (For:Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc)	7,420.00	
Do	Kessler & Asso (For:Upjohn Corp)	12,000.00	171.82
G. Chandler Keys III, 1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20004	National Cattlemen's Assn	1,000.00	
Richard F. Kibben, 200 Park Ave., #2222 New York, NY 10166	Business Roundtable		
Carolyn Kiely, 1015 Fifteenth Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Consulting Engineers Council	687.50	124.37
William S. Kies, 1750 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Food Marketing Institute	200.00	
Ingolf N. Kiland Jr., 1660 L Street, NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036	General Motors Corp	3,000.00	4,946.60
Thomas J. Kilcline, 201 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Retired Officers Assn	1,194.00	
Maryann Kilduff, 2000 M St., NW, #230 Washington, DC 20036	Telocator Network of America	1,132.00	161.43
John J. Killeen, 1090 Vermont Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Textron, Inc	600.00	150.00
Richard H. Kimberly, 1201 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #730 Washington, DC 20004	Kimberly-Clark Corp	2,275.00	310.80
Kimberly-Clark Corp, Texas Commerce Bank Building 545 E. Carpenter Freeway Irving, TX 75062-3931			3,407.80
James L. Kimble, 1130 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn		
Aubrey C. King, 1133 21st Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Travel & Tourism Gov't Affairs Council	2,000.00	
Judith E. King, 918 16th Street, NW, #402 Washington, DC 20006	American Furniture Manufacturers Assn	750.00	375.00
Lewis O. King, P.O. Box 10045 Austin, TX 78766	National Guard Assn of Texas	7,000.00	97.35
W. Russell King, 50 F St., NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20001	Freeport McMoran D.C., Inc	5,000.00	172.38
King & Spalding, 1730 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Alliance for Capital Access		
Do	Charter Medical Corp		107.50
Do	Electromagnetic Sciences Inc (EMS)		12.00
Do	Fleet North Star Financial Group		
Do	General Motors Corp		
Do	Generic Pharmaceutical Industry Assn		
Do	Georgia International Investment Coalition		
Do	GPIA-Animal Drug Alliance		
Do			
Do	Lincoln Property Co, et al.		
Do	Martin-Marietta		
Do	Milliken & Company		36.00
Do	National Assn of Bond Lawyers		
Do	National Pharmaceutical Alliance		
Do	Trammell Crow Co		
Do	Woodruff Foundation		
Kinghorn & Associates, 900 2nd Street, NE, #109 Washington, DC 20002	Ferroalloys Association	7,500.00	4,101.30
Do	Nuclear Metals, Inc	4,000.00	1,400.00
Do	South Carolina Research Authority	2,700.00	1,825.00
Kathleen N. Kingscott, 1801 K Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	IBM Corp	6,325.00	87.25
Daniel T. Kingsley, 1655 N. Fort Myer Dr., #700 Arlington, VA 22209	National Venture Capital Association		
Roger P. Kingsley, 10801 Rockville Pike Rockville, MD 20852	American Speech-Language-Hearing Assn		
Jan Kinney, 1625 K Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	Sporting Goods Manufacturers Assn		
Janie A. Kinney, 1615 L Street, NW, #1320 Washington, DC 20036	Merck & Co, Inc	575.00	175.00
Kevin Kirchner, 1531 P Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund	9,669.00	3,210.47
John R. Kirk, Bingham, Dana & Gould 150 Federal Street Boston, MA 02110	First National Bank of Boston		
Sharon Kirk, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
Kirlin Campbell & Keating, One Farragut Square South Second Floor Washington, DC 20006	Council of European & Japanese National Shipowners' Assn	16,380.00	525.63
Robert A. Kirshner, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Forest Products Assn	500.00	
David M. Kiser, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20006	Eastman Kodak Co	1,400.00	116.00
Jon Kiser, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
Carla Kish, D & R International 962 Wayne Avenue, #800 Silver Spring, MD 20910	Florida Solar Energy Center	3,000.00	
Do	University of Oregon	2,000.00	
Sam Kito Jr., P.O. Box 210575 Anchorage, AK 99521-0575	Kito, Inc (For:Klukwan, Inc)	24,000.00	5,901.78
Do	Kito, Inc (For:North Slope Borough)	3,000.00	2,503.31
Do	Kito, Inc (For:Sealaska Corporation)	26,400.00	4,507.17
Do	Kito, Inc (For:Southeast Alaska Landless Native Coalition)	15,000.00	5,353.66
Sandra D. Kjellberg, 1133 15th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	Maritime Institute for Research & Industrial Development	3,303.00	
Dean Kleckner, 225 Touhy Avenue Park Ridge, IL 60068	American Farm Bureau Federation	3,800.00	
Andre M. Kliczak, P.O.Box 1000-165 Duluth, MN 55814			
Jeffery L. Klinger, 122 C Street, NW, #240 Washington, DC 20001	Peabody Holding Co, Inc		96.21
Mary Jane Klocke, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Shell Oil Co	500.00	
David M. Klucsik, 1415 Wyckoff Road Wall, NJ 07719	New Jersey Natural Gas Co		48.33
Glenn Knapp, 773 Dartmouth Ave. San Carlos, CA 94070			
Theodore Knappen, 1101 14th Street, NW, #1201 Washington, DC 20005	Greyhound Lines, Inc	9,000.00	
John A. Knebel, 1920 N Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress		
Peter E. Knight, 1101 15th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Council of Savings Institutions	10,000.00	533.32
Knights of Columbus, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #501 Washington, DC 20004-2404			1,025.00
Karen Theibert Knobloch, 1750 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Food Marketing Institute	400.00	
Keith R. Knoblock, 1920 N St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress		
Albert B. Knoll, 555 13th Street, NW, #1010 East Washington, DC 20004-1109	Sun Co, Inc	2,000.00	984.68
Mark S. Knouse, 555 Thirteenth Street, NW, #450 West Washington, DC 20004	Union Pacific Corp	13,750.00	933.56
James L. Knowles Jr., P.O.Box 888 Sandstone, MN 55072			184.40
Bradley R. Koch, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	136.00	
Karil L. Kochenderfer, 1801 K Street, NW, #900K Washington, DC 20036	American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc		
Blair Koehler, 1800 Diagonal Road, #637 Alexandria, VA 22314	National Assisted Housing Management Assn	220.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
David G. Koenig, 1050 17th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Texaco, Inc		
Kirk Koepsel, 23 North Scott Sherican, WY 82801	Sierra Club	2,605.82	2,605.82
Kogovsek & Associates, Inc, 1801 Broadway, #1420 Denver, CO 80202	Animas-La Plata Water Conservancy District, Durango County	16,000.00	
Do	Greater Denver Corporation	10,500.00	541.40
Do	Regional Transportation District (Denver, Colorado)	10,749.99	
Do	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe		
Michael S. Koleda, 1225 Eye St., NW, #320 Washington, DC 20005	Council on Alternate Fuels		
Ann Kolker, 1616 P Street, NW, #100 Washington, DC 20036	National Women's Law Center		53.95
Diane J. Koller, 1101 17th St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	American Airlines, Inc	2,500.00	371.07
Timothy S. Kolly, 2805 Meadow Vista Drive Charlottesville, VA 22906	Worrell Enterprises, Inc		
Nicholas Kominus, 1001 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Assn		142.06
Stephen Koplan, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc	1,862.40	
George S. Kopp, 2121 K Street, NW, #650 Washington, DC 20037	Global USA, Inc (For:Earth Observation Satellite Co)	43.26	
Steven Kopperud, 1501 Wilson Boulevard, #1100 Arlington, VA 22209	American Feed Industry Assn	3,240.00	
Horace R. Kornegay, P.O.Box 3463 Greensboro, NC 27402	Adams Kleemeier Hagen Hannah & Fouts (For:American Tobacco Company)		
Ronald W. Kosh, 12600 Fair Lakes Circle Fairfax, VA 22033-4900	AAA Potomac		
Stephen M. Koslow, 1150 17th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	AFL-CIO Maritime Committee		
Marilyn S. Koss, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #460-N Washington, DC 20004-2505	New York Life Insurance Company	120.00	
Barbara M. Kostuk, 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, #511 Washington, DC 20007	LTV Corp	1,575.00	150.00
Gerald J. Kovach, 1133 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	MCI Communications Corp	2,000.00	69,192.57
Kenneth S. Kovack, 815 16th St., NW, #706 Washington, DC 20006	United Steelworkers of America	13,854.66	
Joan M. Kovalic, 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #755 Washington, DC 20037	BASF Corp	206.70	15.00
Jermone J. Kozak, 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Milk Industry Foundation/Int'l Ice Cream Assn		
Mylio S. Kraja, 1608 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Legion	4,250.00	465.33
Andrea S. Kramer, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	Coffield Ungaretti Harris & Slavin (For:Comdisco, Inc)		
Jeffrey H. Kramer, 1616 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	National Grange	5,750.00	
Alan M. Kranowitz, 1725 K Street, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20006	National Assn of Wholesaler-Distributors		
Stephen W. Kraus, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	1,000.00	
Raymond R. Krause, 37R7 Pillsbury Center Minneapolis, MN 55402	Pillsbury, Inc	1,500.00	802.00
Robert S. Krebs, 12600 Fair Lakes Circle Fairfax, VA 22033-4904	AAA Potomac		53.00
Earl R. Kreher, 1620 Eye Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Assn of the U.S., Inc		
Krivit & Krivit, P.C., 50 E Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	City of Jersey Citys Department of Human Resources	1,800.00	43.98
Do	National Assn of Education & Training Contractors, Inc	1,350.00	723.13
Donald J. Kroes, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	6,500.00	42.00
Kroger Company, P.O. Box 1199 Cincinnati, OH 45201-1199			4,574.74
Robin L. Kropf, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn	25.00	
Paul R. Kruse, 1155 15th St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005-2770	Pennzoil Co	625.00	
James S. Krzyminski, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	National Council of Farmer Cooperatives		
Ronald W. Kuehn, 2 East Mifflin Street, #600 Madison, WI 53703	DeWitt Porter Huggett Schumacher & Morgan, SC (For:Becker CPA Review Courses).	288.00	74.77
M. J. Kuehne, P.O. Box 11346 Tacoma, WA 98411	American Plywood Assn	4,550.00	1,783.00
Do	Northwest Independent Forest Manufacturers	4,550.00	1,783.00
Gerald F. Kuester, 2000 P Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Public Citizen Health Research Group		
Kurrus & Kirchner, P.C., 1055 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, #418 Washington, DC 20007	American Pilots' Assn	16,875.00	394.69
Do	St. Lawrence Seaway Pilots Assn	905.00	25.54
Ruth M. Kurtz, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW #1260 Washington, DC 20004	French & Company (For:BATUS, Inc)		
Do	French & Company (For:Montgomery Ward & Co, Inc)		
Do	French & Company (For:Wheels, Inc)		
Ester Kurz, 440 First Street, NW, 6th Floor Washington, DC 20001	American Israel Public Affairs Comm	23,599.98	1,141.36
James M. Kuszaj, P.O. Box 31608 Raleigh, NC 27615	Dow Chemical USA		
Peter Kyros, 1055 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, #418 Washington, DC 20007	Allsup & Associates, Inc		
Do	Kyros Associates (For:American Soc for Cell Biology, et al)		
Do	Association of Administrative Law Judges, Inc		
Do	Cooperative of American Physicians, Inc		
Do	Uniformed Services Disabled Retirees		
James La Sala, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20016	Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO		
Labor Bureau, Inc, 1101 15th Street, NW, #1010 Washington, DC 20005			
Labor-Management Maritime Committee, Inc, 444 Capitol Street, 8th Fl Washington, DC 20001		10,648.00	3,900.00
Joseph L. Lach, 1625 K Street, NW, #750 Washington, DC 20006	Manville Corporation	500.00	
Marc E. Lackritz, 1850 M Street, NW, #550 Washington, DC 20036	Securities Industry Assn	5,769.00	
John D. Lacopo, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1300 Washington, DC 20004	EDS Corporation	56.00	
Richard L. Ladd, 2300 N Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	Allied-Signal Aerospace Co, Inc	1,500.00	
Do	Robison International, Inc (For:FMC Corporation)	1,000.00	
Do	Robison International, Inc (For:General Atomics Technologies)	1,450.00	
Do	Robison International, Inc (For:McDonnell Douglas Corp)	1,450.00	
Do	Robison International, Inc (For:Royal Ordnance, Inc/British Aerospace, Inc)	2,350.00	
Robert A. Ladig, Scott Plaza Philadelphia, PA 19113	Scott Paper Co	2,500.00	955.84
Myron F. Laible, 1212 New York Ave., NW #1210 Washington, DC 20005	Outdoor Advertising Assn of America, Inc		
David P. Lambert, 1800 K St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	New York Stock Exchange, Inc		
David R. Lambert, 1030 15th St., NW, #964 Washington, DC 20005	American Seed Trade Assn	5,000.00	
Stephen K. Lambright, One Busch Place St. Louis, MO 63118	Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc		
Martha D. Lamkin, P.O. Box 3005 Columbus, IN 47202	Cummins Engine Co, Inc	4,331.73	1,009.04
Ray H. Lancaster, 555 13th Street, NW, #430 West Washington, DC 20004	Texas Gas Transmission Corp	3,000.00	146.96
L. Charles Landgraf, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Leboeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae		
Scott H. Lane, 412 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	National Automobile Dealers Assn	3,300.00	
Adrienne C. Lang, 1111 14th Street, NW, #501 Washington, DC 20005	American Soc of Anesthesiologists	5,000.00	
Robert K. Lange, 1700 N. Moore St., #2120 Arlington, VA 22209	Boeing Company	5,635.00	2,101.93
Roger W. Langsdorf, 1600 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	ITT Corporation	5,000.00	20.00
Robin W. Lanier, 1901 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006	International Mass Retail Assn	2,000.00	
George D. Lapointe, 444 North Capitol Washington, DC 20001	International Assn of Fish and Wildlife Agencies	11,313.00	224.53
J. Stephen Larkin, 9225 Katy Freeway, #310 Houston, TX 77024	Petroleum Equipment Suppliers Assn	2,250.00	
Peter J. Larkin, 1750 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Food Marketing Institute	200.00	
Richard Eugene Larochelle, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	850.00	
Reed E. Larson, 8001 Braddock Road, #600 Springfield, VA 22160	National Right to Work Committee		
Warren Lasko, 1125 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America		
Delbert L. Latta, 516 Hillcrest Dr. Bowling Green, OH 43402	Amber Milling	10,000.00	809.72
Do	Boren Clay Products (dba Boren Brick)	10,000.00	484.08
Do	Calderon Clean Coal Technology, Inc	10,000.00	809.72
Do	Freedom Fund of New Jersey, Inc		
Do	Glasstech, Inc	9,000.00	809.72
Do	Harold & Ronald McMaster DBA McMaster Motors	9,000.00	809.72
Do	MidAm, Inc	5,000.00	344.51
Do	Spangler Candy Company	7,500.00	809.72
K.P. Lau, 410 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	American Nuclear Energy Council	5,765.19	1,087.59
Terry K. Laughlin, One Thomas Circle, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Imrex Company, Inc		
Do	Mason Chamberlain, Inc		
Lorraine Lavet, 1615 H St., NW Washington, DC 20062	Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	2,100.00	191.31
Kathryn M. Lavriha, P.O. Box 1417-D49 Alexandria, VA 22313	National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Inc	500.00	
Jonathan Lawnniczak, 925 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	National Council of Senior Citizens	5,000.00	
Kathleen W. Lawrence, 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, #400E Washington, DC 20007	Burchette & Associates (For:Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corp)	3,000.00	2,184.23
Elizabeth Lawson, 1730 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	League of Women Voters of the U.S.	4,510.51	11.50
Keith Lawson, 1600 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Investment Company Institute		
Laxalt Corporation, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #985 Washington, DC 20004	Barness Organization	2,000.00	
Do	Boone Co	3,300.00	
Do	Financial Services Coalition of America	3,500.00	
Do	Mesa Limited Partnership	2,000.00	
Do	Milliken & Company	2,560.00	
Do	Motion Picture Assn of America, Inc	1,500.00	
Paul Laxalt Group, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #975 Washington, DC 20004	Coalition for Affordable Housing	5,000.00	
Do	Martin Marientta Corp	2,000.00	
Do	Transcontinental Properties, Inc	2,000.00	
Jennifer Layman-Heitman, 2030 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-0	Common Cause	5,408.01	
Randall R. LaBauve, P.O. Box 61000 New Orleans, LA 70161	Entergy Services, Inc	1,370.00	225.88
Sandra L. LaFevre, 1819 L St., NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Reinsurance Assn of America		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Sally Ann LaHue, 1101 15th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Council of Savings Institutions	13,000.00	436.80
Wayne R. LaPierre Jr., 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rifle Assn of America	2,323.75	2,000.00
Clifford C. LaPlante, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #700-S Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	1,850.00	
Joan H. LaVor, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Lead Industries Assn, Inc, 295 Madison Ave. New York, NY 10017		181,945.69	181,945.69
League of American Investors, 32123 Lindero Canyon Rd., #300 Westlake Village, CA 91361			
League of Women Voters of the U.S., 1730 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036		46,119.55	46,119.55
League to Save Lake Tahoe, 2197 Lake Tahoe Blvd. P.O. Box 10110 South Lake Tahoe, CA 95731			136.62
Edward R. Leahy, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Chicago Board Options Exchange		
Alisa J. Learner, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Chrysler Corporation	4,725.00	592.00
Thomas B. Leary, Hogan & Hartson 555 13th St., NW Washington, DC 20004-1109	Business Roundtable		
Richard J. Lease, 2145 Boise Drive Las Cruces, NM 88001			
Wendy Lechner, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #700 Washington, DC 20024	National Fed of Independent Business (NFIB)	3,401.00	100.00
Cara Lee, 9 Vassar Street Poughkeepsie, NY 12601	Scenic Hudson, Inc		
L. Courtland Lee, Inc, 3814 West Street Landover, MD 20785	Public Resource Assn	4,000.00	170.00
Peter A. Lefkin, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW, #1117 Washington, DC 20036	Fireman's Fund Insurance Cos	4,500.00	774.00
Marsha P. Lefkovits, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #525 Washington, DC 20004	RJR Nabisco, Inc	1,160.00	1,093.61
Mary James Legatski, 1330 Connecticut Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	500.00	84.00
Jack Legler, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
Leslie A. Lehmann, 500 NE Multnomah, #1500 Portland, OR 97232-2045	Nerco, Inc	7,103.00	
Dale Leibach, 1901 L Street, NW, #320 Washington, DC 20036	Powell Adams & Rinehart		
Leighton & Regnery, 1667 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Cordage and Netting Manufacturers		
Do	ALPO Petfoods, Inc		
Do	Clorox Company		
Do	Cordage Institute		
Do	Express Foods Co, Inc		
Do	General Instrument Corporation		
Do	GTE Products Corp		
Do	Leprino Foods, Inc		
Do	Merrick's, Inc		
Do	Visiting Nurse Assn of America	1,500.00	
Terry L. Leitzell, One Thomas Circle, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Bogle & Gates (For:Northern Jaeger)	2,000.00	
Do	Bogle & Gates (For:Wright Schuchart, Inc)	2,000.00	
Joseph L. Leitzinger, 1201 Third Ave., #4900 Seattle, WA 98101-3009	Simpson Investment Co	236.00	48.00
Robert A. Lembo, 1050 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Association of Trial Lawyers of America	2,000.00	100.00
Cynthia R. Lenhart, 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, #301 Washington, DC 20003	National Audubon Society	2,000.00	925.00
Burleigh C. W. Leonard, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #525 Washington, DC 20004	RJR Nabisco, Inc	2,720.00	615.96
Earl T. Leonard Jr., P.O. Drawer 1734 Atlanta, GA 30301	Coca-Cola Company	572.00	1,107.81
Jerris Leonard, 1050 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, 6th Fl. Washington, DC 20007	Leonard & Ralston (For:Krueger, Inc)	16,461.50	
Lloyd Leonard, 1730 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	League of Women Voters of the U.S.	6,315.85	76.50
Charles Leppert Jr., 801 18th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Procter & Gamble Co	76.00	
Richard L. Lesher, 1615 H St., NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce		
William Gene Lesher, 517 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Lesher & Russell, Inc		
Lesher & Russell, Inc, 517 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Agricultural Policy Working Group		
Do	Dairy Farmers for Responsible Dairy Policy	10,000.00	
Daniel Lesmez, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	56.00	
William J. Lessard Jr., 2000 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security	3,780.00	
Gilbert B. Lessenco, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW #500 Washington, DC 20036	Wilner & Scheiner (For:Graco, Inc)		
Joseph S. Lester Jr., 1201 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #370 Washington, DC 20004	Control Data Corporation		
Dale Lestina, 1201 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Education Assn	3,567.60	429.00
Raymond D. Lett, 201 James Thurber Court Falls Church, VA 22046	Marxman & Associates, Inc		
Leventhal Senter & Lerman, 2000 K Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006-1809	Aeronautical Radio, Inc		
Do	Committee for America's Copyright Community	2,225.00	41.75
Do	Copyright Remedies Coalition	3,550.00	6.00
Robert John Levering, 1101 17th St., NW, #705 Washington, DC 20036	Direct Marketing Assn	1,000.00	1,000.00
Robert B. Levethal, 1150 17th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	AFL-CIO Maritime Committee		
Morris J. Levin, 1050 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Association of American Railroads	2,500.00	
Lawrence E. Levinson, 1875 Eye St., NW, #1225 Washington, DC 20006	Paramount Communications, Inc	3,000.00	500.00
Herbert J. Levy, 1614 King St. Alexandria, VA 22314	National Assn of Housing Cooperatives		
Roger N. Levy, 901 15th Street, NW, #520 Washington, DC 20005-2301	Travelers Companies	2,500.00	
David A. Lewis, 1000 16th St., NW., #810 Washington, DC 20036	Physicians for Social Responsibility	5,322.70	
Frank J. Lewis, 307 9th Terrace Indialantic, FL 32903	Harris Corporation	670.00	92.00
Howard Lewis, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500-N Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Association of Manufacturers	1,800.00	100.00
Jack W. Lewis, 5205 Leesburg Pike, #1600 Falls Church, VA 22041	National Beer Wholesalers Assn	4,000.00	361.06
Michael R. Lewis, 1133 15th St., NW, #640 Washington, DC 20005	International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union	11,900.00	2,827.45
Richard Lewis, 1025 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Pulpwood Assn		
Richard W. Lewis, 1700 K Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Chevron USA, Inc	1,600.00	
Robert J. Lewis, 1875 Eye Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Tobacco Institute	1,250.00	1.70
William H. Lewis, Morgan Lewis & Bockius 1800 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	U.S. Gypsum Co	1,000.00	50.00
John F. Leyden, 815 16th Street, NW, #308 Washington, DC 20006	Public Employee Department, AFL-CIO	5,241.89	
Clark L. LeBlanc, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	National Audubon Society		
LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036	Federal Employees Tax Group	160.00	
Do	Feibel-Garek Realtors/Environmental Standard Group	112.50	
Do	Golden Nugget Corp	26.75	
Do	Groom & Nordberg (for: Chevron)	560.00	
Do	Maritrans Operating Partners, L.P.	1,202.50	50.00
Do	Underwriters at Lloyd's London		
Harris W. LeFew, 300 Pratt Street Luke, MD 21540-1099	Westvaco Corporation		
Lynn H. LeMaster, 701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW 4th Floor Washington, DC 20004	Edison Electric Institute	2,288.46	186.90
Roger J. LeMaster, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	4,000.00	
William J. Lhota, One Riverside Plaza Columbus, OH 43215	American Electric Power Service Corp		
Fern Z. Liang, 4630 Montgomery Ave. Bethesda, MD 20814	American Soc of Hospital Pharmacists		3,000.00
Robert G. Liberatore, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #930 Washington, DC 20036	Chrysler Corporation	6,252.00	499.00
David W. Liddle, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, #2300 Arlington, VA 22209	Northrop Corp	560.00	
Robert Y. Lider, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	Citicorp Washington, Inc	500.00	
Richard A. Lidinsky Jr., 700 13th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Sea Containers America, Inc		
Diane S. Liebman, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #560 S Washington, DC 20004	CSX Corporation	4,500.00	57.21
William C. Lienesch, 238 10th St., SE Washington, DC 20003	National Parks & Conservation Association	1,905.00	32.00
Lincoln National Corp, 1300 South Clinton Street Fort Wayne, IN 46801			4,113.07
Karl W. Lindberg, 2322 Easter Lane New Orleans, LA 70114	Southern Forest Products Assn	2,224.80	
Roger Lindberg, 901 31st St., NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Colonial Williamsburg)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For:Nintendo of America, Inc)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Republic of Turkey)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Shaklee Corporation)		
Victor E. Lindenheim, 1945 Old Gallows Rd., #550 Vienna, VA 22180	American Wood Preservers Institute	1,500.00	
Donald Lindsey, 400 First Street, NW, #819 Washington, DC 20001	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (OH)	415.17	53.68
Kathleen M. Linehan, 1341 G Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Philip Morris Management Corp	1,200.00	135.00
Linton Mields Reisler & Cottone, 1225 Eye Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	Colorado School of Mines Foundation	7,788.11	40.45
Do	Iowa Department of Transportation	6,241.70	
Do	Madison Gas & Electric Co	1,846.44	
Do	Michigan Dept of Transportation	4,944.00	
Do	Northern States Power Company	4,130.93	
Do	State of Colorado, Dept of Highways	5,839.44	
Do	State of IL, Dept of Transportation	16,740.97	
Do	State of IL, Dept of Transportation, Div of Water Resources	16,740.97	
Do	Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago	13,117.93	
Do	Wisconsin Power & Light Co	1,481.44	
Do	Wisconsin Public Service Corp	4,156.91	
Gregory Owen Lipscomb, P.O. Box 18958 Washington, DC 20036	OPT in America		
Linda A. Lipsen, 2001 S Street, NW, #520 Washington, DC 20009	Consumers Union of U.S., Inc	2,160.00	
Lipsen Whitten & Diamond, 1725 DeSales St., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	ANR Pipeline Company	2,506.88	
Do	Enserch Corporation		
Do	Federal Record Service Corp	800.00	
Do	John Gray Institute		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Health Trust, Inc	9,307.38	
Do	McKesson Corp		
Do	National Rural Letter Carriers Assn	1,040.00	
Do	Olivetti USA, Inc	1,800.00	
Do	OMI Corp	19,390.00	
Do	Perot Group		
Do	Perot Systems	2,100.00	
Do	Pioneer Seed Co, Inc		
Do	Rolls Royce, Inc	7,200.00	
Do	RJR Nabisco Washington, Inc	15,000.00	
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp	6,422.50	
Debra J. Lipson, 122 C Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	Children's Defense Fund		
Sara E. Lister, Patterson, Belknap, Webb & Tyler 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1060 Washington, DC 20006	FMS Corporation		
Charles B. Little, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #603 Washington, DC 20024	UBA, Inc	1,000.00	
William F. Little, 1350 I Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20007	Ford Motor Co	520.00	593.05
Roy Littlefield, 1707 Pepper Tree Court Bowie, MD 20716	American Retreaders' Assn	300.00	
Do	Greater Washington/Maryland Service Station Assn	500.00	
E. Geoffrey Littlehale, 1500 K Street, NW, 650 Washington, DC 20005	Glaxo, Inc	3,000.00	
E. F. Livaudais Jr., 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Atlantic Richfield Co		
Robert W. Lively, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	115.00	
Livestock Marketing Association, 7509 Tiffany Springs Parkway Kansas City, MO 64153		33,500.00	17,083.00
Lobel Novins Lamont & Flug, 1275 K St., NW, #770 Washington, DC 20005	Generic Pharmaceutical Industry Assn	17,226.00	206.00
Do	San Francisco Bay Guardian		416.38
W. Timothy Locke, 499 S. Capitol Street, SW, #507 Washington, DC 20003	Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc (For:Airtrax)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Bixby Ranch Co)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Boy Scouts of America)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:BATUS, Inc)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Farmers Insurance Group of Companies)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Mars, Inc)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Asso, Inc (For:Marwais Steel Co)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:National Assn for the Support of Long Term Care).		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Northwest Independent Forest Mfrs.)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For:Texas Clinical Laboratories, Inc)		
Do	Timber Assn of California		
Do	Western Forest Industries Assn		
Robert F. Lockhart Jr., 1155 15th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	Amdahl Corp	1,000.00	
Thomas G. Loeffler, Post Office Box 2999 San Antonio, TX 78299-2999	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:Central & South West Corp)	1,580.80	
Do	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:Citicorp)		
Do	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:Coastal Corporation)	208.00	
Do	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:Electronic Data Systems Corp)		
Do	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:Hong Kong Trade Development Council).		
Do	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:National Assn of Broadcasters)	624.00	
Do	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:Sematech)		
Do	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:United Services Automobile Assn)		
William E. Loftus, 2000 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Short Line Railroad Assn		
Frank P. Lombardo II, 317 Baronne Street New Orleans, LA 70112	LP & L/NOPSI	300.00	690.00
Harper Long, 61 W. Tropical Way Plantation, FL 33314	American Flyer		
Linda A. Long, 1156 15th Street, NW, #550 Washington, DC 20005	Montgoney McCracken Walker & Rhoads (For:Association of Schools and Agencies for the Handicapped).		
Do	National Assn of Private Schools for Exceptional Children		
Do	Montgomery McCracken Walker & Rhoads (For:Pilots Assn of the Bay and River Delaware).	50.00	
Do	Montgomery McCracken Walker & Rhoads (For:Ports of Philadelphia Maritime Exchange).	750.00	3.50
Patricia Davitt Long, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 1500 North Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	384.00	
Sherlyn E. Long, 61 W. Tropical Way Plantation, FL 33317	American Flyers		
Long Law Firm, 8550 United Plaza Blvd., #800 Baton Rouge, LA 70809	Baker Manufacturing Company, Inc		
Do	Century Power Corp		
Do	Champion International Corp		
Do	CIGNA Corp	175.00	
Do	Greater New York Hospital Assn	900.00	
Do	International Paper		
Do	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co	175.00	
Dennis Longoria, Central Power & Light Co P.O. Box 3400 Laredo, TX 78044	Central Power & Light Co		1,992.00
Laura Loomis, 3030 N. Tuckahoe Street Arlington, VA 22213	National Parks & Conservation Association		
Peter A. Loomis, One Commercial Place Norfolk, VA 23510-2103	C&S/Sovran Corporation	1,200.00	200.00
Susan J. Loomis, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America	4,000.00	500.00
Loomis Owen Fellman & Howe, 2020 K St., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Association of Bituminous Contractors		
Do	Classroom Publishers Assn		
Do	First Co		
Do	Industrial Diamond Assn		
Do	National Assn of Theatre Owners		
Do	Optical Manufacturers Assn		
Do	Textile Rental Services Assn of America		
Ann Looper, 1735 New York Ave. Washington, DC 20006	American Institute of Architects	250.00	
Henry J. Loos, 411 East Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee, WI 53202	Quarles & Brady (For:General Motors Corp)	22.50	
Philip J. Loree, 50 Broadway New York, NY 10004	Federation of American Controlled Shipping	1,500.00	
Robert E. Losch, P.C., 1716 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20009	American Dredging Co, et al.	31,251.00	5,029.07
Bill Loughrey, One Technology Parkway Box 105600 Atlanta, GA 30348	Scientific-Atlanta	1,040.00	1,040.00
Timothy Lovain, 3713 Gunston Road Alexandria, VA 22302	Denny Miller Associates	5,000.00	
Paul L. Loveday, 550 California Street, 10th Floor San Francisco, CA 94104	Itel Rail Corp	350.00	
Arthur M. Luby, 1300 L Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005-4178	O'Donnell Schwartz & Anderson (For:Transport Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO).	4,000.00	850.00
Paula D. Lucak, 815 16th Street, NW, #308 Washington, DC 20006	Public Employee Department, AFL-CIO	11,576.37	49.50
Mrs. Freddie H. Lucas, 1660 L St., NW Washington, DC 20036	General Motors Corp	3,000.00	1,168.28
William L. Lucas, 1100 15th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	4,000.00	65.00
Gene A. Lucero, 1722 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	National Commercial Finance Assn (NCFA)		2,500.00
Kenneth M. Ludden, 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For:Arab Republic of Egypt)	9,000.00	140.00
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For:Beirut University College)		
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For:Government of Bangladesh)		
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For:Government of Tunisia)		
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For:Sawyer/Miller Group (for: Government of the Philippines)).		
Mary Riddle Ludke, 1700 K St., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Chevron USA, Inc	85.00	20.00
Leslie G. Ludwick, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn	3,750.00	
Carolyn A. Lugbill, 8200 Greensboro Drive, #302 McLean, VA 22102	National Glass Assn (NGA)	1,800.00	17,135.00
David R. Lukens, 1957 E St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Sylvester Lukis, 24 Quincy Street Chevy Chase, MD 20815	City of Miami	3,750.00	
Do	City of Miami Beach	8,333.00	
Do	Dade County, Florida	7,708.00	
Do	Florida Medical Center	40,000.00	
Do	School Board of Dade County, Florida	10,000.00	
Do	Stephens, Inc	40,000.00	
J.C. Luman & Associates, 1030 15th Street, NW, #816 Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Personnel Consultants	3,000.00	2,077.00
Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company, Long Grove, IL 60049			4,017.52
Lund & O'Brien, 1625 Eye St., NW, #406 Washington, DC 20006	Pennsylvania Power & Light Co	1,488.00	189.87
Francis M. Lunnie Jr., 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500 N. Washington, DC 20004	National Assn of Manufacturers		20,000.00
Beth Lyle-Durham, 2000 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	1,860.00	
Howard T. Lyman, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #202W Washington, DC 20024	Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America	6,818.13	193.58
Marshall L. Lynam, 1200 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Dallas/Ft. Worth International Airport	12,000.00	
Do	Kelly Hart & Hallman (for: Perry R. Bass)	3,000.00	23.82

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Kelly Hart & Hallman (For:Tandy Corporation)	7,500.00	62.32
Timothy P. Lynch, 1901 N. Fort Myer Dr., #204 Arlington, VA 22209	Roadway Express, Inc	425.00	200.00
Margaret Lyons, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Ciba-Geigy Corp	3,625.00	
William T. Lyons, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Ciba-Geigy Corp	7,563.00	7,506.00
M.O.A.A.I.O.A. & Subs, Inc, 701 S. 22nd, #107 Omaha, NB 68102			
Robert A. Macari, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	Coffield Ungaretti Harris & Slavin (For:Blunt Ellis & Loewi, Inc)		
Do	Coffield Ungaretti Harris & Slavin (For:Comdisco, Inc)		
Do	Coffield Ungaretti Harris & Slavin (For:Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company).	7,500.00	
Do	Coffield Ungaretti Harris & Slavin (For:Metropolitan Mutual Life Insurance Co)	7,500.00	
Do	Coffield Ungaretti Harris & Slavin (For:Smokeless Tobacco Council, Inc)	18,000.00	
James E. Mack, 9005 Congressional Court Potomac, MD 20854	National Assn of Mirror Manufacturers		
Do	Peanut Butter & Nut Processors Assn	18,750.00	20,219.24
James H. Mack, 7901 Westpark Dr. Mclean, VA 22102	National Machine Tool Builders' Assn	20,955.00	500.00
Robb S. Mackie II, 1004 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314	American Subcontractors Assn	3,000.00	
Olivia C. Mackin, 1776 Eye St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Phillips Petroleum Co	1,000.00	
Robert E. Mackin, 122 South Swan Street Albany, NY 12210	National Conference of Insurance Legislators	7,500.00	226.50
Robert A. Macrory, c/o Alabama Petroleum Council P.O. Box 4220 Montgomery, AL 36195	American Petroleum Institute	868.75	
Mark MacCarthy, 6305 32nd Street, NW Washington, DC 20015	Capital Cities/ABC, Inc	942.00	
Timothy MacCarthy, 1620 I Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Assn of the U.S., Inc	10,400.00	
Anthony B. MacDonald, 1350 New york Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For:Alliance of Reponsible Electric Systems for Energy Access).		
Do	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For:Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative)		
Do	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For:Government Refuse Collection and Disposal Assn, Inc (GRCDA)).		
Do	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For:South Hadley Electric Light Dept)	3,920.00	66.67
Jack A. MacDonald, 1901 N. Fort Meyer Drive, #302 Rosslyn, VA 22209-1606	Beverly Enterprises, Inc		
Gordan D. MacKay, 501 Boylston Street Boston, MA 02117	New England Mutual Life Insurance Co, ('The New England')	2,125.00	154.15
Paul MacMurdy, 410 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	American Nuclear Energy Council	1,902.08	73.70
John H. Madigan Jr., 316 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, #200 Washington, DC 20003	American Cancer Society	6,000.00	350.00
Cliff Madison Government Relations, Inc, 1611 Landfall Drive Wilmington, NC 28403	Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Authority	7,500.00	
Do	City of Buenaventura	10,500.00	
Do	Federal Express Corp	10,500.00	
Do	Los Angeles County Transportation Commission	22,500.00	
Do	Mark Air, Inc	15,000.00	
Do	Regency Outdoor Advertising		
Do	Sarasota-Bradenton Airport	6,000.00	
Do	Ventura Port District	9,000.00	
Madison Public Affairs Group/Earle Palmer Brown, 2033 M Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	Edison Electric Institute		
Do	Harbert International	350.00	233.34
Do	Northern States Power Company	3,650.00	6,783.72
Do	Philip Morris, USA		
Do	Stratco, Inc		
Shayne M. Madsen, 3050 Broadway, #202 Boulder, CO 80304	Philip Morris, Inc	2,000.00	444.02
Bill Magavern, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	5,384.61	
Susan Magaw-Stout, 1010 Wisconsin Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20007	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc	205.00	
James N. Magill, 200 Maryland Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20002	Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.	4,500.00	1,255.67
James J. Magner, 314 Massachusetts Ave, NE Washington, DC 20002	James J. Magner & Associates, Inc. (For:ASARCO, Inc)	10,812.50	2,420.99
Do	James J. Magner & Associates (For:Kaibab Forest Products Company)	10,812.50	500.85
Do	James J. Magner & Associates, Inc (For:Northern Arizona University Foundation).	10,812.50	57.90
James W. Magner, Reg # 38670-019 Box 4000 Springfield, MO 65808	Prisoners With AIDS-Rights Advocacy Group (PWA-RAG)	700.00	1,800.00
James J. Magner and Associates, Inc, 314 Massachusetts Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Asarco, Inc	32,107.50	13,650.54
Do	Kaibab Forest Products Company	18,461.60	13,650.54
Do	Northern Arizona University Foundation	15,000.00	13,650.54
A. John Maguire, 1110 Vermont Ave. NW Suite 430 Washington, DC 20005	National Cotton Council of America	30,000.00	3,849.52
W. Terry Maguire, Box 17407 Dulles International Airport Washington, DC 20041	American Newspaper Publishers Assn		
David L. Mahan, 1133 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	DGA International, Inc (For:Societe Nationale D'Etude et de Const de Moteurs D'Aviation).		
Do	DGA International, Inc (For:Sofreavia)		149.49
Do	DGA International, Inc (For:Teledyne Brown Engineering)		
Linda F. Maher, 9000 Montgomery Ave Chevy Chase, MD 20815	Turner Broadcasting System, Inc	550.00	
Walter B. Maher, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	Chrysler Corporation	1,998.00	465.00
James E. Mahoney, 2200 Concord Pike Wilmington, DE 19899	Rollins Jamaica Ltd	9,375.00	423.00
John Francis Mahoney, 1030 15th Street, NW, #468 Washington, DC 20005	Mahoney & Associates (For:Connecticut Med Ins Co)		
Do	Mahoney & Associates (For:Crouse Irving Memorial Hospital)		
Do	Mahoney and Associates (For:Marc Associates (for American Soc of Anaesthesiologists)).		
Do	Mahoney & Associates (For:Physicians Ins Co of Indiana)		
Do	Mahoney & Associates (For:Physicians Ins Co of Wisconsin)		
Do	Mahoney & Associates (For:Physicians Mutual Ins Trust)		
Terence P. Mahony, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #700 South Washington, DC 20004	National Broadcasting Co, Inc	500.00	53.33
Major League Baseball Players Assn, 805 Third Avenue New York, NY 10022			
K. Wayne Malbon, 1250 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Assn	489.00	15.00
Andrew T. Malleck, 400 First Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes	14,922.46	
Conrad L. Mallett Jr., One Woodward Avenue, #2400 Detroit, MI 48226	Jaffe Snider Raitt & Heuer, P.C.		
Lawrence R. Malone, 1211 Avenue of The Americas New York, NY 10036	Hoechst Celanese Corp		
Robert H. Maloney, 3900 Wisconsin Ave., NW Washington, DC 20016	Fannie Mae	18,750.03	1,328.91
Manatt Phelps & Phillips, 1200 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc	750.00	
Do	American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers	270.00	
Do	J.G. Boswell Co	1,800.00	
Do	Bowling Proprietors Assn of America	150.00	
Do	California Bankers Assn		
Do	Centre Pointe Associates		
Do	Edison Electric Institute		
Do	EDU-DYNE Systems, Inc		
Do	Fairfield Communities, Inc		
Do	Federal Express Corp		
Do	Home Group, Inc		
Do	L.A. Gear, Inc	600.00	
Do	Melrose Company	100.00	
Do	Missouri Assn of Private Career Schools		
Do	Money Store		
Do	National Cable Television Assn, Inc	6,600.00	
Do	New York Stock Exchange		
Do	North Beach Property Owners' Assn	100.00	
Do	Northrop Corp	2,700.00	
Do	NEC Corporation		
Do	Philip Morris Management Corp	3,200.00	
Do	Security First Group, Inc		
Do	United Airlines, Inc		
Do	Vero Beach Oceanfront Investors Limited Partnership		
Do	Watt-Albrecht		
Katherine T. Mance, 1616 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	National Retail Federation	400.00	34.00
Anne Mancer, P.O. Box 530187 Birmingham, AL 35253-0187	Vulcan Materials Co	2,803.00	630.61
Manchester Associates, Ltd, 1707 L Street, NW, #725 Washington, DC 20036	Nissan Motor Company, Ltd		
Do	Nissan Motor Manufacturing Corp, USA	2,587.50	2,488.12
Susan Rachel Weiss Manes, 2030 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	14,975.04	205.75
Peter T. Mangione, 1319 F Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004	Footwear Retailers of America		
Frank Mankiewicz, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton (For:AMR Corp)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Johnson Controls)	350.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Republic of Turkey)		
Mary Jo Manning, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Comcast)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Thomson Consumer Electronics, Inc)		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Village of Palatine)		
Cynthia Mansfield, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #520 Washington, DC 20024	GPU Service Corporation	19,596.00	788.44
Manufactured Housing Institute, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #511 Arlington, VA 22202			18,364.89
Albert Manville II, 1244 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Defenders of Wildlife	163.04	
Anthony Manzanares Jr., 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc		
Robert Y. Maples, 1341 G Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Philip Morris Management Corp	724.00	182.00
John V. Maraney, 324 East Capitol St., NE Washington, DC 20003	National Star Route Mail Contractors Assn		
Marc Associates, Inc, 1030 15th Street, NW, #468 Washington, DC 20005	Affiliated Leadership League of & for the Blind		
Do	Am. College of Nuclear Physicians-Soc. of Nuclear Medicine	2,000.00	
Do	American Assn of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine	1,666.00	
Do	American Soc for Bone and Mineral Research	4,000.00	
Do	American Soc for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy	2,500.00	
Do	American Soc of Anesthesiologists	13,000.00	
Do	American Soc of Hematology	1,000.00	
Do	American Society of Clinical Pathology	4,000.00	
Do	American Urological Assn/Am Assn of Clinical Urologists	5,500.00	
Do	Health Industry Manufacturers Assn	20,000.00	
Do	Helen Keller National Center	250.00	
Do	Merck Sharp and Dohme	1,000.00	
Do	National Association of Epilipsy Centers	2,000.00	
Do	National Coalition on Immune System Disorders		
Do	National Hemophilia Foundation	4,000.00	
Do	NI Industries	6,000.00	
Do	Recording for the Blind, Inc	1,000.00	
Do	Research Society on Alcoholism	2,000.00	
Do	Rorer Pharmaceutical Company	18,000.00	
March for Life, Inc, P.O. Box 90300 Washington, DC 20090		10,278.99	11,172.60
Michael Marchese Jr., 1300 South Clinton Street Fort Wayne, IN 46801	Lincoln National Corp	900.00	520.00
R. V. Mariani, 815 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Transportation - Communications Union	3,000.00	3,000.00
Kaiya Marie, 1213 Division Chicago Heights, IL 60411			174.50
Maritime Institute for Research & Industrial Development, 1133 15th St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005			19,916.00
Lawrence D. Markley, Rt. 1, Box 130-A Mt. Solon, VA 22843	Chugach Electric Assn, Inc	3,000.00	110.37
Edward Marks, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
Marc L. Marks, 1801 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Westinghouse Electric Corp		
Marks Murase & White, 2001 L Street, NW, #750 Washington, DC 20036	Consarc	722.50	17.89
Luther A. Markwart, 1156 15th St., NW, #1020 Washington, DC 20005	American Sugarbeet Growers Assn		
Ernest Robert Marlow, 1126 16th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036-1081	International Chemical Workers Union	2,500.00	
Howard Marlowe, 1667 K St., NW, #660 Washington, DC 20006	John L. Adams & Co.Inc		31.00
Marlowe & Company, 1667 K Street, NW, #660 Washington, DC 20006	City of Sarasota	300.00	14.00
Do	City of Venice, Florida	750.00	28.00
Do	Coalition to Keep Alaska Oil	1,347.50	33.92
Do	End Notch Discrimination	225.00	9.00
Do	Lazare Kaplan International, Inc	5,810.00	115.00
Do	Memphis-Shelby County Airport Authority	12,205.00	231.29
William G. Marqaritis, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 3rd Flr Washington, DC 20006	Occidental Chemical Corp		
Kathleen Marquardt, 6302 30th Street, NW Washington, DC 20015-2238	Putting People First		99.00
Chalmers H. Marquis, 3430 Blair Rd. Falls Church, VA 22041	Children's Television Workshop		
C. Travis Marshall, 1350 Eye Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Motorola, Inc	1,500.00	
Cornel Martin, 228 St. Charles Avenue, #1027 New Orleans, LA 70130	American Waterways Operators, Inc		
Cynthia L. Martin, 1215 Jefferson Davis Hwy., #1004 Arlington, VA 22202	Diagnostic Retrieval Systems, Inc	6,500.00	
David F. Martin, Plumbing Manufacturers Institute 1655 N. Ft. Myer Drive, #700 Arlington, VA 22209	CM Services, Inc.	500.00	1,000.00
Fred J. Martin Jr., 1800 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Bank of America	576.90	151.84
J. Ross Martin, Kansas Petroleum Council 1005 Merchants Tower Topeka, KS 66612	American Petroleum Institute		
Katherine E. Martin, 50 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	Association of American Railroads	369.00	251.54
Larry K. Martin, 2500 Wilson Blvd. #301 Arlington, VA 22201	American Apparel Manufacturers Assn, Inc	2,600.00	75.00
Maureen A. Martin, 60 Wall Street New York, NY 10260	Morgan Guaranty Trust Co		
Judith Marty, 1 Crane Place Bellevue Hill, NSW 2023 Australia			
Joseph J. Martyak, 655 15th Street, NW, #225 Washington, DC 20005	Rhone-Poulenc, Inc		
Maryland People's Counsel, 231 E. Baltimore Street, 9th Fl. Baltimore, MD 21202			
Robert A. Marzocchi, 15 Mountain View Road Warren, NJ 07061	Chubb & Son, Inc	3,000.00	644.85
Mike M. Masaoka, Suite 520, The Farragut Bldg. 900 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Japanese Trade Comm		
Do	Japan Telescope Manufacturers Assn	200.00	
Do	Nisei Lobby		
Do	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc	500.00	
Do	West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Assn	500.00	
Mark A. Maslyn, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20024	American Farm Bureau Federation	7,050.00	28.70
Arthur K. Mason, 1220 19th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Robins Kaplan Miller & Ciresi (For:Assn of the United States Army)		
Michael J. Mason, 1220 L St., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Petroleum Institute	11,000.00	92.10
Donald F. Massey, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Church of Scientology International)	600.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Colonial Williamsburg)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Ferruzzi Group)	300.00	
Do	Gerber Products Corporation		
Do	Hill and Knowlton (For:Johnson Controls, Inc)		
Do	Hill and Knowlton, Inc (For:Ninentdo of America, Inc)	14,250.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Panhandle Eastern Corp)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Republic of Turkey)	450.00	
Do	Hill and Knowlton, Inc (For:Ryder, Inc)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For:Village of Palatine)		
Noel D. Matchett, 1001 Spring St., #123 Silver Spring, MD 20910	Information Security, Inc	10.00	
Mary Cheryl Matheis, 1909 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	675.76	
Scott M. Matheson, 185 South State Street, #700 Salt Lake City, UT 84111	Parsons Behle & Latimer (For:Intermountain Consumer Power Assn)	800.00	
Dawson Mathis, 1900 L Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	Dawson Mathis & Asso (For:Coalition Against Double Taxation , Inc)	1,000.00	
Do	Dawson Mathis & Associates (For:Crowley Maritime Corp)	1,000.00	
Do	Dawson Mathis & Associates (For:Georgia Peanut Producers Assn)	1,000.00	
Do	Dawson Mathis & Associates (For:Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co)	3,000.00	
Do	Dawson Mathis & Asso (For:Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc)	2,000.00	
Do	United Parcel Service	3,000.00	
Dawson Mathis & Associates, 1900 L Street, NW Suite 300 Washington, DC 20036	Coalition Against Double Taxation, Inc	1,000.00	
Do	Crowley Maritime Corp	1,000.00	
Do	Georgia Peanut Producers Assn	1,000.00	
Do	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co	3,000.00	
Do	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc	2,000.00	
Ann H. Mattheis, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Paper Institute, Inc		
Charles D. Matthews, 1050 17th St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	National Ocean Industries Assn	2,250.00	
Robert A. Matthews, 700 North Fairfax St. Alexandria, VA 22314	Railway Progress Institute	1,285.63	
Suzette Matthews, 2020 North 14th Street, #410 Arlington, VA 22201	Air Traffic Control Assn, Inc	115.96	
Joseph M. Mattingly, 1901 North Moore Street, #1100 Arlington, VA 22209	Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn, Inc		
Daniel J. Mattoon, 1133 21st St., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	BellSouth Corp		4,600.93
William C. Mattox, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	Equitable Financial Companies		
Marshall L. Matz, 888 17th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	Holland & Knight (For:Abbott/Ross Laboratories)		
Do	American School Food Service Assn	9,000.00	266.84
Do	Holland & Knight (For:City of Orlando)	2,250.00	
Do	Holland & Knight (For:Electronic Data Systems Corp)	3,000.00	
Robert V. Maudlin, 1511 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	C.V. & R.V Maudlin (For:Southern Company Services, Inc)	300.00	50.00
Maupin Taylor Ellis & Adams, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #750 Washington, DC 20036	International Hardwood Products Assn, Inc	1,992.59	106.36
Nelson Maurice, 3501 Thurston Ave. Anoka, MN 55303	National AG Underwriters, Inc		
Michael Mawby, 2030 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	12,956.68	921.88
William A. Maxwell, 311 First Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20001	Computer & Business Equipment Manufacturers Assn	4,000.00	
James C. May, 1771 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Broadcasters	10,000.00	
Peter G. Mayberry, 1150 17th Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	Keller and Heckman (For:INDA (Association of the Nonwoven Fabrics Industry))		
Joseph T. Mayer, 1745 Jefferson Davis Hwy., #1200 Arlington, VA 22202	Rockwell International Corp		
Marion R. Mayer, 1909 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	670.38	1,023.77
Mayer Brown & Platt, 2000 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	Accountants' Liability Assurance Co, Ltd		
Do	Acxiom Corp		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Arkansas Electric Cooperative Corp		
Do	Attorneys' Liability Assurance Society Ltd		
Do	Brambles USA, Inc		
Do	Brunswick Corp	591.25	
Do	Cabot Cabot & Forbes		
Do	City Colleges of Chicago	185.00	
Do	Comdisco, Inc		
Do	Continental Bank, N.A.		
Do	Corn Products Co		
Do	Entergy Corporation		
Do	First Chicago Corp		
Do	FMC Corporation		
Do	GATX Corporation		
Do	Household Commercial Financial Services, Inc		
Do	Inland Steel Corp		
Do	JMB Realty Corp		
Do	Lasalle Partners, Inc		
Do	Lehndorff & Babson Real Estate Counsel		
Do	Merrill Lynch Capital Markets		
Do	Nalco Chemical Co		
Do	National Faculty		
Do	Nestle, SA		
Do	Quaker Oats Company		
Do	RJR Nabisco, Inc		
Do	Santa Fe Pacific Corp		18.69
Do	Sara Lee Corporation		
Do	Sears Roebuck & Co		
Do	Shell Oil Co		
Do	Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County		
Do	Tele-Communications, Inc		
Do	Vulcan Materials Company, Midwest Division		
Martin Mayfield, 8001 Braddock Road Springfield, VA 22160	National Right to Work Committee	900.00	216.98
Maurice W. Maynard, 44 Fifth Avenue Brooklyn, NY 11217			
Jeffrey G. Mays, 1505 Prince Street, Suite 300 Alexandria, VA 22314	American Optometric Assn		
Ellen Mazer, 1730 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	League of Women Voters of the United States	2,653.15	128.59
Harry E. McAdams, 555 13th Street, NW #300 East Washington, DC 20004	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:Central & South West Corp)		
Do	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:Citicorp)		
Do	McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler (For:Hong Kong Trade Development Council).		
Michael J. McAdams, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	BP America, Inc	4,000.00	793.40
Timothy McAnarney, 413 West Edwards Springfield, IL 62704	Philip Morris, Inc	1,875.00	
Mary E. McAuliffe, 555 Thirteenth Street, NW, #450 West Columbia Square Washington, DC 20004	Union Pacific Corp	13,750.00	1,350.39
Rebecca Craford McAuliffe, 1000 Vermont Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	Public Securities Assn	3,500.00	
McAuliffe Kelly Raffaelli & Siemens, 1341 G Street, NW, 2nd Floor Washington, DC 20005	American Nuclear Energy Council	20,000.00	
Do	Clark County	15,000.00	
Do	MASSPORT/Commonwealth of Massachusetts	15,000.00	
Do	National Judicial College		
Do	National Medical Care	15,000.00	
Do	Nevada Resort Assn	7,000.00	
Do	University of Nevada/Las Vegas/Research Center	7,500.00	
Do	University of Nevada, Reno	12,000.00	
Ann McBride, 2030 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	17,202.54	138.00
Robert H. McBride, 1007 Marquette, NW Albuquerque, NM 87102	McBride-Mahr, Inc (For:Philip Morris)		
Charlie McBride Associates, Inc, 1101 Connecticut Ave., NW, #906 Washington, DC 20036	American Electric Power Co, Inc	2,250.00	
Do	American Nuclear Energy Council	7,500.00	7,500.00
Do	Carolina Power & Light Co	2,250.00	
Do	Commonwealth Edison Co	2,250.00	
Do	Consolidated Edison Co of New York, Inc	6,000.00	
Do	General Atomics	7,000.00	543.48
Do	HNSX Supercomputers, Inc	4,500.00	35.50
Do	Louisiana Energy Services	6,000.00	29.00
Do	New York State Electric & Gas Corp	15,000.00	317.22
Do	Oxford Energy Co	3,000.00	235.46
Do	Sealaska Corp		
Do	Southern California Edison Co	2,250.00	
Do	Tri-City Industrial Development Council	3,000.00	11.55
Do	FBA, Inc (For:University of Alaska-Fairbanks)	3,000.00	
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp	6,700.00	1,738.64
Do	Yukon Pacific Corp	6,000.00	2,124.43
Susan P. McCaffrey, 1828 N. Meridian Indianapolis, IN 46202	Community Service Council of Central IN, Inc		
John D. McCallum, 1900 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20068	Potomac Electric Power Co	1,146.50	
McCamish Martin Brown & Loeffler, P.C., P.O. Box 2999 San Antonio, TX 78299-2999	Central & South West Corp	1,900.00	1,580.00
Do	Citicorp	350.00	161.75
Do	Coastal Corporation	250.00	208.00
Do	Electronic Data Systems Corp		
Do	Hong Kong Trade Development Council	200.00	99.00
Do	National Assn of Broadcasters	800.00	692.25
Do	Sematech		
Do	United States Automobile Assn		
Carolyn Kim McCarthy, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Corning, Inc	2,000.00	
John B. McCarthy, 1023 15th Street, NW #300 Washington, DC 20005	American Veterinary Medical Assn	40.00	
Luckie L. McClintock, 901 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	United Assn of Journeymen & Apprentices of the P. & P.F.I.	6,000.00	250.00
McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Association of American Publishers, Inc		
Do	Coca-Cola Company	6,543.50	226.44
Do	Coca-Cola Enterprises, Inc	906.00	61.33
Do	MetFuel, Inc	2,837.61	342.63
Do	Motion Picture Assn America, Inc		
Do	Paramount Communications, Inc		
Do	Rank Video Services America		31.05
Do	TeknaMed Corp		
Robert S. McConnaughey, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc		
Cynthia Williams McConnell, 1666 Connecticut Ave., NW #400 Washington, DC 20009	Federation for American Immigration Reform (Fair)		
Stephen McConnell, 1334 G Street, NW Fifth Floor Washington, DC 20005	Alzheimer's Assn	3,625.00	25.00
G. McConnell & Associates, Inc, 4716 Neptune Drive Alexandria, VA 22309	Grumman Corp		100.00
Judith A. McCormick, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn		
Kimberly A. McCoy, 220 Prince George Street Annapolis, MD 21401-1991	Government Affairs-Maryland (For:Philip Morris, USA)	825.00	
Meredith McCoy, 1800 Mass. Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	126.00	
Steven A. McCoy, 1030 15th Street, NW #1020 Washington, DC 20005	North American Export Grain Assn, Inc		
Patricia A. McCrann, 111 Smithtown Bypass, #109 Hauppauge, NY 11788	Blankman/McCrann, Inc (For:Philip Morris, USA)		
John McDavitt, 2000 K St., NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	3,062.00	
Frank X. McDermott, Apruzzese McDermott Mastro & Murphy 25 Independence Bvld., P.O. Box 112 Liberty Corner, NJ 07938.	Philip Morris, Inc	9,000.00	972.83
Marianne McDermott, 1350 New York Avenue, NW, #615 Washington, DC 20005	Resources for Group Management, Inc (For:Greeting Card Assn)		
McDermott Will & Emery, 1850 K St., NW, #450 Washington, DC 20006-2296	Alaska Seafoood Marketing Institute	14,081.25	2,070.05
Do	American Dental Hygienists Assn	1,500.00	
Do	American Imaging Assn		
Do	American Meat Institute	24,813.75	
Do	American Soc of Outpatient Surgeons		
Do	California Assn of Children's Hospitals	2,077.50	
Do	California Avocado Commission	18,000.00	3,290.58
Do	California Canning Peach Assn	37,308.75	3,430.81
Do	California Energy Commission	19,602.50	2,124.72
Do	California Kiwi Fruit Commission	57,048.86	11,581.61
Do	California Raisin Advisory Board	21,048.75	1,793.31

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Caterpillar Tractor Co		
Do	Concord Grape Assn	10,778.75	1,535.23
Do	Federal Kemper Life Assurance Co		
Do	Globe Corporation		
Do	Good Sam Club	3,520.00	80.00
Do	Hitachi America, Ltd		
Do	Dorothy Holt Estate	2,848.75	
Do	International Apple Institute	22,483.75	412.47
Do	Juvenile Diabetes Foundation, International	6,000.00	
Do	Kemper Investors Life Insurance Co		
Do	Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company		
Do	National Grocers Assn	860.00	
Do	National Potato Council	24,525.00	852.05
Do	Outpatient Opthalmic Surgery Society	6,000.00	
Do	Peterson & Sullivan		
Do	Peter Plocki	1,530.00	89.35
Do	Public Employees Retirement Assn of Colorado	780.00	12.00
Do	U.S. Mink Export Development Council	23,877.50	2,022.70
Do	Washington State Apple Commission	33,940.00	577.60
Do	Welch Foods, Inc	7,916.25	878.77
Craig McDonald, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Public Citizen, Inc	1,000.00	
Edward T. McDonald, 815 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Transportation - Communications Union	3,000.00	3,000.00
Jack McDonald, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #625-S Washington, DC 20004	Jack McDonald Co (For:Dow Corning Corp)		
Do	Jack McDonald Co (For:Outboard Marine Corp)		
Do	Jack McDonald Co (For:Planeta North America, Inc)		
Do	Jack McDonald Co. (For:Tuteur Associates, Inc)		
Do	Jack McDonald Co. (For:WMW Machinery, Inc)		
Michael D. McDonald, Maryland Petroleum Council 60 West St., #403 Annapolis, MD 21401	American Petroleum Institute	105.00	
Tom McDonald, Arter & Hadden 1100 Huntington Bldg. Cleveland, OH 44115	Jet, Inc		
Jack McDonald Co, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #625-S Washington, DC 20004	Dow Corning Corp		
Do	Outboard Marine Corp	2,250.00	
Do	Planeta North America, Inc	3,000.00	
Do	Tuteur Associates, Inc		
Do	WMW Machinery, Inc	6,000.00	
Marian E. McDowell, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 4th Floor Washington, DC 20004	Pacific Telesis Group	7,725.00	
Dinah D. McElfresh, 1255 23rd Street, NW, #850 Washington, DC 20037	Hauck & Associates, Inc (For:Hearing Industries Assn)		
McElroy & Associates, 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #1010 Washington, DC 20037	Outdoor Advertising Assn of America, Inc	41,665.00	7,290.05
Andrew S. McElwaine, 1627 K Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries	12,000.00	764.00
Robert H. McFadden, 1620 Eye Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Assn of the U.S., Inc	3,400.00	
Robert J. McFarlin Jr., 350 St. Peter Street, #1025 St. Paul, MN 55102	American Petroleum Institute	700.00	25.15
Becky McGee, P.O. Box 2880 Dallas, TX 75221-2880	Oryx Energy Company	500.00	
Dana McGee, 1000 Wilson Blvd. Arlington, VA 22209	Grumman Corp	1,250.00	583.44
Donna Lee McGee, 1001 Connecticut Ave., #701 Washington, DC 20036	Burlington Industries, Inc	5,000.00	3,100.00
Gale W. McGee, 901 31st St., NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For:Republic of Turkey)		
Karen McGee, 805 15th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	Credit Union National Assn, Inc	300.00	37.81
Kate McGee, 1627 Eye Street, NW #880 Washington, DC 20006	Oracle Corporation		17,697.18
Meredith McGehee, 2030 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	10,505.04	81.00
Patricia McGill, 1101 14th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	American Nurses' Assn	3,000.00	6.00
Patricia McGillian, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Health Care Assn		
Patricia G. McGinnis, Francis McGinnis & Rees 1000 Potomac St., NW, #401 Washington, DC 20007	California State Dept of Education	40,000.00	29,943.89
Robert M. McGlotten, 815 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations	18,831.02	2,737.99
Phyllis M. McGovern, 1875 Eye Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Tobacco Institute		
Daniel H. McGrath, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, #2300 Arlington, VA 22209	Northrop Corp	700.00	
Sheryl Peterson McGrath, 1101 14th St, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Financial Services Assn	250.00	
Richard L. McGraw, 950 L'Enfant Plaza, SW Washington, DC 20024	Communications Satellite Corp	2,500.00	
McGuiness & Williams, 1015 15th Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	American Sod Producers Assn	7,902.50	118.00
Do	Association of Human Resource Consultants		
Do	Farm Labor Alliance		
Do	Workers Compensation Intrgrity, Stability & Equity (WISE)		704.00
Joseph M. McGuire, 1501 Wilson Boulevard, #600 Arlington, VA 22209	Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute		
Mary Lee McGuire, 2232 N. Illinois Street Arlington, VA 22205	Cook Inlet Region, Inc	8,000.00	
Monica M. McGuire, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500 North Lobby Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	500.00	
McGuire Woods Battle & Boothe, 8280 Greensboro Drive, #900 McLean, VA 22102	RF&P Railroad		
Do	Vulcan Materials Co		
McHale Cook & Welch, P.C., 1100 Chamber of Commerce Building Indianapolis, IN 46204	Indiana Bell Telephone Co	1,000.00	600.00
Patrick J. McHugh, c/o NYS Petroleum Council 150 State Street Albany, NY 12207	American Petroleum Institute		
James E. McInerney Jr., 122 C Street, NW, #740 Washington, DC 20001	American League for Exports & Security Assistance, Inc	7,083.00	
Robert McIntyre, 1313 L St., NW Washington, DC 20005	Citizens for Tax Justice	7,764.21	
McIntyre Kahn & Kruse Co., L.P.A., The Galleria & Towers At Erieview 1301 East Ninth Street, #1200 Cleveland, OH 44114			
Kathleen McKaig, 105 East 22nd Street New York, NY 10010	Community Service Society		
John J. McKechnie III, 805 15th St., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	Credit Union National Assn, Inc		
Thomas J. McKee, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, #2800 Arlington, VA 22209	Grumman Corp	625.00	87.03
Ira E. McKeever, 1224 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Western Coal Traffic League	11,666.67	3,206.27
McKenna & Cuneo, 1575 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Cigar Assn of America, Inc		
Do	Fertilizer Institute		
Jan E. McKenzie, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	Edison Electric Institute	2,250.00	334.47
Robert T. McKernan, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Paper Institute, Inc	500.00	
William Colm McKeveny, Chadbourne Park Law Firm 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York, NY 10112	American Pulpwood Assn		
Steven G. McKinney, P.O. Box 306 Birmingham, AL 35201	Balch & Bingham (For:Alabama Power Co)		
Do	Balch & Bingham (For:Southern Company Services, Inc)	135.00	48.61
Monette McKinnon, 2000 K Street, NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	2,354.00	
Robert A. McKnight, 25 Monument Circle Indianapolis, IN 46206-1595	Indianapolis Power & Light Company		4,497.00
Patrick M. McLain, 1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Rowan & Blewitt, Inc (For:American Assn of Blood Banks)	843.75	
Do	Rowan & Blewitt, Inc (For:C.R. Bard, Inc)	2,643.75	
Do	Rowan & Blewitt Inc (For:Cosmetic Toiletry & Fragrance Assn, Inc)		
Do	Rowan & Blewitt, Inc (For:Par Pharmaceutical, Inc)	8,100.00	
Do	Rowan & Blewitt, Inc (For:Upjohn Company)	7,087.50	
James D. McLaughlin, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	650.00	
John R. McLaurin, 1101 17th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	American President Companies, Ltd	5,370.00	
Katherine McLeod, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Health Care Assn		
Michael R. McLeod, 2501 M Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20037	McLeod & Pires (For:American Assn of Crop Insurers)	6,184.40	127.00
Do	McLeod & Pires (For:American Peanut Product Manufacturers, Inc)	11,261.25	99.00
Do	McLeod & Pires (For:American Soybean Assn)	34.80	
Do	McLeod & Pires (For:Chicago Board of Trade)	5,625.00	32.00
Do	McLeod & Pires (For:Mid-Valley Water Authority)		
Do	McLeod & Pires (For:Mushroom Council)	1,388.80	
Do	McLeod & Pires (For:State of Florida Department of Citrus)	211.50	
Do	United Egg Producers	2,598.00	
Thomas J. McLeod, 50 West Kelleogg Boulevard St Paul, MN 55164	West Publishing Company		
Rosemary McManus, 3900 Wisconsin Ave., NW Washington, DC 20016	Fannie Mae	9,995.17	450.84
William F. McManus, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	345.00	
James D. McMillan, 1899 L St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC	Exxon Corporation	800.00	46.30
Sandra H. McMullan, 122 C St., NW, #750 Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Independent Colleges & Universities	6,589.00	
McNair Group, Inc, 1155 15th St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Harmon Industries, Inc	9,237.50	254.23
Do	Hercules, Inc	3,460.00	381.92
Do	McNair Law Firm, P.A. (for: Gateway Freight Services, Inc)		
Do	McNair Law Firm, P.A. (for: Intermountain Western Railroad)	906.25	
Do	(For:McNair Law Firm, P.A. (for: Paine Webber))		
Do	McNair Law Firm, P.A. (for: Puerto Rico Ports Authority)		780.03
Do	Railstar Control Technology, Inc	2,240.00	
Do	South Carolina State College	2,150.00	718.06
Do	State of Hawaii/Dept of Transportation	20,156.00	18,704.30
McNair Law Firm, P.A., 1155 15th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Allied-Signal, Inc	570.00	
Do	American Insurance Assn		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	BOC Group, Inc.		
Do	Edison Electric Institute	850.00	
Do	Georgia-Pacific Corp	777.50	6.00
Do	GSX Corporation		
Do	GTE Government Systems Corporation		
Do	Insurance/Financial Affiliates of America		
Do	International Assn for Financial Planning	2,464.00	
Do	New York State Bankers Assn	1,200.00	
Do	Norfolk Southern Corp	1,200.00	
Do	Phillips Petroleum Co		
Do	South Carolina Forestry Assn	798.00	
Do	South Carolina Research Authority		
Do	State of Hawaii		
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp		
Ray McNally & Associates, Inc, 1817 Capitol Ave., #A Sacramento, CA 95814	Philip Morris, Inc	1,943.30	3,931.69
Kathryn M. McNamara, 633 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc	515.00	150.00
Laramie Faith McNamara, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #2700 Arlington, VA 22209	TRW, Inc	1,000.00	
Michael J. McNamara, 2300 M Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	International Advisers, Inc (For:Embassy of Turkey)	6,000.00	272.80
Peter F. McNeish, 1156 15th Street, NW, #1101 Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Small Business Investment Cos	3,000.00	
John P. McNicholas, 2001 L Street, NW #1000 Washington, DC 20036	Unisys Corp	1,000.00	
Michael J. McShane, 1101 30th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20007	National Computer Systems		
Mary T. McSorley, 300 5th Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	American Osteopathic Assn	3,500.00	
Martha McSteen, 2000 K Street, NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security	16,195.00	
Kathleen P. McTighe, 485 Lexington Ave. New York, NY 10017	New York State Bankers Assn	864.00	1,324.04
Brose McVey, 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Hauck & Associates (For:National Oilseed Processors Assn)	5,000.00	1,262.96
Leslie S. Mead, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	National Council of Farmer Cooperatives		
Joseph F. Meadow, 7307 Baltimore Avenue, #112 College Park, MD 20740	United Action for Animals, Inc	1,750.00	
James Meadows, 600 Congress Ave., #1250 Austin, TX 78701	Capital Network System, Inc	4,500.00	2,677.00
John K. Meagher, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae (For:Chevron)	560.00	
Do	Leboeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae (For:Federal Employees Tax Group)	160.00	
Do	LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae (For:Feibel-Garek/Environmental Standard Group).	560.00	
Do	LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae (For:Golden Nugget Corp)	26.75	
Francis X. Meaney, 1825 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Mintz Levin Cohn Ferris Glovsky & Popeo (For:Goldman Sachs & Co)		
Do	Mintz Levin Cohn Ferris Glovsky & Popeo (For:Securities Industry Assn)	300.00	
Paul N. Means, P.O. Box 551 Little Rock, AR 72203	Arkansas Power & Light Company	250.00	662.00
William A. Meaux, 1600 M Street, NW, #702 Washington, DC 20036	ICI Americas, Inc	4,000.00	
Joseph J. Meder, 1730 M St., NW, #515 Washington, DC 20036	Interlake Corp	3,000.00	
Medtronic, Inc, 7000 Central Ave., NE Minneapolis, MN 55432			21.13
Larry Mehlhaff, 23 N. Scott Sheridan, WY 82801	Sierra Club	3,575.43	3,575.43
Ira Mehlman, 4201 Massachusetts Ave., NW, #3073 Washington, DC 20016	Federation for American Immigration Reform		
Michelle Meier, 2001 S Street, NW, #520 Washington, DC 20009	Consumers Union of U.S., Inc	2,000.00	
Vernon H. Meier, 1448 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314	National Rural Letter Carriers Assn	1,729.00	
Marilyn F. Meigs, 555 13th Street, NW, #410W Washington, DC 20004	Morrison Knudsen Corp		
J. Reese Meisinger, 1575 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Soc of Assn Executives	300.00	
Susan R. Meisinger, 606 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Society for Human Resource Management	15,000.00	
Kenneth F. Melley, 1201 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Education Assn		
Howard H. Menaker, 1199 North Fairfax Street, #801 Alexandria, VA 22313	National Assn of Truck Stop Operators, Inc		
John R. Mendenhall, Martin Tower 8th & Eaton Avenues Bethlehem, PA 18018	Union Pacific Corp	5,000.00	
Howard A. Menell, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	Coffield Ungaretti Harris & Slavin (For:Comdisco, Inc)		
William P. Mengebier, 655 15th Street, NW, #225 Washington, DC 20005	Rhone-Poulenc, Inc	540.00	20.98
Edward L. Menning, 1023 15th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Federal Veterinarians		
Merle D. Menssen, 3M Center-Bldg 220-6E-02 St. Paul, MN 55144-1000	3M	2,650.00	
J. Roger Mentz, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Clayton & Dubilier, Inc)	136.00	
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Government of Puerto Rico)	28.00	
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Institute of International Container Lessors).		
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Kern River Gas Transmission Company)	380.00	
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Mercedes-Benz of North America, Inc)	840.00	
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Inc)	109.00	
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For:Princeton Univ Investment Co & American Council on Education).		
Jane Mentzinger, 2030 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	4,571.26	
Sandra K. Meredith, 1133 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	DGA International, Inc. (For:Dir Intl Aff of the Gen Del for Armements)		
Do	DGA International, Inc. (For:Sofreavia)		
Do	DGA International, Inc. (For:SNECMA)		
Do	DGA International, Inc (For:Titan)		174.23
Edward L. Merrigan, 6000 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20815	Central Gulf Lines, Inc	3,487.50	113.75
Nancy Jo Merrill, 1725 K St., NW, #814 Washington, DC 20006	March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation		
Merrill Lynch & Co, Inc, 1828 L St., NW, #906 Washington, DC 20036			95,068.00
Gordon Merritt, 1100 Wilson Blvd. Arlington, VA 22209	Hughes Aircraft Company	100.00	
Richard P. Merski, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20004	American International Group, Inc	5,000.00	268.07
Carol Messer, 1020 19th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	American Express Co		
Messerli & Kramer, 1500 Northland Plaza Building 3800 West 80th Street Minneaplois, MN 55431-4409	City of New Brighton		
Neil T. Messick, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	1,000.00	213.00
Howard M. Messner, 1015 15th St., NW, #802 Washington, DC 20005	American Consulting Engineers Council	625.00	
Jean L. Mestres, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006	OXY USA, Inc		
Keith R. Mestrich, 815 16th Street, NW, #408 Washington, DC 20006	Food & Allied Service Trades Dept (FAST)	1,938.00	11.00
Matthew S. Metcalfe, P.O. Box 6422 Mobile, AL 36660	American Family Corp		
Jeremy Metz, 260 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10016	American Paper Institute, Inc		
David A. Metzner, 499 S Capitol St., SW, #520 Washington, DC 20003	Van Fleet Associates	15,249.00	
Alden M. Meyer, 1616 P Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Union of Concerned Scientists	2,472.00	777.19
Ferd. C. Meyer Jr., 2121 San Jacinto Street, #2500 Dallas, TX 75266-0164	Central & South West Corp		
M. Barry Meyer, 900 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Aluminum Assn, Inc	50.00	
John B. Meyers, P.O. Box 4067 Louisville, KY 40204			
Larry D. Meyers, 412 First Street, SE #40 Washington, DC 20003	American Beekeeping Federation	3,000.00	324.21
Do	International Assn of Refrigerated Warehouses		
Do	National Agricultural Chemicals Assn	36,000.00	528.03
Do	National Peanut Growers Group	12,000.00	1,064.15
Do	Rice Belt Warehouse, Inc	4,500.00	449.95
Do	Texas A&M Research Foundation	21,420.00	623.78
Meyers & Associates, 412 First St., SE, #100 Washington, DC 20003	Alnor Oil Company, Inc	2,500.00	
Do	American Sheep Industry	16,500.00	1,760.22
Do	Anodyne, Inc	6,000.00	206.02
Do	Centergas, Inc		
Do	Texas International Education Consortium	15,000.00	816.94
Daniel Mica, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	5,000.00	179.63
David R. Mica, Florida Petroleum Institute 215 South Monroe Street, #800 Tallahassee, FL 32301	American Petroleum Institute	36.61	
Mark A. Micali, 1200 18th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	National Business Aircraft Assn	5,000.00	1,395.00
Laurie J. Micciche, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Third Floor Washington, DC 20006	Occidental Chemical Corp	137.50	66.00
Michael Best & Friedrich, 135 South LaSalle Street, #1610 Chicago, IL 60603	Chicago Board Options Exchange		
Do	Corn Coalition	10,000.00	
Do	DePaul University	5,000.00	
Do	Estate of Edwin A. Gallun	5,000.00	
Do	Harza Engineering Company		
James G. Michaux, 6917 Granby Street Bethesda, MD 20817	Federated Dept Stores, Inc		
Frank G. Michelena, 1520 Nutmeg Place, #100C Costa Mesa, CA 92626	Landsdell Co		
James Francis Michie, 1300 N. 17th Street, #1360 Rosslyn, VA 22209	(For:National Data Corporation)	18,750.00	445.54
Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Assn, 1919 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #503 Washington, DC 20006		2,118.23	29,044.12
Mid-West Electric Consumers Assn, 999 18th Street, #1635 Denver, CO 80202		47.00	
Michael C. Middleton, 100 South Charles Street P.O. Box 987 Baltimore, MD 21203	MNC Financial, Inc		
Roger E. Middleton, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	2,100.00	296.50
Edmund Mierzwinski, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	6,192.34	
Evan M. Migdail, 888 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Zuckert Scoutt & Rasenberger (For:Advance Petroleum, Inc)		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Migrant Legal Action Program, Inc, 2001 S St., NW, #310 Washington, DC 20009			
Rene Milam, Box 17407 Washington Dulles Airport Washington, DC 20041	American Newspaper Publishers Assn	5,000.00	63.70
Janice I. Milazzo, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	BP America, Inc		
Nelson L. Milder, 1825 K Street, NW, #218 Washington, DC 20006	American Soc of Mechanical Engineers		
Milgrim Thomajan & Lee, P.C., 1025 Connecticut Ave, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX)	17,416.89	18,852.39
Military Boot Manufacturers Assn, Belleville Shoe Manufacturing Co P.O. Box 508 Belleville, IL 62222			
Bonnie K. Miller, Box 528 Gainesville, VA 22065-0528	Liberty Lobby	2,000.00	1,530.00
Brent V. B. Miller, 4207 South 7th Road Arlington, VA 22204	American Group Practice Assn	501.64	
Carolynn E. Miller, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #700 Washington, DC 20024	National Fed of Independent Business	3,189.00	200.00
Chaz Miller, 1801 K Street, NW, #1105-L Washington, DC 20006	Glass Packaging Institute		
Dale Miller, 4000 Reno Road, NW Washington, DC 20008	Texasgulf, Inc		
Deborah Imle Miller, 15th & M Streets, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Home Builders of the U.S.		
Denny Miller, 409 South Barton St. Arlington, VA 22204	Denny Miller Associates	7,500.00	
Edward C. Miller, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004-2599	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	1,000.00	
Francine Miller, 1627 Lamont Street, NW, Apt #41 Washington, DC 20010	Rainbow Lobby, Inc	6,720.00	707.94
Grant Miller, 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, #900 Arlington, VA 22202	LTV Aerospace & Defense Co	2,500.00	125.00
Jeffrey T. Miller, 295 Madison Ave 19th Floor New York, NY 10017	Lead Industries Association, Inc		
Martha L. Miller, 1301 Connecticut Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Citizens for Sensible Control of Acid Rain (CSCAR)	405.00	
Paul J. Miller, 8000 Sears Tower Chicago, IL 60606	Investment Counsel Assn of America, Inc		
Richard G. Miller, 1101 14th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	American Health Care Assn	16,000.00	1,273.81
Sandra Miller, 2343 South Meade Street Arlington, VA 22202	Denny Miller Associates	1,250.00	
Sarah Miller, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn		
William T. Miller, 1101 14th Street, NW, #1400 Washington, DC 20005	Miller Balis & O'Neil, P.C. (For:American Public Gas Assn (APGA))		
Miller & Chevalier, Chtd, 655 15th St., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005-5701	Boeing Company		
Do	Electronic Industries Assn		
Do	Great Northern Insured Annuity Corp	2,585.00	
Do	Pacific Medical Center		
Do	Professional Services Council		
Do	Schultz & Chez (for: Chicago Research and Trading Group)		
Do	U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co		
Miller & Holbrooke, 1225 19th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	City of Dubuque		
Do	City of Laredo	78.00	
Do	City of St. Louis		
Do	Kenton-Boone Cable Television Board		
Do	Montgomery County Government	71.50	
Miller & Steuart, 1825 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Coastal Corporation		
Do	E.R. Squibb and Sons, Inc		
Denny Miller Associates, Inc, 400 N. Capitol St., NW, #325 Washington, DC 20001	Boeing Company	3,000.00	2,460.00
Do	Coeur d'Alene Mines Corp	1,000.33	833.33
Do	Makah Tribal Council	300.00	245.00
Do	Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assn	4,000.00	3,265.00
Do	Momentum 90	1,875.00	1,530.00
Do	Olin Corporation	3,000.00	2,460.00
Do	Pacific Nuclear Systems, Inc	1,062.50	862.00
Do	Port of Tacoma	1,125.00	928.00
Do	Sabey Corporation	1,200.00	1,000.00
Do	State of Washington, Dept of Transportation	1,500.00	1,235.00
Do	Sunshine Mining Company	1,000.33	833.33
Do	Tri-City Industrial Development Council (TRIDEC)	4,000.00	3,265.00
Do	Troutlodge, Inc	1,000.33	833.33
Miller Hamilton Snider Odom & Bridgeman, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #1150 Washington, DC 20006	American Brush Manufacruters Assn	34,000.00	617.18
Do	Chase Manhattan Corp	3,600.00	
Do	Federation for American Immigration Reform	525.00	9.80
Do	J.P. King Auction Co.		
Kenneth Y. Millian, 919 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	W. R. Grace & Co		1,739.72
Amy J. Millman, 1341 G Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Philip Morris Management Corp	600.00	650.00
Richard V. Minck, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	1,750.00	
Dallas Miner, One Thomas Circle, #900 Washington, DC 20005	American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Assn	19,000.00	
Mineral Insulation Manufacturers Association, 1420 King Street Alexandria, VA 22314			4,388.73
Joseph G. Minish, 66 Sheridan Avenue West Orange, NJ 07052	Prudential Insurance Co of America	7,128.07	460.07
Timothy H. Minor, Salem Lake Drive Long Grove, IL 60047	CF Industries, Inc	500.00	
J. Robert Minter, 1130 Connecticut Ave, NW, #830 Washington, DC 20036	Southern Company Services, Inc	56.70	4,211.52
Mintz Levin Cohn Ferris Glovsky & Popeo, P.C., 1825 I Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Biogen, Inc	11,300.00	
Do	Coalition for High Definition TV	1,725.00	
Do	Communications Industries Assn of Japan	15,000.00	
Do	Home Recording Rights Coalition	5,600.00	
Do	Houghton Mifflin Company	6,891.00	
Do	Mortgage Insurance Companies of America		
Do	National Cable Television Assn, Inc	7,500.00	163.46
Do	Smith Barney Harris Upham & Co, Inc		
Do	Turner Broadcasting System, Inc		
Lawrence H. Mirel, 1614 20th Street, NW Washington, DC 20009	Liberty Mutual Insurance Company	6,000.00	500.00
Charles P. Mitchell, 1501 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Center for Science in the Public Interest	425.00	41.95
Edward F. Mitchell, 1900 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20068	Potomac Electric Power Co	142.94	
Lawrence W. Mitchell, 100 Maryland Ave., NE, #500 Box 69 Washington, DC 20002	American Agriculture Movement, Inc	3,000.00	
Rosemary Mitchell, 1300 19th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Pepper Hamilton & Scheetz (For:Cominco American, Inc)	22,000.00	1,580.49
Mitchell Friedlander & Gittleman, 1201 Conn. Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Bank of Liberia		
David T. Modi, 1875 Eye Street, NW, #775 Washington, DC 20006	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co		
Do	Georgia-Pacific Corp	3,500.00	
John Moehring, 2200 Mill Road Alexandria, VA 22314	American Movers Conference	500.00	
Robert E. Moffit, 660 Creek Rd. Severna Park, MD 21146	National Alliance of Physicians and Surgeons	1,725.00	2,189.26
Martha Mohler, 2000 K Street, NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	2,091.00	
Brian R. Moir, 1255 23rd Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20037	Fisher Wayland Cooper & Leader (For:International Communications Assn)		
Peter A. Molinaro, 1100 15th Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	Union Carbide Corp		
Robert M. Moliter, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #865 Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co		500.00
John V. Moller, 1707 L Street NW, #725 Washington, DC 20036	Manchester Associates, Ltd (For:Nissan Motor Company, Ltd)		
Do	Manchester Associates, Ltd (For:Nissan Motor Manufacturing Corp, USA)	2,787.50	30.00
Robert H. Mollohan, 912 Sylvan Avenue Fairmont, WV 26554	Airspace Technology, Inc	600.00	
Robert A. Molofsky, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20016	Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO	5,000.00	132.00
C. Manly Molpus, 1010 Wisconsin Avenue, #800 Washington, DC 20007	Grocery Mfg. of America, Inc	164.00	
Christopher Monek, 1957 E St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Michael Monroney, 470 L'Enfant Plaza, SW East Building, #7112 Washington, DC 20024	Citizens for a Sound Economy		
John C. Monsul, 923 Riva Ridge Drive Great Falls, VA 22066			
Montana Market Development Co, 305 West Mercury St., #303 Butte, MT 59701	Philip Morris, Inc	1,800.00	948.57
James M. Montgomery, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc	1,125.00	
John H. Montgomery, 2715 M St., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20007	Murray Scheer & Montgomery (For:National Assn of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers).	300.00	
Do	National Rural Water Assn	4,800.00	130.13
Do	Murray Scheer & Montgomery (For:Oklahoma State Medical Assn)	500.00	115.31
Graham B. Moody, P.O. Box 10110 South Lake Tahoe, CA 95731	League to Save Lake Tahoe		
James P. Mooney, 1724 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Cable Television Assn, Inc	16,675.00	
Alan J. Moore, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #675 Washington, DC 20004	Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co	1,000.00	
Albert W. Moore, 7901 Westpark Drive McLean, VA 22102	NMTBA	1,200.00	25.00
Allen Moore, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., #1000 Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
Carlos Moore, 1801 K Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc	1,846.00	69.40
Obie Moore, 1156 15th St., NW, #1015 Washington, DC 20005	JC Penney Co, Inc		
Powell A. Moore, 1133 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Agusta Group	4,000.00	
Do	DGA International, Inc (For:Societe Nationale d'Dtude et de Const de Moteurs d'Aviation).		
Paul Moorehead, 606 Massachusetts Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Penco International		
Ann Moorhead, 2571 Vernon Drive, NE Palm Bay, FL 32905	Press Television		
Randall B. Moorhead, 1300 I Street, NW, #1070E Washington, DC 20005	North American Philips Corp	4,000.00	485.00
Eugene Moos, Gene Moos & Associates 1000 16th Street, NW, #702 Washington, DC 20036	American Oat Assn	11,149.27	10,190.99
Do	Coalition for Advment of Research on Agri, Food & Environmt	6,829.54	5,095.46

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Fettig Donalty & Agarwal	928.75	928.75
Do	Harvest States Cooperative	6,829.54	5,095.46
Do	Korean Soybean Processors Assn	13,679.13	10,190.99
Do	Kraft General Foods	6,829.54	5,095.46
Do	Pacific Cargoes, Inc	928.75	928.75
Do	Star Trading & Marine, Inc	928.75	928.75
Richard M. Moose, 1020 19th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	American Express Co		
Lori M. Moran, 1015 15th Street, NW, #802 Washington, DC 20005	American Consulting Engineers Council	3,375.00	
Tim E. More, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Judith Morehouse, 1700 N. Moore Street Rosslyn, VA 22209	Boeing Company	1,568.00	1,873.56
Dudley Digges Morgan III, 4900 Baronne Street New Orleans, LA 70115	Southern Forest Products Assn	14,061.00	
E.M. Chip Morgan, P.O. Box 257 Stoneville, MS 38776	Delta Council	1,500.00	4,687.24
J. Railton Morgan, 1350 I Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Ford Motor Co	1,500.00	1,186.10
John Morgan, 1925 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Communications Workers of America		
Peter Denis Morgan, 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	1,750.00	78.31
Stephen L. Morgan, 5201 Leesburg Pike, #1111 Falls Church, VA 22041	American Cemetery Assn		
Morgan Lewis & Bockius, 1800 M St., NW, #800 N. Washington, DC 20036	Ad Hoc Committee on NHTSA FMVSS 205 Standard	1,880.00	12.00
Do	Consolidated Natural Gas Co		
Do	Hazardous Waste Action Coalition		
Do	Presbyterian Hospital City of New York, et al.		
Do	Safety-Kleen Corp		
Do	Scotch Whisky Assn		
William G. Morin, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1500-N Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	142.50	
James A. Morrill, 1726 M St., NW, #901 Washington, DC 20036	Scott Paper Co	10,000.00	306.22
Gerald D. Morris, 555 New Jersey Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	American Fed of Teachers	15,222.55	144.00
Joseph Morris, 1101 15th Street, NW, #202 Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Margarine Manufacturers		
Tom C. Morris, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Phillips Petroleum Co	1,800.00	92.00
James Morrison, 601 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004-2602	Business Executives for National Security, Inc		
John W. Morrison, 5535 Hempstead Way Springfield, VA 22151	National Assn for Uniformed Services	787.50	
William C. Morrison, 2001 North Adams St. Arlington, VA 22201	Meat Importers Council of America, Inc		
Morrison & Foerster, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Micron Technology, Inc	670.00	19.00
Valerie T. Morse, 1020 19th St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	American Express Co		
Evelyn M. Morton, 1909 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	592.30	828.90
Russell N. Mosher, 950 N. Glebe Rd., #160 Arlington, VA 22203	American Boiler Manufacturers Assn, Inc		
Jack Moskowitz, 701 N. Fairfax Street Alexandria, VA 22314-7807	United Way of America	17,156.25	175.56
Shelley R. Moskowitz, 236 Mass. Ave., NE, #608 Washington, DC 20002	Neighbor to Neighbor Action Fund	2,786.00	100.00
Dorothy J. Moss, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn	25.00	
Moss Associates, Inc, 2450 Virginia Ave., NW Washington, DC 20037	Association of Bank Holding Cos	900.00	
Gerald J. Mossinghoff, 1100 15th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	1,000.00	
John J. Motley, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #700 Washington, DC 20024	National Fed of Independent Business	9,570.00	300.00
L. A. Motley and Company, 1800 K Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Abecitrus - Brazilian Citrus Assn		
Do	Adical	4,073.70	203.41
Do	ANIC - National Assn of Citric Industries		
Do	Sawyer/Miller Group (for Philippine Sugar Regulatory Admin)	5,500.00	225.65
Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association, 1325 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004			5,896.24
Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Assn of the U.S., Inc, 7430 Second Avenue, #300 Detroit, MI 48202		433,480.39	433,480.39
Thomas O. Moulton Jr., 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20004	Pacific Telesis Group	15,000.00	
Katharine R. Mountcastle, 2030 M St. NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	6,159.18	103.80
Paul W. Mousseau Jr., 3000 K Street, NW Penthouse 3-A Washington, DC 20007	Wealth Management Corp (For:Finryan International, Ltd)	3,000.00	
Mudge Rose Guthrie Alexander & Ferdon, 2121 K Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20037	U.S. Assn of Importers of Textile and Apparel (USITA)	709.70	30.00
Muldoon Murphy & Faucette, 5101 Wisconsin Ave., NW, #508 Washington, DC 20016	United Savings of Texas, FSB	1,650.00	
Richard J. Muller, P.O. Box 66763 Washington Square Station Washington, DC 20036	Chrysler Corporation	2,250.00	
John A. Mullett, 1627 K St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	FMC Corporation	2,400.00	135.64
Ann Mulligan, 1730 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	League of Women Voters of the United States	334.62	
Albert E. Mullin Jr, 111 Powdermill Rd. Maynard, MA 01754	Digital Equipment Corp	20,000.00	
Tracy Mullin, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	National Retail Merchants Assn	2,800.00	40.00
Morton L. Mullins, 700 14th Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Monsanto Company		55.16
Betty J. Munis, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., #300 Washington, DC 20004	Public Lands Council	1,000.00	
James Brian Munroe, 1300 Eye Street, NW, #520 Washington, DC 20005	Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc		
James F. Murphy, 6200 Oaktree Blvd. Independence, OH 44131	Centerior Energy Corp, et al.		
James Jackson Murphy, 1720 I Street, NW 7th Floor Washington, DC 20006	American Academy of Actuaries		
Jeanne Marie Murphy, 805 15th St., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	Credit Union National Assn, Inc	300.00	61.13
Michael M. Murphy, 1101 17th St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	American President Companies, Ltd, et al.		
Paul T. Murphy, P.O. Box 619500 Dallas, TX 75261	Caltex Petroleum Corp		200.00
Daniel H. Murray, 1133 21st St., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	BellSouth Corp		6,774.13
Hyde H. Murray, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20024	American Farm Bureau Federation	8,125.00	250.07
Margaret R. Murray, 2501 M Street,NW, #400 Washington, DC 20037	McLeod & Pires (For:American Assn of Crop Insurers)	1,821.00	57.30
Do	McLeod & Pires (For:National Rural Telecom Assn)	1,596.00	
Rosemary Griffin Murray, Crystal Park Four, 2345 Crystal Drive Arlington, VA 22207	U.S. Air, Inc		
Murray & Scheer, 2715 M Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20007	American Assn of Dental Schools	800.00	18.00
Do	Atochem, N.A.		
Do	Bear Stearns & Co	500.00	
Do	Benton Mortgage Company	500.00	
Do	City of Philadelphia		
Do	Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co	250.00	
Do	Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co	500.00	
Do	Home Life Insurance Co	500.00	
Do	Independence Blue Cross	100.00	12.50
Do	Independent Laboratory Consortium		
Do	Industry Council for Tangible Assets	400.00	
Do	Iron Ore Assn	250.00	
Do	LTV Corporation	450.00	
Do	National Council of Coal Lessors	300.00	
Do	New England Mutual Life Insurance Co	500.00	
Do	Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co	500.00	
Do	Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co	500.00	
Do	Philadelphia Port Corp	2,000.00	90.00
Do	Players Club International	1,800.00	28.00
Do	Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co of Philadelphia	500.00	
Do	Shubert Organization, Inc	400.00	
Do	Swaziland Sugar Assn	400.00	
Do	Sweetener Users Assn	500.00	
Do	Temple University	450.00	27.00
Robert Musil, 1616 P Street, NW, #320 Washington, DC 20036	Professionals' Coalition for Nuclear Arms Control	2,635.80	22,061.62
Robert J. Muth, 180 Maiden Ln. New York, NY 10038	Asarco, Inc	250.00	
Mutual Life Insurance Co Tax Committee, 720 East Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, WI 53202		68,000.00	28,708.45
Fred Mutz Associates, 1200 New Hampshire Ave, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn		
Do	Government of Romania	22,000.00	
Paul J. Myer, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #605-607 Washington, DC 20024-2520	Northern Telecom, Inc		1,445.00
Gary D. Myers, 501 2nd Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Fertilizer Institute	4,500.00	128.78
Karen Magee Myers, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., #1300-N Washington, DC 20004	Electronic Data Systems Corp	248.00	248.06
Peter C. Myers, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	Farm Credit Council		
Christopher Alton Myrick, P.O. Box 65493 Washington, DC 20035-5493	National AgriChemical Retailers Assn	74,773.50	15,832.86
MHD Industrial Forum, 1825 K Street, NW, #807 Washington, DC 20036			
Alan Y. Naftalin, 1150 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Koteen & Naftalin (For:Alascom, Inc)		
Do	Koteen & Naftalin (For:Telephone & Data Systems, Inc)		
David Scott Nance, 808 17th Street, NW, #300 Wasshington, DC 20006-3910	Stewart and Stewart		
John Francis Nash Jr., 1100 Connecticut Ave NW #1300 Washington, DC 20036	Milliken & Company	5,000.00	3,200.00
Gary M. Nateman, 1225 'Eye' Street, NW, #825 Washington, DC 20005	Beer Institute		
Hardy L. Nathan, 1750 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Food Marketing Institute	500.00	
National Academies of Practice, 1023 15th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005		9,075.00	421.03
National Ag Underwriters, Inc, 3501 Thurston Ave. Anoka, MN 55303			1,918.00
National Air Traffic Controllers Assn, 444 N. Capitol Street, NW, #845 Washington, DC 20001		12,309.00	1,162.50
National Assn for Biomedical Research, 818 Connecticut Ave., NW, #303 Washington, DC 20006		242,500.00	14,708.39

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
National Assn for Neighborhood Schools, Inc, 335 Locust St. Pittsburgh, PA 15218		1,102.78	1,107.26
National Assn for Stock Car Auto Racing, Inc (NASCAR), 1801 Speedway Boulevard Daytona Beach, FL 32015			
National Assn for Uniformed Services, 5535 Hempstead Way Springfield, VA 22151		1,626.02	6,575.39
National Assn of Air Traffic Specialists, 4740 Corridor Pl., Suite C Beltsville, MD 20705			
National Assn of Broadcasters, 1771 N Stret, NW Washington, DC 20036		47,134.51	47,134.51
National Assn of Chain Drug Stores, Inc, P.O. Box 1417-D49 Alexandria, VA 22313			
National Assn of Crop Insurance Agents, 3501 Thurston Ave. Anoka, MN 55303			
National Assn of Federal Employees, 3500 Maple Avenue, Suite 1650 Dallas, TX 75219			
National Assn of Federal Veterinarians, 1023 15th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005			23.97
National Assn of Independent Colleges & Universities, 122 C St., NW, #750 Washington, DC 20001		200.00	62,792.00
National Assn of Life Companies, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., #1250 Washington, DC 20004		1,800.00	3,843.00
National Assn of Manufacturers, 1331 Penn Ave., NW #1500-North Washington, DC 20004-1703		327,543.37	327,543.37
National Assn of Mutual Insurance Cos, 3707 Woodview Trace P.O. Box 68700 Indianapolis, IN 46268			
National Assn of Securities and Commercial Attorneys, 1300 I Street, NW., #480E Washington, DC 20005		16,000.00	6,000.00
National Assn of Trade & Technical Schools, 2251 Wisconsin Ave., NW Washington, DC 20007		9,250.00	
National Assn of Truck Stop Operators, Inc, 1199 N. Fairfax Street, #801 Alexandria, VA 22314			
National Beer Wholesalers' Assn, 5205 Leesburg Pike, #1600 Falls Church, VA 22041	National Beer Wholesalers Assn	111,281.00	14,903.10
National Broiler Council, 1155 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005		2,750.00	2,750.00
National Business Aircraft Assn, 1200 18th St., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036-2598			31,650.33
National Cable Television Assn, Inc, 1724 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036		108,627.45	113,452.01
National Cattlemen's Assn, 5420 S. Quebec Street P.O. Box 3496 Englewood, CO 80155			
National Child Care Assn, P.O. Box 161206 Austin, TX 78716-1206		4,000.00	4,000.00
National Coalition for Fair Trade, 7200 Wisconsin Avenue Bethesda, MD 20814			
National Comm of Cities & States for Airline Service, Transportation Bldg., #417 St. Paul, MN 55156		3,513.49	5,103.45
National Comm to Preserve Social Security, 800 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006		1,904,784.00	1,904,784.00
National Comm Against Repressive Legislation, 236 Massachusetts Avenue, NE, #406 Washington, DC 20002		1,173.00	4,919.21
National Commercial Finance Assn, 225 W. 34th St. New York, NY 10122			11,684.00
National Cooperative Business Assn, 1401 New York Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005		27,550.00	831.25
National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285 Memphis, TN 38182		105,601.87	105,601.87
National Council for Languages & Int'l Studies, 300 Eye Street, Suite 211 Washington, DC 20002		16,187.50	26,301.33
National Council of Agricultural Employers, 1735 I Street, NW, #704 Washington, DC 20006			
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001		13,981.42	9,534.45
National Council of Savings Institutions, 1101 15th St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005		33,678.72	
National Electrical Manufacturers Assn, 2101 L Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20037		4,468.94	4,468.94
National Environmental Strategies, 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #1010 Washington, DC 20037	EcoMarine	5,000.00	632.47
Do	Foundation for Economic and Environmental Progress, Inc	12,500.00	5,758.31
National Fed of Independent Business, 150 W. 20th Ave. San Mateo, CA 94403		43,429.00	2,700.00
National Food Processors Assn, 1401 New York Avenue, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005		600.00	600.00
National Grain & Feed Assn, 1201 New York Avenue, NW, #850 Washington, DC 20005			6,293.75
National Grain Trade Council, 1030 15th Street, NW, #1020 Washington, DC 20005			
National Grange, 1616 H St., NW Washington, DC 20006		21,625.00	21,625.00
National Grocers Assn, 1825 Samuel Morse Drive Reston, VA 22090		3,000.00	1,039.50
National Guard Assn of the U.S., One Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001		52,373.00	12,447.20
National Independent Automobile Dealers Assn, 2521 Brown Blvd., Suite 100 Arlington, TX 76006-5299			12,966.11
National Insurance Consumer Organization, 344 Commerce Street Alexandria, VA 22314			
National Leased Housing Assn, 2300 M St., NW, #260 Washington, DC 20037		2,000.00	2,000.00
National Licensed Beverage Assn, 4214 King Street, West Alexandria, VA 22302			
National Motorsports Comm of Accus, 1501 Skokie Boulevard, #101 Northbrook, IL 60062		1,600.00	1,968.01
National Multi Housing Council, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, #620 Washington, DC 20036			10,902.64
National Pest Control Assn, 8100 Oak St. Dunn Loring, VA 22027			
National Realty Committee, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, #630 Washington, DC 20036		6,327.00	6,327.00
National Retail Federation, 1616 H Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006	National Retail Merchants Assn		25,841.55
National Right to Work Committee, 8001 Braddock Rd., #600 Springfield, VA 22160		8,712.27	8,712.27
National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036			4,189.62
National Rural Letter Carriers Assn, 1448 Duke St., #100 Alexandria, VA 22314		32,608.00	33,304.00
National Society of Professional Engineers, 1420 King Street Alexandria, VA 22314		10,250.00	10,250.00
National Soft Drink Assn, 1101 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036			225.30
National Stone Assn, 1415 Elliot Place, NW Washington, DC 20007			
National Strategies, Inc, 888 17th Street, NW, 12th Floor Washington, DC 20006	Alliance for Capital Access	15,000.00	
Do	Banner Industries, Inc		6.44
Do	Manor Care	7,560.94	69.97
Do	Trian Group	2,422.50	34.31
National Telephone Cooperative Assn, 2626 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20037		27,000.00	2,884.62
National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Assn, 1250 Eye Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005		6,214.00	6,214.00
National Truck Equipment Assn, 38705 Seven Mile Road, #345 Livonia, MI 48152		644,686.99	5,695.03
National Venture Capital Association, 1655 N. Fort Meyer Dr., #700 Arlington, VA 22209			87,753.41
National-American Wholesale Grocers' Assn, 201 Park Washington Court Falls Church, VA 22046		1,000.00	
Irene Natividad, 400 S Kensington Street Arlington, VA 22204	Natividad Associates (For:Philippine Embassy)	15,000.00	1,862.25
Pamela Neal, 1301 Pennsylvania, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20004	National Cattlemen's Assn	1,000.00	
Rick J. Neal, 1800 South Baltimore Ave. Tulsa, OK 74119	Mapco, Inc	5,250.00	50.87
Karen J. Neale, 2501 M Street N.w. Washington, DC 20037	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	1,250.00	336.41
Mary Elizabeth Neese, 517 2nd Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	David Turch & Asso	2,700.00	
Janet E. Neigh, 519 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Hospice Assn of America/National Assn for Home Care	115.10	33.54
Frederick W. Neill, 600 5th Street Aurora, IL 60505			
Neill & Company, Inc, 815 Connecticut Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	American Methanol Institute	100,000.00	2,536.39
Do	General Electric Industrial and Power Systems	120,000.00	704.97
Do	Government of Jamaica	150,000.00	8,137.52
Do	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan		7,999.99
Do	Islamic Republic of Pakistan		
Do	Joint Diseases North General Hospital	3,000.00	137.57
Do	Kingdom of Morocco		1,772.32
Do	Korea Foreign Trade Assn	15,000.00	113.15
Do	Puerto Rico Economic Development Administration		1,467.74
Do	Republic of Cote d'Ivoire		20,660.63
Do	Republic of Guinea		1,420.40
Do	Republic of Kenya		24,508.12
Do	Rossing Uranium Ltd	72,000.00	1,442.36
Neill Mullenholz & Shaw, 815 Connecticut Ave. NW Washington, DC 20006	City of Fergus Falls		
Do	Florida East Coast Railway Co	1,000.00	
Do	National Assn of Chapter 13 Trustees		20.00
Do	National Council Social Security Management Assns, Inc	4,000.00	205.00
Do	North American Equipment Dealers Assn	1,500.00	
Do	PHH Group, Inc	3,500.00	105.00
Do	Senior Executives Assn	5,000.00	360.00
Do	Soo Line Corporation	5,000.00	
Do	TACA International Airlines		
Joseph L. Nellis, 1350 I Street, NW, 9th Floor Washington, DC 20005	Pharmacy Freedom Fund		330.34
Christine V. Nelson, 2501 M Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20037	McLeod & Pires (For:United Egg Assn)	4,500.00	197.14
Do	McLeod & Pires (For:United Egg Producers)	3,897.00	217.47
E. Colette Nelson, 1004 Duke St. Alexandria, VA 22314	American Subcontractors Assn	4,200.00	
Eric G. Nelson, 2000 M Street, NW, #550 Washington, DC 20036	North American Telecommunications Assn		
Lisanne Nelson, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	National Audubon Society	950.00	
Mark E. Nelson, 1825 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	SEMATECH, Inc		7,088.00
Scott E. Nemanich, 150 N. Michigan Ave., #2800 Chicago, IL 60601	Brydges Riseborough Morris Franke & Miller	774.00	
Lynda L. Nersesian, 1100 15th St., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	4,000.00	162.50
Frederick H. Nesbitt, 1750 New York Avenue NW Washington, DC 20006	International Assn of Fire Fighters	13,572.00	
Mark Nestlen, 1300 L Street, NW, #950 Washington, DC 20005-4107	American Soybean Assn	7,500.00	326.92
Network, 806 Rhode Island Ave., NE Washington, DC 20018		40,625.26	54,374.22
E. John Neumann, 1130 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #830 Washington, DC 20036	Southern Company Services, Inc	6,074.57	6,391.10
Louis H. Nevins, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: American Savings Bank, FSB)		
Do	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: Castine Partners)		19.00
Do	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: Great Western Savings, Federal Savings & Loan)		
Do	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: Peoples Westchester Savings Bank)		
Do	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: River Bank America)		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: Standard Federal Savings & Loan)		
Do	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: TCF Bank Savings, FSB)		
New England Rehabilitation Hospital, 2 Rehab Way Woburn, MA 01801			2,333.34
New York State Bankers Assn, 485 Lexington Avenue New York, NY 10017		25,000.00	2,548.59
Lilian Ann Newby, 2301 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	American Public Power Assn	1,500.00	47.00
George S. Newman, 7915 Jones Branch Dr. McLean, VA 22102	BDM International, Inc		
William B. Newman Jr., P.O. Box 23451 Washington, DC 20026	Consolidated Rail Corporation	5,500.00	
Newman & Holtzinger, P.C., 1615 L St., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	Utility Nuclear Waste Management Group		
E. Bruce Nicholson, 1800 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bar Assn	400.00	50.00
Marlene Nicholson, 1722 Eye St., NW, Fifth Floor Washington, DC 20006	Barclays Bank PLC	8,400.00	472.10
Nicholas K. Niemann, One Central Park Plaza, #1100 Omaha, NE 68102	McGrath North Mullin & Kratz, PC (For: Nebraska Catholic Conference)	195.00	
Do	McGrath North Mullin & Kratz, PC (For: Septemberfest Salute to Labor, Inc)	225.00	
Do	McGrath North Mullin & Kratz, PC (For: UNO Maverick Boosters, Inc)		
Alan Nissalke, 1133 15th Street, NW, #640 Washington, DC 20005	American Logistics Assn		
Nissan North America, Inc, 750 17th Street, NW, #901 Washington, DC 20006	Nissan Motor Corporation, U.S.A.		
Nixon Hargrave Devans & Doyle, One Thomas Circle, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	American Free Trade Assn	2,695.00	
Do	Exell Container, L.P.	3,297.00	81.50
Jeffrey P. Noah, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
Barbara D. Nocera, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, #5300 Washington, DC 20024	Honda North America, Inc	200.00	63.91
Walker F. Nolan, 701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW 4th Floor Washington, DC 20004	Edison Electric Institute	10,851.64	843.69
Nonprescription Drug Manufacturers Assn, 1150 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036	Proprietary Association		4,400.00
Robert I. Nooter, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, #800 Washington, DC 20024	American Farm Bureau Federation	7,112.00	218.50
David F. Norcross, 1156 15th Street, NW, #550 Washington, DC 20005	Montgomery McCracken Walker & Rhoads (For: Association of Schools and Agencies for the Handicapped).		
Do	Montgomery McCracken Walker & Rhoads (For: Coalition for Affordable Home Financing).	500.00	103.53
Do	Montgomery McCracken Walker & Rhoads (For: National Assn of Private Schools for Exceptional Children).		
Do	Montgomery McCracken Walker & Rhoads (For: Pilots Assn of the Bay and River Delaware).	300.00	4.00
Do	Montgomery McCracken Walker & Rhoads (For: Ports of Philadelphia Maritime Exchange).	1,800.00	
Myron H. Nordquist, 1776 K Street, NW, #210 Washington, DC 20006			
North American Export Grain Assn, Inc, 1030 15th Street, NW, #1020 Washington, DC 20005			93.00
North American Telecommunications Assn, 2000 M St., NW, #550 Washington, DC 20036		16,450.00	16,450.00
Patrice North-Rudin, 1133 21st Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Travel & Tourism Gov't Affairs Council	2,280.00	
J. Hallock Northcott, 1819 L Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036-3822	Matsushita Electric Corp of America	500.00	46.00
Northeast Utilities Service Co, Selden St. Berlin, CT 06037			2,544.56
Russell C. Notar, 1401 New York Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	National Cooperative Business Assn	2,000.00	100.00
Julie Noufer, 1015 Fifteenth Street, NW, #802 Washington, DC 20005	American Consulting Engineers Council	4,800.00	
Steven R. Nousen, P.O. Box 3529 Portland, OR 97208	Port of Portland	13,717.00	250.03
Mary Ann Novak, 555 12th Street, NW #460 West Tower Washington, DC 20004-1109	Parsons Brinkerhoff, Inc		
Patrick J. Nugent, 1133 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	MCI Communications Corp	2,000.00	3,925.02
Silas O. Nunn, 1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, #1250 Washington, DC 20005	Shipbuilders Council of America		
Nussbaum & Wald, One Thomas Circle, NW #200 Washington, DC 20005	American Soc of Composers Authors & Publishers	2,000.00	
Do	National Football League Players Assn	3,500.00	
C. D. Nyberg, 103 S.W. 24th Street Austin, MN 55912	Geo. A. Hormel & Co		
Hubert K. O'Bannon, 50 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	Association of American Railroads	2,609.73	632.67
O'Bannon & Gibbons, 2550 M Street, NW, #250 Washington, DC 20037	Mutual Life Insurance Co of New York	7,762.50	
Do	Underwriters at Lloyd's London		
George O'Bea Jr., 815 16th Street, NW, #701 Washington, DC 20006	United Paperworkers International Union		
Dinah K. O'Berry, 2000 K St., NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security	12,231.00	134.74
Coleman C. O'Brien, 1709 New York Ave., NW, #801 Washington, DC 20006	U.S. League of Savings Institutions	10,800.00	
David D. O'Brien, O'Brien & Associates 600 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, #1010 Washington, DC 20037	Harley-Davidson, Inc	12,000.00	2,849.47
Nancy O'Brien, 2251 Wisconsin Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20007	National Assn of Trade & Technical Schools	1,750.00	
Raymond V. O'Brien, 1600 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	ITT Corporation	1,000.00	100.00
Rosemary L. O'Brien, 805 15th Street, NW, #610 Washington, DC 20005-2207	CF Industries, Inc	500.00	157.28
David O'Brien & Associates, 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #1010 Washington, DC 20037	A. L. Williams & Company	16,000.00	424.20
Terrence M. O'Connell II, 444 N. Capitol Street, NW, #711 Washington, DC 20001	Keefe Co (For: Sanders Associates, Inc)	34,500.00	
James E. O'Connor, 1101 15th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Council of Savings Institutions	20,000.00	
Kelley E. O'Connor, 216 7th Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Florists' Transworld Delivery Association	2,000.00	
Patrick C. O'Connor, 1825 K Street, NW, #305 Washington, DC 20006	Kent & O'Connor, Inc (For: American College of Occupational Medicine)	584.00	654.00
Do	Kent & O'Connor, Inc (For: American Supply Association)	2,576.50	1,306.00
Do	American Warehousemen's Association		
Do	National Assn of Fleet Administrators	10,226.00	5,120.00
Do	Steel Tank Institute		
Do	Transportation Lawyers Assn		
O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	American Bus Assn	5,625.00	
Do	American Clinical Laboratory Assn	6,000.00	
Do	American Family Life Assurance Co	3,294.98	
Do	American Inst of Certified Public Accountants		
Do	American Insurance Assn		
Do	American Maritime Transport, Inc		
Do	American Orthotic & Prosthetic Association	12,006.39	
Do	American Soc of Assn Executives	12,600.04	
Do	American Soc of Cataract & Refractive Surgery		
Do	Arthur Andersen & Co	1,000.00	
Do	Bionox, Inc	5,000.00	
Do	Center for Marine Conservation, Inc		
Do	China External Trade Development Council	15,829.40	
Do	Citizens Savings and Loan	2,850.00	
Do	City of Minneapolis		
Do	Coalition for Affordable Home Financing	3,580.00	
Do	Coca-Cola Company	10,600.00	
Do	Connaught Laboratories, Inc	11,724.66	
Do	CNA Insurance Co	3,106.37	
Do	Distilled Spirits Council of the U.S., Inc	1,000.00	
Do	DKT Memorial Foundation	4,000.00	
Do	Eastern Michigan University	308.61	
Do	Ecomarine, Inc		
Do	Electronic Data Processing Auditors Association	1,154.61	
Do	Electronic Data Systems Corp	28,100.00	
Do	Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle		
Do	Forstmann Little & Co		
Do	Glass Packaging Institute		
Do	Golden Nugget, Inc	5,000.00	50.00
Do	Government of El Salvador	37,500.00	1,596.42
Do	Government of Israel Supply Mission		
Do	Government of Netherlands Antilles	26,300.00	
Do	Health Care Financing Study Group	3,000.00	
Do	Hennepin County		
Do	Housing Study Group		
Do	Hutchinson Island Limited, Inc		
Do	Investment Company Institute	12,900.00	
Do	J.C. Penney Company, Inc		
Do	Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd		
Do	Martin Marietta Corp	3,000.00	
Do	MasterCard International, Inc	3,285.00	
Do	Mercedes-Benz of North America, Inc	3,890.00	
Do	Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Co	3,437.66	
Do	Mitchell Sweet & Associates	250.00	
Do	Morgan Grenfell Group, PLC	1,400.00	
Do	Mortgage Bankers Assn		
Do	Mullendore & Tawney		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	National Apartment Assn	1,625.00	
Do	National Assn of Optometrists and Opticians, Inc	3,000.00	
Do	National Assn of Portable X-Ray Providers	1,000.00	
Do	National Funeral Directors Assn	4,320.73	
Do	National Retail Hardware Assn	3,006.31	
Do	New York State Assembly	1,200.00	
Do	Pacific Telesis Group	4,315.00	
Do	Philadelphia Stock Exchange		
Do	Prudential Insurance Co of America		
Do	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc	194.70	
Do	Securities Industry Assn	7,250.00	
Do	SmithKline Beecham Corp	21,915.43	
Do	State of Alaska	300.70	
Do	Summer Island, Inc		
Do	U.S. Tuna Foundation		
Do	U.S. Wild Horse & Burro Foundation		
Do	Visa, USA, Inc	3,285.00	
Do	Wards Cove Packing Company	27,367.00	
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp	2,993.70	
Emily O'Connor-Karolyi, 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors		
Thomas A. O'Day, 1629 K St., NW, #1010 Washington, DC 20006	Alliance of American Insurers	600.00	
Wayne O'Dell, 6004 Wilmington Dr. Burke, VA 22015	Cable Television Assn of MD, DE & DC	21,250.00	
John F. O'Donnell, 1111 14th St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	American Dental Assn	1,000.00	
Karen O'Donnell, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
J. Daniel O'Flaherty, 1625 K St., NW, #1090 Washington, DC 20006	National Foreign Trade Council	5,000.00	400.00
Bridget O'Grady, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, #1202 N Washington, DC 20024	National Water Resources Assn	5,000.00	
Jane O'Grady, 815 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations	16,852.68	312.45
Terri O'Grady, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rifle Assn of America	1,203.40	231.21
Barbara E. O'Hara, P.O. Box 23992 Washington, DC 20026-3992	American Soc of Travel Agents	75.00	
Dean O'Hare, 15 Mountain View Road Warren, NJ 07061	Chubb & Son, Inc		
Janet O'Keeffe, 1200 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Psychological Assn	3,000.00	270.80
O'Melveny & Myers, 555 13th St., NW Washington, DC 20004	Amax, Inc	12,000.00	13,034.11
Do	CIGNA Corp	19,875.00	5,865.21
Do	Ford Motor Co		
Daniel J. O'Neal III, 1101 14th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	American Nurses' Assn	3,000.00	247.73
Joseph O'Neil, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #3000 Arlington, VA 22209	ITT Defense Technology Corp	1,000.00	50.00
Joseph P. O'Neill, 1616 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	National Retail Federation	4,000.00	40.85
O'Neill and Athy, P.C., 1310 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Allegheny County Commission		
Do	American Bankers Assn	600.00	
Do	Bank of New England		
Do	Beth Israel Hospital		
Do	Boston College		
Do	Brandeis University		
Do	Brigham and Women's Hospital, Inc		
Do	Coalition of Boston Teaching Hospitals		
Do	CompuChem Corp		
Do	Connecticut Bank & Trust Corp		
Do	Cruise America Line, Inc		
Do	P.W. Gillibrand and Co		
Do	Glass Packaging Institute		
Do	Massachusetts General Hospital		
Do	Massachusetts Hospital Assn		
Do	National Football League		
Do	New England Deaconess Hospital		
Do	New England Medical Center		
Do	Northwestern Mutual Life		
Do	Pyrotechnic Signal Manufacturers Assn		
Do	Source Data Network		
Do	Texas Utilities Co		
Do	University Hospital		
Do	USX Corporation		
Do	Viacom International, Inc	3,900.00	
Kathleen F. O'Reilly, 510 E Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	National Insurance Consumer Organization		
Do	Wisconsin Citizens Utility Board		
John T. O'Rourke, 1850 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Securities Industry Assn	2,342.00	
John O'Shaughnessy, 1825 K Street, NW, #807 Washington, DC 20006	Greater New York Hospital Assn	14,500.00	1,200.00
J. Denis O'Toole, 1709 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	U.S. League of Savings Institutions	18,480.00	
M. Diane O'Toole, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #2300 Arlington, VA 22209	Northrop Corp	1,400.00	269.64
Stephen E. O'Toole, 1660 L St., NW Washington, DC 20036	General Motors Corp	3,000.00	5,348.52
Jana R. Oakley, 1776 I Street, NW, #275 Washington, DC 20006	Entergy Services, Inc	18,000.00	
Paul C. Oakley, 50 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	Association of American Railroads		
Harry R. Obley, One Mellon Bank Center, #1905 Pittsburgh, PA 15258-0001	Mellon Bank N.A., et al.	2,000.00	815.80
Kim M. Oboz, 1020 19th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	U S West, Inc	300.00	2,095.04
Neil H. Offen, 1776 K Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006	Direct Selling Association		
Donald G. Ogilvie, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	2,500.00	
Marion Browne Oglesby Jr., 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #525 Washington, DC 20004	RJR Nabisco, Inc	1,750.00	
Ohrenstein & Brown, 655 Third Avenue New York, NY 10017	Mutual Signal Corp		
Michael D. Oldak, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	149.00	
Nancy L. Oliver, 470 L'Enfant Plaza, SW East Building, #7112 Washington, DC 20024	Citizens for a Sound Economy	1,000.00	100.00
R. Teel Oliver, 1615 L Street, NW, #1320 Washington, DC 20036	Merck & Co, Inc	2,000.00	500.00
Lawrence Olsen, 400 W. 15th, #417 Austin, TX 78701	Texas Good Roads/Transportation Assn		907.23
Lynnea J. Olsen, 400 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	National Assn of Professional Insurance Agents		
Van R. Olsen, 1156 15th St., NW, #1019 Washington, DC 20006	U.S. Beet Sugar Assn		
Eric Olson, 1400 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036-0001	National Wildlife Federation	2,067.68	
Lisa M. Olson, 919 Prince Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Keene Shirley & Asociates, Inc (For: The Limited, Inc)		
Richard C. Olson, 2000 Edmund Valley Drive, #400 Reston, VA 22091	Citibank, N.A.	2,050.00	
Do	DynCorp	6,810.00	
Olsson Frank & Weeda, 1400 16th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036-2220	American Meat Institute		
Do	Beef Products, Inc	300.00	
Do	Cambridge Products, Ltd	300.00	
Do	Duramed Pharmaceuticals, Inc	600.00	
Do	G.R. Foods, Inc	1,050.00	
Do	National American Wholesale Grocers Assn	600.00	
Do	National Assn of Margarine Manufacturers	1,600.00	
Do	National Food Processors Assn	2,600.00	
Do	Pillsbury Company	500.00	
Do	San Tomo Group	1,200.00	
Do	Schwan's Sales Enterprises, Inc	3,500.00	
Do	U.S. Surgical Corporation	700.00	
Do	Vicam	900.00	
Do	Western States Meat Assn	600.00	
Olwine Connelly & Chase, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Ad Hoc Comm for Small Hydro Power		
Do	Alexander & Alexander Services, Inc		
Do	Intercontinental Energy Corp	1,000.00	
Do	Long Lake Energy Corp		
Do	Manville Corporation		
Do	National Independent Energy Producers	2,000.00	
Do	Sithe Energies USA, Inc		
Clark Onstad, 901 15th St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	Texas Air Corp, et al.	5,000.00	2,813.00
Ronald S. Oppenheimer, 4 World Trade Center New York, NY 10048	New York Mercantile Exchange	6,000.00	700.00
Oppenheimer Rosenberg Kelleher & Wheatley, Inc, 711 Navarro, #600 San Antonio, TX 78205	First City-Texas		
Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly, 1020 19th Street, #400 Washington, DC 20036	Government of Barbados	26,029.78	564.70
Do	Korean Footwear Exporters Assn		
Do	Nishika Corp		645.27

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Opperman Heins & Paquin, 1300 I Street, NW, #480E Washington, DC 20005	West Publishing Company	2,125.00	16.40
Michel Orban, American Express Company World Financial Center 200 Vesey Street New York, NY 10285-4890	American Express Co		
J. F. Otero, 815 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Transportation Communications Union	1,000.00	
Alan R. Ott, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	800.00	
Kathleen Galiher Ott, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, #2700 Arlington, VA 22209	TRW, Inc	7,000.00	470.13
Cliff Ouse, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	25.00	
Arthur R. Ouslander, P.O. Box 23451 Washington, DC 20026	Consolidated Rail Corporation	2,667.00	
William N. Outlaw III, 655 15th Street, NW, #320 Washington, DC 20005	Fur Information Council of America	1,000.00	
Overseas Education Assn, 1201 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036		1,000.00	974.03
Thomas E. Owens, 1111 14th Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	American Dental Assn	1,000.00	
Thomas J. Owens, P.O. Box 12266 Seattle, WA 98102	Continental Savings Bank		
Do	Dollar Savings Bank, et al.	37,400.00	11,515.33
Do	Pacific First Financial Corp		
William J. Owens, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #511 Arlington, VA 22202	Manufactured Housing Institute	1,560.00	
Frank Owings Jr., 603 East Washington Street Indianapolis, IN 46204	Service Supply Co, Inc		
R. Ray Paabo, P.O. Box 25019 Washington, DC 20007	Santa Fe Pacific Pipelines, Inc		
Joel Packer, 1201 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Education Assn	3,567.60	135.20
Eileen E. Padberg, 2081 Business Center Drive, #125 Irvine, CA 92715	Philip Morris, Inc	4,000.00	
Lee W. Paden, P.O. Box 201 Tulsa, OK 74102	Public Service Co of Oklahoma		
Anthony Padilla, 815 16th Street, NW, #511 Washington, DC 20006	Transportation Communications Union	3,000.00	98.19
Nancy R. Page, 1350 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: South Hadley Electric Light Dept)	262.50	3.07
Pagonis & Donnelly Group, Inc, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1620 I Street, NW, #202 Washington, DC 20006	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc	6,000.00	115.14
Do	Americans for National Dividend Act, Inc	17,550.00	
Do	Association of High Medicare Hospitals	23,265.00	24.06
Do	ABB, Inc		
Do	Burroughs Wellcome Co	18,580.00	
Do	Dow Chemical USA	20,850.00	374.51
Do	Harrah's, Inc		
Do	Holiday Corp	28,361.25	322.03
Do	Nord Resources Corp		
Do	United States Flag Foundation Advisory Board		
Benjamin L. Palumbo, 1629 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	European Community		
Marcia M. Pape-Daniels, 655 15th Street NW, Suite #444 Washington, DC 20005	CH2M Hill	500.00	
G. Oliver Papps, N.J. Petroleum Council 150 W. State St. Trenton, NJ 08608	American Petroleum Institute		
Stephen J. Paradise, 1800 K Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	New York Stock Exchange, Inc		
Jonathan R. Paret, 1850 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Securities Industry Assn	2,885.00	
Alan A. Parker, 1050 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Association of Trial Lawyers of America	5,000.00	100.00
Bruce Parker, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
John N. Parker, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #620 Washington, DC 20036	Mobil Corp	375.00	
Sara Lynn Parker, 1319 F St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Food Research & Action Center		
Tom V. Parker, Arkansas Petroleum Council One Riverfront Place, #460 North Little Rock, AR 72114	American Petroleum Institute		
Carl M. Parks, 633 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Sears Roebuck & Co	10,000.00	344.00
Ann M. Parman, 1701 K Street NW, Suite 400 Washington, DC 20005	National Manufactured Housing Federation	100.00	
Ken Parmelee, 1448 Duke Street, #100 Alexandria, VA 22314	National Rural Letter Carriers Assn	17,269.00	1,740.00
Norman T. Parnes, 8823 Vernon View Dr. Alexandria, VA 22308	Air Force Sergeants Assn, Inc		
Ronald L. Parrish, 1800 One Tandy Center Fort Worth, TX 75102	Tandy Corporation	26,871.73	785.92
Amber Parson, 7901 Westpark Drive McLean, VA 22102	National Machine Tool Builders' Assn	1,628.00	500.00
Parsons Behle & Latimer, 185 South State Street, #700 Salt Lake City, UT 84147-0898	Parsons Behle & Latimer (For: Intermountain Consumer Power Assn)		1,222.50
Partnership on Health Care and Employment, P.O. Box 27414 Washington, DC 20038	Partnership on Health Care & Employment	42,570.00	32,323.24
Charles C. Partridge, 5535 Hempstead Way Springfield, VA 22151	National Assn for Uniformed Services	2,756.25	
Jack Partridge, 1014 Vine St. Cincinnati, OH 45201	Kroger Company	2,500.00	608.74
Robert D. Partridge, 511 Janneys Lane Alexandria, VA 22302	Burns & McDonnell		
Richard E. Pasco, 501 School Street, SW, #400 Washington, DC 20024	National Pork Producers Council	2,000.00	9.00
Melissa B. Patack, 440 First Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20001	American Israel Public Affairs Comm	14,700.00	1,218.70
M. Stephanie Patrick, 1101 15th Street, NW, #205 Washington, DC 20005	Cargill, Inc	1,250.00	
Gary B. Patterson, Delaware Petroleum Council P.O. Box 1429 Dover, DE 19903	American Petroleum Institute	45.15	
Jerry M. Patterson, 3200 Bristol St., Suite 640 Costa Mesa, CA 92626	City of Alhambra	2,234.50	
Do	City of Bell & Bell Community Redevelopment Agency	2,475.00	
Do	Burke Williams & Sorensen (For: City of Santa Clarita)		
Richard M. Patterson, 1776 EYE St., NW, #575 Washington, DC 20006	Dow Chemical Co	500.00	5,946.00
C. James Patti, 1133 15th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	Maritime Institute for Research & Industrial Development	9,240.00	
Thomas B. Patton, 2000 K Street, NW, #201 Washington, DC 20006	North American Philips Corp	5,000.00	13,760.00
Patton Boggs & Blow, 2550 M St., NW Washington, DC 20037	Ad Hoc Coalition for Intermarket Coordination	2,002.50	103.75
Do	Advanced Technology, Inc.		
Do	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc	330.00	5.00
Do	Aiwa America, Inc		
Do	Akai America, Ltd		
Do	Alabama Power Co	365.00	19.00
Do	Alain Wertheimer		
Do	Alaska Crab Coalition		
Do	Alexander & Baldwin, Inc		
Do	American Assn of Equipment Lessors	330.00	5.00
Do	American Congress on Surveying & Mapping	237.50	
Do	American Express Co		
Do	American International Automobile Dealers Assn		
Do	American Logistics Assn		
Do	American Maritime Assn		
Do	American Stock Exchange, Inc		
Do	Armco, Inc	330.00	5.00
Do	Association of Biotechnology Companies		
Do	Association of Professional Flight Attendants		
Do	Association of Trial Lawyers of America	1,082.50	170.00
Do	Avon Products, Inc		
Do	Bath Iron Works Corp		
Do	Bethlehem Steel Corp	330.00	5.00
Do	Bic Corporation		
Do	Biogen		
Do	Blair Corporation		
Do	Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners	547.50	11.50
Do	Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturers Assn	6,935.00	1,250.00
Do	BATUS, Inc		
Do	Casio		
Do	Castle & Cooke, Inc		
Do	Center for Molecular Medicine & Immunology	437.50	8.50
Do	Center City-Inner Harbor Management, Inc	1,500.00	
Do	Chemfix Technologies, Inc		
Do	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	665.00	620.00
Do	Cherokee Nation Industries, Inc		
Do	Chicago Board Options Exchange	720.00	55.00
Do	Chrysler Corporation	330.00	5.00
Do	City & County of Denver	786.25	57.50
Do	Coalition on State Use Taxes		
Do	College Savings Bank	125.00	
Do	Columbia Farm Credit District		
Do	Columbia, Inc		
Do	Corridor Broadcasting Corp	5,230.00	300.00
Do	Costa Rican Foreign Trade Committee		
Do	Council of Graduate Schools		
Do	Cryolife, Inc		
Do	CIGNA Corp		
Do	Dairy Institute of California	2,672.50	83.00
Do	Dealer Action Association		
Do	Denver Department of Transportation	555.00	65.50
Do	Discovery Channel		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Dole Fresh Fruit Co		
Do	Dredging Industry Size Standards Committee (DISSC)		
Do	Duty Free Shoppers Group, Ltd		
Do	DOYON, Ltd		
Do	Electric Reliability Coalition		
Do	Farragut Group		
Do	Federation of Postal Police Officers		
Do	Fiart Cantieri Italiani, S.P.A.		
Do	Fidelity Investors		
Do	Fishing Vessel Owner's Assn	640.00	15.00
Do	Flexi-Van Leasing, Inc	260.00	25.00
Do	Freedom to Advertise Coalition	3,021.25	119.00
Do	Fuji Photo Film USA, Inc		
Do	Fundacion de Defensa del Comerio Exterior		
Do	Fundacion Pro Imagen de Columbia		
Do	Gana-A'Yoo, Limited		
Do	General Electric Co		
Do	Genstar Container Corporation	260.00	25.00
Do	Goldbelt, Inc		
Do	Government of the Marshall Islands		
Do	Government of Iceland		
Do	Halogenated Solvents Industry Alliance	190.00	9.00
Do	Charles Heilbronn, et al.		
Do	Hitachi Sales Corp of America		
Do	Hobby Industries Assn		
Do	Immune Response Corp		
Do	Incorporated Research Institutions for Seismology		
Do	Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries	875.00	8.00
Do	International Fabricare Institute		
Do	International Thomson, Inc		
Do	Itel Containers International Corp	260.00	25.00
Do	Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp	680.00	
Do	Kenwood USA Corporation		
Do	Loop, Inc	3,760.00	
Do	Magnuson Act Coalition		
Do	Marathon Oil Co		
Do	Mars, Inc	2,075.00	240.50
Do	Mass Mutual	406.25	16.50
Do	Matson Navigation Co	575.00	8.00
Do	Matsushita Electric Corp of America		
Do	Maxell Corp of America		
Do	May Department Stores Co		
Do	Metropolitan Life		
Do	Minerals Marketing Corp of Zimbabwe		
Do	Mitsubishi Electric Sales of America, Inc		
Do	Mocatta Metals Corp		
Do	Mutual Benefit Life		
Do	Mutual Legislative Committee	1,400.00	12,922.50
Do	MCI Telecommunications, Inc	502.50	10.00
Do	Nakajima USA		
Do	Nakamichi USA		
Do	National Assn of Life Underwriters	400.00	18.00
Do	National Assn of Retail Druggists		
Do	National Cable Television Assn, Inc		
Do	National Con-Serv, Inc		
Do	National Intergroup, Inc		
Do	National Marine Manufacturers Assn	3,850.00	284.61
Do	National Soft Drink Assn		
Do	Navajo Nation		
Do	New York Life Insurance Company	400.00	400.00
Do	Newmont Mining Corp		
Do	Northwest Forest Resource Council		
Do	Northwestern Mutual Life		
Do	Nutri/Systems, Inc		
Do	NCNB Texas National Bank		
Do	NEC Electronics (USA) Inc		
Do	NMTBA-National Machine Tool Builder's Assn	330.00	5.00
Do	Olympic Fibers		
Do	Onkyo USA Corp		
Do	Options Clearing Corp		
Do	OSG Bulk Ships, Inc	1,850.00	96.00
Do	Paine Webber, Inc		
Do	Pioneer Electronics (USA), Inc		
Do	Prince George Center, Inc		
Do	Reader's Digest Assn, Inc		
Do	Reinsurance Assn of America	500.00	29.00
Do	Reliance Group Holdings, Inc	260.00	25.00
Do	Retail Industry Trade Action Coalition	3,980.00	29.00
Do	Retail Tax Committee		
Do	Rice Millers' Assn		
Do	Royal Trustco Ltd		
Do	Sansui Electronics Corp		
Do	Sanyo Electronics, Inc		
Do	Save Chanute Committee		
Do	Seafood Wholesalers, Inc		
Do	Sharp Electronics Corp		
Do	Charles E. Smith Companies		
Do	Smokeless Tobacco Council, Inc	2,730.00	150.50
Do	Sony Corp of America		
Do	Specialty Seafoods		
Do	Sprat Bay Corp		
Do	Squibb Corporation		
Do	Standard Federal Savings Bank		
Do	Sultantate of Oman		
Do	Teac Corp of America		
Do	Teknika Electronics Corp		
Do	Thorncraft Giles & Co., Inc		
Do	Toshiba America, Inc		
Do	Trans Ocean Ltd	260.00	25.00
Do	Transamerica Leasing, Inc	260.00	25.00
Do	Triton Container	260.00	25.00
Do	TDK USA Corp		
Do	U.S. Air, Inc		
Do	U.S. Tobacco Company	2,720.00	
Do	U.S. Tuna Foundation		
Do	Union Pacific Corp	330.00	5.00
Do	Universal Lottery Co		
Do	University of Arizona Foundation	6,000.00	
Do	US JVC Corporation		
Do	USX Corporation	330.00	5.00
Do	Waste Management, Inc		
Do	Wayne County Michigan		
Do	Western Forest Industry Assn	112.50	10.00
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp	10,257.50	225.79

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	WWL-TV		
Do	XTRA Corp	260.00	25.00
Do	Yamaha Electronics Corp, USA		
Andrew R. Paul, 225 Reinekers Lane, #600 Alexandria, VA 22314	Paramount Communications, Inc	1,050.00	15.00
Paul Hastings Janofsky & Walker, 1050 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036	Allegheny Power System Inc, et al.	1,581.25	
Do	Amdahl Corp	1,395.00	
Do	American Trucking Assns, Inc	2,131.25	
Do	Business Council on Indoor Air		
Do	CalMat Company		
Do	Government Affairs Policy Council of Reg Bell Operating Co's	7,188.75	
Do	Kawasaki Motors Corp, USA	7,880.00	
Do	Koito Manufacturing Co	3,841.25	358.00
Do	Paul D. Lieb	330.00	
Do	Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Assn, Inc	4,450.00	
Do	Norfolk Southern Corp	1,031.25	
Do	Security Life of Denver	345.00	
Do	Tobacco Institute	1,800.00	
Do	Union Pacific Corp		
Paul Weiss Rifkind Wharton & Garrison, 1615 L Street, NW, #1300 Washington, DC 20036	Carl Marks & Co, Inc (for Royal Seafoods, Inc)		65,454.11
Do	Municipal Assistance Corp for the City of New York		
Do	National Music Publishers Assn, Inc	3,154.00	77.44
Tommy J. Payne, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #525 Washington, DC 20004	RJR Nabisco, Inc	2,100.00	374.68
Richard A. Paysor, 1415 Elbridge Payne Rd., #135 St. Louis, MO 63017	First Capitol Associates - Gateway, Inc		
Chris Peace, 500 E. Street, SW, #920 Washington, DC 20024	Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn	5,000.00	638.70
Peace Political Action Committee, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20002			7,407.67
Norman E. Pearson, 1303 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Fleet Reserve Assn	100.00	
Ronald Pearson, 422 First Street, SE, #208 Washington, DC 20003	Embassy of South Africa		
Russell H. Pearson, 1156 15th Street, NW, #1015 Washington, DC 20005	J. C. Penney Co, Inc		
Pearson and Pipkin, Inc, 422 First Street, SE, #208 Washington, DC 20003	Embassy of South Africa	7,500.00	101.00
Joe P. Peck Jr., 15th & M Streets, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Home Builders of the U.S.		
Lee Peckarsky, 1101 15th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Council of Savings Institutions	37,500.00	
Kevin Pedraja, 601 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004	Business Executives for National Security, Inc		
Edward F. Pembleton, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	National Audubon Society	2,200.00	455.00
Randall G. Pence, P.O. Box 781 Herndon, VA 22070	National Concrete Masonry Assn	5,416.67	517.91
Penco International, 606 Massachusetts Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Penco international		
James C. Pennington, 5535 Hempstead Way Springfield, VA 22151	National Assn for Uniformed Services	2,756.25	
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co, 2 North 9th Street Allentown, PA 18101			1,677.87
Barbara K. Pequet, 609 Bonifant Street Silver Spring, MD 20910	American Soc for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	2,000.00	
Robert A. Perkins, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Chrysler Corporation	15,000.00	846.00
Perkins Coie, 1110 Vermont Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	Arctic Alaska Fishing Corp		
Do	Boeing Company		2,241.00
Do	Burlington Resources		
Do	Cook Inlet Region, Inc		
Do	General Electric Co	95.00	2,527.50
Do	Kootznoowoo, Inc		
Do	Krupp Atlas Elektronik GmbH	1,827.50	1,350.00
Do	Wood Heating Alliance	1,607.00	378.00
Gary J. Perkinson, 453 New Jersey Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Perkinson & Associates, Inc (For: Alliance for America's Homeowners)		
Do	Perkinson & Associates, Inc (For: Beneficial Management Corp of America)		
Do	Perkinson & Associates, Inc (For: National Second Mortgage Assn)		
Perkinson & Associates, Inc, 453 New Jersey Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Alliance for America's Homeowners		
Do	Beneficial Management Corp		
Do	National Second Mortgage Assn		
Ernest Michael Perley, 112 St. Clair Avenue, West, #401 Toronto, Ontario M4V 2Y3	Perley & Hurley Ltd (For: Canadian Coalition on Acid Rain)		
Jeffry L. Perlman, 1615 H St., NW Washington, DC 20062	Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	3,000.00	269.51
Leonard Perlman, 5312 Trailway Drive Rockville, MD 20853	National Rehabilitation Counseling Assn		
Susan Perry, 1015 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Bus Assn	2,687.50	75.00
Mark Pertschuk, 2530 San Pablo Ave, #J Berkeley, CA 94702	Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights	1,769.00	
Roxanne Perugino, 888 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Arab Republic of Egypt)	6,000.00	162.07
Do	Bannerman and Associates, Inc (For: Beirut University College)	1,000.00	7.00
Do	Bannerman and Associates, Inc (For: Government of Bangladesh)		
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Government of Tunisia)	1,000.00	64.47
Do	Bannerman and Associates, Inc (For: Sawyer-Miller Group (for Government of the Philippines)).	250.00	
Phillips S. Peter, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #800-S Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	200.00	
Gordon A. Peters, 9191 West Tulip Drive Columbus, IN 47201	Juvenile Products Manufacturers Assn	9,980.00	2,505.53
Helena Hutton Peterson, 1101 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co	2,500.00	
Kenneth W. Peterson, Kansas Petroleum Council 1005 Merchants Bank Tower Topeka, KS 66612	American Petroleum Institute		
Lars E. Peterson, 1750 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Food Marketing Institute	500.00	
Mary Jo Peterson, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	National Automobile Dealers Assn	3,300.00	
Dayna Petete, 1325 G Street, NW, #1003 Washington, DC 20005	Population Environment Balance	165.00	18.70
Susan F. Petniunas, 1625 K Street, NW, #750 Washington, DC 20006	Manville Corporation	500.00	
Michael J. Petrina Jr., 1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	Cosmetic Toiletry & Fragrance Assn, Inc		
Petroleum Marketers Assn of America, 1120 Vermont Ave., NW, #1130 Washington, DC 20005		20,000.00	18,778.77
Stephan Petry, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	121.08	
Wendi L. Petsinger, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1200 Arlington, VA 22202	Rockwell International Corp	4,000.00	532.09
Laura M. Pettey, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #575 Washington, DC 20006	Dow Chemical Co	500.00	5,496.00
C. L. Pettit, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
Mitchell S. Pettit, 1133 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	Philip Morris, Inc	18,000.00	1,346.62
Do	Southwestern Bell Corp-Washington, Inc	24,000.00	
Brian T. Petty, 1901 L St., NW, #702 Washington, DC 20036	International Assn of Drilling Contractors		
Steven J. Pfister, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Retail Federation	3,000.00	279.35
Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn, 1100 15th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005		35,816.35	35,816.35
Marshall A. Pharr, 6103 Adirondack Amarillo, TX 79106	Southwestern Public Service Co	4,914.00	9.84
Dennis J. Phelan, 1101 17th St., N.W., #609 Washington, DC 20036	Pacific Seafood Processors Assn	19,000.00	515.00
Laura Phelps, 2501 M Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20037	American Assn of Crop Insurers	3,101.25	318.85
Do	McLeod & Pires (For: Mushroom Council)	1,939.00	73.23
Mary Frances Phelps, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, #760 Washington, DC 20036	Union Oil Co of California		
William C. Phelps, 2929 Allen Parkway Houston, TX 77019	American General Corporation	4,800.00	10,301.53
William W. Phelps, P.O. Box 2159 Dallas, TX 75221	American Petrofina, Inc	27,500.00	6,539.91
Deborah M. Phillips, 1899 L Street, NW, Fifth Floor Washington, DC 20036	General Instrument Corporation	1,500.00	
Deirdre B. Phillips, 100 Federal Street Boston, MA 02110	Bank of Boston Corporation		
Do	First National Bank of Boston		
Patricia Lynn Phillips, P.O. Box 10891 McLean, VA 22102	National Assn of State Agencies for Food Distribution	7,500.00	
Phillips Nizer Benjamin Krim & Ballon, 40 West 57th Street, 32nd Floor New York, NY 10019	Riverbay Corp		
Physicians for Social Responsibility, 1000 16th Street, NW, #810 Washington, DC 20036		14,104.00	15,042.63
Dan Phythyon, 1771 N St., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Broadcasters	2,000.00	1,556.34
Donald S. Picard, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1300-N Washington, DC 20004	Electronic Data Systems Corp	120.00	266.34
Joan Piccolo, 1350 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Motorola, Inc	4,500.00	
Paulette C. Pidcock, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #530 Washington, DC 20036	Baltimore Gas & Electric Co	228.07	
Theodore M. Pierce, 6931 Arlington Road, #308 Bethesda, MD 20814	National Assn of Surety Bond Producers		
Wayne Pierce, 101 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20001	United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America	15,925.00	
Pierson & Hendricks, 601 Indiana Ave., NW #900 Washington, DC 20004	(For: Washington Transportation Supervisors Assn)	521.00	
Pierson Semmes & Finley, 1054 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Mauritius Sugar Syndicate	3,216.00	
Do	Oklahoma Natural Gas Company		
Mary C. Pigott, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500-N Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers		
Susan G. Pikrallidas, 500 E Street, SW, #950 Washington, DC 20024	American Automobile Assn		
Piliero Tobin and Mazza, Farragut Square 888 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Ad Hoc Committee of Mutual Fund Managers	4,854.93	
Do	National Fire Protection Assn	1,200.00	
Do	Villa Banfi, U.S.A	5,300.00	
Pillsbury Madison & Sutro, 1667 K St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	Chevron Corp	25,000.00	
Do	Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco		
Do	Geneva Steel	3,000.00	
Do	National Assn of Manufacturers	600.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Southern Companies Services	6,100.00	
Valerie F. Pinson, 1724 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Cable Television Assn, Inc	2,100.00	
Piper & Marbury, 1200 19th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Edison Electric Institute	57.50	
Jeffrey J. Pirrucello, One Central Park Plaza, #1100 Omaha, NB 68508	McGrath North Mullin & Kratz, PC (For: Nebraska Catholic Conference)	384.00	121.78
Do	McGrath North Mullin & Kratz, PC (For: Septemberfest Salute to Labor, Inc)	352.00	
Do	McGrath North Mullin & Kratz, PC (For: UNO Maverick Boosters, Inc)		
Lillian M.S. Pitcaithly, 1250 24th Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20037	Albertine Enterprises (For: American Diabetes Assn)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises (For: Castle Harlan & Delaware Management Corp)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises (For: Employers Council on Flexible Compensation)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises (For: Fruit of the Loom, Inc)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises, Inc (For: SMS Corp)		
Do	Albertine Enterprises (For: West Point Pepperell, Inc)		
Do	Western Digital Corp		
William P. Pitts, 1667 K Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006	Amdahl Corp	1,000.00	
Plains Cotton Growers, Inc, 4510 Englewood Lubbock, TX 79414			
Reuben C. Plantico, 500 N.E. Multnomah, #1500 Portland, OR 97232-2045	Nerco, Inc	5,513.00	6,308.37
Wyll W. Pleger, 1150 Connecticut Ave., NW, #205 Washington, DC 20036	Brown & Root, Inc		
E. R. Plourd, 400 First Street, NW, #704 Washington, DC 20001	United Transportation Union	2,500.00	
Podesta Associates, Inc, 424 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Airport Operators Council International	1,100.00	141.16
Do	Allied-Signal, Inc	600.00	108.40
Do	American Assn of Airport Executives	1,100.00	141.16
Do	American Newspaper Publishers Assn	3,175.00	38.91
Do	Computer & Business Equipment Manufacturers Assn	2,434.32	14.04
Do	Digital Equipment Corp	1,400.00	307.07
Do	Genentech, Inc	7,275.00	504.77
Do	Human Growth Foundation		
Do	National Artists Equity Assn		188.67
Do	National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges	1,360.00	155.77
Rebecca S. Poe, P.O. Box 2450 Clarksburg, WV 26302-2450	CNG Transmission Corp	500.00	
Poffenberger Associates, 43 The Green Dover, DE 19901	Philip Morris, Inc	9,000.00	
Marc R. Poirier, 1350 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: South Hadley Electric Light Dept)		
Laura Polacheck, 2001 S Street, NW Washington, DC 20009	Center for Auto Safety		
Mindy Pollack, One Greenwich Plaza P.O. Box 2568 Greenwich, CT 06836	NAC Re Corp		
Michele Pollak, 1909 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	655.57	354.00
Alfred M. Pollard, 1701 K Street, NW, #503 Washington, DC 20006	Security Pacific Corp		
John Pomeranz, 1319 F Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20004	HALT		
Amy L. Pomplin, 1023 15th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	American Veterinary Medical Assn	40.00	
John F. Pontius, 130 North Carolina Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	New Beginnings At Meadows		
James J. Popham, 1200 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Association of Independent Television Stations, Inc	1,500.00	
Porter Wright Morris & Arthur, 41 South High Streetg Columbus, OH 43215	Coalition for Environmental-Energy Balance		2,309.86
J. Craig Potter, 1233 20th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	Oppenheimer Wolff & Donelly		
John C. Pouland, 5757 Martel, B-9 Dallas, TX 75206	Philip Morris, USA	1,800.00	226.28
Joseph L. Powell Jr., 1901 L Street, NW, #320 Washington, DC 20036	Ogilvy & Mather		
Powell Adams & Rinehart, 1901 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Ogilvy & Mather		
Powell Goldstein Frazer & Murphy, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 6th Floor Washington, DC 20004	Alliance for Medical Nutrition	4,346.00	
Do	American Osteoporosis Alliance	2,886.00	
John J. Power, 815 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations	16,852.68	347.89
Prather Seeger Doolittle & Farmer, 1600 M Street, NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Cadmium Council, Inc		
Do	Lead Industries Assn, Inc	53,030.00	700.00
David J. Pratt, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn	750.00	290.00
William Clare Pratt, 1307 Mearns Meadow Blvd. Austin, TX 78758	Green Earth Coalition		
Preston Gates Ellis & Rouvelas Meeds, 1735 New York Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	American Forest Resource Alliance		
Do	American President Lines	3,186.00	
Do	Arctic Sounder Enterprises, Inc		
Do	Bellingham Cold Storage		
Do	Boeing Company		
Do	Brown Forman Corp	5,760.00	
Do	Burlington Northern Railroad Co		
Do	Calista Corp		
Do	Coastal Transportation, Inc	587.50	
Do	Computer Systems Policy Project	1,600.00	
Do	Council on Research & Technology	1,700.00	
Do	COMPACT		
Do	Data General Corp	700.00	
Do	Earthquake Project	4,087.50	
Do	Fusion Power Associates		
Do	Hewlett-Packard Co	450.00	
Do	Intelsat	150.00	
Do	Jackson Laboratory	1,580.00	
Do	Fred B. Johnson		
Do	Lilyblad Petroleum, Inc	1,150.00	
Do	Lutheran Medical Center		
Do	Martin's Point Health Care Center		
Do	National Council on Compensation Insurance		
Do	National Private Truck Council		
Do	OMI Corp	550.00	
Do	Pacific Medical Center		
Do	Pitney Bowes		
Do	Port of Seattle		
Do	Seattle Organizing Committee		
Do	South Dakota Dept of Transportation		
Do	Sunmar Shipping, Inc	2,962.50	
Do	Tele-Communications, Inc	23,193.50	
Do	Transportation Institute	8,305.50	
Do	Tri-City Industrial Development Council	135.00	
Do	U.S. Cruises, Inc		
Do	University of Washington		
Do	Wheelabrator		
James M. Price, 730 Polk Street San Francisco, CA 94109	Sierra Club		628.82
Robert V. Price, 1150 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc	4,500.00	250.00
Woodruff M. Price, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #560 Washington, DC 20004	CSX Corporation	6,000.00	210.60
Price Waterhouse, 1801 K St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Investment Company Institute	370.00	50.00
Patricia Pride, 1350 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #620 Washington, DC 20036	Financial Accounting Foundation		554.87
Sheila M. Prindiville, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Waste Management Assn	500.00	
George W. Pritts Jr., 1745 Jefferson Davis Hwy., #1200 Arlington, VA 22202	Rockwell International Corp	1,875.00	173.33
Procompetitive Rail Steering Committee, c/o Vuono, Lavelle & Gray 2310 Grant Building Pittsburgh, PA 15219			
Stuart E. Proctor Jr., 11812 Hitchings Post Lane Rockville, MD 20852	National Turkey Federation		32.50
Profit Sharing Council of America, 20 N. Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606			
Gerald R. Prout, 1627 K St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	FMC Corporation	4,375.00	
Peter D. Prowitt, 1101 17th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	American President Companies, Ltd.	11,874.00	
Prudential-Bache Securities, Inc, 100 Gold St. New York, NY 10292			750.00
James C. Pruitt, 1050 17th St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Texaco, Inc	90.00	
George Prytula, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, #2800 Arlington, VA 22209	Grumman Corp	625.00	87.03
Public Citizen Health Research Group, 2000 P St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036		883.68	883.68
Public Citizen, Inc, 2000 P Street, NW Washington, DC 20036		50,958.50	55,258.50
Public Employee Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006		72,006.72	25,254.57
Public Resource Associates, 1815 H Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006			4,540.00
Public Strategies, 620 Congress, #310 Austin, TX 78701	Sammons Enterprises, Inc	18,750.00	416.92
Do	Southwest Airlines Co	4,000.00	4,159.79
Theresa Pugh, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500-N Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	500.00	
Philip N. Pulizzi Jr., 1667 K Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006	Bethlehem Steel Corp	200.00	
David E. Pullen, 1625 K Street, NW, #750 Washington, DC 20006	Manville Corporation	1,000.00	
Julie F. Pulliam, 803 Prince Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Equifax, Inc	8,000.00	
John R. Purcell, 204 E Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	National Frozen Food Association	500.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Thomas W. Purcell, 1730 North Lynn Street Arington, VA 22209	Printing Industries of America, Inc	2,500.00	
Sue P. Purvis, P.O. Box 14042 St. Petersburg, FL 33733	Florida Power Corp	2,500.00	1,056.42
Do	Florida Progress Corp	650.00	117.39
Earle W. Putnam, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20016	Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO		
Putting People First, 4401 Connecticut Ave., NW, #310A Washington, DC 20008		5,735.00	42,654.00
Howard Pyle III, 1050 17th Street, NW, #550 Washington, DC 20036	Houston Lighting & Power Company	6,500.00	
Robert N. Pyle & Associates, P.O. Box 3731 Washington, DC 20007	AMP Ohio	1,000.00	
Do	Elkem Metals Company	4,250.00	
Do	Independent Bakers Assn	3,000.00	
Do	International Investors, Inc	2,000.00	250.00
Do	Stratcor	3,000.00	260.00
Do	Welch Foods, Inc	3,750.00	
John R. Quarles Jr., Morgan Lewis & Bockius 1800 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Environmental Development Assn		
William A. Quinlan, 3045 Riva Rd. Riva, MD 21140	Retail Bakers of America		
John E. Quinn, 11 Beacon Street, #415 Boston, MA 02108	American Petroleum Institute	2,000.00	
Earl C. Quist, 1850 M Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc		
George Gregory Raab, 2000 L Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Medtronic, Inc		21.13
Mark J. Raabe, 1615 L St., NW, #1320 Washington, DC 20036	Merck & Co, Inc	1,500.00	500.00
Theresa Rabel, 1771 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Broadcasters	4,300.00	772.71
Steve Rabin, 1901 L Street, NW, #320 Washington, DC 20036	Powell Adams & Rinehart		
Alex Radin, 1200 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #507 Washington, DC 20036	Tennessee Valley Public Power Assn	550.00	
Do	Radin & Associates Inc (For: Washington Public Power Supply System)	577.50	
Do	Washington Public Utility Districts Assn	2,325.00	
W. A. Radziewicz, 400 N. Capitol Street, NW, #860 Washington, DC 20001	Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen	350.00	
Tess A. Rae, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc		
Kelly Rahach, 3213 Roberts Drive Richfield, OH 44286			372.81
Tanya A. Rahall, 2550 M Street, NW, #305 Washington, DC 20037-1301	American Task Force for Lebanon	12,000.00	6.00
Richard W. Rahn, 1615 H St., NW Washington, DC 20062	Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	400.00	242.98
Thomas F. Railsback, 2000 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Graham & James (For: American Academy of Cosmetic Surgery, Inc)		
Do	Graham & James (For: American Hawaii Cruises)		
Do	Graham & James (For: Contact Lens Manufacturers Assn)		
Do	Graham & James (For: R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company)	275.00	
Do	Graham & James (For: English Bay Corp)		
Do	Graham & James (For: Federal Administrative Law Judges Conference)	1,375.00	
Do	Graham & James (For: Federal Judges Association)		
Do	Graham & James (For: Holland America Line Westours, Inc)		
Do	Graham & James (For: Illinois Health Facilities Authority)		
Do	Graham & James (For: Mutual of Omaha)		
Do	Graham & James (For: National Council of U.S. Magistrates)		
Do	Graham & James (For: Sierra Pacific Resources)	550.00	
Do	Graham & James (For: Stock Information Group)	550.00	
Do	Graham & James (For: Walt Disney Co)		
Railway Labor Executives' Assn, 400 N. Capitol Street, NW, #850 Washington, DC 20001		196,303.00	383,365.15
Railway Progress Institute, 700 North Fairfax St. Alexandria, VA 22314			
Rainbow Lobby, 1660 L Street, NW, #204 Washington, DC 20036		378,369.00	375,532.89
Elizabeth L. Raisbeck, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, #301 Washington, DC 20003	National Audubon Society	19,760.00	
John C. Ramig, 222 SW Columbia, #1800 Portland, OR 97201	Lindsay Hart Neil & Weigler (For: C & D Lumber Co.)	3,750.00	823.00
Do	Lindsay Hart Neil & Weigler (For: Herbert Lumber Co.)	3,750.00	823.00
Do	Lindsay Hart Neil & Weigler (For: D.R. Johnson Lumber Co.)	3,750.00	823.00
Do	Lindsay Hart Neil & Weigler (For: Moex Corp)	2,062.50	583.02
Do	Lindsay Hart Neil & Weigler (For: Nordic Veneer, Inc)	3,750.00	823.00
Kristen M. Rand, 2001 S St., NW, #520 Washington, DC 20009	Consumers Union of U.S., Inc	1,000.00	
Donald A. Randall, 321 D Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Automotive Service Assn	16,442.40	
Do	National Independent Dairy-Foods Assn	1,770.72	
Rebecca G. Range, 901 15th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	Continental Airlines Holdings, Inc	13,500.00	8,440.00
Elizabeth Ransom, 888 16th Street, Nw Washington, DC 20006	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Arab Republic of Egypt)		
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Beirut University College)		
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Government of Bangladesh)		
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Government of Tunisia)		
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Sawyer-Miller Group (for Government of the Philippines)).		
D. Michael Rappoport, P.O. Box 52025 Phoenix, AZ 85072	Salt River Project	1,680.00	3,954.38
Larry Rasky, 253 Summer Street Boston, MA 02210	Rasky & Company (For: National Cable Television Assn, Inc)	12,000.00	
Magda A. Ratajski, Three Commercial Place Norfolk, VA 23510-2191	Norfolk Southern Corp		
John W. Rauber Jr., 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20037	American Paper Institute, Inc	3,000.00	354.32
Carol L. Raulston, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Paper Institute, Inc	3,000.00	
G. David Ravencraft, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #507 Washington, DC 20036	Ashland Oil, Inc	2,000.00	
William R. Rawson, 950 N. Glebe Road, #160 Arlington, VA 22203-1824	American Boiler Manufacturers Assn, Inc	950.00	111.50
Bruce A. Ray, Bruce Ray & Company 636 A Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	ABB Traction, Inc	7,196.25	
Do	Bayley Seton Hospital	11,241.78	
John K. Rayburn, 1801 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Westinghouse Electric Corp	235.00	30.00
Helene Rayder, 1020 19th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	American Express Co		
Robert S. Raymar, 1180 Raymond Boulevard Newark, NJ 07102	Hellring Lindeman Goldstein & Siegal (For: GAF Corp)	7,271.88	1,000.00
David A. Raymond, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1014 Washington, DC 20036	Enserch Corporation	3,379.00	1,481.10
Joanna E. Reagan, 815 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen	3,000.00	82.05
Linda S. Rearick, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	2,000.00	
Recording Industry Assn of America, Inc, 1020 19th St., NW #200 Washington, DC 20036		16,087.70	16,087.70
John M. Rector, 205 Daingerfield Rd. Alexandria, VA 22314	National Assn of Retail Druggists	700.00	150.00
Fred J. Redeker, 811 Rusk, #200 Houston, TX 77002	Houston Bankers Association		
Donald L. Redfoot, 1909 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	584.23	
Donald W. Reed, 1776 I Street, NW, #575 Washington, DC 20006	Dow Chemical Co		5,672.00
Jo Reed, 1909 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	713.46	79.00
Mary Reed, 600 Maryland Ave., Sw, #700 Washington, DC 20024	National Fed of Independent Business (NFIB)	3,189.00	200.00
Michael L. Reed, 1100 15th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	4,000.00	278.00
Reed Smith Shaw & McClay, 1200 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Government of American Samoa	13,333.00	
Do	National Cellular Resellers Assn	5,323.00	
Do	Radio-Television News Directors Assn	4,634.25	
Robert K. Reeg, 1420 King Street Alexandria, VA 22314-2715	National Society of Professional Engineers	400.00	
J. Mitchell Reese, 1700 K Street, NW, #1204 Washington, DC 20006	Chevron USA, Inc	400.00	25.00
Robert S. Reese Jr., 1341 G Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Philip Morris Management Corp	1,450.00	836.75
Reese Communications Companies,Inc., 2111 Wilson Boulevard, #900 Arlington, VA 22201	Citizens for Sensible Control of Acid Rain (CSCAR)	76,983.85	68,568.47
Do	Philip Morris, USA		
Benjamin F. Reeves, 1100 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Assn	1,150.00	
J. Ronald Reeves, 2345 Crystal Drive Arlington, VA 22227	U.S. Air, Inc	2,000.00	181.25
Martin A. Regalia, 1101 15th Street, NWn #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Council of Savings Institutions	11,000.00	
R. Brent Regan, 1667 K Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Southwestern Bell Corp		49.93
Timothy J. Regan, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Corning Glass Works	5,000.00	443.91
John T. Reggitts Jr., 95 Boonton Avenue P.O. Box 470 Boonton, NJ 07005			
Regional Airline Association, 1101 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036		2,000.00	1,150.00
David K. Rehr, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #700 Washington, DC 20024	National Fed of Independent Business	4,875.00	400.00
Jeffery A. Reich, 1401 new York Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	National Cooperative Business Assn	2,000.00	
Reichler, Appelbaum & Wippman, 1701 K Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Republic of Guatemala	99,484.93	1,277.88
Do	United Coconut Assn of the Philippines	30,000.00	176.12
Reid & Priest, 701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	City of Philadelphia	15,752.50	2,599.77
Do	Committee of Corporate Telecommunications Users		
Do	CIAC Group	148.00	
Do	Edison Electric Institute		
Do	Philadelphia Industrial Development Corp		
Do	Rhode Island, Inc	7,000.00	309.50
Do	Smith Barney Harris Upham & Co, Inc		
Do	SPD Technologies	4,000.00	
Do	Transol USA, Inc		
Do	Utility Decommissioning Tax Group	1.43	
Burke G. Reilly, 1350 I Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Ford Motor Co	2,250.00	643.05

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Reinsurance Assn of America, 1819 L St., NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20036			
Diane Rennert, 1718 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20009	Association of American Publishers	6,500.00	845.38
Lee P. Reno, 122 C Street, NW, #875 Washington, DC 20001	Reno Cavanaugh & Hornig (For: Amerind Risk Management Corp)		
Do	Reno Cavanaugh & Hornig (For: Housing Authority Insurance, Inc)	3,262.50	253.05
Judy Rensberger, 2000 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	9,978.00	
Edward Repa, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
Riley Repko, 1627 Eye Street, NW #880 Washington, DC 20006	Oracle Corporation		13,562.50
Barclay T. Resler, 1627 K St., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Coca-Cola Company	676.00	877.80
Retired Officers Assn, 201 N. Washington St. Alexandria, VA 22314		95,185.40	41,004.89
Vincent P. Reusing, 1615 L Street, MW, #1210 Washington, DC 20036	Metropolitan Life Insurance Cos	1,000.00	
Alan V. Reuther, 1757 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Int'l Union, United Auto Aerospace & Agric Implement Workers	21,744.82	388.35
Allan R. Rexinger, 1150 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036	Nonprescription Drug Manufacturers Assn	4,250.00	-150.00
Mark E. Rey, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Forest Resource Alliance	1,500.00	
Do	National Forest Products Assn	1,500.00	
Renee Reymond, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #1500 N Washington, DC 20004	National Assn of Manufacturers		
Frederick W. Rhodes, 1111 Jefferson Davis Highway, #811-E Arlington, VA 22202	Loral Corporation	4,250.00	
Grace Ellen Rice, 600 Maryland Ave., SW Washington, DC 20024	American Farm Bureau Federation	8,475.00	373.67
Lois D. Rice, 1201 Pennsylvania Avneue, NW, #370 Washington, DC 20004	Control Data Corporation	3,850.00	314.95
James E. Rich Jr., 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Shell Oil Co	500.00	
Richard Richards, Law Office of Richard Richards 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, #105 Washington, DC 20007	Hughes Aircraft Company		
Do	Pratt & Whitney	2,000.00	
Alan H. Richardson, 2301 M St., NW Washington, DC 20037	American Public Power Assn	1,500.00	
Donna Richardson, 1101 14th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	American Nurses' Assn	4,935.00	28.50
John C. Richardson, 101 Park Avenue New York, NY 10178	Morgan Lewis & Bockius (For: Underwriters at Lloyd's London)		
John G. Richardson, 1130 Connecticut Ave, NW, #830 Washington, DC 20036	Southern Company Services, Inc	1,625.00	4,787.54
K. O. Richardson, 815 16th Street, NW, #511 Washington, DC 20006	Transportation - Communications Union	3,000.00	245.62
Mary Ann Richardson, 1455 Pennsylvania, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Corning, Inc	3,000.00	348.00
Warren S. Richardson, 325 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Washington Lobby Group, Inc (For: Preston Corp)	3,000.00	
Wesley S. Richardson, P.O. Box #65 Washington Grove, MD 20880	Washington Lobby Group, Inc (For: Preston Corp)	1,500.00	
Lois Richerson, 1724 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Cable Television Assn, Inc	2,625.00	
Les Richter, 1801 Speedway Boulevard Daytona Beach, FL 32015	National Motorsports Comm of Accus-FIA, Inc		
Max Richtman, 2000 K Street, NW 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	21,808.00	361.67
Larry D. Rickards, 1112 16th Street, NW, #100 Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Area Agencies on Aging	2,500.00	25.00
Thomas P. Rideout, National Press Building, #200 Washington, DC 20045	Bank Capital Markets Assn	9,383.20	
Lowell J. Ridgeway, North Dakota Petroleum Council P.O. Box 1395 Bismarck, ND 58502	American Petroleum Institute	1,000.00	
E. George Riedel, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #3000 Arlington, VA 22209	ITT Defense Technology Corp	1,000.00	50.00
Dr. Mark J. Riedy, 1101 15th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Council for Savings Institutions	10,000.00	
Mark Joesph Riedy Esq, 1775 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20006	Ripac, Inc		
E. Philip Riggin, 1608 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Legion	15,279.00	326.78
Judith Assmus Riggs, 1334 G Street, NW #500 Washington, DC 20005	Alzheimer's Assn	5,625.00	95.08
P. Robert Rigney Jr., 1117 North 19th Street, #600 Arlington, VA 22209	American Assn of Blood Banks	1,250.00	
Wesley J. Riker, 4647 Forbes Blvd. Lanham, MD 20706	AMVETS	6,800.00	
Russell C. Ring, 1700 Pensylvania Ave., SE, #500 Washington, DC 20006	Mutual of Omaha Insurance Co	2,000.00	413.02
Dale P. Riordan, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20016	Federal National Mortgage Assn		
John S. Rippey, 730 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	Association of Bank Holding Cos	8,695.00	
Carol A. Risher, 1718 Connecticut Ave., NW 7th Floor Washington, DC 20009-1148	Association of American Publishers	2,000.00	
Edward W. Rissing, 1111 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Edison Electric Institute	546.81	80.40
Jeanne M. Ritchie, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc		
William R. Ritz, 2000 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	3,208.00	
Valentin J. Riva, 1415 Elliot Place, NW Washington, DC 20007	National Stone Assn	4,000.00	500.00
Ivette E. Rivera, 412 First Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	National Automobile Dealers Assn	3,000.00	
Rivers Trainor Doyle & Walsh, Inc, One Catamore Blvd East Providence, RI 02914	Philip Morris, Inc	12,000.00	6,325.00
Rivkin Radler Bayh Hart & Kremer, 1575 I Street, NW, #1025 Washington, DC 20005	ALC Communications Corp	808.12	90.00
Do	Chemical Bank	24,750.00	5,250.00
Do	Cook Group, Inc	15,135.41	500.00
Do	Indiana Coalition for Acid Rain Equity	7,126.25	300.00
Do	Merrill Lynch & Co, Inc	4,808.37	300.00
Do	Milk Industry Foundation	2,731.87	275.00
Do	National Soft Drink Assn	2,250.00	225.00
Do	Real Estate Capital Recovery Assn		
Do	Joseph A. Seagram & Sons	3,307.81	225.00
Do	Sweetener Users Assn	5,942.10	225.00
Andrew W. Robart, 1111 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-3691	Edison Electric Institute	1,052.31	220.47
Liz Robbins Associates, 420 7th St., SE Washington, DC 20003	Action Vail	3,750.00	10,203.29
Do	Authors Guild	12,750.00	10,203.29
Do	Babcock & Brown	3,000.00	10,203.29
Do	Coalition of Writers Organizations	22,500.00	10,203.29
Do	Goldman Sachs & Co	9,000.00	10,203.29
Do	Guinness America, Inc	1,800.00	10,203.29
Do	New York Public Library	3,750.00	10,203.29
Do	New York State Housing Finance Agency	4,050.00	10,203.29
Do	Phoenix House	900.00	10,203.29
Do	Scholastic, Inc	1,800.00	10,203.29
Do	Southern Baptist Press Assn	125.00	10,203.29
Do	Spectrascan	4,500.00	10,203.29
Do	Warburg Pincus Capital Corp	9,600.00	10,203.29
Bill Roberts, P.O. Box 20406 Broomington, MN 55420	National Computer Systems, Inc		
Carole T. Roberts, 901 15th Street, NW, #520 Washington, DC 20005	Travelers Companies	2,175.00	
Perry A. Roberts, 8000 W. Florissant St. Louis, MO 63136	Emerson Electric Co		
Richard R. Roberts, P.O. Box 809 North Beach, MD 20714	American Council of Highway Advertisers	9,135.00	2,052.46
William A. Roberts, 444 North Capitol St., #711 Washington, DC 20001	Keefe Company (For: AEG Westinghouse Transportation Systems, Inc)	1,500.00	
Do	Keefe Company (For: Broward County Governmental Center)	1,800.00	
Do	Keefe Co (For: City of Tampa)	1,500.00	
Do	Keefe Company (For: Dallas Area Rapid Transit)	1,250.00	
Do	Keefe Company (For: Hillsborough Area Regional Transit)	1,000.00	
Do	Keefe Co (For: Sanders Associates, Inc)	500.00	
Do	Keefe Company (For: Seminole Tribe of Florida)	1,500.00	
Do	Keefe Company (For: University of Miami)	1,000.00	
Steve A. Robertson, 1608 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Legion	8,088.00	85.55
Robins Kaplan Miller & Ciresi, 1220 19th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Polaris Industries	2,034.50	
Do			
Ernestine S. Robinson, 1575 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Soc of Assn Executives	300.00	
Kenneth L. Robinson, 3138 North 10th Street Arlington, VA 22201	National Assn of Federal Credit Unions		
Michelle Robinson, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20002	Peace Political Action Committee	4,781.24	
Nancy J. Robinson, 7509 Tiffany Spgs. Pkwy. Kansas City, MO 64190-1402	Livestock Marketing Association	14,442.00	1,466.00
Robinson Lake Lerer & Montgomery, 1667 K St., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	Atari Games Corp	500.00	
Do	Bluebonnet Savings Bank	500.00	
Do	Commission on Self-Determination	1,000.00	
Do	Illinois Power Co	15,000.00	
Do	Napa Flood Control and Water Conservation District	1,000.00	
Do	National Venture Capital Association	2,500.00	
Do	Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas	7,500.00	
Do	Sun-Diamond Growers of California	2,000.00	
Robison International, Inc, 2300 N St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	FMC Corporation	4,580.00	5,078.00
Do	General Atomics Technologies	4,500.00	4,250.00
Do	McDonnell Douglas Corp	7,500.00	5,483.00
Do	Royal Ordnance, Inc	12,000.00	8,772.00
James Anthony Rock, 1730 M Street, NW, #607 Washington, DC 20036	Montana Power Co, et al.	2,500.00	504.97
David B. Rockland, 1705 DeSales Street, NW 8th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Times Mirror Magazines, Inc		
Phillip Rodenberg, 1400 K Street, NW, #801 Washington, DC 20005	General Aviation Manufacturers Association	6,874.00	
Quincy Rodgers, 1899 L Street, NW, Fifth Floor Washington, DC 20036	General Instrument Corporation	5,000.00	
Raymund Rodriguez, P.O. Box 982 El Paso, TX 79960	El Paso Electric Co		
Kevin Rogers, Two Union Square, 53rd Floor 601 Union Street Seattle, WA 98101	Washington Citizens for World Trade	3,750.00	1,239.00
Margaret Rogers, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #575 Washington, DC 20006	Dow Chemical Co		5,821.00

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Mims Rogers Jr., P.O.Box 1064 Florence, AL 35631	Philip Morris, USA	15,000.00	515.02
Rogers & Wells, 1737 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Futures Industry Association		
Do	Internor Trade, Inc		
Do	Liga Agricola Industrial de la Cana de Azucar		
Do	Merrill Lynch & Co, Inc		
Do	Republic National Bank		
Do	Teachers Insurance & Annuity Assn/CREF		
Carole M. Rogin, 1255 23rd Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037	Hauck & Associates, Inc (For: Hearing Industries Assn)		
Bruce Rohde, One Central Park Plaza, #1100 Omaha, NE 68102	McGrath North Mullin & Kratz, PC (For: UNO Maverick Boosters, Inc)		
Richard A. Rohrbach, 1615 M Street, NW, #570 Washington, DC 20036	Boise Cascade Corp	34,200.00	
Stephen F. Rohrkemper, 150 S. Washington St., #403 Falls Church, VA 22046	International Technical Expertise Ltd		
Ian M. Rolland, 1300 South Clinton Street Fort Wayne, IN 46801	Lincoln National Corp	900.00	520.00
Jackie Rollins, 1201 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Overseas Education Assn, Inc		
Emil A. Romagnoli, 180 Maiden Lane New York, NY 10038	Asarco, Inc	2,800.00	
Michael J. Romig, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, nw Washington, DC 20004-2599	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	2,500.00	
Francis P. Rooney, 1400 L Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Biscuit & Cracker Mfgrs Assn		
Fred B. Rooney, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036	American Iron & Steel Institute	200.00	
Do	Association of American Railroads	200.00	
Do	Specialty Vehicle Institute of America	200.00	
Ropes & Gray, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20004	Butler Capital Corp		
Do	Industrial Development Authority of Ireland		
Clifton Peter Rose, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20004	Goldman Sachs & Co	1,000.00	
Rose Communications, Inc, 901 15th Street, NW, #570 Washington, DC 20005	Johnson Matthey, Inc	8,230.00	6,000.00
Rose Schmidt Hasley & DiSalle, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1040 Washington, DC 20006	Equimark Corporation		
Do	Joy Technologies, Inc		
Do	Social Security Protection Bureau		
Burt E. Rosen, 1155 15th St. NW., #502 Washington, DC 20005	Bristol-Myers Co	25,000.00	
Hilary Rosen, 1020 19th St., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Recording Industry Assn of America	6,500.00	
Lester L. Rosen, 7 Fulham Court Silver Spring, MD 20902	Miles, Inc	3,000.00	
Richard Rosen, 5010 Wisconsin Ave., NW, #118 Washington, DC 20016			
Albert B. Rosenbaum III, 499 South Capitol Street, SW, #520 Washington, DC 20003	Allwaste, Inc	3,000.00	
Sara Rosenbaum, 122 C Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	Children's Defense Fund	2,769.20	
Robert M. Rosenberg, 8100 Oak Street Dunn Loring, VA 22027	National Pest Control Assn		
Herb Rosenbleeth, 1811 R Street, NW Washington, DC 20009	Jewish War Veterans of the USA	12,519.01	
Larry M. Rosenstein, 1130 17th Street, NW, #314 Washington, DC 20036	Levin Rosenstein & Kudon (For: National Assn of Crop Insurance Agents)		
Roger C. Rosenthal, 2001 S St., NW, #310 Washington, DC 20009	Migrant Legal Action Program, Inc		
Joe Ross, P.O. Box 1582 Little Rock, AR 72201			
Nancy Ross, 1830 17th Street NW Washington, DC 20009	Rainbow Lobby	5,400.00	5,317.61
William F. Ross, South Carolina Petroleum Council 1340 Bull Street, #250 Columbia, SC 29201	American Petroleum Institute	657.00	1,083.35
Ross Marsh Foster Myers and Quiggle, 888 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Church Alliance	6,187.50	3,035.23
Richard Rosser, 122 C Street, NW, #750 Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Independent Colleges & Universities	1,706.00	
Rhond Rudolph Roth, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, #620 Washington, DC 20036	National Multi Housing Council	1,800.00	
John C. Rother, 1909 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	1,615.38	
Linda Rothleder, 315 Bonifant Road Silver Spring, MD 20904	Marconi Electronics, Inc	6,000.00	1,311.57
Emily B. Rothrock, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20004	American International Group, Inc	2,500.00	50.00
Edwin Rothschild, 1300 Connecticut Ave., NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036	Citizen Action Fund	2,125.00	230.00
Louis C. Rotundo, 4948 Courtland Loop Winter Springs, FL 32708	Central Florida Commuter Rail Authority	200.00	
Do	Florida Institute of Technology	4,000.00	732.58
Donald D. Rounds, South Dakota Petroleum Council 222 E. Capitol, #16 Pierre, SD 57501	American Petroleum Institute		
William C. Rountree, Suite 1000 1776 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	BP America, Inc		
Michael O. Roush, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW. #700 Washington, DC 20024	National Fed of Independent Business	4,875.00	300.00
Brigette M. Rouson, Box 17407 Dulles Airport Washington, DC 20041	American Newspaper Publishers Assn	6,000.00	255.88
Eugene F. Rowan, 2550 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	National Assn of Chain Drug Stores, Inc		
Do	Rugby-Darby Group Companies, Inc	112.00	
George R. Rowan, 1750 New York Ave., NW, #340 Washington, DC 20006	Armed Forces Marketing Council	750.00	
J. Patrick Rowland, 1023 15th Street, NW, 7th Fl Washington, DC 20005	Rowland Government Relations Associates (For: Baker Industries)	1,500.00	
Do	Rowland & Sellery (For: Borg-Warner Automotive, Inc)	2,000.00	
Do	Rowland & Sellery (For: Coalition for Uniform Product Liability Law)	2,000.00	
Do	Rowland Government Relations (For: GE Plastics)	2,000.00	
Do	Rowland & Sellery (For: National Check Cashers Assn, Inc.)	3,000.00	
Rowland & Sellery, 1023 15th Street, NW, 7th Fl Washington, DC 20005	Security Companies Organized for Legislative Action (SCOLA)	1,004.00	
Charles Rowton, 1899 L Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036	Exxon Corporation	1,800.00	105.06
Roxton, Inc, 2000 S. Eads Street, #1003 Arlington, VA 22202			
Robert S. Royer, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Chrysler Military Sales Corp		
Do	Citizens Savings Bank		
Do	Financial Security Assurance		
Do	International Futures Exchange		
Do	Intex Holdings (Bermuda) Ltd		
Do	Long Island Savings Bank		
Do	MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings, Inc		
Do	Michigan Trade Exchange		
Do	Morgan Stanley & Co, Inc		
Do	Municipal Finance Industry Assn		
Do	Phillips Petroleum Co		
Do	Securities Industry Assn		
Royer Shacknai & Mehle, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	Municipal Finance Industry Assn		
Do	John Nuveen & Co, Inc		
Do	Securities Industry Assn		
Eric M. Rubin, 1730 M Street, NW, #412 Washington, DC 20036	Rubin Winston & Diercks (For: Outdoor Advertising Assn of America, Inc)	7,500.00	
Do	Rubin Winston & Diercks (For: Wayne Phillips)		
James S. Rubin, 747 Third Ave., 14th floor New York, NY 10017	Bass & Ullman (For: National Assn of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers)	5,040.00	
Eldon Rudd, Shimmel Hill Bishop & Gruender, P.C. 3700 North 24th Street Phoenix, AZ 85016	Central Arizona Project Assn		
Robert E. Ruddy, 9106 Drumaldry Drive Bethesda, MD 20817	Mortgage Insurance Companies of America	3,750.00	165.80
Deborah K. Rudolph, 1828 L Street, NW, #1202 Washington, DC 20036	Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers	1,250.00	753.00
Henry C. Ruempler, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	2,000.00	
John Runyan, 1730 North Lynn St., #409 Arlington, VA 22209	Printing Industries of America, Inc	1,000.00	
R.K. Rushin, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20006	Eastman Kodak Co	1,300.00	334.00
Barry Russell, 1101 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Independent Petroleum Assn of America		60.00
Christine Faith Russell, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500 Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	100.00	
Randall M. Russell, 517 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002-5809	Lesher & Russell, Inc		
Jonathan Russin, 1215 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Caribbean Trade and Apparel Coalition (C-TAC)		
Diann Rust-Tierney, 122 Maryland Ave. Washington, DC 20002	American Civil Liberties Union	3,137.50	
Wally Rustad, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	125.00	
Herman Max Ruth 71990-158, Mail Box 129 3150 Horton Road Fort Worth, TX 76119			
John G. Ryan, 655 15th Street, NW, #410 Washington, DC 20005	Squibb Corporation	1,000.00	
Olive M. Ryan, 39 Harriett Ave. Burlington, MA 01803	New England Rehabilitation Hospital	2,333.34	1,112.19
Patricia Ryan, 1319 F Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	National Assn of Private Psychiatric Hospitals	500.00	
Thomas L. Ryan, 225 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Non Commissioned Officers Assn of the USA		
Kermit W. Ryman, 1700 K St., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	Chevron USA, Inc	162.00	40.00
RBC Associates, 324 Fourth Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Ann Arbor Railroad		6,487.72
Do	Bangor & Aroostook Railroad	9,750.00	6,487.72
Do	Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	36,000.00	6,487.72
Do	Delaware Otsego System	24,000.00	6,487.72
Do	Illinois Central Railroad	24,000.00	6,487.71
Do	Investment Counsel Assn of America	1,180.76	6,487.70
Do	Regional Railroads of America	39,000.00	6,487.70
Do	Turbomeca Engine Corp	20,000.00	6,487.70
RCF Group, 1200 19th Street, NW, #606 Washington, DC 20036	Mapco, Inc	30,000.00	16,800.00
Do	Teleserv Corporation International	3,750.00	1,175.00
RJR Nabisco, Inc, 1301 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10019			24,960.92
Lawrence E. Sabbath, 1023 15th Street, NW, 7th Fl Washington, DC 20005	Rowland & Sellery (For: GE Plastics)	1,000.00	
Do	Rowland & Sellery (For: National Check Cashers Assn, Inc)	1,500.00	
Susan L. Sadtler, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20037	National Telephone Cooperative Assn	5,000.00	567.30
Anthony J. Saggese Jr., 1050 17th St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Texaco, Inc		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Stephen Sale, 910 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Fehrenbacjer Sale Quinn & Deese (For: CSC Credit Services, Inc)	286.65	286.65
Frank Max Salinger, 1101 14th St., NW, 4th Floor Washington, DC 20005	American Financial Services Assn	250.00	
Sammons Enterprises, Inc, 403 South Akard Dallas, TX 75202			
Brian Sanderoff, 7500 Jefferson St., NE #250 Albuquerque, NM 87109	Philip Morris, Inc	9,000.00	
James C. Sanders, 1225 'Eye' Street, NW, #825 Washington, DC 20005	Beer Institute		83.21
Petronella C. Sanders, 1200 18th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	National Business Aircraft Assn	500.00	
Rose Marie Sanders, 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	200.00	127.00
Sanders Schnabel & Brandenburg, P.C., 1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	American Soc of Assn Executives		
Stuart A. Sanderson, 1920 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress		
Julie Sanderson-Austin, 4240 Brittany Court Woodbridge, VA 22192	American Group Practice Assn		
Stephen E. Sandherr, 15th & M Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Home Builders of the U.S.		
Myron G. Sandifer III, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #625-South Washington, DC 20004	Jack McDonald Co (For: Dow Corning Corp)		
Do	Jack McDonald Co. (For: Outboard Marine Corp)		
Do	Jack McDonald Co (For: Planeta North America)		
Do	Jack McDonald Co. (For: Tuteur Associates, Inc)		
Do	Jack McDonald Co (For: WMW Machinery, Inc)		
Charles E. Sandler, 1220 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Petroleum Institute	6,000.00	
Peter G. Sandlund, 1725 Eye St., NW, #315 Washington, DC 20006	Council of European & Japanese National Shipowners' Assn	300.00	
Robin K. Santangelo, 1828 L Street, NW, #705 Washington, DC 20036	American Land Title Assn	2,300.00	
Kathleen L. Santora, 122 C St., NW, #750 Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Independent Colleges & Universities	1,625.00	57.00
Eric Sapirstein, 1333 H St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	California Assn of Sanitation Agencies	3,000.00	1,719.59
Do	Cure Corp		
Do	ENS Resources, Inc (For: East Bay Mud)	4,375.25	1,177.28
Do	In-Situ, Inc	843.00	539.66
Do	Las Virgenes Municipal Water District		
Do	ENS Resources, Inc (For: Orange County Sanitation Districts)		
Do	Western Research Institute	1,118.04	1,123.84
Betty O. Sapp, 1601 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Society of American Florists		
Leslie Sarasin, 1764 Old Meadow Lane, #350 McLean, VA 22102	American Frozen Food Institute	4,000.00	
Ronald A. Sarasin, 5205 Leesburg Pike, #1600 Falls Church, VA 22041	National Beer Wholesalers Assn	500.00	
Susan Sarason, 2111 Wilson Boulevard, #1000 Arlington, VA 22201	Ebasco Services, Inc	2,865.00	
Robert L. Sarber, 1819 L Street, NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Reinsurance Assn of America		
Sartain Law Offices, 219 Boulevard, NE Gainesville, GA 30501	Philip Morris, Inc	1,500.00	
Klara B. Sauer, 9 Vassar Street Poughkeepsie, NY 12601	Scenic Hudson, Inc		
Albert C. Saunders, 1100 15th St., NW #900 Washington, DC 20005	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	4,000.00	24.85
Charles P. Saunders, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #830 Washington, DC 20036	Southern Company Services, Inc		
Donald M. Saunders, 1625 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	National Legal Aid & Defender Assn		
Save Our Security, 1201 16th St., NW, #222 Washington, DC 20036		4,800.00	40,137.00
Richard N. Sawaya, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Atlantic Richfield Co		
Paulasue Sawyers, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
Mark S. Schacht, 2000 O Street, #240 Sacramento, CA 95814	California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc		4,630.96
Victoria V. Schaff, Missouri Electric Utitlies 1800 K Street, NW, #1018 Washington, DC 20006	Kansas City Power & Light, et al.	3,312.50	3,548.99
Harold A. Schaitberger, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	International Assn of Fire Fighters	18,000.00	
Jay T. Scheck Jr., Rt. 202-206 North Somerville, NJ 08876	Hoechst Celanese Corp		
Robert H. Scheerschmidt, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East, SW, #4200 Washington, DC 20024	Xerox Corp	2,000.00	
Sam Schertz, P.O. Box 2121 Corpus Christi, TX 78403	Central Power & Light Company		
Kenneth D. Schloman, 499 South Capitol, SW, #401 Washington, DC 20003	National Assn of Independent Insurers	350.00	
Stan Schlueter, P.O. Box 162224 Austin, TX 78716	Philip Morris, USA	2,500.00	1,755.54
Richard M. Schmidt Jr., 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Association of American Publishers	500.00	
Do	National Assn of Trade & Technical Schools	1,250.00	
Robert Richard Schmitt, #12453-047 PO Box 1000 Leavenworth, KS 66048-1000			
Herbert K. Schmitz, 1600 M St., NW, #702 Washington, DC 20036	ICI Americas, Inc	20,000.00	
John Noehl Schmitz, P.O. Box 501, Rt. 2 Box 184-C Licking, MO 65542-0501			
Schnader Harrison Segal & Lewis, 1111 19th Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	Mack Trucks, Inc	6,525.00	130.10
Do	Toyota Motor Corporate Services U.S.A., Inc	15,600.00	295.90
Robert V. Schneider, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Johnson Controls, Inc)		
Thomas J. Schneider, 1150 17th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	AFL-CIO Maritime Committee		
Zoe Schneider, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	5,502.33	
Frank Schneller, 1957 E St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Schnitzer Steel Industries, Inc, 3200 N.W. Yeon Avenue Portland, OR 97210			
Paul Schoellhamer, 900 17th St., NW, #526 Washington, DC 20006	Northwest Airlines, Inc	1,500.00	200.00
Martha J. Schoonover, Fulbright & Jaworski 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004-2604	Merichem Company		
Charles G. Schreiber, 1 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	National Guard Assn of the U.S.	9,072.00	58.71
H. B. W. Schroeder, 1016 16th Street, NW, 5th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Consumers Power Co	8,000.00	6,998.00
Leah Webb Schroeder, 1030 15th Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Health Industry Manufacturers Assn	900.00	29.00
N. Donald Schroeder, Maryland Petroleum Council 60 West St., #403 Annapolis, MD 21401	American Petroleum Institute	360.00	
Judy Schub, 1909 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	755.19	893.18
Lynn M. Schubert, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn	400.00	
Leslie C. Schuchart, 1030 15th Street, NW, #964 Washington, DC 20005	American Seed Trade Assn	4,000.00	
Mark Schultz, 918 16th Street, NW, #406 Washington, DC 20006	Professional Services Council	1,500.00	12.00
Richard F. Schultz, 807 Maine Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20024	Disabled American Veterans	17,739.20	406.30
Ralph D. Schumack, 1800 M Street, NW, #325 South Washington, DC 20036	Dow Corning Corp		
Benjamin R. Schuster, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #1001 Washington, DC 20036	Arco Chemical Company		
Neil D. Schuster, 2120 L Street, NW, #305 Washington, DC 20037	International Bridge Tunnel & Turnpike Assn	1,000.00	1,000.00
Aaron R. Schwartz, 10 South Shore Drive Galveston, TX 77551	American Insurance Assn	40,000.00	1,441.88
Do	Houston Lighting & Power Company		
Do	National Assn of Theatre Owners		
Do	Vulcan Materials Co		
Adam D. Schwartz, 1101 15th St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Council of Savings Institutions	2,000.00	173.25
Arthur E. Schwartz, 1420 King St. Alexandria, VA 22314-2715	National Society of Professional Engineers	1,000.00	
Elinor Schwartz, 318 S. Abingdon Street Arlington, VA 22204	California State Lands Commission	10,800.00	1,310.60
Do	Washington State Department of Natural Resources	6,883.25	193.35
Michael Schwartz, P.O.Box 37347 Washington, DC 20013	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	2,400.00	341.39
Richard Schwartz, 880 S. Pickett St. Alexandria, VA 22304	Boat Owners Assn of the U.S.	14,000.00	
Stephen I. Schwartz, 1436 U Street, NW Washington, DC 20009	Greenpeace USA	182.28	32.50
Richard S. Schweiker, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave, NW Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	4,315.00	250.00
Scientific-Atlanta, One Technology Parkway Box 105600 Atlanta, GA 30348			1,040.00
Michael Sciulla, 880 S. Pickett St. Alexandria, VA 22304	Boat Owners Assn of the U.S.	14,000.00	
Melanie Scofield, 901 Main Street, #2555 Dallas, TX 75202	Greyhound Lines, Inc		
Harold B. Scoggins Jr., 1101 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Independent Petroleum Assn of America		
David A. Scott, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #620 Washington, DC 20036	Mobil Corporation	2,000.00	
Ellen Scott, 1750 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	Sheet Metal Workers International Assn	7,770.00	
Gregory R. Scott, 1341 G Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Philip Morris Management Corp	637.50	216.00
James L. Scott, 400 N. Capitol Street, NW, #590 Washington, DC 20001	American Healthcare Institute	11,125.00	207.66
John Havens Scott, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW 12th Floor Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn	3,750.00	
R. Denny Scott, 101 Constitution Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America	563.50	
Susan J. Scott, 1383 Piccard Drive P.O.Box 1725 Rockville, MD 20850	American Occupational Therapy Assn, Inc	2,500.00	37.50
Scribner Hall & Thompson, 1850 K Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	CNA Financial Corp		
Do	Provident Life & Accident Insurance Co		
Do	Security Life of Denver Insurance Co	6,262.00	
Do	Transamerica Corporation	3,000.00	
Kerrill K. Scrivner, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1014 Washington, DC 20036	Enserch Corporation	4,688.00	2,758.83
Don G. Scroggin, 1350 I Street, NW #700 Washington, DC 20005	Beveridge & Diamond (For: FMC Corporation)		
Timothy Scully, 25 Louisiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20001	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	15,609.44	
Murray S. Scureman, 1667 K Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006	Amdahl Corp	1,000.00	
Walter J. Sczudlo, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Shell Oil Co	500.00	
Pamela C. Seamans, 1000 Potomac Street, NW #401 Washington, DC 20007	California State Dept of Education	5,500.00	82.50
David Seckman, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Health Care Assn		
Securities Industry Assn, 1850 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036			366,173.00
Security Traders Assn, Inc, One World Trade Center, #4511 New York, NY 10048			5,700.00
Pamela Sederholm, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW #504 Washington, DC 20006	Foodservice and Lodging Institute		
Charles M. Seeger III, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #6200 Washington, DC 20006	Chicago Mercantile Exchange	4,500.00	
Ruth L. Segal, 1212 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	Outdoor Advertising Assn of America	25,375.00	200.00
Carl J. Seiberlich, 1101 17th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	American President Companies, Ltd.	10,767.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
George H. Seidel Jr., Associated Petroleum Industries of PA P.O. Box 925 Harrisburg, PA 17108	American Petroleum Institute		
Melvin Seitz, 603 East Washington Street Indianapolis, IN 46204	Service Supply Co, Inc	53.00	
Tom Sellers, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co		
Marlissa Senchak, 3900 Wisconsin Ave.,NW Washington, DC 20016	Federal National Mortgage Assn	18,000.00	1,263.14
Wendy Senor, 440 First Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20001	American Israel Public Affairs Comm	10,500.00	395.96
David Senter, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, #500 Washington, DC 20002	American Agriculture Movement, Inc	3,000.00	
Robert A. Seraphin, 2001 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1012 Arlington, VA 22202	McDonnell Douglas Corp		
Peter M. Seremet, 16 Munson Road Farmington, CT 06034-0338	Heublein, Inc	17,250.00	20,752.72
Terry L. Serie, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Paper Institute, Inc	1,000.00	
Service Supply Co, Inc, 603 East Washington Street Indianapolis, IN 46204			4,464.20
Seven Months Session for Congress, 4210 Spicewood Springs Road, #202 Austin, TX 78759			145.00
J. Richard Sewell, 1800 K St., NW, #1110 Washington, DC 20006	Florida Power & Light Co	3,000.00	3,951.17
Seyfarth Shaw Fairweather & Geraldson, 815 Connecticut Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	American Soc of Pension Actuaries	15,000.00	42.79
Do	Employers Council on Flexible Compensation	7,500.00	
Stephen Shaffer, 818 Connecticut Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006	U.S. English Foundation, Inc	700.00	300.00
Thomas A. Shallow, 1220 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Petroleum Institute	200.00	
James M. Shamberger, 1819 L St., NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Reinsurance Assn of America		
Alex Shami, 6863 Calhoun Dearborn, MI 48126	United Lebanese Lobby of America		
Deborah L. Shannon, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	2,000.00	
Bernard M. Shapiro, 1801 K Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Price Waterhouse (For: Investment Co Institute)	370.00	
Mark J. Sharp, 1819 L Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036-3822	Matsushita Electric Corp of America	100.00	46.00
Norman F. Sharp, 1100 17th Street, NW, #504 Washington, DC 20036	Cigar Assn of America, Inc	854.16	532.00
Do	Pipe Tobacco Council	500.00	375.00
Sharretts Paley Carter & Blauvelt, P.C., 1707 L Street, NW, #725 Washington, DC 20036	American Assn of Exporters & Importers	525.00	425.00
Do	Toy Manufacturers of America	1,670.00	1,470.00
Shaw Pittman Potts & Trowbridge, 2300 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Alabama Contruction Contractors	1,143.00	177.14
Do	American Coke and Chemicals Institute	15,153.13	702.88
Do	American Council on Education		
Do	American Hellenic Institute		
Do	American Insurance Assn	4,460.00	176.83
Do	American Savings and Loan of Florida		
Do	Apple Computer, Inc		
Do	Aronov Realty	3,329.53	51.03
Do	Auburn University	2,000.00	153.12
Do	ADDSCO Industries, Inc		
Do	Blount, Inc		
Do	Ceres Enterprises, Inc	750.00	
Do	City of Houston		
Do	Drummond Company, Inc	9,238.75	796.48
Do	Emerson Electric Co		
Do	Equitable of Iowa	723.13	
Do	Florida Citrus Mutual		
Do	General Electric Corp	19,656.25	799.61
Do	Gross Pointes-harper Woods Study Committee for Detroit		
Do	Harbert Corp	790.31	160.48
Do	Institute of International Bankers	4,316.88	232.06
Do	Intergraph Corporation	3,581.56	127.61
Do	InterGate Company, Inc	2,913.75	118.65
Do	Investment Counsel Assn of America, Inc		
Do	Jim Walter Corp	3,375.00	182.55
Do	Kangol Headwear, Inc	3,143.75	46.44
Do	Michelin Tire Company	20,273.73	973.16
Do	Mortgage Insurance Companies of America	2,619.46	107.63
Do	National Assn of Marine Manufacturers		
Do	National Automobile Dealers Assn	502.19	26.08
Do	National Industries	768.75	58.15
Do	Pfizer, Inc		
Do	Poly Insulation Manufacturers Assn (PIMA)	6,437.18	309.36
Do	Private Child Care Providers	6,250.33	459.25
Do	Product Liability Coordinating Committee	1,500.00	724.26
Do	Public Service of New Hampshire	1,538.75	92.41
Do	Puerto Rico Federal Affairs Administration		
Do	Research Planning, Inc	1,370.38	60.68
Do	Rust Engineering	13,626.12	521.12
Do	RJR Nabisco	4,401.53	82.36
Do	South Central Bell	8,557.50	151.08
Do	Southern Company Services, Inc	7,500.00	473.94
Do	Taiwan Power Company		
Do	Utility Nuclear Waste and Transportation Program	500.00	
Do	Vulcan Materials Co	26,169.88	1,220.17
Do	Williamsburg Realty, Inc.		
Shea & Gardner, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Societe Generale de Surveillance, S.A.		
James V. Sheahan, 1666 Manhasset Drive Atlanta, GA 30338	Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc		
Gail E. Shearer, 2001 S St., NW, #520 Washington, DC 20009	Consumers Union of U.S., Inc	4,000.00	
Shearman & Sterling, 1001 30th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20007	Claro Y Cia (for Compania Sud Americana de Vapores SA), et a	129,834.24	432.81
Dennis W. Shedd, 914 Richland Street, #C-100 Columbia, SC 29201	American Chiropractic Assn	30,000.00	
John J. Sheehan, 815 16th St., NW, #706 Washington, DC 20006	United Steelworkers of America	14,835.89	
John Thomas Sheehan, 733 15th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	UST, Inc		
Peggy A. Sheehan, 1401 New York Avenue, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	National Cooperative Business Assn	1,770.00	54.00
Shaun M. Sheehan, 1111 19th Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	Tribune Broadcasting Co	3,000.00	979.37
Kathleen Sheekey, 3rd Floor 2030 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	14,975.04	1,077.66
C. Douglas Shelby, Florida Petroleum Council 215 South Monroe Street, #800 Tallahassee, FL 32301	American Petroleum Institute	44.29	
Zack H. Shelley Jr., 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	1,934.00	
Victor M. Sher, 216 First Ave., South, #330 Seattle, WA 98104	Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund		
Judith C. Sherman, 1111 14th Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	American Dental Assn	1,000.00	
R. Bradley Shinn, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton (For: American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For: Central Utah Water Conservancy District)	1,050.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For: Central Valley Project Water Assn)	6,195.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For: Church of Scientology International)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For: Desert Research Institute)	577.50	
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For: Granite Rock Company)	105.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For: Mid-Valley Water Authority)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For: Republic of Turkey)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For: Spelman & Company)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For: Steele & Gilliland Realty)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For: University of Nevada, Reno)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For: West Basin Municipal Water District)	2,047.50	
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For: Westlands Water District)		
Carl Shipley, 910 17th Street, NW 318 Barr Building Washington, DC 20006	Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc	9,000.00	7,000.00
William Jeffry Shipp, 50 F St., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	Farm Credit Council	1,200.00	1,990.00
Julie Shisler, P.O. Box 85608 San Diego, CA 92138	General Atomics	3,168.00	1,306.35
John B. Shlaes, 5629 Lambeth Road Bethesda, MD 20814	Edison Electric Institute		
Elaine Shocas, 555 New Jersey Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20001	American Fed of Teachers	10,154.36	168.00
T. V. Shockley III, 2121 San Jacinto Street, #2500 P.O. Box 660164 Dallas, TX 75266-0164	Central & South West Corp		
William E. Shoehigh, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006-8484	International Assn of Fire Fighters		
John G. Shortridge, 818 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	USX Corporation	400.00	
Harold A. Shoup, 1899 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Assn of Advertising Agencies	2,500.00	
Jill Showell, 1125 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America	6,134.00	291.00
A. Z. Shows, 1801 Columbia Rd., NW, #203 Washington, DC 20009			
Pamela R. Shubitowski, 1919 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #850 Washington, DC 20006	Stuart A. Lewis & Company, Inc	1,500.00	8.51
Eric Shulman, 925 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Council of Senior Citizens	12,750.00	
Walter Shur, 51 Madison Ave. New York, NY 10010	New York Life Insurance Company		
William H. Shute, 1667 K Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Southwestern Bell Corp		1,354.00
Jane E. Sidebottom, 1015 15th Street, NW, #802 Washington, DC 20005	American Consulting Engineers Council	1,700.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Sidley & Austin, 1722 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Donrey, Inc	300.00	
Do	North West Timber Assn	1,560.00	141.50
Do	Tootsie Roll Industries, Inc	260.00	
Andrew Siegel, 100 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Council for a Livable World	1,965.96	
Richard D. Siegel, 1400 16th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036-2220	Business Committee for Fair Civil RICO Legislation		
Mark A. Siegel & Associates, 1030 15th Street, NW, #408 Washington, DC 20005	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	33,000.00	
Do	County of Hudson (NJ)	8,250.00	
Do	Power Authority of the State of New York	12,600.00	1,853.83
Do	Stevens Institute of Technology	12,000.00	390.70
Susan Siemietkowski, 1730 North Lynn Street Arlington, VA 22209	Printing Industries of America	2,000.00	
Alexander W. Sierck, 1350 I Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Northern Indiana Public Service Company		
Do	Beveridge & Diamond (For: Pacific Dunlop-GNB)	9,156.25	
Sierra Club, 408 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002		1,569.75	1,766.87
Christine Sigler, 2000 K St., NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security	3,398.00	
Lucinda Sikes, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	U.S. Public Interest Research Group	5,384.61	
Allan Silber, 365 Main Street Nashua, NH 03060	Recyclers of Copper Alloy Products	3,264.80	
Stephan Silberfarb, 440 First Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20001	American Israel Public Affairs Comm	12,000.00	551.49
Mark Silbergeld, 2001 S Street, NW, #520 Washington, DC 20009	Consumers Union of U.S., Inc	4,000.00	20.00
Hilary Sills, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007-3838	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Central Nebraska Public Power & Irrigation)	8,712.00	200.00
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For: Florida Municipal Electric Assn (FMEA))	28,558.00	4,000.00
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Geddes Resources)	7,000.00	300.00
David Silver, 1600 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Investment Company Institute		
Howard J. Silver, 1522 K Street, NW, #836 Washington, DC 20005	Consortium of Social Science Assns		
Steve Silver, 1050 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, 6th Fl. Washington, DC 20007	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For: Alaska Loggers Assn)	5,000.00	
Do	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For: American Airlines, Inc)	500.00	
Do	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For: Anchorage School District)		
Do	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For: Bristol Bay Native Corp)	1,500.00	
Do	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For: BP America, Inc)	3,500.00	
Do	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For: City of Kotzebue)	2,500.00	
Do	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For: Crowley Maritime Corp)	500.00	
Do	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For: Kennecott Corp)	5,000.00	
Do	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For: Sea-Land Services, Inc)	500.00	
Silver Users Assn, Inc, 1730 M St., NW, #911 Washington, DC 20036		180.80	1,996.88
Curtis Silvers, 888 16th St., NW, #606 Washington, DC 20006	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Arab Republic of Egypt)		
Do	Bannerman and Associates, Inc (For: Beirut University College)		
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Government of Bangladesh)	900.00	104.07
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Government of Tunisia)	750.00	
Do	Bannerman & Associates, Inc (For: Sawyer-Miller Group (for Government of the Philippines)).	1,000.00	82.00
Silverstein & Mullens, 1776 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	American Newspaper Publishers Assn	6,550.00	
Do	Association for Advanced Life Underwriting	5,000.00	
Do	Bristol-Myers Co		
Do	Capital Care Shareholders	1,650.00	
Do	Cushman & Wakefield		
Do	Goodwill Industries		
Do	Walter Harris, et al.	800.00	
Do	Kelso & Company		
Do	Majestic Realty Co		
Do	MCA, Inc	10,000.00	
Do	National Assn of Home Builders Trade Assn		
Do	National Structured Settlements Trade Assn	30,000.00	
Do	Republic National Bank of New York		
Do	Rolls-Royce Motor Cars, Inc		
Do	Tropicana Energy Co	3,500.00	
Do	U.S. League of Savings Institutions		
Do	5600, Inc	300.00	
Gary D. Simms, 1720 Eye Street, NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20006	American Academy of Actuaries		
Michael E. Simon, 1666 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Arthur Andersen & Co		477.00
Neil A. Simon, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	International Franchise Assn		
Simon & Company, Inc, 1001 Connecticut Ave., NW #435 Washington, DC 20036	Cheetah Aviation Transport Service, Inc	2,538.39	4,916.95
Do	City of Fresno, CA	8,196.23	5,324.90
Do	City of Portland, OR	11,196.45	7,002.86
Do	East Bay Dischargers Authority	4,084.38	5,213.04
Do	Elkhart, IN	4,952.04	5,261.20
Do	Gary, Indiana	7,905.35	5,275.51
Do	Newark, Ca	4,811.57	5,190.58
Do	San Bernardino, CA	5,337.51	5,183.69
Do	San Leandro, CA	4,632.89	5,379.55
Do	Tacoma Public Utilities	514.20	1,492.19
Do	Tacoma, WA	2,485.99	5,426.65
David C. Simons, 1100 Connecticut Ave, NW, #410 Washington, DC 20036	Eaton Corp		4,019.09
Talmage E. Simpkins, 444 North Capitol Street, #801 Washington, DC 20001	Labor-Management Maritime Committee, Inc	1,632.00	228.00
Patricia Simpson, 105 East 22nd Street New York, NY 10010	Community Service Society		
Thomas D. Simpson, 700 N. Fairfax Street, #601 Alexandria, VA 22314	Railway Progress Institute	729.07	
Albert M. Sims, 11006 Hampton Rd. Fairfax Station, VA 22039	Performance Engineering, Inc		
Robert H. Sindt, 1029 Vermont Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Rhone-Poulene	7,275.00	611.05
James W. Singer III, 1100 15th Street, NW Suite 900 Washington, DC 20005	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	4,000.00	
Donna L. Singletary, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #700 Washington, DC 20024	National Fed of Independent Business (NFIB)	3,189.00	300.00
Constantine Sirigos, 1730 K Street, #1005 Washington, DC 20006	American Hellenic Institute Public Affairs Committee, Inc		
Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom, 1440 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	Air Transport Assn of America		
Do	Akzo America, Inc	3,000.00	
Do	Allied-Signal, Inc	15,000.00	
Do	Amoco Corporation		
Do	Anadarko Petroleum Corp		
Do	Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc	2,000.00	
Do	ATMOS Energy Corp		
Do	Bethlehem Steel Corp	3,000.00	
Do	Coalition Against Double Taxation, Inc		
Do	Comdisco		
Do	General Mills		
Do	HartMax Corp, Inc	1,000.00	
Do	Hoylake Investments, Ltd		
Do	Merrill Lynch & Co, Inc		
Do	Mesa Limited Partnership		
Do	National Assn of Energy Service Companies		
Do	Oryx Energy Company		
Do	Partida Popular Democratico	15,000.00	
Do	Sonat Exploration Co		
Do	Time/Warner, Inc		
James Skinner, 1825 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Southland Corporation		
Mary Jacobs Skinner, 1722 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	La Radida Childrens Hospital & Research Center, et al.	7,900.00	50.00
William J. Skinner, 751 Rockville Pike, # 27B Rockville, MD 20852	U.S. Pharmaceopeial Convention, Inc	355.84	9.00
Barney J. Skladany Jr., 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #620 Washington, DC 20036	Mobil Corp	1,250.00	
Glen J. Skovholt, Honeywell Plaza Minneapolis, MN 55408	Honeywell, Inc		
Dale D. Skupa, 3707 Woodview Trace P.O. Box 68700 Indianapolis, IN 46268	National Assn of Mutual Insurance Cos		
Jonathan Slade, 444 North Capitol St., NW, #711 Washington, DC 20001	Cuban American Foundation, Inc	6,000.00	195.74
Do	Keefe Company (For: Hadassah Medical Relief Organization)	6,000.00	304.98
Do	Keefe Company (For: Seminole Tribe of Florida)	4,500.00	
Robert G. Slaughter, 1615 M ST., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Amoco Corporation		
Albert J. Slechter, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	Chrysler Corporation	4,998.00	560.22
R. Barry Sleight, P.O. Box 30199 Bethesda, MD 20824-0199	CFIDS Assn		338.63
William T. Slider, 15th & M Streets, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Home Builders of the U.S.		
Ronald J. Slinn, 260 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10016	American Paper Institute, Inc		
Catherine Reiss Sloan, 120 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Competitive Telecommunications Assn		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
John E. Sloan Jr., Capital Gallery East, #695 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, #700 Washington, DC 20024	National Fed of Independent Business	1,150.00	200.00
Kirsten A. Sloan, 1909 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	578.84	90.50
David P. Sloane, 1010 Wisconsin Ave., NW #800 Washington, DC 20007	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc	138.00	
Kelly Campbell Slone, 1667 K Street, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20006	Baxter		
Slover & Loftus, 1224 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Western Coal Traffic League	53,872.50	17,617.75
Stephan K. Small, 1850 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036	Securities Industry Assn	2,100.00	
Small Business Council of America, Inc, P.O. Box 4299 Columbus, GA 31904		13,313.65	30,141.68
Smathers Hickey & Smathers, 1050 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #1230 Washington, DC 20036	Pennzoil Co	6,000.00	
Robert G. Smerko, 2001 L St., NW, #506 Washington, DC 20036	Chlorine Institute, Inc		
Donald E. Smiley, 1899 L St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036	Exxon Corporation		
C. Douglas Smith, 1850 M St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc		
Carlos C. Smith, 400 Krystal Building, One Union Square Chattanooga, TN 37402	Strang Fletcher Carriger Walker Hodge & Smith (For: Chattanooga Production Credit Assn, et al.).		
Caroline A. Smith, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Public Citizen	7,883.00	
Douglas Allen Smith, #40223-080 P.O.Box 1000 Leavenworth, KS 66048-1000		244.80	79.76
Jeffrey A. Smith, 1600 Wilson Boulevard, #1000 Arlington, VA 22209	American Waterways Operators, Inc		
Jennifer L. Smith, 900 17th Street, NW, #520 Washington, DC 20006	West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Assn	300.00	
Julian H. Smith Jr., 600 North 18th Street Birmingham, AL 35291	Alabama Power Co	21,464.88	8,353.79
Kevin R. Smith, 1020 19th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	U S West, Inc	150.00	
Kirkland Smith, Docs# 83-A-4548 Great Meadow Correctional Facility Box 51 Comstock, NY 12821-0015			
Marc Smith, 200 Renaissance Place 714 Jackson Street Dallas, TX 75202			
Michael E. Smith, P.O. Box 5000 Cleveland, OH 44101	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co	54.50	170.00
Michael P. Smith, 485 Lexington Ave. New York, NY 10017	New York State Bankers Assn	800.00	266.00
Owen T. Smith, 215 Townsend Square Oyster Bay, NY 11771	Reese Communications Cos (For: Philip Morris, USA)	1,000.00	
Patricia Smith, 1909 K St., NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	724.40	263.20
Philip Hardy Smith, P.O. Box 2801 Daytona Beach, FL 32115	International Speedway Corp	1,800.00	2,702.01
Do	National Motorsports Comm of Accus-FIA, Inc	1,600.00	1,968.01
Philip S. Smith, 10900 Wilshire Boulevard, #1600 Los Angeles, CA 90024	Castle & Cooke, Inc		
Do	Castle & Cooke (For: Dole Food Company)		
Do	Flexi Van Leasing, Inc	625.00	15.90
Richard A. Smith, 7920 Robinson Road Bethesda, MD 20817	Hill and Knowlton (For: CBI Sugar Group)	3,000.00	
Richard F. Smith, 1090 Vermont Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Textron, Inc	600.00	150.00
Robert E. Smith, 1730 K St., NW, #1300 Washington, DC 20006	Olin Corporation	6,000.00	826.00
Sara Hope Smith, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20004	Pacific Telesis Group	9,937.50	
Susan Snyder Smith, 7900 Westpark Drive, #A320 Mclean, VA 22102	Chocolate Manufacturers Assn of the USA	300.00	462.17
Tim Smith, 410 1st St., SE Washington, DC 20003	American Nuclear Energy Council	4,281.24	490.30
Smith Dawson & Andrews, Inc, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, #302 Washington, DC 20036	City of Eugene, Oregon	12,090.00	
Do	Energy Transportation Group	8,175.00	
Do	Haarmann & Reimer Corp	6,000.00	175.00
Do	Illinois Diversatech Corp		
Do	N.Y. Metropolitan Transportation Agency	24,999.99	220.00
Do	National Assn of Foreign Trade Zones	2,000.00	130.00
Do	S & F Warehouses, Inc		
Do	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission	8,250.00	
David A. Smitherman, 1012 Fleming Building Des Moines, IA 50309	American Petroleum Institute		
Smokeless Tobacco Council, Inc, 2550 M Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20037		21,644.00	21,644.00
Darlene Snow, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
Larry S. Snowhite, 1825 Eye St., NW, #1201 Washington, DC 20006	Massachusetts Education Loan Authority		
Do	New England Education Loan Authority		
David F. Snyder, 1130 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn	165.00	
Gene Snyder, 205 North Third Street LaGrange, KY 40031	Arthur Cameron	9,000.00	
Do	Cincinnati Microwave, Inc	15,000.00	2,231.98
Do	Norfolk Southern Corp	12,000.00	1,710.72
Do	United Parcel Service	16,500.00	1,964.87
John M. Snyder, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, #205 Washington, DC 20003	Citizens Comm for the Right to Keep & Bear Arms	9,000.00	
Marguerite A. Snyder, 1227 25th Street, NW, #610 Washington, DC 20037	American Managed Care & Review Assn		15.00
Snyder Ball Kriser & Assoc, Inc, 499 S. Capitol St., SW, #520 Washington, DC 20003	Alloy Surfaces Co, Inc		
Do	General Motors Corp	52.50	303.70
Do	Puget Sound Naval Bases Assn, Inc (PSNBA)		
Do	Service Engineering Company		
Alan C. Sobba, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20004	National Cattlemen's Assn	1,000.00	
Society for Animal Protective Legislation, P.O. Box 3719 Georgetown Station Washington, DC 20007		5,914.09	65,441.28
Society for Human Resource Management, 606 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	American Soc for Personnel Administration		30,000.00
Society for Nutrition Education, 1700 Broadway, #300 Oakland, CA 94612-2128			3,706.00
Society of Real Estate Appraisers, Public Affairs Office 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #1111 Washington, DC 20037		2,362.00	2,362.00
Sandra M. Solowiej, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Frederick P. Somers, 1383 Piccard Drive P.O.Box 1725 Rockville, MD 20850-0822	American Occupational Therapy Assn, Inc	2,500.00	128.67
Nancy C. Somerville, 1735 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Institute of Architects	3,000.00	
Ronald J. Somerville, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1202 Washington, DC 20036	Wildlife Legislative Fund of America	17,000.00	
Judah C. Sommer, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20004	Goldman Sachs & Co	1,000.00	
Steven P. Sonnenberg, 200 West Adams Street, #2625 Chicago, IL 60606	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For: Aplix, Inc)		
Do	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For: Trek Bicycle Corp)	135.00	
Do	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For: West Bend Company)		
Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez, 200 West Adam St., #2625 Chicago, IL 60606	Florsheim Shoe Co		
William A. Sonntag, 1101 Connecticut Ave., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Smith Bucklin & Associates (For: National Assn of Metal Finishers)		
Sorensen & Edwards, PS, 1201 Third Ave., #2900 Seattle, WA 98101-3028	Western Pioneer, Inc	10,000.00	10,000.00
Walter Larke Sorg, 19110 Montgomery Village Ave., #225 Gaithersburg, MD 20879	Walter Larke Sorg Associates	16,800.00	37.26
Southern Forest Products Assn, P.O. Box 52468 New Orleans, LA 70152		22,495.33	22,495.33
Southwest Airlines Co., P.O. Box 36611 Dallas, TX 75235-1611	Southwest Airlines Co		4,000.00
Sparber and Associates, Inc, 1325 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	National Volunteer Fire Council		
Do	Tobacco Institute	7,300.00	
John S. Sparkman, 1100 Connecticut Ave., NW, #530 Washington, DC 20036	Baltimore Gas & Electric Co	377.25	28.20
Ian D. Spatz, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Trust for Historic Preservation	2,367.86	
Jonathan B. Spear, 1100-15th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Phamaceutical Maufacturers Assn	20.00	13.00
Specialized Carriers & Rigging Assn, Inc, 2200 Mill Road, #616 Alexandria, VA 22314			
Richard L. Spees, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong)	675.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Cellular Telecommunications Industry Assn)	150.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: City of Chattanooga)	1,500.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Comdisco Medical Leasing Group, Inc)	562.50	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Council of American Overseas Research Centers)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Desert Research Institute)	750.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Electronic Data Systems Corp)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Emerald Seafoods, Inc)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: General Atomics)	675.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Johnson Controls)	2,225.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: University of Nevada, Reno)	675.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Village of Palatine)		
Do	Washoe County, Nevada	175.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: West Basin Municipal Water District)	450.00	
Sandra Spence, 808 17th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20006-3953	Spence Group (For: Association for Commuter Transportation, Inc)	72.00	
William B. Spencer, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
Ray L. Spickler, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, #845 Washington, DC 20001	National Air Traffic Controllers Assn		
Spiegel & McDiarmid, 1350 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005-4798	American Assn of Airport Executives		
Do	City & County of Denver, Director of Aviation	97.50	
Do	Columbia Metropolitan Airport		
Do	Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Coop		
Do	Former Residents of Centralia Pennsylvania		
Do	Ft. Wayne-Allen County Airport Authority		
Do	LeHigh-Northhampton Airport Authority		
Do	Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Airport Commission		
Do	Northern California Power Agency		
Do	St. Lucie County, Florida		
Larry N. Spiller, 1420 King Street Alexandria, VA 22314-2715	National Society of Professional Engineers	1,000.00	
William M. Spodak, 1801 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Westinghouse Electric Corp	2,500.00	75.00

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Sporting Goods Manufacturers Assn, 1625 K Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	Sporting Goods Manufactuters Assn		
Lisa M. Sprague, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce	2,500.00	20.82
Spriggs & Hollingsworth, 1350 I Street, NW, 9th Floor Washington, DC 20005	Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc	17,631.25	112.52
Martha Ann Spudis, 1015 15th Street, NW, #802 Washington, DC 20005	American Consulting Engineers Council	6,800.00	
Philip Squair, 1501 Wilson Blvd., #600 Arlington, VA 22209	Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute		
Squire Sanders & Dempsey, 1201 Pennsylvania Ave., NW P.O. Box 407 Washington, DC 20044	American Chamber of Commerce in Germany		
Do	American Soc of Anesthesiologists		
Do	ADAPSO, the Computer Software & Services Industry Assn		
Do	Independent Data Communications Manufacturers Assn	11,120.00	68.50
Do	National Collegiate Athletic Assn	28,186.25	18.25
Do	Public Securities Assn		
Cecile Srodes, 1800 K Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	New York Stock Exchange, Inc		
Janet G. St. Amand, 1225 19th Street, NW, #410 Washington, DC 20036	Financial Services	1,875.00	
Charles A. St. Charles, 808 17th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006-3910	Stewart & Stewart (For: Libbey Glass)		
Connell Stafford, P.O. Drawer 1734 Atlanta, GA 30301	Coca-Cola Company	300.00	1,004.86
Melvin R. Stahl, 1235 Jefferson Davis Hwy., #1410 Arlington, VA 22202	Motorcycle Industry Council, Inc		
Do	Specialty Vehicle Institute of America		
Elvis J. Stahr Jr., 1815 H Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006	Public Resource Associates		
Tyrone Stallworth, 220 North Devillers Street Pensacola, FL 32501			
David P. Stang, P.C., 1629 K St., NW, #601 Washington, DC 20006	McDermott, Inc	6,364.87	
Theresa Stanion, 3150 Spring Street Fairfax, VA 22031-2399	International Communications Industries Assn	1,986.00	
Joseph M. Stanton, 1000 Vermont Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Home Builders of the U.S.		
Do	Public Securities Assn		
Stanton & Associates, 1310 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	International Longshoremen's Assn AFL-CIO		
Do	National Spa & Pool Institute		
Do	Philip Morris		
Thomas Stanton J., 1000 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, #609 Washington, DC 20007	Leonard Ralston Keyes & Danks (For: Krueger, Inc)	16,461.50	
Jane Sutter Starke, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Blockbuster Entertainment Corp)	913.00	5.00
Do	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Metropolitan Transportation Authority)		
Do	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Ormet Corp)	735.00	41.28
Do	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Ravenswood Aluminum Corp)	735.00	41.27
Lois Starkey, Suite 511 1745 Jefferson Davis Hwy. Arlington, VA 22202	Manufactured Housing Institute	8,125.00	179.89
Kent D. Starwalt, 501 School Street, SW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20024	American Road & Transportation Builders Assn	500.00	
James D. Staton, 320 Timberbrook Drive Waldorf, MD 20601	Air Force Sergeants Assn, Inc		
Julie A. Stauss, 1667 K Street, NW, #430 Washington, DC 20006	American Dietetic Assn	1,000.00	784.35
Randolph J. Stayin, 1815 H Street, NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20006	Barnes & Thornburg (For: Empire Resources, Inc)		
Do	Barnes & Thornburg (For: Indiana Glass Company)		
Do	Barnes & Thornburg (For: Special Comm for Workplace Product Liability Reform).	1,110.00	8.00
Do	Barnes & Thornburg (For: Westland Oil Development Corp)		
Kathryn A. Steckelberg, 1111 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-3691	Edison Electric Institute	3,042.98	606.17
Jeffrey V. Steele, 2033 M Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	National Association of Arab Americans	6,250.00	50.00
Carol Higgins Steenland, 1600 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Investment Company Institute	82.40	128.10
Allan Stein, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn		
Barry P. Steinberg, 1030 Fifteenth Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	Jordan Coyne Savits & Lopata (For: Calhoun County, Alabama Chamber of Commerce).		475.00
Rena Steinzor, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005-4798	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: Alliance of Resposible Electric Systems for Energy Access).		
Do	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative)	712.50	19.20
Do	Government Refuse Collection and Disposal Assn, Inc (GRCDA)		
Do	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: Michigan South Central Power Agency)	1,687.50	66.41
Kristin Stelck, 1111 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Assn of University Women	5,000.00	350.85
Charles W. Stellar, 1227 25th Street, NW, #610 Washington, DC 20037	American Managed Care & Review Assn		
Jack L. Stempler, 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, #900 Arlington, VA 22202	LTV Aerospace & Defense Co	2,500.00	75.00
Jackson T. Stephens, 114 East Capitol Little Rock, AR 72201	Stephens Group, Inc		
Stepher. O. Stephens, 114 East Capitol Little Rock, AR 72201	Stephens Group, Inc		
Stephens Group, Inc, 114 East Capitol Little Rock, AR 72201			
Stephens Overseas Services, Inc, 114 East Capitol Avenue Little Rock, AR 72201			
Stanley Stephenson, 3501 Thurston Ave. Anoka, MN 55303	National Assn of Crop Insurance Agents		
Steptoe & Johnson, 1330 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Association of Private Pension & Welfare Plans, Inc	25,215.00	1,425.33
Do	Bear Stearns & Co		
Do	Canadian Sugar Institute		
Do	Christie's		
Do	Citizens Savings Financial Corp	7,602.80	
Do	Clean Sound	15,384.45	13,631.88
Do	Co-Operative Central Bank		
Do	Coalition to Promote America's Trade		
Do	CSO Company		
Do	Mutual Life Insurance Company Tax Committee		
Do	National Antique & Art Dealers Assn of America		
Do	National Council on Teacher Retirement	6,500.00	250.00
Do	Sotheby's, Inc		
Gary M. Stern, 122 Maryland Ave, NE Washington, DC 20001	American Civil Liberties Union	4,000.00	50.00
Richard W. Sternberg, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	90.00	
George C. Steuart, 1825 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Miller & Steuart (For: Coastal Corporation)		
Do	Miller & Steuart (For: E.R. Squibb and Sons, Inc)		
Cindy M. Stevens, 1129 20th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Greater Washington Board of Trade	6,779.00	129.76
Michael E. Steward, 1730 M Street, NW, #607 Washington,, DC 20036	Puget Sound Power & Light Co	2,210.00	268.89
Eugene L. Stewart, 808 17th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006-3910	Floral Trade Council		
Do	Monsanto Co		
Do	Roses, Inc		
Do	Timken Co		
Robert B. Stewart, 1050 17th St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	National Ocean Industries Assn	2,875.00	
Terence P. Stewart, 808 17th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006-3910	Floral Trade Council		
Do	Stewart & Stewart (For: Hudson Industries Corp)		
Do	Stewart & Stewart (For: Kimble Glass, Inc)		
Do	Stewart & Stewart (For: Libbey Glass)		
Do	Monsanto Co		
Do	PPG Industries, Inc		
Do	Smith Corona Corp		
Do	Stewart and Stewart		7.50
Do	Timken Co	1,158.75	40.77
Do	Torrington Company	1,158.75	40.77
Warren E. Stickle, 1220 19th Street, NW, #202 Washington, DC 20036	Chemical Producers & Distributors Assn	1,640.00	99.00
Do	Cheminova		
Do	International Sanitary Supply Assn	431.25	40.00
Don Stillman, 1757 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Int'l Union, United Auto Aerospace & Agric Implement Workers	2,183.29	25.00
Lee J. Stillwell, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn	750.00	
Bonny S. Stilwell, 3803 Densmore Ct. Alexandria, VA 22309			12.50
Neal Stine, 1667 K Street, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20006	Baxter		
Kaye L Stinson, 1575 I Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	American Cyanamid Co		
John J. Stirk, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1000 Arlington, VA 22202	General Dynamics Corp	1,000.00	695.53
Heidi A. Stirrup, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America	2,000.00	500.00
John J. Stocker, 1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, #1250 Washington, DC 20005	Shipbuilders Council of America	3,300.00	
Stockholders of America, Inc, 1625 Eye Street, NW, #724A Washington, DC 20006			
Steven F. Stockmeyer, 499 South Capitol Street, SE #103 Washington, DC 20004	Manville Corporation	7,000.00	
Do	National Assn of Business PACs	1,300.00	
Do	Springs Industries, Inc	550.00	
Dennis C. Stolte, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20024	American Farm Bureau Federation	7,050.00	100.43
Robin E. Stombler, 1640 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20007	American College of Surgeons		151.79
Ann E.W. Stone, 1315 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Conservative Alliance		
Judith Lee Stone, 777 N. Capitol Street, #410 Washington, DC 20002	Advocates for Highway & Auto Safety	2,029.58	20.00
Floyd E. Stoner, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	3,800.00	
Harry L. Storey, 8400 E Prentice Ave. 15th Floor Englewood, CO 80111	Alliance for Clean Energy	20,000.00	14,400.00

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Richard B. Storey, 46230 Allsbrook Place Sterling, VA 22170	Multi Management Associates, Inc (For: American Assn of Fast Food Soft Serve Pizza Operators).		
Do	Multi-Management Associates, Inc (For: International Military Executives Assn)		
Do	Multi Management Associates, Inc (For: Pennsylvania Restaurant Assn)		
Todd A. Stottlemyer, 7915 Jones Branch Drive McLean, VA 22102	BDM International, Inc		
Anna Stout, 122 C Street, NW, #740 Washington, DC 20001	American League for Exports & Security Assistance, Inc	4,166.00	173.11
William M. Stover, 2501 M St., NW Washington, DC 20037	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	1,000.00	
John L. Stowell, 1800 K St., NW, #1018 Washington, DC 20006	Public Service Co of Indiana	15,250.00	9,358.79
Strang Fletcher Carriger Walker Hodge & Smith, 400 Krystal Building, One Union Square Chattanooga, TN 37402	Chattanooga Production Credit Assn, et al.		
Luther J. Strange III, 1100 15th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Sonat, Inc	5,000.00	176.80
Raymond L. Strassburger, 600 Maryland Avneue, SW, #607 Washington, DC 20024	Northern Telecom, Inc		1,445.00
Terrence D. Straub, 818 Connecticut Avenue, N.w. Washington, DC 20006	USX Corporation	250.00	50.32
David R. Straus, 1350 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: Alliance of Responsible Electric Systems for Energy Access).		
Do	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Cooperative)	195.00	4.80
Do	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: Michigan South Central Power Agency)	438.75	16.60
Richard H. Streeter, Federal Bar Building 1815 H Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Cast North America (1983), Inc		
Stephen P. Strickland, 110 Maryland Ave., NE, #409 Washington, DC 20002	National Peace Institute Foundation	228.56	
Carol Stroebel, 777 N. Capitol Street, #410 Washington, DC 20002	Advocates for Highway & Auto Safety	8,550.78	181.06
Jack B. Strong, 1122 Colorado, #307 Austin, TX 78701	Advanced Telecommunications Corp	8,401.25	
Stroock & Stroock & Lavan, 1150 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	J. Aron & Co, Inc	500.00	15.00
Do	Dreyfus Corporation		
Do	Vulcan Gulf Coast Materials (For: Vulcan Materials Company, et al.)		
William M. Stroud, 800 North Plaza Drive Schaumburg, IL 60196	Zurich-American Insurance Company		
George Strumpf, 1150 17th St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York	12,000.00	12,050.00
Cory N. Strupp, 60 Wall Street New York, NY 10260	Morgan Guaranty Trust Co	1,845.74	725.09
Stryker Weiner Associates, Inc, 737 Bishop Street, #2860 Honolulu, HI 96813	Philip Morris, Inc	1,000.00	75.00
Dorothy E. Stucke, 1111 14th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	National Apartment Assn	7,615.38	
Donald B. Studley, 127 Brookmoor Road Avon, CT 06001	Yankee Gas Services Company	156.70	28.60
Charlene A. Sturbitts, 901 15th Street, #570 Washington, DC 20005	Interstate Natural Gas Assn of America	9,690.00	
Eugene F. Sturgeon, 182 Crater Lane Kensington, CT 06037	Northeast Utilities Service Co	1,184.20	366.51
Lawrence J. Suffredin Jr., 55 West Wacker Drive, #702 Chicago, IL 60601	City of Evanston, Illinois	500.00	
Do	Harza Engineering Co	2,500.00	
Do	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	500.00	
Arthur E. Sullivan Jr., 1215 Jefferson Davis Hwy., #1004 Arlington, VA 22202	Diagnostic/Retrieval Systems, Inc	3,250.00	
Austin P. Sullivan Jr., P.O. Box 1113 Minneapolis, MN 55440	General Mills, Inc		
Charles S. Sullivan, 11 15th Street, NE, #6 Washington, DC 20002	Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants	817.00	3,119.36
Francis J. Sullivan, 16 W. Walnut Street Alexandria, VA 22301	Frank Sullivan Associates	2,845.00	
Gael M. Sullivan, 1025 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, #511 Washington, DC 20005	LTV Corporation	2,344.00	755.40
Harold R. Sullivan, 1750 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Food Marketing Institute	600.00	
Judy M. Sullivan, 1614 King Street Alexandria, VA 22314	National Assn of Housing Cooperatives		
Margaret Cox Sullivan, 3133 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #705 Washington, DC 20008	Stockholders of America, Inc		
Pauline Sullivan, #11 15th St., NE, #6 Washington, DC 20002	Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants	300.00	
Richard J. Sullivan, 1507 Laburnum Street McLean, VA 22101	Alameda Transportation Authority	1,733.00	
Do	National Utility Products Company	867.00	
Sullivan & Cromwell, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	American International Group, Inc		
Do	BHP Holdings (USA), Inc		
Do	Grand Met USA, Inc		
Do	Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA)		187.00
Do	Massachusetts Port Authority (MASSPORT)		
Do	Securities Industry Assn		
Do	Sierra Laser Systems, Inc		
Do	Turbomeca Engine Corp, Inc		51.50
Sullivan & Worcester, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Hercules, Inc		
Do	Marion Laboratories, Inc	7,500.00	
Do	Monarch Wine Company of Georgia, et al.		
Do	Upjohn Company		
Do	Wine Institute		
Richard J. Sullivan Associates, Inc, 1507 Laburnum Street McLean, VA 22101	Alameda County Transportation Authority	5,000.00	3,830.02
Do	National Utility Products Company	3,000.00	2,098.02
Bruce W. Sumner, 2000 K Street, NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security		
Charles Sunderlin, 21480 Pacific Boulevard Sterling, VA 22170	Heckler & Koch, Inc		225.00
David A. Super, 1319 F Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Food Research & Action Center	1,952.37	
Thomas M. Susman, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1200-S Washington, DC 20004	Ropes & Gray (For: Eastern Enterprises)		
Donald B. Susswein, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: American Savings Bank, FSB)		
Do	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: Great Western Savings, Federal Savings & Loan)		
Do	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: Peoples Westchester Savings Bank)		
Do	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: River Bank America)		
Do	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: TCF Bank Savings, FSB)		
Sutherland Asbill & Brennan, 1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004-2404	Ad Hoc Comm for a Competitive Electric Supply System	19,281.50	
Do	American Council on Education		
Do	American Industrial Clay & Georgia Kaolin	833.33	328.30
Do	Anglo-American Clays Corp	833.33	328.30
Do	Bank of Baltimore		
Do	Committee Against Revising Staggers	5,742.25	
Do	Council of Industrial Boiler Owners	9,327.00	
Do	Duke University		
Do	Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corp	833.33	328.30
Do	Equifax, Inc		
Do	J. M. Huber Corp	833.33	328.30
Do	Industrial Oil Consumers Group		
Do	Nord Resources Corp	833.33	328.30
Do	Process Gas Consumers Group		
Do	Thiele Kaolin Co	833.33	328.30
W. Thomas Suttle, 1521 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers	3,150.00	
Stephen Sutton, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #2800 Arlington, VA 22209	Grumman Corporation	625.00	125.60
Douglass W. Svendson Jr., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, #417-19 Washington, DC 20036	Hollywood Marine, Inc	3,000.00	
Do	Shell Oil Co		
Sylvia E. Swanson, 1801 K Street, NW, #1105-L Washington, DC 20006	Glass Packaging Institute	560.00	
Deborah Swartz, 1225 19th Street, NW, #210 Washington, DC 20036	Luggage & Leather Goods Manufacturers of America, Inc	500.00	
Do	Neckwear Assn of America, Inc	500.00	
David A. Sweeney, 25 Louisiana Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	International Brotherhood of Teamsters	22,877.17	
William R. Sweeney Jr., 536 7th Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	China External Trade Development Council		
Do	Embassy of Japan		
Frederic H. Sweet, 720 East Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, WI 53202	Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co	1,300.00	
Leland H. Swenson, 10065 East Harvard Avenue Denver, CO 80251	Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America	11,250.00	425.64
Robert D. Swezey Jr., 1133 19th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	MCI Communications Corp	250.00	
Swidler & Berlin, Chtd, 3000 K Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20007	National Council of Community Hospitals	460.00	
Byron Swift, 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	(For: IUCN-US)		10.25
Ronald G. Sykes, 1660 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	General Motors Corp	3,000.00	4,599.70
David A. Sykuta, Illinois Petroleum Council P.O. Box 12047 Springfield, IL 62791	American Petroleum Institute		
Christopher U. Sylvester, 1831 Briar Ridge Court Mclean, VA 22101	Garrison Diversion Conservancy District	3,750.00	139.69
Ronald P. Szabat, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn	400.00	
SKC & Associates, 1825 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Southern Company Services, Inc	10,000.00	
Janis Tabor, 1825 K Street, NW, #218 Washington, DC 20006	American Soc of Mechanical Engineers		
Robert Taft Jr., 625 Indiana Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Taft Stettinius & Hollister (For: Dosimeter Corp of North America)		
Do	Taft Stettinius & Hollister (For: Eagle Picher Industries, Inc)	1,650.00	
Do	Taft Stettinius & Hollister (For: Great American Broadcasting Co)		
Do	Taft Stettinius & Hollister (For: Kings Entertainment Co)		
Do	Taft Stettinius & Hollister (For: Special Comm for Workplace Product Liability Reform).		
Do	Taft Stettinius & Hollister (For: Telephone & Data Systems, Inc)		
Do	Taft Stettinius & Hollister (For: Wald Manufacturing Co, Inc)		
Do	Taft Stettinius & Hollister (For: Westland Oil Development Corp)		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Taggart & Associates, Inc, 1155 15th Street, NW, #1108 Washington, DC 20005	Animal Health Institute		
Do	Association of American Railroads		
Do	Johanna Farms, Inc		
Do	M&M/Mars		
Do	Marion Laboratories, Inc		
Do	Telephone & Data Systems, Inc		
Tanaka Ritger & Middleton, 1919 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #303 Washington, DC 20006	Electronic Industries Assn of Japan		
Do	Japan Automobile Tire Manufacturers Assn (JATMA)		
Susan Tannenbaum, 2030 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	6,907.50	111.80
William E. Tanner, 10803 Norman Ave. Fairfax, VA 22030	Coalition for Environmental-Energy Balance	12,000.00	1,539.91
Thomas N. Tate, 1250 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Aerospace Industries Assn of America, Inc	7,065.00	57.05
Charles A. Taylor III, 499 South Capitol St., SW, #401 Washington, DC 20003	National Assn of Independent Insurers	1,500.00	
Elizabeth L. Taylor, 1155 15th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	McNair Group, Inc	7,500.00	
Gene Taylor, 453 New Jersey Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Gene Taylor Associates, Inc (For: Associated Electric Cooperative, Inc)	5,000.00	
Do	Gene Taylor Associates, Inc (For: Eagle-Picher Industries, Inc)	5,000.00	
Do	Gene Taylor Associates, Inc (For: Empire District Electric Company)	5,000.00	
Do	Empire Gas Corp	1,000.00	
Do	Gene Taylor Associates, Inc (For: FAG Bearings Corporation)	5,000.00	
Do	Gene Taylor Associates, Inc. (For: National Assn of Postmasters of the U.S.)	6,000.00	
Do	Gene Taylor Associates, Inc (For: Norfolk Southern Corp)	12,000.00	
Jefferson D. Taylor, 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	2,500.00	724.70
John A. Taylor, 11 Canal Center Plaza, #250 Alexandria, VA 22314	Virginia Power	500.00	
Marie Taylor, 1825 Eye Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	BF Goodrich Co	100.00	
Patricia Taylor, 1501 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Center for Science in the Public Interest	205.00	65.00
Peggy Taylor, 815 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations	17,388.28	323.32
R. William Taylor, 1575 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Soc of Assn Executives	300.00	
Richard Taylor, 1819 L Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Consolidated Natural Gas Co	200.00	
Sid Taylor, 325 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	National Taxpayers Union (NTU)	3,600.00	
Sunny Taylor, 6269 Franconia Road Alexandria, VA 22310	Collins & Associates (For: City of Pompano Beach, Florida)		
Randy Teach, P.O. Box 1417-D49 Alexandria, VA 22313	National Assn of Chain Drug Stores, Inc	500.00	
James M. Temenak, P.O. Box 16614 Arlington, VA 22215	National Steel & Shipbuilding Co	3,770.00	141.70
Norman J. Temple, 155 Dresden Avenue Gardiner, ME 04345	Central Maine Power Co, et al.		
Paul M. Tendler, 1090 Vermont Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	Tendler & Biggins, Chtd (For: American Licensed Practical Nurses Assn)		
Do	Tendler & Biggins, Chtd (For: Bascom, Inc)		
Do	Tendler & Biggins, Chtd (For: Geodesco)		
Do	Tendler Goldberg & Biggins (For: Hugo Boss Fashions, Inc)		
Do	Tendler Goldberg & Biggins (For: Joseph and Feiss, Inc)		
Do	Tendler & Biggins, Chtd (For: Mears International Sales Co)		
Do	Tendler & Biggins, Chtd (For: Solargistics Corp)		
Joshua P. Tenuta, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	2,000.00	
Cheryl Terio, 1957 E Steet, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Betty-Grace Terpstra, 1726 M St., NW, #901 Washington, DC 20036	Scott Paper Co	6,000.00	120.28
John H. Terry, P.O. Box 4878 Syracuse, NY 13221	Hiscock & Barclay (For: Niagara Mohawk Power Corp)	1,102.00	726.96
Richard Paul Teske, 1500 K Street, NW, #625 Washington, DC 20005	Burroughs Wellcome Co	25,000.00	75,400.00
Robert D. Testa, 1726 M Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036-4502	Pacific Gas & Electric Co	744.00	20.70
James G. Tetirick, 1156 15th Street, NW, #1015 Washington, DC 20005	J. C. Penney Co, Inc		
Texas Committee on Natural Resources, 5934 Royal Lane, #223 Dallas, TX 75230	Texas Committee on Nutural Resources	1,205.01	1,205.01
Textbook Authors Association, P.O. Box 535 Orange Springs, FL 32182			
Textron, Inc, 40 Westminster St. Providence, RI 02903		4,650.00	1,030.00
Thacher Proffitt & Wood, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	American Savings Bank, FSB		765.00
Do	Castine Partners		765.00
Do	Chicago Board Options Exchange		765.00
Do	Citicorp Mortgage Finance, Inc.	1,207.00	1,005.00
Do	Coalition for Affordable Housing		1,525.00
Do	General Electric Mortgage Insurance Co	18,004.00	4,140.00
Do	Great Western Savings, Federal Savings & Loan	5,537.00	765.00
Do	Massachusetts Bankers Assn	307.00	765.00
Do	Peoples Westchester Savings Bank		765.00
Do	River Bank America		765.00
Do	Standard Federal Savings & Loan	6,058.03	955.00
Do	TCF Bank Savings, FSB		765.00
Janelle C. Morris Thibau, 1828 L Street, NW, #906 Washington, DC 20036	Merrill Lynch & Co, Inc	1,500.00	
Alan C. Thiebaud, 1667 K Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Southwestern Bell Corp		524.06
Douglas E. Thierwechter, 818 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	USX Corporation		
Third Class Mail Association, 1333 F Street, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20004-1108		5,991.00	5,991.00
Robert G. Thoma, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #755 Washington, DC 20037	BASF Corp	480.00	17.75
Doris I. Thomas, 15th & M St, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Home Builders of the U.S.		
Gordon M. Thomas, 1090 Vermont Avenue, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Textron, Inc	600.00	150.00
John L. Thomas, P.O. Box 796322 Dallas, TX 75379-6322	Visual Information Technologies, Inc		
John W. Thomas, 119 Oronoco Street Box 1417-D50 Alexandria, VA 22313	Animal Health Institute	300.00	
Peter William Thomas, 403 1st Street, SE Washington, DC 20007	American State of the Art Prosthetic Assn		420.49
Robert L. Thomas, 1319 F St., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	National Assn of Private Psychiatric Hospitals	500.00	
W. Dennis Thomas, 1620 Eye St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	International Paper Co	3,500.00	125.84
Brent Thompson, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #1500-N Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	125.00	
Bruce E. Thompson Jr., 1828 L Street, NW, #906 Washington, DC 20036	Merrill Lynch & Co, Inc	7,500.00	
Duane R. Thompson, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	International Franchise Assn		
Kenneth W. Thompson, 1919 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	BellSouth Corp	1,500.00	
Do	Duke Power Co	3,000.00	30.00
Do	Great Lakes Products, Inc	800.00	30.00
Do	National Funeral Directors Assn	300.00	
Law Offices of Fred Thompson, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #850 Washington, DC 20006	Central States SE & SW Areas Health Welfare & Pension Funds	3,000.00	
Patrick Thompson, 4 World Trade Center New York, NY 10048	New York Mercantile Exchange	5,000.00	863.68
Richard L. Thompson, 655 15th Street, NW, #410 Washington, DC 20005	Bristol-Myers Squibb Co	1,500.00	
Robert L. Thompson Jr., P.O. Box 70 Fort Mill, SC 29715	Springs Industries, Inc		628.18
W. Reid Thompson, 1900 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20068	Potomac Electric Power Co		
Thompson & Company, 1001 G Street, NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20004	Bluebonnet Savings Bank	68,575.00	1,924.66
Do	CareerCom Corp	3,125.00	266.01
Do	Chicago Research & Trading Group, Ltd	12,499.99	1,097.78
Do	Corken International		
Do	Lifeshares Group, Inc	1,958.00	641.52
Do	Mid America Institute for Public Policy Research		
Do	Mitsubishi Electronics America, Inc	15,000.00	1,692.11
Do	Morse/Diesel	4,200.00	619.30
Do	Republic of Turkey	35,000.00	1,172.64
Do	Joesph J. Ritchie	4,900.50	424.20
Do	Trans World Airways		
Do	Robert Wang	15,000.00	1,119.74
Gary J. Thompson and Associates, 8513 Red Oak Dr. Warren, OH 44484			
Thompson Hine & Flory, 1920 N St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	American Tie Fabric Assn		
Do	National Pork Producers Council		
Thomson Consumer Electronics, Inc, 1200 19th Street, NW #601 Washington, DC 20036			
Joseph Thorndike, 1522 K Street, NW, #836 Washington, DC 20005	Consortium of Social Science Assns		
James L. Thorne, 490 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, #2202 Washington, DC 20024	Tenneco Gas		
Margo Thorning, 1850 K St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	American Council for Capital Formation	847.00	
John Thornton, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, #845 Washington, DC 20001	National Air Traffic Controllers Assn	1,154.00	
Gary Thorup, 2564 Wilmington Avenue Salt Lake City, UT 84109	Philip Morris, Inc	7,500.00	
Walter L. Threadgill, 1200 18th Street, NW, #705 Washington, DC 20036	Millicom, Inc		
Julianne S. Thrift, 122 C St., NW, #750 Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Independent Colleges & Universities	3,813.00	190.00
Timothy B. Tierney, 4600 East West Highway Bethesda, MD 20814	Automotive Refrigeration Products Institute		
Susan K. Till, 3800 North Fairfax Drive, #4 Arlington, VA 22203	National Water Resources Assn	2,500.00	
Wallace Tillman, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	150.00	
Patti A. Tilson, Suite 520 900 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc	500.00	
Gary G. Timmons, 1201 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Education Assn		
Timmons & Co, Inc, 1850 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Factory Trawler Assn	825.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	American Petroleum Institute	1,143.77	
Do	Amoco Corporation	1,581.25	
Do	Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc	2,131.25	
Do	Association of Trial Lawyers of America	1,980.00	
Do	Capital Cities/ABC, Inc	1,306.25	
Do	Chrysler Corporation	2,681.25	
Do	Entergy Services, Inc.	1,581.27	
Do	H. J. Heinz Co	1,993.75	
Do	Major League Baseball Players Assn	2,268.75	
Do	Morgan Stanley & Co, Inc	412.50	
Do	Mutual Fairness Taxation Assn	1,993.75	
Do	National Rifle Assn of America	962.50	
Do	Northern Telecom, Inc	550.00	
Do	Northrop Corp	2,131.25	
Do	NutraSweet Co	825.00	
Do	G. D. Searle & Co	1,443.75	
Do	Union Pacific Corp	1,168.75	
Alan R. Timothy, 601 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Adolph Coors Co	12,109.50	20,043.80
Michael L. Tiner and Associates, 1317 Rhode Island Avenue, NW #502 Washington, DC 20005	Genentech, Inc	200.00	
Do	Parry & Romani, Associates	500.00	
Do	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc	1,800.00	
Do	United Food & Commercial Workers International Union	900.00	
G. Wayne Tingle, 1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, #900 Arlington, VA 22202	LTV Aerospace & Defense Co	2,500.00	125.00
William C. Tinklepaugh, 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Milk Industry Foundation/Int'l Ice Cream Assn		
Constance E. Tipton, 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Milk Industry Foundation/Int'l Ice Cream Assn		1,256.00
E. Linwood Tipton, 888 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Milk Industry Foundation/Int'l Ice Cream Assn		145.00
Eben S. Tisdale, 900 17th Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	Hewlett-Packard Co	3,000.00	100.00
Francis M. Tivnan, Massachusetts Petroleum Council 11 Beacon Street Boston, MA 02108	American Petroleum Institute	2,500.00	
Tobacco Associates, Inc, 1725 K Street, NW, #512 Washington, DC 20006			5,971.60
William J. Tobin, 3612 Bent Branch Ct. Falls Church, VA 22041	National Child Care Assn	4,000.00	18.00
Do	National Hearing Aid Society		
James S. Todd, 535 North Dearborn Street Chicago, IL 60610	American Medical Assn	1,500.00	
M. Douglas Todd, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #2300 Arlington, VA 22209	Northrop Corp	1,400.00	
Nicholas C. Tolerico, 1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, #511- West Washington, DC 20007	LTV Corporation	9,000.00	200.00
David R. Toll, 1155 Connecticut Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	Public Service Co of Colorado		
Do	Western Utilities Clean Air Group		
Kathryn R. Tollerton, 1244 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Defenders of Wildlife	1,099.86	18.25
Jean R. Toohey, 655 15th Street, NW, #225 Washington, DC 20005	Rhone-Poulenc, Inc	975.00	195.06
Michael J. Toohey, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW, #507 Washington, DC 20036	Ashland Oil, Inc	2,000.00	
Peter W. Tooker, 1920 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Mining Congress		
William T. Torgerson, 1900 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20068	Potomac Electric Power Co		
Total Petroleum, Inc, 999 18th Street, #2201 Denver, CO 80202			
Gilbert D. Tough, 70 North Main St. Wilkes-Barre, PA 18711	Blue Cross of Northeastern Pennsylvania		
Charles H. Tower, 1026 16th Street, NW, #503 Washington, DC 20036	Dun & Bradstreet	125.00	31.20
Wanda Townsend, 1724 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Cable Television Assn, Inc	2,381.00	
Joseph P. Trainor, 400 1st Street, NW, #804 Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Retired Veteran Railroad Employees	300.00	300.00
Do	Railway Labor Executives' Assn	1,500.00	500.00
Jeffrey B. Trammell, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: American Fed for AIDS Research (AMFAR))		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Blue Cross Blue Shield of Florida)	735.00	
Do	Citizens for a Free Kuwait	245.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For: Florida Municipal Utilities)	735.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For: Hertz Corp)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For: Nintendo of America, Inc)	490.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For: Republic of Turkey)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton Inc (For: Ryder Systems, Inc)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Serono, Inc)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton (For: Textron, Inc)		
Transafrica, 545 8th Street, SE, #200 Washington, DC 20003	TransAfrica	67,228.26	67,099.63
Transportation - Communications Union, 815 16th St., NW, #511 Washington, DC 20006		13,000.00	20,343.81
Travel & Tourism Government Affairs Policy Council, 1133 21st Street, NW Washington, DC 20036		4,300.00	4,300.00
Travel Industry Assn of America, Two Lafayette Centre 1133 21st Street, NM Washington, DC 20036			8,200.00
Tretter-Gorman, Inc, 711 N. Eleventh Street St. Louis, MO 63101	Philip Morris, Inc	392.55	98.41
Tripp Scott Conklin & Smith, 110 Tower, 28th Floor 110 Southeast 6th Street Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301	Alamo Rent-A-Car, Inc		11,140.06
Michael G. Troop, 1709 New York Avenue, NW, #801 Washington, DC 20006	U.S. League of Savings Institutions	16,200.00	
George G. Troutman, Suite 1100 1090 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc	150.00	
Gregory A. Troxell, 1800 K Street, NW, #1018 Washington, DC 20006	Public Service Co of Indiana	5,000.00	5,074.61
Todd D. True, 216 First Ave., South, #330 Seattle, WA 98104	Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund		
Thomas L. Trueblood, 455 North Cityfront Plaza Drive Chicago, IL 60611	Navistar International Transportation Corp	1,000.00	1,747.46
E.F. Trumble Public Relations Inc, 700 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #1017 Washington, DC 20037	National Investor Relations Institute	4,000.00	40.36
Tucker & Associates, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	New York Life Insurance Company		
Do	Regional Transportation District	3,000.00	
Shannon B. Tuel, 1200 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Restaurant Assn	1,500.00	990.00
Audrey Schumacher Turner, 1001 22nd Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20037	Mercer Meidinger Hansen, Inc		
Brian Turner, 815 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO	17,309.00	
J. Terry Turner, 1641 Besley Road Vienna, VA 22182	Interstate Truckload Carriers Conference	500.00	210.00
Do	Seafarers Inernational Union	3,125.00	300.00
John H. Turner, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
John M. Turner, 1875 Eye St., NW, #774 Washington, DC 20006	Georgia-Pacific Corp	4,000.00	
Pamela Turner, 1724 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Cable Television Assn, Inc	6,375.00	
Turner Broadcasting System, Inc, 810 First Street, NE, #620 Washington, DC 20002		19,300.00	19,300.00
St. Clair J. Tweedie, 1575 Eye Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	American Cyanamid Co	15,000.00	
Jeannine Dowling Twomey, 5 Virginia Place Larchmont, NY 10538	Madison Public Affairs Group, Inc (for Philip Morris USA)	900.00	858.00
John R. Tydings, 1129 20th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Greater Washington Board of Trade		
Joseph D. Tydings, 2000 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW #7500 Washington, DC 20006	Anderson Kill Olick & Oshinsky (For: Population Crisis Committee)		
Clay Tyeryar, 7297-N Lee Highway Falls Church, VA 22042	American Textile Machinery Assn		
Craig Tyle, 1600 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Investment Company Institute	90.98	
George Randall Tyree, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	35.00	
U.S. Border Control, 8001 Forbes Place Springfield, VA 22151		21,983.35	24,693.61
U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Assn, 1001 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036			210.71
U.S. League of Savings Institutions, 111 E. Wacker Dr. Chicago, IL 60601			116,980.00
U.S. Public Interest Research Group, 215 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003		102,558.38	121,528.40
U.S. Strategies Corp, 104 North Carolina Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Healthsouth Rehabilitation Corp		
Stewart L. Udall, 511 E. Palace Avenue Santa Fe, NM 87501	Claimants Under Proposed Radiation Exposure Compensation Act		
Jerry G. Udell, 1616 H St., NW Washington, DC 20006	National Retail Federation	100.00	40.00
Elizabeth Ulmer, 1531 P Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund	12,725.00	4,986.69
Robert D. Umphrey Jr., 919 18th St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Hoechst Celanese Corp	3,000.00	274.16
Unifi, Inc, P.O. Box 19109 Greensboro, NC 27419			
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001			31,249.70
United Gas Pipe Line Co, P.O. Box 1478 Houston, TX 77251-1478			
United International Consultants, 1800 Diagonal Road Alexandria, VA 22314	Republic of South Africa	40,000.00	6,000.00
United Shareholders Assn, 1667 K St., NW, #770 Washington, DC 20006		4,525.00	10,435.00
Anne I. Urban, 311 First Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	Computer & Business Equipment Manufacturers Assn	6,500.00	
Jane Usdan, 555 New Jersey Ave, NW Washington, DC 20001	American Fed of Teachers	3,507.92	104.80
Utility Nuclear Waste and Transportation Program, c/o Edison Electric Institute 1111 19th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Utility Nuclear Waste Management Group		
Robert E. Vagley, 1130 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn		
Anthony Valanzano, 1825 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc	6,000.00	232.26
Do	Colonial Life & Accident Insurance Co	10,000.00	103.80
Do	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co		402.82
Debra A. Valentine, 555 13th Street, NW Washington, DC 20004	O'Melveny & Myers (For: AMAX, Inc)		
Do	O'Melveny & Myers (For: Ford Motor Co)		
Van der Voort Associates, Ltd, 1134 Westmoreland Road Alexandria, VA 22308	Orbital Sciences Corporation	500.00	
Do	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	500.00	
R. Thomas Van Arsdall, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	National Council of Farmer Cooperatives		
William R. Van Dresser, 1023 15th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	American Veterinary Medical Assn	100.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Becky Davenport Van Dyck, 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Milk Industry Foundation/Int'l Ice Cream Assn		
Van Dyk Associates, Inc, 1250 24th St.,N.W. Suite 600 Washington, DC 20037	American Gas Assn		
Do	Boston Company		
Do	USF&G Corp		
Joseph Van Eaton, 1350 New York Ave, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: Gillette, Wyoming)	200.00	26.89
Do	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: Peru, Indiana)	800.00	116.93
Do	Speigel & McDiarmid (For: Salina, Kansas)	1,360.00	179.17
Do	Spiegel & McDiarmid (For: Wakefield Municipal Light Department)		
Van Fleet Associates, Inc, 499 South Capitol St., SW, #520 Washington, DC 20003	Cadillac Gage Co	14,250.00	
Do	Harsco Corp	24,000.00	10,148.67
Do	Magnavox Government & Industrial Electronics Co	18,750.00	1,048.98
Van Fleet Metzner & Meredith Corp, 499 S. Capitol Street, #520 Washington, DC 20003	Electrospace Corporation	6,000.00	
Do	General Instrument Corporation	18,000.00	1,164.92
Do	Miltope Corp	7,500.00	
Do	Thermo Electro Technologies	7,500.00	96.70
Henry B. Van Gieson, 1700 North Moore St., 2120 Arlington, VA 22209	Boeing Company	1,540.00	66.25
Matthew Van Hook, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Paper Institute, Inc		
Burkett Van Kirk, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc		
Van Kloberg & Associates, 1900 L Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Embassy of the Republic of Zaire		6,163.92
Do	Government of the Republic of Liberia		
Van Ness Feldman & Curtis, P.C., 1050 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20007	Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission	9,586.00	
Do	American Inst of Certified Public Accountants	6,300.00	
Do	American President Lines		
Do	Andrew Corp		
Do	Arctic Slope Regional Corp	157.50	
Do	Barron Collier Co		
Do	Bumble Bee Seafoods, Inc	1,215.00	
Do	City Public Service of San Antonio	702.25	
Do	Clean Coal Technology Coalition		
Do	Committee of Hydroelectric Dam Owners		
Do	Consumers United for Rail Equity (C.U.R.E.)		
Do	Department of Water & Power		
Do	Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc		
Do	Fort Belknap Tribes		
Do	Ganado Unified School District No. 20		
Do	Geothermal Resources Assn	1,084.50	
Do	Intertribal Agricultural Council	399.00	
Do	Jicarilla Apache Tribe		
Do	Koncor Forest Products Company	855.00	
Do	Lower Colorado River Authority	1,326.25	
Do	LUZ International Ltd	5,017.50	
Do	McKesson Corp		
Do	National Nutrition Coalition		
Do	National Wetlands Coalition		
Do	Oneida Nation of New York		
Do	Pacific West Cable Television		
Do	Qualified Personnel, Inc		
Do	Seneca Resources, Inc	270.00	
Do	Southern California Edison Co		
Do	TransAlta Resources Corp	3,822.50	
Do	Uranium Producers of America	1,800.00	
Do	Wagner & Brown		
John A. Vance, 1726 M St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036-4502	Pacific Gas & Electric Co	2,329.50	
Marjorie Vanderbilt, 1101 14th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	American Nurses' Assn	3,500.00	326.63
Norman C. VanderNoot, New Hampshire Petroleum Council 15 N. Main Street Concord, NH 03301	American Petroleum Institute	71.00	
H. Stewart VanScoyoc, 453 New Jersey Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: Champion International Corp)	5,000.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: Coalition of EPSCoR States)	58,000.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co)	5,000.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: International Paper)	5,000.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: Quanex)	16,050.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: Scott Paper Co)	5,000.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: University of Alabama System)	21,000.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: USF&G Corp)	3,000.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: Weyerhaeuser)	5,000.00	
Donald R. Vaughan, P.O. Box 2909 Asheboro, NC 27203	Stedman Corporation		
R. Glenn Vawter, 2500 Clarendon Blvd, #T-2 Arlington, VA 22201		4,383.68	1,158.68
Nicholas A. Veliotes, 1718 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20009	Association of American Publishers	4,000.00	118.83
Carol Verby, 7361 Calhoun Place Rockville, MD 20850	CNA Insurance Co		
William P. Verdon, 1627 K Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20006	United Shipowners of America	13,500.00	
Frank Verrastro, 1155 15th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	Pennzoil Co	1,084.50	
Verstandig & Associates, Inc, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1180 Washington, DC 20004	Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc	468.72	388.49
Do	Plumbing Manufacturers Institute		
Linda Vickers, 1706 23rd St., South Arlington, VA 22202	Communicating for Agriculture, Inc		
Do	National Assn of Crop Inusrance Agents	18,750.00	
David Vienna & Associates, 401 Wythe Street, #2-A Alexandria, VA 22314	California Franchise Tax Board	5,878.75	
Do	California Public Employees' Retirement System	19,661.25	
Do	California State Senate	4,161.25	
Do	International Assn of Amusement Parks & Attractions		
Do	International Assn of Fairs & Expositions		
Do	Pacific Stock Exchange, Inc	3,343.75	
Do	State Board of Equalization (Calif)	1,655.00	
Robert J. Vilhauer, 1700 N. Moore Street, #2120 Arlington, VA 22209	Boeing Company	2,375.00	622.83
Ralph Vinovich, 1875 Eye Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Tobacco Institute	1,000.00	120.47
Vinson & Elkins, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20004-1007	Allied-Signal, Inc	440.00	
Do	Bank Tax Group		
Do	Citicorp Washington, Inc		
Do	Citizens Utilities Company	5,741.50	2,128.50
Do	E. M. Warburg Pincus & Co, Inc		720.00
Do	Federal Express Corp		
Do	Goldman Sachs & Co	3,765.00	5,850.00
Do	Guadalupe Valley Electric Cooperative	10,395.00	
Do	Merrill Lynch & Co, Inc		
Do	Modar, Inc		
Do	Section 29 Assn	6,292.50	
Do	United Savings Assn of Texas FSB		
Virginia Association of Railway Patrons, P.O. Box 867 Richmond, VA 23207		70.00	0.50
George A. Viverette Jr., 500 E Street, SW, #950 Washington, DC 20024	American Automobile Assn		
David Vladeck, 2000 P Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Public Citizen	1,200.00	
Nick J. Volcheff, 7325 Del Norte Drive Scottsdale, AZ 85258	AT&T		
Earl J. Volk, 245 Second Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Friends Committee on National Legislation	6,249.99	
Volkswagen of America, Inc, 490 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, #7204 Washington, DC 20024			1,121.02
Douglas K. Vollmer, 801 18th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Paralyzed Veterans of America	17,270.70	
Ian D. Volner, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Cohn & Marks (For: Maclean Hunter Cable TV)		
Do	National Assn of Trade & Technical Schools	1,250.00	
Do	Cohn & Marks (For: USA Network)		
Volpe Boskey & Lyons, 918 16th Street, NW, #602 Washington, DC 20006	American Assn of Equipment Lessors		
Voluntary Hospitals of America, Inc, 1150 Connecticut Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036			11,250.00
Ann Hadley Vom Eigen, 1125 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America	9,000.00	32.50
Ingrid A. Voorhees, 311 First Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20001	Computer & Business Equipment Manufacturers Assn	125.00	148.74
Vorys Sater Seymour & Pease, 1828 L Street, NW, #1111 Washington, DC 20036	Bell Communications Research	197.25	33.12
Do	Committee of Publicly Owned Companies	2,154.50	103.46
Do	Dale Michael A/K/A Riviera Bowling Lanes		55.89
Do	Fraternal Order of Police - National Headquarters	4,100.00	953.26
Do	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Ohio Advanced Technology Center, Inc		
Do	Ohio Assn of Broadcasters	38.84	1.90
Do	Ohio Forestry Assn		
Do	Ohio Manufacturers Assn		
Do	Ohio Soft Drink	176.30	27.50
Do	Recyclers of Copper Alloy Products		5,051.67
Do	Snow Aviation International, Inc	428.75	30.00
Frank J. Voyack, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	International Assn of Bridge Struct & Ornamental Iron Wkrs	13,253.91	617.72
John A. Vuono, Vuono Lavelle & Gray 2310 Grant Building Pittsburg, PA 15219	Procompetitive Rail Steering Committee		
Thomas D. Wacker, 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20037	National Telephone Cooperative Assn	5,000.00	454.15
Rex B. Wackerle, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #2300 Arlington, VA 22209	Northrop Corp	1,400.00	10.91
Sadami Wada, 9 West 57th Street New York, NY 10019	Sony Corp of America		
Robert J. Wade, 1850 M Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc		
Robert Waffle, 1735 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Institute of Architects	1,250.00	
Joan Wages, 601 24th Street, NW #904 Washington, DC 20037	Association of Professional Flight Attendants	3,750.00	604.00
Do	Independent Federation of Flight Attendants	3,000.00	687.00
Do	Independent Union of Flight Attendants	3,750.00	558.00
Do	Union of Flight Attendants	1,500.00	135.00
Marvin Wagner, 21480 Pacific Boulevard Sterling, VA 22170	Heckler & Koch, Inc		562.50
Wagner Communications, Inc, 2300 M Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20037	Cummins Engine Co, Inc		4,900.00
Wagner Hines & Avary, Inc, 1899 L Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	American Heavy Lift Shipping Co	17,062.50	3,164.89
Do	Charter Federal Savings & Loan Assn		
Do	Kabumoto & Malany		
Do	National Beer Wholesalers of America	3,000.00	839.23
Do	National Debt Repayment Foundation	1,919.97	320.00
Andrew F. Wahlquist, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	McDonnell Douglas Corp	15,000.00	4,600.00
Robert A. Wait, 1341 G Street, NW, 9th Floor Washington, DC 20005	Kraft General Foods		
Frederick P. Waite, 1200 19th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	American Wire Producers Assn		
Herbert R. Waite, 100 Federal Street Boston, MA 02110	Bank of Boston Corporation		
Do	First National Bank of Boston	12,000.00	10,844.51
Donna Waks, 1627 Lamont St., NW Washington, DC 20010	Rainbow Lobby	2,925.00	
Susan Stephenson Walden, 1350 Eye Street, NW, #810 Washington, DC 20005	Johnson & Johnson	1,000.00	225.00
Michael Waldman, 215 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Public Citizen, Inc	8,250.00	
Angela S. Waldorf, N.C. Petroleum Council P.O. Box 167 Raleigh, NC 27602	American Petroleum Institute		
Barbara J. Walker, P.O. Box 1417-D50 119 Oronoco Street Alexandria, VA 22313	Animal Health Institute		
John S. Walker, 700 13th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20005	Focus on the Family	9,500.00	
Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc, 1730 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	American Telephone & Telegraph Co	5,250.00	
Do	Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc	7,500.00	
Do	Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co	12,750.00	
Do	Baker & Botts (For: Texas Chemical Council)		
Do	Broadcast Music, Inc	3,750.00	
Do	Burlington Northern, Inc		
Do	Coalition for Competitive Capital	11,250.00	
Do	Columbia Pictures Entertainment, Inc	9,375.00	
Do	CBS Records, Inc	3,750.00	
Do	CSX Corporation	4,500.00	
Do	Enron Corp	1,150.00	
Do	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp		
Do	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co	750.00	
Do	HealthTrust, Inc	562.50	
Do	Honeywell, Inc	4,500.00	
Do	Ioptex Research, Inc	1,500.00	
Do	John Zink Company		
Do	Lone Star Steel Co		
Do	Mezzanine lending Associates I, II, & III, L.P.		
Do	Mid Continent Oil and Gas Assn		
Do	National Stone Assn	750.00	
Do	Northville Industries Corp		
Do	Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co	7,500.00	
Do	Southern Company Services, Inc	6,250.00	
Do	Texas Ozone Task Force	3,375.00	
Do	U.S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co	4,500.00	
Do	Union Pacific Corp		
Do	Weyerhaeuser Company	4,500.00	
R. Duffy Wall & Associates, Inc, 1317 F Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20004	Ad Hoc Comm on Coal Taxation	1,406.00	
Do	Bell Atlantic Corp	1,750.00	
Do	BHP Holdings (USA), Inc	1,750.00	
Do	Cominco, Ltd.	2,250.00	
Do	Footwear Retailers of America		
Do	Hong Kong Trade Development Council	3,200.00	
Do	Mallinckrodt Medical, Inc	1,500.00	
Do	Peabody Holding Co, Inc	1,875.00	
Do	Pennsylvania Engineering	2,500.00	
Do	Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn	1,875.00	
Do	Pittston Group	1,250.00	
Do	Securities Industry Assn	2,250.00	
Do	Sumitono Chemical Co	3,000.00	
Do	Torchmark Corporation	1,250.00	
Do	United Company	1,250.00	
Henry Scott Wallace, 1110 Vermont Ave., NW, #1150 Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Criminal Defense Lawyers	15,000.00	50.00
Wallace & Edwards, 1150 Connecticut Ave., NW, #507 Washington, DC 20036	Alabama Farmers Federation	3,500.00	329.62
Do	Alaska Pulp Corp	12,000.00	
Do	American Soc of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers	6,500.00	115.00
Do	American Sugar Cane League	17,500.00	316.47
Do	Amstar Corp	7,500.00	
Do	Cotton Warehouse Assn of America	5,375.00	
Do	Fiber Fabric & Apparel Coalition for Trade	18,000.00	
Do	Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corp	5,000.00	88.77
Do	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc	1,500.00	
Do	Merchants Grain & Transportation, Inc	5,000.00	
Do	Service Corporation International	3,750.00	
Do	U.S. Canola Association	5,000.00	
Lionel L. Wallenrod, 260 Madison Ave. New York, NY 10016	American Paper Institute, Inc		
David B. Waller, 1667 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Williams Companies, Inc	500.00	550.80
Charles S. Walsh, Fleischmen & Walsh 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Cable Television Assn, Inc	1,500.00	
James P. Walsh, 1752 N Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	American Tunaboat Assn	35,276.00	
Richard J. Walsh, 6770 Lake Ellanor Drive Orlando, FL 32859-3330	General Mills Restaurants, Inc	875.00	318.71
Samuel J. Walsh, 1608 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Legion	11,316.00	21.50
John C. Walton, 1401 North Oak Street, #302 Arlington, VA 22209	John E. Chance & Associates, Inc	16,000.00	
Do	General Dynamics Corp	16,666.40	
Do	ISC Defense & Space	10,500.00	
Do	Stone & Webster Engineering, Inc	12,600.00	
Do	Textron, Inc	13,749.99	1,187.18
Do	Thiokol Corp	10,500.00	332.16
Bonnie B. Wan, 1201 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #730 Washington, DC 20004	Kimberly-Clark Corp		
Alan S. Ward, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036	Baker & Hostetler (For: Soap & Detergent Assn)		
Gregg Ward, 1735 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Institute of Architects		
Michael D. Ward, 1001 E. Broad Street, #330 Richmond, VA 23219	American Petroleum Institute		
Stephen E. Ward, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #503 Washington, DC 20006	Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Assn	2,524.00	75.00
Barbara F. Warden, 815 16th Street, NW, #301 Washington, DC 20006	Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO	16,232.00	
Richard D. Warden, 1757 N St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Int'l Union, United Auto Aerospace & Agric Implement Workers	24,098.66	102.00
Michael A. Waring, 1771 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Broadcasters	800.00	363.35
Jenifer Warkenthien Loon, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
Peter F. Warker, Suite 2700 1000 Wilson Boulevard Arlington, VA 22209	TRW, Inc	3,745.00	37.45

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Ann D. Warner, 2120 L Street, NW, #305 Washington, DC 20037	International Bridge Tunnel & Turnpike Assn	2,710.00	2,710.00
Ernest R. Warner Jr., 1133 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	DGA International, Inc (For: Dir Intl Aff of the Gen Del for Armements)		
Do	DGA International, Inc (For: Sofreavia)		
Do	DGA International, Inc (For: SNECMA)		428.65
Do	DGA International, Inc (For: Teledyne Brown Engineering)		
B. Jack Warren, P.O. Box 95385 Atlanta, GA 30347	Forest Farmers Assn		
Betsy R. Warren, 2555 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20037	Allied-Signal Inc		
Do	Edison Electric Institute	2,500.00	292.00
Barbara J. Washburn, 1660 L Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	General Motors Corp	3,000.00	2,061.55
Washington Independent Writers, Inc, 733 15th St., NW, #220 Washington, DC 20005			
Washington Lobby Group, Inc, 325 Pennsylvania Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Preston Corp	9,000.00	
Washington Perito & Dubuc, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American College of Neuropsychopharmacology	1,147.50	
Do	AVW Electronics		
Do	Behtune-Cookman College		
Do	BTS Development Corp		
Do	City of Philadelphia		
Do	Cohen Flax Management		
Do	District of Columbia Armory Board		
Do	Electronic Data Systems, Inc		
Do	Government of the People's Republic of Angola	34,065.00	
Do	Government of Antigua		
Do	Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority	1,600.00	
Do	Greenebaum & Rose Associates		
Do	Healthdyne, Inc		
Do	Home Group		
Do	Novo-Nordisk Pharmaceutical, Inc	6,662.00	
Do	Opeda		
Do	Philip Morris, USA	500.00	
Do	Renselear Development Corp		
Do	State Bar of California		
Mary Kirtley Waters, 888 17th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006	ConAgra, Inc	4,800.00	
Clarke R. Watson, P.O. Box 18837 Denver, CO 80218	Westland Companies, Inc		
John L. Watson III, One World Trade Center, #4511 New York, NY 10048	Security Traders Assn. Inc	5,700.00	
Leroy Watson, 1616 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	National Grange	4,875.00	
Carolyn Herr Watts, 1800 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn	90.00	
Douglas R. Watts, 1724 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Cable Television Assn, Inc	3,750.00	
George B. Watts, 1155 15th St., NW, #614 Washington, DC 20005	National Broiler Council	1,500.00	
William H. Weatherspoon, North Carolina Petroleum Council PO Box 167 Raleigh, NC 27602	American Petroleum Institute		
A. Vernon Weaver, 114 East Capitol Ave. Little Rock, AR 72201	Stephens Group, Inc		
Rebecca Weaver, 1616 P St., NW #320 Washington, DC 20036	Professionals' Coalition for Nuclear Arms Control	2,171.95	
Andrew H. Webber, 810 First Street, NE, #410 Washington, DC 20002	American Medical Peer Review Assn		
Frederick L. Webber, 1709 New York Ave., NW, #801 Washington, DC 20006	U.S. League of Savings Institutions		
Phillip J. Weber, 3900 Wisconsin Ave., NW Washington, DC 20016	Federal National Mortgage Assn (Fannie Mae)	5,293.06	313.92
Webster & Sheffield, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #7400 Washington, DC 20006	Asarco Corporation		
Do	Liggett Group, Inc		
Do	Magma Copper Corp		
Do	Mazda Motor Manufacturing (USA) Corp		
Do	PG&E Bechtel Generating Company	550.00	
Do	Tobacco Institute	1,100.00	32.00
Webster Chamberlain & Bean, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Commercial Law League of America		
Do	International Taxicab Assn		
Do	INTERARMS		
Lee J. Weddig, 1525 Wilson Boulevard, #500 Arlington, VA 22209	National Fisheries Institute	4,000.00	200.00
Joan Strickler Weeks, 2300 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	International Advisors, Inc (For: Republic of Turkey, Embassy of)	2,500.00	97.37
Edward L. Weidenfeld, 1899 L Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Pillsbury Madison & Sutro (for Southern Company Services)		
Weidenfeld & Rooney, 1899 L Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Southern Company Services, Inc		
Weil & Howe, Inc, Two Central Plaza Augusta, ME 04330	Vermont Gas	150.00	75.00
Steven A. Wein, 1090 Vermont Avenue, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Textron, Inc	600.00	150.00
Mark Weinberg, 11300 Rockville Pike, #1200 Rockville, MD 20852	Mark B. Weinberg, P.C. (For: Coalition for a Free Marketplace of Ideas)		
Weinberg Bergeson & Neuman, 1300 Eye Street, NW, #600 East Washington, DC 20005	Battery Council International		
Do	National Assn for Plastic Container Recovery (NAPCOR)		
Deborah Feldman Weiner, 11004 Petersborough Drive North Bethesda, MD 20852	American Soc for the Prevention of Cruelty to Amimals	1,500.00	
Roslyne D. Weiner, 1205 South Washington Street, Apt. #12A Alexandria, VA 22314	American Group Practice Assn		
Donald G. Weinert, 1420 King St. Alexandria, VA 22314-2715	National Society of Professional Engineers	1,500.00	
Anna Weinroth, 1666 Connecticut Ave., NW #400 Washington, DC 20009	Federation for American Immigration Reform		
Sandra G. Weis, 445 Hamilton Ave. White Plains, NY 10601	Prodigy Services Company		200.00
Arthur A. Weiss, 1800 First National Building Detroit, MI 48226	Jaffe Snider Raitt & Heuer, P.C.		
Don Welch, P.O. Box 841 Abilene, TX 79604	West Texas Utilities Co		
John F. Welch, 655 15th Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	Safe Buildings Alliance		
Suzanne Welch, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #1050 Washington, DC 20006	Eastman Kodak Co	1,500.00	118.00
Jerry Welcome, P.O. Box 3556 Washington, DC 20007	American Meat Institute	10,312.50	425.26
Paul S. Weller Jr., 1629 K St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	American Grain Inspection Institute	2,176.55	
Do	Apple Processors Assn	8,644.53	1,139.73
Kent M. Wells, 1667 K Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Southwestern Bell Corp		1,606.25
L. H. Wells, Suite 200 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Shell Oil Co	500.00	
Robert C. Wells, 1101 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	Citicorp Washington, Inc	8,937.50	
Thomas F. Wenning, 1825 Samuel Morse Dr. Reston, VA 22090	National Grocers Assn	500.00	
Fred Wertheimer, 2030 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	18,862.50	216.00
Judith Wessler, 105 East 22nd St. New York, NY 10010	Community Service Society		
Charles M. West, 205 Daingerfield Road Alexandria, VA 22314	National Assn of Retail Druggists	1,500.00	300.00
Ford B. West, 501 Second Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Fertilizer Institute	25,000.00	665.92
G. Franklin West, 1530 North Key Blvd., #122 Arlington, VA 22209	Church Alliance	15,000.00	
Do	Oklahoma Natural Gas	9,000.00	
W. P. West Jr., 1200 18th Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	National Business Aircraft Assn	3,000.00	675.33
West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Assn, P.O. Box 848 Nogales, AZ 85621			
J. C. West, P.C., 1511 K Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	City of Detroit	37,664.58	13,391.88
Western Coal Traffic League, 1224 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20036		184,948.00	74,696.52
Michelle Westover, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Trust for Historic Preservation	2,240.42	
Joseph J. Westwater, 2501 M Street, NW # 400 Washington, DC 20037	McLeod & Pires (For: American Peanut Product Manufacturers, Inc)	10,950.00	101.05
John F. Wetzel Jr., 50 F St., NW Washington, DC 20001	Association of American Railroads	503.25	137.00
William Wewer, 6302 30th Street, NW Washington, DC 20015-2238	Putting People First		653.00
Brian B. Whalen Jr., 455 North Cityfront Plaza Drive Chicago, IL 60611	Navistar International Transportation Corp	4,000.00	3,978.81
Curtis E. Whalen, 555 13th Street, NW, Suite 430W Washington, DC 20004	Transco Energy Company	10,000.00	3,808.75
Whalen Company, Inc, 1717 K Street, NW, #706 Washington, DC 20006	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S.		
Do	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc		
Leonard P. Wheat, 1111 14th St., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	American Dental Assn	1,000.00	
David W. Wheeler, 600 North 18th Street Birmingham, AL 35291	Alabama Power Co	25,268.00	14,521.21
Larry Wheeler, 1100 Wilson Blvd. Arlington, VA 22209	Hughes Aircraft Company	250.00	
Sandra Wheeler, 2000 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	2,260.00	
Jeffrey T. Whipple, 20 S. Clark Street, #800 Chicago, IL 60603	Philip Morris, Inc	6,000.00	
John C. Whitaker, 2021 L Street, NW, #320 Washington, DC 20036-4909	Union Camp Corporation	1,848.00	10.90
Deborah A. White, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Atlantic Richfield Co	75.92	
George E. White Jr., 706 Lowerline St New Orleans, LA 70118	Avondale Industries, Inc	21,996.00	6,783.25
John C. White, White Consulting Group, Suite 380 2000 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	AMGEN	4,000.00	
Do	Camp Barsh Bates & Tate	6,500.00	
Do	Chicago Mercantile Exchange	4,160.00	
Do	Coastal Corporation	12,500.00	
Do	Goldman, Sachs & Company	5,000.00	
Do	Tobacco Institute	4,600.00	
John Thomas White III, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East, SW, #2202 Washington, DC 20024	Tenneco Gas		
Larry White, 1909 K St., NW Washington, DC 20049	American Assn of Retired Persons	620.57	289.75
Leland J. White, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway, #606 Arlington, VA 22202	National Utility Contractors Assn	7,700.00	
Raymon M. White Jr., 5501 Seminary Road, Apt. 2211-South Falls Church, VA 22041	Harris Corporation	3,500.00	2,345.28
Richard H. White, 1875 I Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Tobacco Institute	600.00	85.54

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Sam White, 412 First St., SE, #100 Washington, DC 20003	National Agricultural Chemicals Assn		
Toni D. White, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #605 Arlington, VA 22202	Texas Instruments, Inc	750.75	231.73
William R. White, Kaplan, Russin & Vecchi 1215 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Caribbean Trade and Apparel Coalition (C-TAC)		
Do	Edison Electric Institute		
Do	Gadot Petrochemical Industries		
Whiteford Taylor & Preston, 888 17th St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	National Constructors Association		4,085.11
Suzanne K. Whitehurst, 332 Constitution Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Marcus G. Faust, PC (For: Central Utah Water Conservancy District)	400.00	
Do	Marcus G. Faust, PC (For: Clark County Nevada-McCarran International Airport).	400.00	
Do	Marcus G. Faust, PC (For: Las Vegas Valley Water District)	400.00	
Do	Marcus G. Faust, PC (For: Public Service Co of New Mexico)	400.00	
Do	Marcus G. Faust, PC (For: Sierra Pacific Power Co)	400.00	
Elizabeth Whiteley, 600 Maryland Ave., SW Washington, DC 20024	American Farm Bureau Federation	7,500.00	328.80
Richard M. Whiting, 730 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Association of Bank Holding Cos	1,531.00	
Elizabeth D. Whitley, 600 Maryland Ave., SW Washington, DC 20024	American Farm Bureau Federation	7,500.00	328.00
Cameron Whitman, 1666 Connecticut Ave., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20009	FAIR		
Do	U.S. English Foundation, Inc		
James A. Whitman, P.O. Box 1417-D49 Alexandria, VA 22313	National Assn of Chain Drug Stores, Inc	500.00	
Robert L. Whitmire, 1745 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1000 Arlington, VA 22202	General Dynamics Corp	1,000.00	804.00
William F. Whitsitt, 1212 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 1200 Washington, DC 20005-6419	Oryx Energy Company	1,500.00	329.54
Pamela J. Whitted, 1700 K St., NW, #502 Washington, DC 20006	Pacific Resources, Inc	500.00	
Whitworth & Associates, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #985 Washington, DC 20004	Churchill County Nevada	5,000.00	
Do	Mesa Limited Partnership	3,000.00	
William E. Wickert Jr., 1667 K Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006	Bethlehem Steel Corp	150.00	
Helen C. Wiederhorn, 1350 I Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Ford Motor Co	3,180.00	2,799.07
Richard S. Wiedman, 600 Grant Street, 42nd Floor Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Ormet Corp)	462.50	139.00
Do	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Ravenswood Aluminum Corp)	462.50	139.00
Phillip R. Wiedmeyer, 600 North 18th Street Birmingham, AL 35203	Alabama Power Co	17,294.49	16,296.14
Barbara Wierzynski, 2001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006-1807	Futures Industry Assn, Inc		
W. Scott Wilber, 1101 Vermont Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn	3,975.00	
Shirley J. Wilcher, 122 C Street, NW, #750 Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Independent Colleges and Universities	7,500.00	52.00
Brian Wilcox, 1200 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Psychological Assn	4,000.00	60.45
Richard P. Wild, 3400 Centre Square West Philadelphia, PA 19102	Dechert Price & Rhoads (For: Oxford Foundation)		
Wildlife Legislative Fund of America, 1000 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1002 Washington, DC 20036			17,000.00
Lanny F. Wiles, 499 S. Capitol Street, SW, #507 Washington, DC 20003	City of Jacksonville, FL	200.00	
Cynthia H. Wiles Consulting, 10898 Woodleaf Lane Great Falls, VA 22066	State of Michigan Department of Commerce		117.63
Wiley Rein & Fielding, 1776 K Street, NW, 12th Fl. Washington, DC 20006	American Newspaper Publishers Assn	3,964.00	
Do	Association for Public TV (APTV)	3,052.00	
Do	Association of Telemessaging Services, International	312.00	
Do	Chaparral Steel Co		
Do	Firemens Fund Insurance	2,724.00	53.00
Do	Georgetown Industries		
Do	J.C. Penney	7,718.00	28.50
Do	Marine Mammal Coalition		
Do	National Health Care Anti-Fraud Assn	775.00	
Do	Operator Service Providers of America	648.00	
Do	Pharmaquest		
Do	Prodigy Services Company		
Do	Raritan River Steel Co		
Do	United Parcel Service	8,142.00	171.75
Guenther O. Wilhelm, 1899 L Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036	Exxon Corporation		
Carl B. Wilkerson, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	American Council of Life Insurance, Inc		
Horace Wilkins Jr., 1667 K Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Southwestern Bell Corp		
David A. Wilkinson, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #890-North Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	1,050.00	
E. John Wilkinson, 1225 19th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	Vulcan Materials Co	1,700.00	540.00
Wythe Willey, 2333 Blake Blvd., SE Cedar Rapids, IA 52401	Reese Communications Cos (For: Philip Morris, USA)		28.00
Ralph E. Willham, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Sheet Metal Workers International Assn	15,000.00	
Christopher D. Williams, 2501 M Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20037	McLeod & Pires (For: Mid-Valley Water Authority)	350.64	
Faith Williams, 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20037	New York Life Insurance Company	195.00	31.23
Floyd L. Williams, 15th & M Streets, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Home Builders of the U.S.		
Jack L. Williams, 451 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	American Insurance Assn		
Do	Ark-Best Co	1,475.00	200.00
Do	Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co (ARKLA)	1,580.00	260.00
Do	Cooper Communities, Inc	1,580.00	255.00
Do	Electro Com Automation, Inc	1,675.00	300.00
Do	Riceland Foods, Inc	1,575.00	275.00
Do	Tyson Foods, Inc	1,620.00	260.00
Lee Williams, 1616 H St., NW Washington, DC 20006	National Retail Federation	900.00	
Leonard B. Williams, 1615 M Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Amoco Corporation	250.00	142.45
Loretta Morris Williams, 810 First Street, NE, #500 Washington, DC 20002-4205	March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation		
Lucinda L. Williams, 1155 15th Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	National Medical Enterprises, Inc	4,980.00	
Marcia E. Williams, 1150 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc		
Merrill Williams, 3701 Connecticut Ave., NW, #802 Washington, DC 20008	Freshwater Press, Inc		
Do	Galactica Biochemical		
Do	National Credit Improvement Group		
Perry F. Williams, 225 Main St. Newington, CT 06111	American Radio Relay League, Inc	186.00	194.00
Peter Williams, 2030 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Common Cause	450.00	
Robert E. Williams, 1707 L Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036-4202	United Airlines, Inc	1,500.00	
Williams & Connolly, 839 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Gtech	906.25	906.25
Do	National Comm to Preserve Social Security		
Do	North American Assn of State & Provincial Lotteries		
Alan R. Willis, Box 3529 Portland, OR 97208	Port of Portland	10,696.00	
Roy W. Willis, 1101 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Independent Petroleum Assn of America		1,311.75
Wayne D. Willis, 1100 17th Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20036	General Atomics	868.40	117.28
Kirk Willison, 707 Broadway, #1200 San Diego, CA 92101	Home Federal Savings & Loan of San Diego		
Willkie Farr & Gallagher, Three Lafayette Center 1155 21st St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Association of International Auto Manufacturers	5,805.00	33.63
Do	Institute of Resource Recovery (IRR)	26,082.50	470.49
Do	National Assn of Independent Fee Appraisers	1,765.00	
Do	Standard Commercial Tobacco Co.	4,430.00	
Do	Telecommunications Industry Assn	550.00	
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp	8,677.50	108.19
Do	Yamaha Motor Co, Ltd, et al.	18,260.00	82.97
Do	Yamaha Motor Manufacturing Corp of America		
Cindy J. Wilmer, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20004	American International Group, Inc	2,500.00	50.00
Wilmer Cutler & Pickering, 2445 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037-1420	Aetna Life & Casualty Co	14,400.00	455.15
Do	Alexander & Alexander, Inc		
Do	Amerada Hess Corporation		
Do	American Honda Motor Co, Inc	3,000.00	40.00
Do	Association of American Universities	756.25	20.25
Do	Bank Capital Markets Assn		
Do	Bankers Trust Co		
Do	Capital Cities/ABC, Inc		
Do	Citibank, N.A.		
Do	Cook Inlet Communications, L.P.		
Do	Corporate Property Investors		
Do	Educational Testing Service	107.50	
Do	Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco		
Do	Ford Motor Co		
Do	Handgun Control, Inc		
Do	International Metals Reclamation Company, Inc	1,100.00	
Do	Long Island Savings Bank		
Do	Pepsico, Inc		
Do	Southeast Banking Corporation		
Do	Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund	9,900.00	93.17

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Assn		
Do	World Savings & Loan Assn		
Charles D. Wilson, 1919 South Broadway, Box 19130 Green Bay, WI 54307-9130	Fort Howard Corp	615.36	883.73
Dena L. Wilson, Suite 1000 1600 Wilson Blvd. Arlington, VA 22209	American Waterways Operators, Inc	6,000.00	259.75
Don A. Wilson, 106 Dartmouth Waxahachie, TX 75165			
Don T. Wilson, 1250 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Assn	704.00	6.00
Fred C. Wilson, 130 El Camino Drive Beverly Hills, CA 90212	Government of Romania	200.00	28,452.81
G. Peter Wilson, 249 Maitland Avenue Altamonte Springs, FL 32701-4201	Institute of Internal Auditors, Inc		
Patricia M. Wilson, 818 Connecticut Ave, NW Washington, DC 20006	USX Corporation		
Robert Dale Wilson, 1900 L Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Wilson & Wilson (For: Hecla Mining Company)		
Robert Gary Wilson, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, #715 Washington, DC 20036	PPG Industries, Inc		
Stephany Wilson, P.O. Box 2187 Santa Fe, NM 87504-2187	Sutin Thayer & Browne (For: Lovelace, Inc)		
Tyler J. Wilson, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	1,000.00	60.00
Warren A. Wilson III, 31608 U.S. Highway 19 North Palm Harbor, FL 34684	Philip Morris, Inc	2,250.00	
William F. Wilson, 231 W. Michigan Street Milwaukee, WI 53201	Wisconsin Electric Power Co		
Mark V. Wimberly, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #830 Washington, DC 20036	Mississippi Power Co	23,593.56	7,860.25
John P. Winburn, 453 New Jersey Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: American Assn of Equipment Lessors)	7,500.00	
Do	American Automotive Leasing Assn	2,000.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: American Insurance Assn)	30,000.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: Burlington Northern Railroad Co)	5,000.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: Burlington Northern Services, Inc)	5,000.00	
Do	FAG Bearings Corporation	5,000.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: Hartford)	45,000.00	
Do	Winburn Associates, Inc (For: Leggett & Platt)	12,000.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: Matteson Investment Corp)		
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: National Assn of County Office Employees (NASCOE)).	3,000.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: Pennzoil)	9,000.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: Philip Morris)	9,000.00	
Do	Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper (For: University of Michigan)	15,000.00	
Winburn VanScoyoc & Hooper, 453 New Jersey Ave., SE Washington, DC 20003	Ilint S.A.		
Do	Westvaco		
Stephen H. Wines, 1133 15th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	Maritime Institute for Research & Industrial Development	5,818.00	
Eileen M. Winkelman, 2501 M St., NW Washington, DC 20037	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	600.00	89.00
Alexander Bradford Winslow, 1325 G Street, NW, #1003 Washington, DC 20005	Population-Environment Balance	240.00	13.60
David A. Winston, 1922 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	National Assn of Life Underwriters	837.50	63.00
James L. Winston, 1730 M Street, NW, #412 Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Black Owned Broadcasters		
Winthrop Stimson Putnam & Roberts, 1133 Connecticut Ave., NW, 1200 Washington, DC 20036	America West Airlines, Inc		
Do	Amoco Performance Products, Inc		
Do	Association of Seat Lift Manufacturers		
Do	Bowater, Inc		
Do	Brown & Bain		
Do	BASF Corp		
Do	BASF Structural Materials, Inc		
Do	Connecticut Liquidity Investment Fund, Inc		
Do	Fiberite Corp		
Do	Grocery Manufacturers of America		
Do	Hercules Aerospace Co		
Do	IBJ Schroder Bank & Trust Co		
Do	Macrovision, Inc	3,433.50	29.00
Do	MTN Coalition		90.00
Do	National Vehicle Leasing Assn	345.00	
Do	Navajo Nation	210.00	
Do	Queen City Home Health Care		
Do	Snappy Car Rental		
Do	Thrifty Rent-A-Car System, Inc	52,967.50	5.00
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp	700.00	
Wisconsin Citizens Utility Board, 16 North Carroll, #300 Madison, WI 53703			
Jim Wise Associates, 1707 Duke St., #300 Alexandria, VA 22314	Kern County, CA	1,750.00	145.00
Do	National Assn of Credit Management	10,500.00	890.00
Do	San Francisco Bar Pilots Assn	7,000.00	300.00
Marcia A. Wiss, 1215 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Canned & Cooked Meat Importers' Assn	508.75	1,448.39
Robert V. Witeck, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton (For: Republic of Turkey)		
Lyn M. Withey, 1620 Eye Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	International Paper Co	2,705.00	67.00
Cynthia D. Witkin, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America	3,000.00	500.00
Hope R. Wittenberg, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW, #604 Washington, DC 20005	College of American Pathologists	7,500.00	320.25
Judith A. Wittig, 1213 Jefferson Davis Hwy., #1414 Arlington, VA 22202	Defense Products Marketing, Inc		16.00
Richard J. Wittig, 1213 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1414 Arlington, VA 22202	Defense Products Marketing, Inc	1,000.00	80.00
Sandra W. Wobbe, 1250 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Aerospace Industries Assn of America, Inc	3,000.00	
James E. Wolf, 2020 14th St., North Arlington, VA 22201	American Standard, Inc	20,000.00	
J. Thomas Wolfe, 1627 K Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries	3,200.00	
Sidney M. Wolfe, 2000 P St., NW, #708 Washington, DC 20036	Public Citizen Health Research Group		
Melissa A. Wolford, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	(For: American Insurance Assn)	350.00	12.00
Ronald Wolsey, 1615 M Street, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Amoco Corporation	1,200.00	677.67
Don Womack, Suite 303 1825 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Texas Utilities Services, Inc	3,375.00	66.37
Linda Womack, 2100 E. Exchange Place Tucker, GA 30085-1349	Oglethorpe Power Corp	4,582.00	342.10
Richard Marvin Womack, 801 18th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Procter & Gamble Co	443.04	
Burton C. Wood, 1125 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America	20,400.00	155.94
Mildred Wood, 2000 K Street, NW #800 Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	1,168.00	
S. Roy Woodall Jr., 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1250 Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Life Companies	1,500.00	26.00
W. Robert Woodall, 1130 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #830 Washington, DC 20036	Southern Company Services, Inc	48,000.00	5,278.39
Mark E. Woodbridge, 1825 K Street, NW, #1107 Washington, DC 20006	National U.S. Arab Chamber of Commerce		200.00
G. Kent Woodman, 1818 N Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Metropolitan Transportation Authority)		
James H.B. Woodroffe III, 2805 Samara Drive Tampa, FL 33618	Teco Energy, Inc	10,400.00	4,843.63
Cynthia Woodside, 701 N. Fairfax Street Alexandria, VA 22314-2045	(For: United Way of America)	4,947.69	15.00
Robert W. Woody, 1333 New Hampshire Ave, NW Washington, DC 20036	LeBoeuf Lamb Leiby & MacRae		
Perry W. Woofter, Suite 530 1800 K St. NW Washington, DC 20006	Tesoro Petroleum Corp	3,000.00	
Edward A. Woolley, Bedford Consultants Building P.O. Box 605 Bedford, NY 10506	Institute of International Container Lessors	150.00	
Howard E. Woolley, 1771 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Assn of Broadcasters	4,300.00	1,108.58
Linda Anzalone Woolley, 1600 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation	6,000.00	138.00
Noel C. Woosley, 4647 Forbes Boulevard Lanham, MD 20706	AMVETS	6,800.00	
Workers Compensation Integrity, Stability & Equity (WISE), P.O. Box 18300 Washington, DC 20036-8300		26,675.00	15.00
Willard A. Workman, 1615 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20062	U.S. Chamber of Commerce		
Owen Wormser, 406 N Pitt Street Alexandria, VA 22314-2315	Command & Control Consulting, Inc		
Worthington Associates, 2132 Southbay Lane Reston, VA 22091	HRM		
David L. Wray, 20 North Wacker Drive Chicago, IL 60606	Profit Sharing Council of America		
Alan D. Wright, 1700 Huntington Building Cleveland, OH 44115	Centerior Energy Corp, et al.	24,000.00	2,671.05
Andrew S. Wright, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Insurance Assn	395.00	150.00
David L. Wright, Anderson Hill Rd. Purchase, NY 10577	Pepsico, Inc		
James Wyerman, 1244 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Defenders of Wildlife		
Thomas L. Wylie, 555 13th St., NW, #1010 East Washington, DC 20004-1109	Sun Co, Inc	1,519.00	72.07
David S. Wynett, 1629 K Street, NW, #501 Washington, DC 20006	Delta Air Lines, Inc	110.00	70.00
Marc D. Yacker, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Paper Institute, Inc	550.00	
Milan P. Yager, 15th & M Streets, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Home Builders of the U.S.		
Nick Yaksich, 1957 E Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Associated General Contractors of America		
Deborah K. Yamada, 1020 19th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	American Express Co		
T. Albert Yamada, Suite 520 900 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc	500.00	
Do	West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Assn	500.00	
Nancy Foster Yanish, 1750 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Food Marketing Institute	100.00	
Yankee Gas Services Company, 999 West Street Rocky Hill, CT 06067-4002			185.30
Mary J. Yarrington, 2000 K St., NW, 8th Foor Washington, DC 20006	National Comm to Preserve Social Security	3,373.00	
Bruce Yarwood, 1201 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Health Care Assn	22,500.00	739.71
Lesley Yates, 517 2nd Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	David Turch & Asso	1,500.00	
Edward R. Yawn, 1111 19th St., NW Washington, DC 20036-3691	Edison Electric Institute	2,551.15	424.08

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Jack Yelverton, 1303 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Fleet Reserve Assn		
Edward L. Yingling, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	7,000.00	
Larry E. Yoakam, 650 S. Front Street Columbus, OH 43206	Grange Mutual Casualty Co		
John S. Yodice, 500 E Street, SW, #930 Washington, DC 20024	Yodice Associates (For: Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn)	72.00	
D. Scott Yohe, 1629 K St., NW, #501 Washington, DC 20006	Delta Air Lines, Inc	450.00	170.90
Andrew Yood, 1220 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Petroleum Institute	200.00	
Thomas F. Youngblood, 1201 New York Ave, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	American Hotel & Motel Assn	2,069.33	
Betsy Younkins, 1220 L Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	American Petroleum Institute	8,000.00	243.20
Eugene A. Yourch, 50 Broadway New York, NY 10004	Federation of American Controlled Shipping	200.00	
Paulette Zakrzeski, 1110 Vermont Ave., NW, #430 Washington, DC 20005	National Cotton Council of America	14,712.51	1,180.55
Albert C. Zapanta, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Atlantic Richfield Co		
John S. Zapp, 1101 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Medical Assn	4,900.00	
Zapruder & Odell, 1001 22nd Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20037	Wheels, Inc		
Thomas K. Zaucha, 1825 Samuel Morse Drive Reston, VA 22090	National Grocers Assn	500.00	
Leo C. Zeferetti, 9912 Fort Hamilton Parkway Brooklyn, NY 11209	Building & Construction Trades Dept, AFL-CIO		
Do	New York Telephone		
Do	Sikorsky Aircraft		
Philip F. Zeidman, 1401 New York Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	American Business Conference, Inc		
Eugene J. Zeiszler, 7901 Westpark Drive McLean, VA 22102	NMTBA	1,200.00	250.00
Don J. Zeller, 1615 M Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Amoco Corporation	1,850.00	252.68
Ronald L. Ziegler, P.O. Box 1417-D49 Alexandria, VA 22313	National Assn of Chain Drug Stores, Inc	1,000.00	
Arlene Zielke, 3724 West 107th Street Chicago, IL 60655	National Congress of Parents & Teachers		1,698.27
Kelly Ziglar-Clay, 805 15th Street, NW, #1110 Washington, DC 20005	Mortgage Insurance Companies of America	6,474.97	165.16
Fred Everett Zillinger II, 501 Second Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Fertilizer Insititue	9,000.00	1,715.72
John H. Zimmerman, 3138 North 10th Street Arlington, VA 22201	National Assn of Federal Credit Unions	1,250.00	
Ziontz Chestnut Varnell Berley & Slonim, 2101 Fourth Avenue, #1230 Seattle, WA 98121	Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribes	46,190.00	1,782.12
Do	Makah Indian Tribe		
Amy G. Zirkle, 1020 19th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	American Express Co		
Gary M. Zizka, 5205 Leesburg Pike, #1600 Falls Church, VA 22041	National Beer Wholesalers Assn	2,000.00	784.80
Zuckert Scoutt & Rasenberger, 888 17th St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006-3959	National Comm of Cities & States for Airline Service	5,103.45	670.00
Admiral Zumwalt & Consultants, Inc, 1500 Wilson Boulevard Arlington, VA 22209	Robert E. Derecktor of Rhode Island, Inc		
Zurich-American Insurance Co, 800 North Plaza Drive Schaumburg, IL 60196	Zurich-American Insurance Company	2,145.00	2,145.00
Charles O. Zuver, 805 15th St., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	Credit Union National Assn, Inc	300.00	
965 Inc, 513 Capitol Court, NE, #300 Washington, DC 20002	Intermarine USA	250.00	
Do	Kaman Diversified Technologies	180.00	
Do	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	300.00	

QUARTERLY REPORTS*

*All alphanumeric characters and monetary amounts refer to receipts and expenditures on page 2, paragraphs D and E of the Quarterly Report Form.

The following reports for the second calendar quarter of 1990 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

(NOTE.—The form used for report is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective headings. This page (Page 1) is designed to supply identifying data, and Page 2 deals with financial data.)

PLEASE RETURN 1 ORIGINAL TO: THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OFFICE OF RECORDS AND REGISTRATION, 1036 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

PLEASE RETURN 1 ORIGINAL TO: THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, OFFICE OF PUBLIC RECORDS, 232 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19 . . . . .

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

Is this an Amendment?
☐ YES ☐ NO

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER_____

NOTE on ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(i) *"Employee"*.—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)

(ii) *"Employer"*.—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".

(*b*) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:

(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

☐ CHECK IF ADDRESS IS DIFFERENT THAN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE on ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (*a*) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (*b*) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER —State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE on ITEM "C".—(*a*) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§302(e).

(*b*) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(*c*) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports. ☐

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the specific legislative interests by reciting: (*a*) Short titles of statutes and bills; (*b*) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (*c*) citations of statutes, where known; (*d*) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (*a*) description, (*b*) quantity distributed, (*c*) date of distribution, (*d*) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed.)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and, if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. *If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out items "D" and "E" on the back of this page.* Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly Report."

STATEMENT OF VERIFICATION

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

NOTE on ITEM "D."—*(a)* IN GENERAL. The term "contribution" includes *anything of value.* When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—§302(a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.—(i) *In general.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multi-purpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of $500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.—(i) *In general.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of $500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to $500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "NONE" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. $.....Dues and assessments
2. $.....Gifts of money or anything of value
3. $.....Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. $.....Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. $.....Received for services (e.g., salary, fee, etc.)
6. $.....TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "5")
7. $.....Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
8. $.....TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received

—"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."—§302(a).

9. $.....TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
10. $.....Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. $.....Repaid to others during this Quarter
12. $.....'"Expense Money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter.

Contributors of $500 or More (from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?
    Please answer "yes" or "no": .....
14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last day of this Quarter, total $500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	*Name and Address of Contributor* ("*Period*" from Jan. 1 through....., 19.....)
$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N.Y.
$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
$3,285.00	TOTAL

NOTE on ITEM "E".—*(a)* IN GENERAL. "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—§302(b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE. In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E 6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E 7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) IN CONNECTION WITH LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "NONE" in the spaces following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. $.....Public relations and advertising services
2. $.....Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than Item "1")
3. $.....Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. $.....Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. $.....Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. $.....Telephone and telegraph
7. $.....Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. $.....All other expenditures
9. $.....TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. $.....Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
11. $.....TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others—"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."—§302(b).

12. $.....TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. $.....Lent to others during this Quarter
14. $.....Repayments received during this Quarter
15. *Recipients of Expenditures of $10 or More*_____
    If there were no single expenditures of $10 or more, please so indicate by using the word "NONE".

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of, the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	*Date or Dates—Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose*
$1,750.00	7–11: Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
$2,400.00	7–15, 8–15, 9–15: Britten & Blaten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D.C.—Public relations service at $800.00 per month.
$4,150.00	TOTAL

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Leanne J. Abdnor, 1350 I Street, NW, #670 Washington, DC 20005	Koch Industries, Inc	3,000.00	4,007.08
Ad Hoc Comm for Universal Comprehensive Health & Dental Care, Building 10, #310 12151 Bayport Street Garden Grove, CA 92640.			
John R. Adams, One Tabor Center 1200 17th Street, #2500 Denver, CO 80202	Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc		
Elmer E. Adkins, 89 East Avenue Rochester, NY 14649-0001	Rochester Gas & Electric Corp	834.00	
Air Transport Assn of America, 1709 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006		164,977.85	164,977.85
Julia L. Akins, 8701 Georgia Ave., #701 Silver Spring, MD 20910	International Fed of Professional & Technical Engineers		
Albanian American Civic League, 717 Second Street, NE, #303 Washington, DC 20002		3,987.49	156.30
John M. Albertine, 1250 24th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	West Point Pepperell, Inc	20,000.00	17,300.00
Alcalde & Rousselot, 1901 North Ft. Myer Drive, 12th Floor Rosslyn, VA 22209	Alliance for Clean Energy	7,000.00	
Do	Carnival Cruise Lines	3,000.00	
Do	City of Las Vegas	4,000.00	
Do	Consolidated Freightways	5,000.00	
Do	Jack Eckerd Corp	1,000.00	
Do	Home Shopping Network	2,000.00	
Do	Jim Walter Corp	15,000.00	
Do	Norwegian Caribbean Lines	3,000.00	
Do	Port of Jacksonville	3,000.00	
Do	Royal Caribbean Cruise Line	3,000.00	
Do	Tampa Port Authority	3,000.00	
Do	Washington Workshops	2,000.00	
C. Eddie Aldrete, 7007 Bright Avenue McLean, VA 22101	National Turkey Federation		
Nicholas W. Allard, 750 17th Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	Fox Weinberg & Bennett (For: Wireless Cable Assn, Inc)	330.00	40.00
Marjorie D. Allen, 1625 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Fed of State County & Municipal Employees	9,512.76	801.32
Alliance for Medical Nutrition, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 6th Floor Washington, DC 20004		6,657.00	6,657.00
Loren J. Alter, 800 North Plaza Drive Schaumburg, IL 60196	Zurich-American Insurance Companies		
Jerome A. Ambro Associates, 4734 Timber Ridge Dr. Mountclair, VA 22026	Associated Universities	9,500.00	12,452.76
Robert P. Ambrose, 14615 Lone Oak Road Eden Prairie, MN 55344	Cooperative Power Association	5,000.00	1,064.75
American Advertising Federation, 1400 K Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005			7,479.34
American Assn for Counseling & Development, 901 East Capitol Street, SE Second Floor Wahington, DC 20003.		60,479.00	35,283.00
American Assn for Marriage & Family Therapy, 1717 K Street, NW, #407 Washington, DC 20006			16,664.00
American Assn of Airport Executives, 4212 King Street Alexandria, VA 22302			51,463.00
American Assn of Classified School Employees, 1050 17th Street, #210 Washington, DC 20036		18,066.71	18,066.71
American Assn of Exporters & Importers, 11 West 42nd Street, 30th Fl. New York, NY 10036			1,790.00
American Assn of Museums, 1225 Eye Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005		15,420.00	31,240.00
American Camping Association, Bradford Woods Martinsville, IN 46151			
American Fed of State County & Municipal Employees, 1625 L St., NW Washington, DC 20036			112,070.69
American Gas Assn, 1515 Wilson Boulevard Arlington, VA 22209		33,099.00	33,099.00
American Grain Inspection Institute, 1629 K Stret, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006			2,750.79
American Hospital Assn, 50 F Street NW, # 1100 Washington, DC 20001		142,146.53	142,146.53
American Osteoporosis Alliance, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 6th Floor Washington, DC 20004		6,043.66	6,043.66
American State of the Art Prosthetic Assn, 403 1st Street, SE Washington, DC 20007			
American Trucking Assns, Inc, 2200 Mill Road Alexandria, VA 22314		10,290.06	63,263.25
Americans for the High Frontier, 2800 Shirlington Road, #405A Arlington, VA 22206		34,940.45	47,084.67
Americans for the National Voter Initiative Amendment, 3115 N St., NW Washington, DC 20007			
Ameriserv, Inc, The Paragon Center 2400 East Commercial Blvd., #500 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33308			
Bette B. Anderson, 1030 15th St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	KCI (For: SICPA Industries of America, Inc)		
Paul S. Anderson, 200 West Adams Street, #2625 Chicago, IL 60606	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For: Silvestri Corp).		
Scott G. Anderson, 50 F St., NW, #1080 Washington, DC 20001	Burlington Northern Railroad Co	1,900.00	730.75
Anderson Hibey Nauheim & Blair, 1708 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20009	Alamo Rent-A-Car, Inc	2,536.48	381.63
David R. Andrews, Three Embarcadero Center San Francisco, CA 94111	McCutchen Doyle Brown & Enersen (For: Castle & Cooke, Inc).		
Do	McCutchen Doyle Brown & Enersen (For: Rohr Industries, Inc).		
Do	McCutchen Doyle Brown & Enersen (For: Sterling Drug, Inc).		
Lewis D. Andrews Jr., 1801 K Street, NW, #1105-L Washington, DC 20006	Glass Packaging Institute	1,160.00	
Apple Processors Assn, 1629 K Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006		21,815.00	20,535.81
Arent Fox Kintner Plotkin & Kahn, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036-5339	Aris Anagnos Properties	4,600.00	16.25
Do	Colorado River Indian Tribes		
Do	Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association	1,330.00	196.01
Do	Toyota Motor Corporation	2,410.00	3,065.45
John W. Arlidge, P.O. Box 230 Las Vegas, NV 89151	Nevada Power Company		
John A. Armstrong, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Dofasco, Inc		
Arnold & Porter, 1200 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	AFL-CIO	820.00	
Nan Aron, 1601 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20009	Alliance for Justice	90.70	
Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc, 729 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005		25,000.00	
Association of American Foreign Service Women, P.O. Box 70051 Washington, DC 20024-0051		2,824.00	
Association of American Law Schools, 1201 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036			
Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc, 1400 16th Street, NW, #610 Washington, DC 20036.			520.00
Association of Thrift Holding Cos, 888 17th Street, NW, #312 Washington, DC 20006			3,675.00
George J. Aste, 1707 L St., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036-4202	United Airlines, Inc	1,500.00	
Fritz E. Attaway, 1600 Eye St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Motion Picture Assn of America, Inc		
John J. Auciello, P.O. Box 269 Elizabethtown, PA 17022	American Assn of Meat Processors		
Kenneth E. Auer, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001	Farm Credit Council	100.00	360.00
AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 444 North Capitol Street, #820 Washington, DC 20001		7,450.00	5,659.96
APCO Associates, 1155 21st Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Indian Trade Development Council		
Do	Asocoiflores	67.50	
Do	City Utilities of Springfield	525.00	32.61
Do	Coalition to Oppose Log Exports (COLE)		106.00
Do	Colorado River Energy Distributors Assn		
Do	E-Z America Limited	2,110.00	85.83
Do	Emerald Public Utility district		
Do	Heart of America Northwest	5,427.50	100.27
Do	High Technology Coalition		88.32
Do	Intermountain Consumer Power Assn	375.00	
Do	Kansas Municipal Energy Agency		
Do	London Futures and Options Exchange		
Do	Lyphomed, Inc	930.00	47.80
Do	Philip Morris Management Corp	250.00	
Do	Profilo Holding A.S.	202.50	
Do	Recording Industry Assn of America		
Do	Sacramento Municipal Utility District	225.00	
Do	State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co	1,601.25	2.65
Do	Tennessee Valley Public Powre Assn		
Gregory R. Babyak, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Contact Lens Institute		
Do	Genentech		
Victor Bach, 105 East 22nd Street New York, NY 10010	Community Service Society	655.69	37.80
William A. Bailey, 1200 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Psychological Assn	3,000.00	238.00
Baker & Hostetler, 1050 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20036	City of Clearwater		
Do	Hyatt Corp		
Baker & McKenzie, 815 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Coalition on the PFIC Provisions	11,829.00	13,596.08
Donald Baldwin, 888 16th Street, NW #600 Washington, DC 20006	Diagnostic/Retrieval Systems, Inc		
Do	Federal Criminal Investigators Assn		
Do	Mack Trucks, Inc		
Do	National Commission Against Drunk Driving		
Do	National Law Enforcement Council		
Do	Security on Campus, Inc		
Robert D. Bannister, 15th & M Streets, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Home Builders of the U.S.	30,211.54	12.04
Linda W. Banton, 7900 Westpark Drive, #A524 McLean, VA 22102	Honeywell, Inc	1,300.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Baraff Koerner Olender & Hochberg, P.C., 2033 M Street, NW, #203 Washington, DC 20036	College Football Association		
Do	National Assn of Collegiate Directors of Athletics		
Do	National Basketball Assn	2,775.00	
Do	National Hockey League	3,310.00	
Betsy F. Barclay, 1000 Vermont Avenue, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	Public Securities Assn	12,500.00	804.12
William J. Barloon, 1850 M Street, NW, #1110 Washington, DC 20036	United Telecom/US Sprint	7,000.00	1,244.99
Michael D. Barnes, 1050 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Arent Fox Kintner Plotkin & Kahn (For: American Consulting Engineers Council).	1,525.17	16.49
Do	Arent Fox Kintner Plotkin and Kahn (For: Temistocles Ramirez De Arellano).		132.40
Barnes Richardson & Colburn, 1819 H St., NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	American Assn of Fastener Importers	12,556.62	468.27
Do	American International Knitters Corp	12,500.00	652.96
Do	Commonwealth Garment Manufacturing Co	12,500.00	27.00
Do	Famous Raincoat Co, Inc	308.90	16.46
Do	Florida Citrus Mutual		
Do	Industrial Fastener Equity Committee	310.76	10.15
Do	Marion Merrell Dow, Inc	4,976.50	93.46
Do	Miles, Inc	4,477.75	33.46
Do	Sundstrand Corp	3,592.25	72.58
Do	Texas Citrus and Vegetable Import Association	712.50	0.25
Larry P. Barnett, 1709 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Air Transport Assn of America	17,726.74	
James C. Barr, 1840 Wilson Blvd Arlington, VA 22201	National Milk Producers Federation	3,300.00	
Bass and Howes, 1601 Connecticut Ave., NW, #801 Washington, DC 20009	Women's Legal Defense Fund	18,600.00	15,915.00
Robert E. Bates Jr., 1100 Connecticut Ave, NW, #620 Washington, DC 20036	Mobil Corp	1,125.00	
Catharine R. Batky, 50 F Street, NW, #1080 Washington, DC 20001	Burlington Northern Railroad Co	1,750.00	1,323.81
Robin Battaglini, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #3000 Arlington, VA 22209	ITT Defense Technology Corp	1,000.00	50.00
Anthony R. Battista, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #3000 Arlington, VA 22209	ITT Defense Technology Corp	350.00	40.00
Ellen Battistelli, 2010 Massachusetts Ave., NW, 5th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Planned Parenthood Federation of America	1,260.00	
Bayless Boland Bates & Madigan, 1072 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Glenmore Distilleries Company	30,000.00	
Do	Southwestern Bell Corp	1,000.00	67.33
Tina Marts Beach, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #700-S Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	372.00	
Elizabeth W. Beckwith, 300 5th Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	American Osteopathic Assn	5,000.00	
David Beier, 1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1223 Washington, DC 20006	Genentech, Inc	3,000.00	416.71
Donald K. Belch, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Stelco, Inc	176.21	628.19
Joe Belew, 1000 Wilson Boulevard, 30th floor Arlington, VA 22209-3908	Consumer Bankers Assn		
Howard H. Bell, 1400 K St., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	American Advertising Federation		
Daniel J. Bennet, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
Alan R. Bennett, 750 17th Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Fox Weinberg & Bennett (For: Bristol-Myers Co)		
Do	Fox Weinberg & Bennett (For: Hoffmann La Roche, Inc)		
Benoit Smith & Laughlin, 2001 Jefferson Davis Highway, #501 Arlington, VA 22202	Econopure		
Do	Hughes Aircraft Company		
William Berger, 4 World Trade Center New York, NY 10048	New York Mercantile Exchange		
Berliner & Maloney, 1101 17th Street, NW, #1004 Washington, DC 20036-4798	Government of Barbados, Ministry of Finance & Planning		
Jason S. Berman, 1020 19th St., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Recording Industry Assn of America, Inc	5,000.00	
Charles Bernhardt, 1016 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Fed of Federal Employees		
Rachelle B. Bernstein, 1666 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Arthur Andersen & Co (For: Protestant Episcopal Church Foundation of Diocese of Okla.).	27.00	5.00
Robert E. Berry, 1515 Wilson Boulevard Arlington, VA 22209	American Gas Assn	1,950.00	26.57
Willard M. Berry, 1625 K Street, NW, #1090 Washington, DC 20006	National Foreign Trade Council, Inc	5,000.00	1,100.00
Gerald M. Bestler, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	BMC Industries, Inc		
Albert J. Beveridge, 1350 I Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Beveridge & Diamond, PC (For: Christie Manson & Woods International, Inc).		
Beveridge & Diamond, P.C., 1350 Eye Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Christie Manson & Woods International, Inc	2,803.75	2,111.31
Do	City of Bluefield, WV, et al.		
Do	Northern Indiana Public Service Company		
Do	Pacific Dunlop-GNB	12,377.00	17,134.30
Joan T. Bier, 1726 M Street, NW, #701 Washington, DC 20036	IMCERA Group, Inc		155.25
Andrea Bilson, 1750 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Food Marketing Institute	100.00	
Hugh L. Binford, 327 30th Street West Bradenton, FL 34205			
Bishop Cook Purcell & Reynolds, 1400 L Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005-3502	American Honey Producers Assn	6,660.00	383.09
Do	CSR, Ltd	7,840.62	513.75
Do	Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Jackson	18,987.50	1,252.08
Do	Houston Agricultural Credit Corp	28,968.75	814.66
Do	Mississippi Department of Economic Development	16,918.60	1,081.40
Do	U.S. Rice Producers' Legislative Group	32,000.00	878.57
Do	Wal-Mart		
J. Barry Bitzer, 1315 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Conservative Alliance		
Black Manafort Stone & Kelly, P.C., 211 North Union Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314	NRA Institute for Legislative Action	7,500.00	
Roger Blacklow, 100 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Letter Carriers	9,719.58	99.78
Beatrice K. Bleicher, 1200 18th St. NW Washington, DC 20036	Owens-Illinois, Inc	5,000.00	150.00
Joanne Blum, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Planned Parenthood Fed of America, Inc	3,556.49	178.00
Alice Bodley, 1016 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Fed of Federal Employees		
Seth M. Bodner, 386 Park Avenue South New York, NY 10016	National Knitwear & Sportswear Assn	1,312.50	
Larry A. Boggs, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	600.00	
Carol Bok, 1133 15th St., NW, #640 Washington, DC 20005	American Logistics Assn		
Michael J. Bolen, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
Joseph C. Bonanno Jr., 4068 Keith Drive Campbell, CA 95008			
Edward N. Bond, 1700 N. Moore St., #2120 Rosslyn, VA 22209	Boeing Company	4,200.00	199.00
Bond Donatelli, Inc, 1414 Prince Street, #300 Alexandria, VA 22314	Akin Gump Strauss... (MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings, Inc)	1,200.00	
Do	American Financial Corp		
Do	American Petroleum Institute		
Do	East Coast Tuna Assn	180.00	
Do	FMC Corporation	2,255.00	
Do	Grumman Corporation	400.00	
Do	Legal Services Reform Coalition		
Do	Long Island Lighting Company		
Do	U.S. Sprint	1,530.00	
Richard H. Bornemann, 10 Fourth Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	United Illuminating Co	4,290.00	1,246.20
Mary M. Bourdette, 815 16th Street, NW, #707 Washington, DC 20006	Children's Defense Fund	8,043.30	498.25
Josh Bowers, 1016 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Fed of Federal Employees		
Michael Bowers, 1717 K Street, NW, #407 Washington, DC 20006	American Assn for Marriage & Family Therapy	2,370.00	
Stephen E. Bradley, 600 18th Street North Birmingham, AL 35291	Alabama Power Co	32,319.00	
Raymond F. Bragg Jr., 1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW,#301 Washington, DC 20004	Legislative Strategies (For: American Independent Refiners Assn).	937.50	237.18
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: Associated Aviation Underwriters).	225.00	
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: Cogeneration & Independent Power Coalition of America, Inc).	75.00	
Do	Federal Strategies, Inc (For: Consolidated Natural Gas Co)	1,087.50	199.21
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: Delavan Lake Sanitary District)	3,018.75	9.00
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: Globos International, Inc)	450.00	
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: Huntway Refining Company)	112.50	
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority Department).		
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: National Hydropower Assn)	750.00	
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: Penntech Papers, Inc)	37.50	
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: Western Pennsylvania Environmental Complex Development).	937.50	
Robert M. Brandon, 1300 Connecticut Ave., NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036	Citizen Action Fund	1,660.00	135.00
George W. Breece, P.O. Box 2801 Fayetteville, NC 28302	American State of the Art Prosthetic Assn		
Pamela J. Bridgen, 5103 Danbury Road Bethesda, MD 20814	Association of Biotechnology Companies	2,000.00	
Robert D. Brocklin, 1350 New York Avenue, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	Stoel Rives Boley Jones & Grey (For: PacifiCorp)	94.00	
John J. Brown, 50 E Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	John J. Brown & Associates (For: C.A.W.G)	2,000.00	1,800.00
Do	John J. Brown & Associates (For: Labor Management Committee of the Tobacco Institute).	1,000.00	900.00

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Brydges Riseborough Morris Franke & Miller, 150 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago, IL 60601		1,111.00	1,840.70
Thomas J. Bulger, Government Relations, Inc 1620 Eye Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006	County of Fairfax	42,800.00	19,800.00
Do	County of San Mateo	15,000.00	10,700.00
Do	Metropolitan Transportation Commission	26,749.98	34,100.00
Do	Oakland County	8,345.75	8,000.00
Linda Kneil Bumbalo, 1125 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America	2,509.00	235.00
James D. Burge, 1350 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Motorola, Inc	6,000.00	
Diane B. Burke, 1625 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Fed of State County & Municipal Employees	12,806.76	454.60
Francis X. Burkhardt, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	International Brotherhood of Painters & Allied Trades		
B. Kent Burton, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
Larry D. Burton, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	BP America, Inc	4,700.00	79.85
James J. Butera, 4901 Quebec Street, NW Washington, DC 20016	Bank of Baltimore	1,500.00	
Do	Bank of Chester County	1,500.00	
Do	Bethel Savings Bank, FSB		
Do	Dime Savings Bank of New York	1,500.00	
Do	Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston	1,500.00	
Do	Federal Home Loan Bank of New York	1,500.00	
Do	Home Federal Savings Bank of GA		
Do	Municipal Savings Bank	1,500.00	
Do	New Jersey Council of Savings Institutions	500.00	
Do	People's Bank	1,500.00	
Do	River Bank America	1,500.00	
Do	Rochester Community Savings Bank	1,500.00	
Do	Savings Banks Assn of New York	1,500.00	
Do	Wilmington Savings Fund Society		
BP America, Inc, 1776 Eye Street, NW, Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20006			99,224.99
Cable TV Consumers, P.O. Box 2218 La Mesa, CA 92044			
Donald L. Cahill, 347 Widewater Road Stafford, VA 22554	Fraternal Order of Police	5,300.00	4,969.70
Calorie Control Council, 5775 Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd., #500-D Atlanta, GA 30342			240.00
Anne D. Campbell, 1101 30th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20007	Campbell Falk & Selby (For: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico).	5,000.00	
Jeanne Campbell, Campbell-Raupe, Inc 1010 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	American Assn of Advertising Agencies		
Do	National Auctioneers Assn		
Do	Securities Industry Assn		
Do	Union Pacific Corp		
Campbell Falk & Selby, 1101 30th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20007	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	15,000.00	14,424.30
Anne C. Canfield, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800-South Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	575.00	
Dean H. Cannon, 1350 I Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Beveridge & Diamond, PC (For: Christie Manson & Woods International, Inc).		
Capitol Associates, Inc, 426 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Wistar Institute		
Melissa Coggeshall Carey, 3415 North 21st Ave. Arlington, VA 22207	Harris Corporation	791.00	955.57
Maurice E. Carino Jr., 1667 K St. N.W., #600 Washington, DC 20006	Bethleham Steel Corp	225.00	
Linda E. Carlisle, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For: Clayton & Dubilier, Inc).		
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For: Government of Puerto Rico).	255.00	
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For: GAF Corporation)		
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For: Institute of International Container Lessors).		
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For: Kern River Gas Transmission Company).		
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For: Mercedes-Benz of North America, Inc).		
Do	Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft (For: Princeton University Investment Company).		
Robert E. Carlstrom Jr., 1341 G St., NW #1100, NW Washington, DC 20005	Jefferson Group (For: Alumax, Inc)	255.00	
Do	Jefferson Group (For: Conundrum Joint Venture)		
Do	Jefferson Group, Inc (For: Doe Run Company)	892.50	56.48
Do	Jefferson Group (For: Zinc Corp of America)	701.25	12.00
Phyllis D. Carnilla, 1700 17th Street, NW, #301 Washington, DC 20009	Arctic Sounder Enterprises, Inc		
Charles T. Carroll, 2011 Eye Street, NW, #601 Washington, DC 20006	National Association of Stevedores	650.00	
Susan B. Carver, 1130 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Coal Assn	1,500.00	747.91
J. Warren Cassidy, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rifle Assn of America	2,681.25	
Cassidy and Associates, Inc, 655 15th St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Bolt Beranek & Newman, Inc		
Do	Lockheed IMF		
Rita L. Castle, 100 NE Adams Street Peoria, IL 61629	Caterpillar, Inc	3,500.00	4,665.00
G. Thomas Cator, 1050 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Neece Cator & Associates, Inc (For: Association of Small Business Development Centers).	2,000.00	2,000.00
Do	Neece Cator & Associates (For: National Assn of Development Companies).	2,000.00	1,400.00
Do	Neece Cator & Associates, Inc (For: Southeastern Lumber Manufacturers Assn).	2,000.00	2,000.00
Center for Law and Education, Inc, 955 Massachusetts Ave., #3A Cambridge, MA 02139		42,622.25	3,410.70
Dean S. Chalios, 1350 New York Avenue, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	International Franchise Assn		
Michael D. Chapman, 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	2,500.00	1,825.01
Byron Charlton, 815 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	American Fed of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations.	15,109.39	194.02
William Chasey Organization, 855 La Jolla Corona Court La Jolla, CA 92037	TAK Communications		
Citizen Action Fund, 1300 Connecticut Ave., NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036		13,300.00	12,145.00
Julie Clark, 1625 K St., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	National Legal Aid & Defenders Assn	12,386.00	99.62
Guy Clough, 1709 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Air Transport Assn of America	16,339.06	
Marvin S. Cohen, 3300 N. Central Ave., 20th Floor Phoenix, AZ 85012-2576	Sacks Tierney Kasen & Kerrick (For: City of Tucson)		
Sharon Cohen, 1400 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Psychiatric Assn	750.00	319.80
Timothy R. Cole, 1925 North Lynn Street, #308 Arlington, VA 22209	Sparkman & Cole, Inc (For: Air Transport Assn of America)	1,500.00	
Do	Sparkman & Cole (For: Delta Air Lines, Inc)	1,500.00	
Do	Sparkman & Cole, Inc (For: Embry-Riddle)	1,500.00	
Do	Sparkman & Cole, Inc (For: National Business Aircraft Assn).	1,500.00	
Do	Sparkman & Cole, Inc (For: Regional Airport Authority of Louisville, KY).	1,500.00	
Cole Corette & Abrutyn, P.C., 1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Louisiana Land & Exploration Co		
Do	Matsushita Elec Corp (for Int'l Electron Mfgrs & Consum...)		
Terese Colling, 1211 Connecticut Ave., NW, #610 Washington, DC 20036	Davidson Colling Group, Inc (For: Media General, Inc)	3,150.00	1,031.53
Eileen M. Collins, 50 F Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20001	American Hospital Assn	8,551.20	209.48
Paula J. Collins, 1020 19th St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	American Express Co		
Stephen J. Collins, 1620 Eye St., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Assn of the U.S., Inc		1,375.00
Dominique Colon, 2000 L Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Medtronic, Inc		4.35
Community Service Society, 105 East 22nd Street New York, NY 10010			1,169.37
Competitive Telecommunications Assn, 120 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002			
Concerned Women for America, 370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW, #800 Washington, DC 20024		24,814.80	24,814.80
John L. Conley, 2200 Mill Road Alexandria, VA 22314	National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc		100.00
Francis J. Conners, 100 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Letter Carriers	5,003.28	
Conservative Alliance, 1315 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314			
Consumer Federation of America, 1424 16th St., NW, #604 Washington, DC 20036		89,376.00	112,370.00
Robert M. Cook, 2910 E. Camelback Road, #150 Phoenix, AZ 85016-4406			
Edmund D. Cooke, 1227 25th Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Epstein Becker & Green (For: United Funding & Investors)	10,479.00	
Edward Cooney, 1319 F St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Food Research & Action Center	1,969.74	
Mark N. Cooper, 1424 16th St., NW, #604 Washington, DC 20036	Consumer Federation of America	300.00	
Patrick H. Corcoran, 1725 K St., NW, #1205 Washington, DC 20006	Association of Oil Pipelines		
Maria C. Cordone, 1300 Connecticut Ave, NW Washington, DC 20036	International Assn of Machinists and Aerospace Workers	13,336.62	720.96
Walter Couillard, 100 Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Letter Carriers	9,749.82	
Council for a Livable World, 20 Park Plaza, #603 Boston, MA 02116			15,836.05
Christopher D. Coursen, 1133 Connecticut Ave., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	Coursen Group (For: Glenfed, Inc)	500.00	
Do	Coursen Group (For: IDB Communications Group, Inc)	500.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Coursen Group (For: Pacific Bell)	500.00	
Do	Coursen Group (For: Pacific Telesis Group)	500.00	
Do	Coursen Group (For: Telecommunications Industries, Inc)	500.00	
James Cousins, 1709 New York Avenue, NW, #801 Washington, DC 20006	U.S. League of Savings Institutions	13,125.00	
Covington & Burling, 1201 Pennsylvania Ave., NW P.O. Box 7566 Washington, DC 20044	Arkansas Department of Human Services		
William C. Cramer, 5396 Gulf Boulevard, #1102 St Peterburg, FL 33706	Cramer & Haber, P.C. (For: Canaveral Port Authority)		
Do	Cramer & Haber, P.C. (For: Dade County International Airport).		
Cramer & Haber, P.C., 5396 Gulf Boulevard, #1102 St. Petersburg, FL 33706	Canaveral Port Authority	6,750.00	
Do	Dade County International Airport		
Gail Crane, 2012 Walnut Street Philadelphia, PA 19103	Lukens, Inc	11,910.00	3,016.00
John P. Cregan, 220 National Press Building Washington, DC 20045	U.S. Business & Industrial Council	6,000.00	
Richard E. Cristol, 1101 15th St., NW, #202 Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Margarine Manufacturers		
David T. Crow, 1341 G St., NW #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Jefferson Group (For: Alumax, Inc)		
Do	Jefferson Group (For: Conundrum Joint Venture)		
Do	Jefferson Group (For: Doe Run Company)	1,017.50	20.00
Do	Jefferson Group (For: Lockheed Corp)		
Do	Jefferson Group (For: O. M. Scott & Sons)	3,052.50	90.00
Do	Jefferson Group (For: United Fresh Fruits & Vegetables Assn).	3,098.75	35.00
Do	Jefferson Group (For: Zinc Corporation of America)		
John T. Curran, 815 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Laborers' Intl Union of North America, AFL-CIO	19,100.04	791.18
Do	National Coordinating Comm for Multiemployer Plans		
Jay B. Cutler, 1400 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Psychiatric Assn	8,107.00	1,115.07
Cutler & Stanfield, 1850 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	University of Colorado	10,452.50	157.96
CPT Corporation, 8100 Mitchell Road P.O. Box 295 Minneapolis, MN 55440			
Leslie Dach, 1420 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Daniel J. Edelman, Inc (For: Collagen Corporation)		
William Kay Daines, 1616 H St., NW Washington, DC 20006	National Retail Federation	1,024.00	238.00
Donald W. Dalrymple, 1575 I St., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Cynamid Company (For: Lederle Laboratories)	1,575.00	425.02
Patricia A. Danila, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1213 Washington, DC 20004	Law Offices of Dennis Dean Kirk		
Linda Daschle, 4224 King Street Alexandria, VA 22302	American Assn of Airport Executives	7,500.00	
James H. Davidson, 1211 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #610 Washington, DC 20036	James H. Davidson & Associates, Inc (For: American Advertising Federation).	5,484.12	
Do	Davidson Colling Group, Inc (For: American Assn of Advertising Agencies).	5,484.12	
Do	James H. Davidson & Associates, Inc (For: American Newspaper Publishers Assn).	5,484.12	
Do	Davidson Colling Group, Inc (For: Association of National Advertisers, Inc).	5,484.12	
Do	Davidson Colling Group, Inc (For: Direct Marketing Assn)	5,484.12	
Do	Davidson Colling Group, Inc (For: Magazine Publishers of America, Inc).	17,563.70	
Do	Davidson Colling Group, Inc (For: Miller & Chevalier)	15,125.63	
Do	Davidson Colling Group, Inc (For: National Assn of Broadcasters).	18,875.22	
Do	James H. Davidson & Associates, Inc (For: National Assn of Industrial & Office Parks).	6,249.99	
Do	James H. Davidson & Associates, Inc (For: Rouse Company)		
Do	James H. Davidson & Associates, Inc (For: Yellow Pages Publishers Assn).	5,484.12	
Richard S. Davis, 1350 I Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Beveridge & Diamond, P.C. (For: City of Bluefield, WV, et al.).		
Davis Wright & Tremaine, 1752 N St., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Brix Maritime, Inc	4,680.00	344.15
Deloitte & Touche, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave. Suite 350N Washington, DC 20004-2505	Maui Land & Pineapple Co, Inc	24,000.00	
Do	Money Store Investment Co	3,625.00	
Deloitte Haskins & Sells, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #350 Washington, DC 20004-2505	Union Pacific Corp		
Gaelynn Demartino, 50 F Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20001	American Hospital Assn		
Dewey Ballantine, 1775 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	Amax, Inc		
Do	American Iron & Steel Institute		
Do	Bankers Trust Co		
Do	Bell Atlantic Corp		
Do	Beneficial Corporation		
Do	Catholic Health Assn of the U.S.	2,100.00	
Do	Chase Manhattan Corp		
Do	Chidren of Alcoholics Foundation, Inc	2,520.00	
Do	Chrysler Corporation		
Do	Digital Equipment Corp		
Do	Federal National Mortgage Assn		
Do	Federation of American Health Systems	2,100.00	
Do	First Brands		
Do	Ft. Howard Corp	2,450.00	
Do	General Electric Pension Trust	1,400.00	
Do	General Reinsurance Corp		
Do	Hanschell Innisz, Ltd		
Do	Health Insurance Assn of America, Inc	180.00	10.00
Do	Hershey Foods Corp		
Do	Household International		
Do	Integrated Resources, Inc		
Do	Intel Corporation		
Do	McCormack Baron & Associates		
Do	McCown De Leeuw & Company		
Do	Morgan Stanley Group, Inc		
Do	National Assn of Wholesaler-Distributors		
Do	National Forest Products Assn	1,770.50	
Do	National Trust for Historic Preservation		
Do	Norfolk Southern Corp		
Do	NYNEX Corp		
Do	Paramount Communications, Inc		
Do	Pfizer, Inc		
Do	Premark International	350.00	
Do	Primerica, Inc		
Do	Prudential Insurance Co of America	2,275.00	
Do	RMI Company	192.50	
Do	Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc	3,500.00	
Do	Semiconductor Industry Association	2,780.88	
Do	Seton Hall University		
Do	Squibb Corporation		
Do	SEMATECH	4,125.00	
Do	Teachers Insurance & Annuity Assn of America		
Do	Tribune Broadcasting Co		
Do	U.S. Telephone Assn		
Do	Union Pacific Corp	7,000.00	
Do	Walt Disney Co		
Do	West Indies Rum & Spirits Producers Assn	700.00	
Do	Xerox Corp	7,000.00	
Kendall P. Dexter, 9 Country Club Road Mobile, AL 36608	MacMillan Bloedel, Inc	1,200.00	1,485.00
Nicholas DeBenedictis, 2301 Market Street, #13-1 Philadelphia, PA 19101	Philadelphia Electric Company		
Matthew D. DeConcini, 1125 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	International Union of Operating Engineers	3,000.00	170.00
Beth DeGrasse, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20002	Council for a Livable World		
Henry L. Diamond, 1350 I Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Beveridge & Diamond, PC (For: Christie Manson & Woods International, Inc).	463.00	
Dickinson Wright Moon Van Dusen & Freeman, 1901 L St., NW, #801 Washington, DC 20036	United Technologies Corporation	8,000.00	
Joseph J. DioGuardi, 50 Baraud Road Scarsdale, NY 10583	Albanian American Civic League	400.00	
Diversified Energies, Inc, C/O Mr. Carl W. Cummins 201 South 7th Street Minneapolis, MN 55402			

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Barbara A. Dixon, 1600 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Motion Picture Assn of America, Inc		
Thomas B. Dobbins, 1015 Fifteenth Street, NW, #802 Washington, DC 20005	American Consulting Engineers Council	6,750.00	363.75
Dolphin Group, Inc, 1047 Gayley Avenue, 2nd Fl Los Angeles, CA 90024	Madison Public Affairs Group, Inc (for Philip Morris USA)		
Mark A. Dombroff, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #301 Washington, DC 20004	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For: Associated Aviation Underwriters).		
Donelan Cleary Wood & Maser, P.C., 1275 K Street, NW, #850 Washington, DC 20005-4006	Cascade Natural Gas Corp		
Sally S. Donner, 1341 G Street NW, 9th Floor Washington, DC 20005	Kraft General Foods, Inc		
Brad L. Doores, One Tabor Center, #2500 1200 17th Street Denver, CO 80202	Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc		
Keith G. Dorman, 625 Liberty Ave., 7th Pittsburgh, PA 15222	Peoples Natural Gas Company	1,000.00	1,576.06
James A. Dorsch, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Health Insurance Assn of America, Inc		
Dorsey & Whitney, 1330 Connecticut Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Automobile Importers of America, Inc	13,000.00	48.00
Do	Guam Commission on Self Determination	1,250.50	159.00
Dow Lohnes & Albertson, 1255 23rd St., NW Washington, DC 20037	Agricultural Satellite Corp	150.00	
Do	Algoma Steel Corp, Ltd		
Do	American Integrity Insurance Co	7,512.00	
Do	Board of Cooperative Educational Services	78.00	
Do	BMC Industries Inc		
Do	California Wine Commission	3,093.25	51.99
Do	Canadian Institute of Steel Construction		
Do	Carlyle Group		
Do	Cellular Communications, Inc, et al.	1,649.50	
Do	Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	240.00	8.50
Do	Cox Enterprises, Inc, et al.		
Do	Directors Guild of America		
Do	Dofasco, Inc, et al.	496.00	75.22
Do	General Aviation Manufacturers Association	510.00	32.52
Do	Harris Steel Group, Inc		
Do	Johnson-Simmons Co		
Do	Laurel Steel Products, Ltd		
Do	Life Care Services Corp		
Do	Marriott Corporation		
Do	Monarch Wine Co of Georgia, et al.		
Do	National Business Aircraft Assn	2,410.00	32.52
Do	Northwest Airlines, Inc	1,995.00	
Do	Profit Sharing Council of America		
Do	Sporicidin Company	2,319.50	21.00
Do	Stelco, Inc (For: Stelco Fastener & Forging Company)	2,860.00	675.31
Do	Washington Area Bankers Assn		
Lorraine Driscoll, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036	Citizen Action Fund	1,750.00	320.00
Evelyn Dubrow, 1710 Broadway New York, NY 10019	International Ladies' Garment Workers Union	12,618.69	331.50
John Dudinsky Jr., 201 Massachusetts Ave., NE, #C-9 Washington, DC 20002	Greater Orlando Aviation Authority	1,000.00	240.00
Do	Hvide Shipping, Inc	1,000.00	240.00
Robert H. Dugger, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	2,000.00	
John H. Dunne, 8701 Georgia Ave., #701 Silver Spring, MD 20910	International Fed of Professional & Technical Engineers		
William C. Dunning, P.O. Box 619500 Dallas, TX 75261	Caltex Petroleum Corp		
Douglas A. Durante, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, #515 East Washington, DC 20014	Clean Fuels Development Coalition	6,000.00	
Jean Durning, 1400 Eye St., NW Washington, DC 20005	Wilderness Society	794.38	64.64
Dutko & Associates, 412 First St., SE, #100 Washington, DC 20003	Miguel H. Agosto	14,000.00	128.92
Do	American Free Trade Assn		
Do	American Nuclear Energy Council		
Do	Anchor Industries, Inc	1,406.25	
Do	Anesthesia Care Team Society		
Do	Associates of North America		
Do	Association of Progressive Rental Organizations	30,000.00	9,169.35
Do	Bedford Properties	10,675.00	
Do	Building Industry Assn of Southern California	15,000.00	3,251.89
Do	Citgo Petroleum Corp	50,225.00	11,384.77
Do	Communications Satellite Corp	10,000.00	612.03
Do	Construction Industry Air Quality Coalition (CIAQC)		53.64
Do	Council for Solid Waste Solutions	90,000.00	821.98
Do	Council of Great Lakes Governors		
Do	D & B Wholesale Cosmetics, Inc		
Do	DSC Communications Corp	23,698.50	886.31
Do	William Gold		
Do	Granger Associates		
Do	Hart-Culp International		
Do	International Craniofacial Foundations		
Do	International Telecharge, Inc	31,500.00	1,852.75
Do	Jewish National Fund	30,000.00	5,436.67
Do	Large Scale Program Institute		
Do	McDonalds Corp		
Do	MedMax		
Do	Midlands Consortium	2,780.10	
Do	Model Imperial Supply Co, Inc		
Do	National Cellular Resellers Assn.	26,666.64	236.00
Do	Oklahoma State University		
Do	PacifiCare Health Systems	17,906.25	8,704.70
Do	Paramount Communication, Inc	11,250.00	427.84
Do	Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance	30,000.00	1,744.22
Do	Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturers Assn (PIMA)		258.15
Do	Rmax, Inc	21,700.00	359.78
Do	Satellite Broadcasting & Communications Assn	15,000.00	1,008.77
Do	Sims Walker... (for Creditors Alliance for Freight ...)		
Do	Southland Corporation		
Do	Stedman Foundation, Inc		
Do	M. Stevens Cosmetics Co		
Do	Waste Conversion Systems, Inc	9,441.09	1,329.50
Do	Wespar Financial Services		
Do	Yavapai Telephone Exchange		
Dyer Ellis Joseph & Mills, 600 New Hampshire Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20037	Liberty Maritime Corporation	21,100.00	520.19
Do	Medical Care International, Inc		
Do	REN Corporation, USA	1,500.00	36.74
Do	Surgical Care Affiliates, Inc		
Do	T/2 Medical, Inc	11,500.00	479.75
Mary A. Dyess, 2011 Eye Street, NW, #601 Washington, DC 20006	National Assn of Stevedores	650.00	
Hope B. Eastman, 4800 Hampden Lane, 7th Floor Bethesda, MD 20814	Paley Rothman Goldstein Rosenberg & Cooper (For: National Assn of Women Business Owners).	7,992.45	
Pam Eaton, 1400 Eye St., NW Washington, DC 20005	Wilderness Society	84.37	
Norman R. Eder, 19600 NW Von Neumann Drive Beaverton, OR 97006-1999	Oregon Graduate Institute of Science & Technology	6,308.97	2,735.29
Edwards Associates, 507 Second St., NE Washington, DC 20002	Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation		
Roy L. Elguren, 350 North 9th Street, #400 Boise, ID 83702	Lindsay Hart Neil & Weigler (For: Idaho Cooperative Utilities Assn).		
Do	Lindsay Hart Neil & Weigler (For: Philip Morris, Inc)		
Jill W. Eiland, 121 SW Salmon Portland, OR 97204	Portland General Electric Co		
Robert Eisenbud, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
Timothy L. Elder, 100 N.E. Adams Street Peoria, IL 61629-1430	Caterpillar, Inc		
Electronic Industries Assn, 2001 Eye St., NW Washington, DC 20006		3,376.91	91,171.98
Mark C. Ellison, 225 Reinekers Lane, #600 Alexandria, VA 22314	Satellite Broadcasting & Communications Assn		
Dorothy A. Ellsworth, 1300 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	International Assn of Machinists & Aerospace Workers	16,001.55	667.51
Employee Relocation Council, 1720 N St., NW Washington, DC 20036			
Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc, One Tabor Center, #2500 1200 17th Street Denver, CO 80202			12,395.06
Gary D. Engebretson, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Contract Services Assn		101.20
J. Barry Epperson, 324 Main Mall, #900 Tulsa, OK 74103	Associated Wire Rope Fabricators		3,593.64
Cheryl Anthony Epps, 1110 North Glebe Road, #200 Arlington, VA 22201	International Assn of Chiefs of Police	13,007.96	1,876.28

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Epstein Becker & Green, P.C., 1227 25th Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	AEtna Life & Casualty		
Do	MFJ Task Force		1,590.00
Do	Northwestern National Life Insurance Co		3,378.75
Do	PKR Foundation	495.50	662.50
Do	Southern California Edison Co		2,318.75
Andreas W. Evans, 1016 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Fed of Federal Employees		
Cindy Evans, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, #210 Washington, DC 20036	National Forest Products Assn		
David C. Evans, 1200 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036	Building Owners & Managers Assn Int'l		
Rae Forker Evans, 1615 L Street, NW, #1220 Washington, DC 20036	Hallmark Cards, Inc		
Walter H. Evans III, Davis Wright Tremaine 1752 N Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Oregon Economic Development Dept, Ports Div	14,368.00	509.37
Evans Group, Ltd, 1010 Wisconsin Ave., #810 Washington, DC 20007	Cain Hoy Plantation		
Do	Cotraco, Inc		
Robbie G. Exley, 1016 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Fed of Federal Employees		
Roger C. Fairchild, 14500 Avion Parkway, #300 Chantilly, VA 22021	TechLaw, Inc (For: Shutler & Low (For: Nissan R&D, Inc))	8,123.50	114.17
Farm Credit Council, 50 F Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20001		1,150,000.00	4,350.00
Elizabeth Fayad, 1033 Union Church Rd. McLean, VA 22102	National Parks & Conservation Association	1,167.00	191.00
Frederick Fedell, 1400 K St., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Psychiatric Assn	1,733.00	384.00
Federal Judges Association, 670 U.S. Courthouse 110 S. 4th Street Minneapolis, MN 55401		19,500.00	17,136.12
Federal Kemper Life Assurance Co, Kemper Bldg. D-3 Long Grove, IL 60049			1,443.97
Mimi A. Feller, 1100 Wilson Blvd Arlington, VA 22209	Gannett Co., Inc	1,600.00	15.00
Kenneth E. Feltman, 927 15th St., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	Employers Council on Flexible Compensation	200.00	
Fensterwald Alcorn & Vangellow, 2112C Gallows Road Vienna, VA 22180	Concerned Federal Railroad Administration Employees		
Denise G. Ferguson, 1020 19th St., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	American Express Co		
Jack Ferguson Associates, Inc, 203 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Alaska Loggers Assn	3,750.00	658.92
Do	Conoco, Inc	1,250.00	634.17
Do	Dillingham Construction Group	2,343.75	749.21
Do	Global Marine, Inc	5,062.50	737.36
Do	Haida Corporation	8,175.00	763.05
Do	Klukwan, Inc	10,125.00	774.08
Do	Northern Air Cargo	3,750.00	749.21
Do	Tacoma Boatbuilding Co	1,500.00	627.50
Do	U.S. Borax & Chemical Corp	6,375.00	737.36
Do	Western Forest Industries Assn	4,333.33	741.97
Do	Williams Companies	2,526.25	707.68
Robert J. Fersh, 1319 F St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Food Research & Action Center	552.47	
Fiber Fabric & Apparel Coalition for Trade, 1801 K Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006		47,519.00	79,002.00
Mary Ellen Fise, 1424 16th St., NW, #604 Washington, DC 20036	Consumer Federation of America	6,318.00	30.00
Alan M. Fitzwater, 3700 Continental Plaza 777 Main Street Fort Worth, TX 76102	Burlington Northern Railroad Co	25,000.00	
Flanagan Group, Inc, 11 Canal Center Plaza, #250 Alexandria, VA 22314	American Nuclear Energy Council		
John J. Flynn, 1125 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	International Union of Operating Engineers	7,500.00	484.00
Foodservice & Packaging Institute, Inc, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036			
Footwear Retailers of America, 1319 F St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004			1,500.00
David Ford, 1250 Connecticut Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	National Forest Products Assn	1,500.00	
John P. Ford, One Kellogg Square Battle Creek, MI 49016	Kellogg Co	2,000.00	283.00
Foreman & Heidepriem, 1112 16th Street NW, #750 Washington, DC 20036	Coalition to Protect the Integrity of American Trademarks	400.00	3.25
Do	United Food & Commercial Workers Int'l Union	3,075.00	15.00
Bruce Foster, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #675 Washington, DC 20037	New England Electric System	4,750.00	728.00
Allan M. Fox, 750 17th Street NW, # 1100 Washington, DC 20006	Fox Weinberg & Bennett (For: Bristol-Myers Co)		
Do	Fox Weinberg & Bennett (For: National Coalition for Cancer Research).		
Fox Bennett & Turner, 750 17th Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	American Soc of Clinical Oncology		
Do	Battery Council International		
Do	Bristol-Myers Co		
Do	Courtaulds North America, Inc		
Do	Fisons Corp	425.00	276.25
Do	Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc		
Do	Johnson & Johnson		
Do	Lederle Laboratories		
Do	Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center		
Do	National Coalition for Cancer Research		
Do	New MediCo Associates, Inc		
Do	Pickens County Medical Center		
Do	Serono Laboratories, Inc	560.00	466.88
Do	Wireless Cable Assn, Inc	1,955.00	454.38
Michael Francis, 1400 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Wilderness Society	14,046.86	52.35
George Franklin, 1 Kellogg Square Battle Creek, MI 49016-3599	Kellogg Company	1,500.00	150.00
Kevin Frankovich, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Contract Services Assn		29.40
Marc Freedman, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
James O. Freeman, 715 Penguin Drive Ocean City, MD 21842	U.S. League of Savings Institutions		
David W. Freer, 1150 Connecticut Ave., NW, #717 Washington, DC 20036	Southern California Gas Co	5,000.00	
Verrick O. French, 1455 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #1260 Washington, DC 20004	French & Company (For: Montgomery Ward & Co, Inc)	950.00	
R. Roger Fries, 1801 K Street, NW, #1105-L Washington, DC 20006	Glass Packaging Institute	1,365.00	
Charles H. Fritts, P.O. Box 37347 Washington, DC 20013	National Apartment Assn		
Pattison Fulton, 601 Pennsylvania Ave., #900-W Washington, DC 20004	CH2M Hill	3,593.75	857.38
Do	McDermott Will & Emery (For: California Energy Commission).	1,121.25	715.56
Do	Northern California Power Agency	18,141.25	1,290.03
Do	Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency	17,595.00	1,175.23
Do	Solano Water Authority	10,851.00	1,025.59
Harold W. Furman, 901 31st Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong).	3,712.50	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Bechtel Civil, Inc)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Central Utah Water Conservancy District).	6,675.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Central Valley Project Water Assn).	3,987.50	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Comdisco Medical Leasing Group, Inc).		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Desert Research Institute)	200.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Florida Lime & Avocado Trustees).		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Friant Water Users Authority)	75.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Granite Rock Company)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Mid-Valley Water Authority)	577.50	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Riverside Resort & Casino)	200.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: South Dade Land Corp)	1,600.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Spelman & Company)	1,462.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Steele & Gilliland Realty)		
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: West Basin Municipal Water District).	1,800.00	
Do	Hill & Knowlton, Inc (For: Westlands Water District)		
FMR Group, Inc, 1000 Potomac Street, NW, #401 Washington, DC 20007	Hazelwood Farms Bakeries, Inc		4,565.28
Do	National Coalition of Burn Center Hospitals	6,000.00	2,157.32
Do	Songwriters Guild of America	15,750.00	7,974.00
Joe H. Galis 059739, DCI P.O. Box 18782 Tampa, FL 33679	Joe H. Galis		
John Paul Galles, 1155 15th St., NW, #710 Washington, DC 20005	National Small Business United	1,000.00	
Curtis B. Gans, 421 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	Committee for the Study of the American Electorate	54,598.00	
Nicole Gara, 950 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	American Academy of Physician Assistants		
Gardner Carton & Douglas, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #750-N Washington, DC 20004	Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co		
Do	Pharmaceutical Aerosol CFC Coalition	1,387.00	8.99
Karl Gawell, 1400 16th St., NW, #320 Washington, DC 20036	Zero Population Growth	804.00	
Garry Geffert, 2001 S Street, NW, #210 Washington, DC 20009	Farmworker Justice Fund, Inc		
Craig Gehrke, 900 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Wilderness Society		
Robert C. Gelardi, 5775 Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd., #500-G Atlanta, GA 30342	Robert H. Kellen Co (For: Calorie Control Council)	240.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Matthew Gerson, 1600 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Motion Picture Assn of America, Inc		
David Wesley Gibbons, 1735 Jeff Davis Hwy., #403 Arlington, VA 22202	Thiokol Corp	23,648.00	36,263.00
Mary E. Gill, 200 West Adams Street, #2625 Chicago, IL 60606	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For: Aplix, Inc).		
Do	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For: Trek Bicycle Corp).	204.00	
Do	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For: West Bend Company).		
Maureen Gilman, 1730 K Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	National Treasury Employees Union	15,000.00	1,613.67
Gilmartin Poster & Shafto, One William Street, 5th Floor New York, NY 10004	B & B Dredging Corp		538.00
Edwin J. Gilroy, 1331 Penn. Ave., NW, #1500N Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers		
Tod I. Gimbel, 1341 G Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Miller Brewing Company	345.00	214.58
Mark R. Ginsberg, 1717 K Street, NW, #407 Washington, DC 20006	American Assn for Marriage & Family Therapy	2,287.00	
George E. Glasier, One Tabor Center, #2500 1200 17th Street Denver, CO 80202	Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc		
Glass Packaging Institute, 1801 K Street, NW, #1105-L Washington, DC 20006			4,515.00
Law Offices of Alan M. Gnessin, 1220 19th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	CHP		
Patricia R. Goldman, 50 F St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20001	American Hospital Assn	8,834.29	1,261.48
Helen C. Gonzales, 236 Massachusetts Ave., NE, #504 Washington, DC 20002	National Consumer Law Center	895.91	
Linda Goold, 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	1,750.00	84.80
Stephen Gordon, 1016 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Fed of Federal Employees		
Brenda J. Gore, 1000 Wilson Blvd., 2600 Arlington, VA 22209	TRW, Inc	315.00	
Margaret A. Gottlieb, 1101 17th Street, NW, #705 Washington, DC 20036	Direct Marketing Assn		
George B. Gould III, 100 Indiana Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Letter Carriers	13,626.62	631.85
Government Liaison Project, 6313 Tulsa Lane Bethesda, MD 20817		10.00	91.95
Emerson F. Gower Jr., 411 Fayetteville St. Mall, #1925 Raleigh, NC 27601	Carolina Power & Light Co	790.00	1,734.00
Elaine Z. Graham, 1200 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Restaurant Assn	1,500.00	990.00
Winston S. Graham, 91 Macon Street Brooklyn, NY 11216			
Gerald W. Grandey, One Tabor Center, #2500 1200 Seventeenth Street Denver, CO 80202	Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc	3,000.00	838.95
Ruth P. Graves, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #500 Washington, DC 20560	Reading Is Fundamental, Inc	810.00	62.00
David C. Gray, 4905 Reno Road, NW Washington, DC 20008	American Camping Association	3,000.00	
Do	Portsmouth-Kittery Armed Services Committee, Inc	300.00	
Neil A. Gray, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036-1993	Highway Users Federation for Safety & Mobility	2,450.00	93.60
Greater New York Hospital Assn, 555 West 57th Street 15th Floor New York, NY 10019			81,936.00
Ed Greelegs, 3900 Wisconsin Ave., NW Washington, DC 20016	Federal National Mortgage Assn (Fannie Mae)		
Kaylene H. Green, 2341 Jefferson Davis Highway, #1100 Arlington, VA 22202	Bath Iron Works Corp	750.00	
Phyllis Greenberger, 1400 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Psychiatric Assn	3,300.00	1,526.04
R.T. Gregg, 900 19th Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	U.S. Telephone Assn	500.00	
Janice M. Gregory, 1726 M St., #1101 Washington, DC 20036	ERISA Industry Committee	11,500.00	88.00
William G. Greif, 1155 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	Bristol-Myers Co		
Jerome Grossman, 20 Park Plaza, #603 Boston, MA 02116	Council for a Livable World	4,420.86	
Mary Scott Guest, 1919 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	American Marketing Service International, Inc		
Do	Center for Cancer Treatment and Research		
Ned H. Guthrie, 209 Hayes Avenue Charleston, WV 25314	American Fed of Musicians	4,254.25	2,744.81
Z. Lou Guttman, 4 World Trade Center New York, NY 10048	New York Mercantile Exchange	1,000.00	350.00
Hale and Dorr, 1455 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20004	National Corp for Housing Partnerships	17,539.00	178.24
Do	Pine Street Inn	5,617.00	26.95
Angelynn Hall, 1709 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Air Transport Assn of America	15,262.46	
Julius L. Hall, 1016 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Fed of Federal Employees	6,537.60	
D. Bryce Hallowell, 717 2nd Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Albanian American Civil League	2,150.00	
William W. Hamilton Jr., 2010 Massachusetts Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Planned Parenthood Fed of America, Inc	205.50	
D. Michael Hancock, 2001 S Street, NW, #210, P.O. Box 53396 Washington, DC 20002	Farmworker Justice Fund, Inc		244.16
Nolan W. Hancock, 1126 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	Oil Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union	6,444.50	
Handgun Control, Inc, 1225 Eye Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005		1,515,379.00	839,683.00
James W. Harff, 1615 M Street, NW, #220 Washington, DC 20036	Harff Butterfield (For: Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus).		
Marra Harris, 729 15th St., NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
Milton E. Harris, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Harris Steel Group, Inc		
Richard M. Harris, 501 School St., SW 8th Floor Washington, DC 20024	American Road & Transportation Builders Assn	15,000.00	859.90
Robert L. Harris, 1341 G St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Jefferson Group, Inc (For: Alumax, Inc)	878.75	30.00
Do	Jefferson Group (For: Conundrum Joint Venture)		
Do	Jefferson Group, Inc (For: Doe Run Co)	1,202.50	30.00
Do	Jefferson Group (For: Lockheed Corp)		
Do	Jefferson Group, Inc (For: Zinc Corporation of America)		
Mark Harrison, 1819 H Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	SANE/FREEZE, Inc	7,511.55	
Thomas D. Hart, 1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004	Allied-Signal, Inc		
Clifford J. Harvison, 2200 Mill Rd. Alexandria, VA 22314	National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc		150.00
Arnold I. Havens, 1156 15th Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	White Fine & Verville (For: Armstrong World Industries, Inc).	16,042.50	144.85
Do	White Fine & Verville (For: Ashland Oil, Inc)	21,000.00	260.03
Do	White Fine & Verville (For: Association of American Railroads).	13,393.74	65.58
Do	White Fine & Verville (For: Burlington Northern Services, Inc).	12,112.50	222.04
Do	White Fine & Verville (For: CSX Corporation)	6,317.50	85.99
Do	White Fine & Verville (For: MetPath, Inc)	25,598.75	50.35
James M. Hawes, 5527 Briar Drive Houston, TX 77506	Fidelity Pacific Group Inc		
Kathryn Joann Hawes, 8701 Georgia Ave., #701 Silver Spring, MD 20910	International Fed of Professional & Technical Engineers		
Charles E. Hawkins III, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
Laurie L. Hawkins, 980 Jolly Road P.O.Box 1109 Blue Bell, PA 19422	U.S. Healthcare, Inc		
Paul M. Hawkins, 1 Whispering Pines Court Hilton Head Island, SC 29926	Health Insurance Assn of America, Inc		
John F. Hay, 1801 K Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Westinghouse Electric Corp	1,200.00	
Peter M. Hayes, 214 Massachusetts Ave., NE #530 Washington, DC 20002	Salt River Project	3,521.00	1,372.24
Health Insurance Assn of America, Inc, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036		164.50	164.50
Dan C. Heinemeier, 2001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	Electronic Industries Assn	625.00	
Richard Helfer, 4 World Trade Center New York, NY 10048	New York Mercantile Exchange		
Don Hellmann, 900 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Wilderness Society	7,204.16	381.46
Cedric R. Hendricks, 601 Indiana Ave., NW #900 Washington, DC 20004	Pierson & Hendricks (For: Washington Transportation Supervisors Assn).	162.00	
Charlotte W. Herbert, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
Richard A. Herrett, 1600 M St., NW, #702 Washington, DC 20036	ICI Americas, Inc	15,000.00	
Jo-Ann T. Herrick, 1800 K Street, NW, #530 Washington, DC 20006	Tesoro Petroleum Corp	1,500.00	
Hal D. Hiemstra, 216 7th Street SE, Washington, DC 20003	Scenic America	1,750.00	500.00
Robert B. Hill, 2501 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Chemical Manufacturers Assn, Inc	600.00	189.68
Cynthia Hilton, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
Robert A. Hirsch, 1320 Braddock Place, #720 Alexandria, VA 22314	National Private Trucking Assn		
Hobbs Straus Dean & Wilder, 1819 H St., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Manililaq Assn		
Do	Metlakatla Indian Community	390.00	
Do	Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida		
Do	Mississippi Band Choctaw Indians	160.00	
Do	Oglala Sioux Tribe		
Do	Oglala Sioux Tribe Public Safety Commission		
Philip M. Hocker, 20 West Chapman Street Alexandria, VA 22301	Mineral Policy Center		6.00
Sheridan T. Hodges, 23/333 Piedmont Ave. Atlanta, GA 30308	Georgia Power Company	8,296.50	5,097.56
William J. Holayter, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	International Assn of Machinists & Aerospace Workers	8,800.80	
Michele O'Donnell Holbrook, 10 Lafayette Square, Rm. 900 Buffalo, NY 14203	National Fuel Gas Distribution Corp, et al.	7,050.09	4,966.96
Holland & Knight, 888 17th St., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	Rollerball Pen Coalition		
William Holmberg, 499 S. Capitol Street, SW, #406 Washington, DC 20003	Nebraska Ethanol Authority & Development Board	7,500.00	4,650.00
Holt Miller & Associates, 2111 Wilson Blvd., #531 Arlington, VA 22201-3008	Ada Software Alliance (ASA)	4,352.91	3,313.03
Do	American Council of International Personnel	1,130.75	156.41
Do	Business Immigration Coalition	23,312.28	4,674.79
Do	Home Insurance Company	1,874.25	250.25
Do	Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA)	1,230.00	13.45
Do	Irish Immigration Reform Movement	3,099.75	203.65
Do	McDonald's Corp		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	Natural Gas Vehicle Coalition		
Do	Snake River Farmers Assn		
Lois Holwerda-Hoyt, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, #770 Washington, DC 20024	American Academy of Family Physicians	3,062.50	119.28
Homeport Information Task Force, 130 Bay Street Staten Island, NY 10301		1,500.00	1,586.00
Michael J. Hoogendyk, 706 E. Bell Road, #101 Phoenix, AZ 85022	National Assn of Mortgage Brokers	1,193.13	1,193.13
Hopkins Sutter (Washington), 888 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Alaska Joint Venture Seafoods, Inc		
Do	Canadian National Railway Corp	183.75	
Do	Comdisco	11,607.50	805.60
Do	Cook Inlet Land Exchange, Inc		
Do	Geonex Corp	1,207.25	15.00
Do	Greenwich Capital Markets, Inc		
Do	Infinite Research, Inc		3.25
Do	Louisiana Pacific Corp	34,912.50	1,507.50
Do	Rogers American Cable Systems, Inc		15.96
Do	Safe Travel America		
Do	United Video		
Hoving Group, 910 17th St., NW, #318 Washington, DC 20006	Saul Ewing Remick & Saul (For: Barnes & Tucker Co)		
Karen Howard, 1400 K St., NW Washington, DC 20005	American Psychiatric Assn	2,125.00	851.60
J. Martin Huber, 6931 Arlington Road, #308 Bethesda, MD 20814	National Assn of Surety Bond Producers		
Lisa Shuger Hublitz, Suite 380, 122 C Street, NW Washington, DC 20001-2109	National Family Planning & Reproductive Health Assn	1,635.00	
Walter D. Huddleston, 499 S. Capitol Street, SW, #507 Washington, DC 20003	Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc (For: Airtrax)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc (For: BATUS, Inc)		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: Farmers Insurance Group of Companies).		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates (For: National Assn for the Support of Long Term Care).		
Do	Hecht Spencer & Associates, Inc (For: Organization of Fair Treatment for Int'l Investments (OFTII)).		
Betty Hudson, 1627 K Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006	Fluor Corporation	15,000.00	74.00
Thomas H. Hudson, P.O. Box 2787 Baton Rouge, LA 70821	Electric Reliability Coalition	4,000.00	
Hughes Hubbard & Reed, 901 Fifteenth Street, NW, #540 Washington, DC 20005-2301	General Electric Co	1,800.00	8.50
Gregory A. Humphrey, 555 New Jersey Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	American Fed of Teachers	23,088.59	252.00
Hunton & Williams, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #9000 Washington, DC 20036	Long Island Lighting Co	1,000.00	
Cathy Hurwit, 1300 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036	Americans for Health, Inc/National Health Care Campaign		
Do	Citizen Action Fund	3,475.00	465.00
Michael Hussey, 777 14th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Realtors	2,500.00	2,555.85
I. A. B., 14 Dayton Street Westover, NY 13790			
Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th St., NW, #301 Washington, DC 20006		23,205.26	23,205.26
Institute for Responsible Housing Preservation, 2300 M Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20037		2,000.00	2,000.00
International Assn of Fire Fighters, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006-5395			
International Assn of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036.		45,958.42	
International Brotherhood of Painters & Allied Trades, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006.			
International Business-Government Counsellors, Inc, 818 Connecticut Ave., NW 12th Floor Washington, DC 20006.	Aqualon Company	5,706.25	
Do	Ethyl Corporation	8,359.37	
Do	Totes, Inc		
Do	Uniroyal Chemical Company, Inc		
Do	Xerox Corp	15,031.25	
International Union of Operating Engineers, 1125 17th St., NW Washington, DC 20036		10,500.00	654.00
Investment Counsel Assn of America, Inc, 20 Exchange Place New York, NY 10005			
Richard Munroe Irby III, 1222 Warrington Place Alexandria, VA 22307	American Gas Assn	4,000.00	
John Isaacs, 100 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Council for a Livable World	4,103.90	
Ivins Phillips & Barker, Chtd, 1700 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006	Bayer USA, Inc		
Do	Oberlin College		
Benjamin R. Jackson, 14500 Avion Parkway,#300 Chantilly, VA 22021	TechLaw (For: Shutler & Low (for Nissan Research & Development)).	15,732.00	271.84
Dane B. Jaques, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #301 Washington, DC 20004	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For: Associated Aviation Underwriters).		
T. Destry Jarvis, 1800 N. Kent Street, #1120 Arlington, VA 22209	Student Conservation Association (SCA)	301.40	20.00
Wendell Jeffreys, 245 N. Waco P.O. Box 2940 Wichita, KS 67201-2940	Wichita District Farm Credit Council		175.72
Linda Jenckes, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Health Insurance Assn of America, Inc	93.00	12.00
Jenner & Block, 21 Dupont Circle, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Soc for Cataract & Refractive Surgery		
Do	MCI Communications Corp		
Richard H. Jenrette, 787 7th Avenue New York, NY 10019	Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette (for Equitable Financial Cos)		
Ronald P. Johnsen, 1250 Eye St., NW, #703 Washington, DC 20005	Columbia Gas System Service Corp	175.00	364.64
M. Joseph Johnson, 1951 Seville Street Santa Rosa, CA 95403	M. J. Johnson Company (For: Syar Industries, Inc)		
Mark R. Johnson, 1667 K Street, NW, #350 Washington, DC 20006	Maersk, Inc	2,500.00	
Michael A. Johnson, 200 West Adams Street, #2625 Chicago, IL 60606	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For: Aplix, Inc).		
Do	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For: Silvestri Corp).		
Do	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For: Trek Bicycle Corp).	264.00	
Do	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For: West Bend Company).	49.00	
Nancie S. Johnson, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20006	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co	580.00	
Johnson & Gibbs, P.C., 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #745 Washington, DC 20004	Centex Corp		
Do	Church Alliance		
Do	Compaq Computer Corp		
Do	El Paso Health Care Systems, Ltd		
Do	EPIC Healthcare Group, Inc		
Do	HealthTrust, Inc		
Do	Methodist Hospitals of Dallas, et al.		
Do	Oryx Energy Corporation		
Do	Permanente Medical Group, Inc		
Do	Redman Industries		
Do	Reese Communications Cos (for Philip Morris, USA)		
Do	Republic Health Corp		
Beverly E. Jones, 1819 L Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	Consolidated Natural Gas Co	1,500.00	352.16
Wiley N. Jones, 816 Connecticut Ave., NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	Southern Pacific Transportation Company	1,000.00	500.00
Jones Day Reavis & Pogue, 1450 G Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005-2088	Consumers for Competitive Fuels	5,465.25	19.50
Do	Embassy of the People's Republic of China		
Do	Ethyl Corporation	1,821.00	6.00
Do	Heron International, Ltd		
Do	International Telecharge, Inc		
Do	Los Angeles County	13,357.25	1,671.50
Do	National Assn of State Auditors Comptrollers & Treasurers		
Do	Royal Trustco Ltd		
Do	Southern California Edison Company	4,288.75	
Do	State Assn of County Retirement Systems		
Do	Telecommunications, Inc		
Do	USAA Federal Savings Bank		
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp	18,900.00	58.00
Alexander H. Jordan, 816 Connecticut Avenue, NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	Southern Pacific Transportation Company	500.00	250.00
David Josepha, 2010 Massachusetts Ave., NW, 5th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Planned Parenthood Federation of America	1,433.35	94.00
JAR-MON Consultants, 214 Massachusetts Ave., NE #300 Washington, DC 20002	American Business Council, Inc		
Do	American Freedom Coalition		
Do	Christian Voice, Inc		
Steve Kallick, Box 021692 Juneau, AK 99802	Southeast Alaska Conservation Council		
James L. Kane Jr., 1315 Vincent Place Mclean, VA 22101			
Donald J. Kaniewski, 905 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Laborers' Intl Union of North America, AFL-CIO	15,750.00	525.80
George Kassouf, 1601 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20009	Alliance for Justice	445.31	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW #301 Washington, DC 20001	Associated Aviation Underwriters		
Do	Cogeneration & Independent Power Coalition of America, Inc.	7,125.00	3,629.25
Do	Consolidated Natural Gas Service Co, Inc	1,330.00	467.46
Do	National Fuel Gas Supply Corp	665.00	233.73
Do	Natural Gas Vehicle Coalition	12,445.00	4,870.58
Do	Penntech Papers, Inc	1,235.00	629.07
Barbara J. Katz, 1424 16th Street, NW, #604 Washington, DC 20036	Consumer Federation of America	10,678.00	150.00
William R. Kaul, 14615 Lone Oak Road Eden Prairie, MN 55344-2287	Cooperative Power Association	6,300.00	166.75
Bronwen A. Kaye, 1575 Eye St., NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	American Cyanamid Co	298.07	421.02
Kaye Scholer Fierman Hays & Handler, 901 15th St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Benjamin Moore & Co		50.00
Do	Dow Chemical Co		
Do	Hartford Insurance Group		
Do	Kraft, Inc	140.00	
Do	Londontown Corporation		
Do	Morgan Guaranty Trust Co of New York		
Do	Texaco, Inc		
Do	U.S. Industrial Fabric Institute		
Do	United Television, Inc	21,446.10	4,369.99
Do	Westwood One, Inc		
Do	Winfield Manufacturing Co		
Jim Keane, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Chicago City-Wide Colleges		
Keck Mahin & Cate, 1201 New York Ave., Penthouse Washington, DC 20005	American Assn for Marriage & Family Therapy	2,497.50	384.55
Do	Arkansas Oklahoma Gas Company	805.00	107.20
Do	Arkansas Western Gas Company	805.00	107.20
Do	Arkla Exploration Company		
Do	Arkla, Inc		
Do	General Instrument Corporation	330.00	10.00
Do	Williams Companies		
Keith Keeney, 5775 Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd., #500-D Atlanta, GA 30342	Robert H. Kellen Co (For: Calorie Control Council)		
Robert H. Kellen, 5775 Peachtree-Dunwoody Rd., Suite 500-D Atlanta, GA 30342	Robert H. Kellen Co (For: Calorie Control Council)		
Harold V. Kelly, 1025 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, #511 W. Washington, DC 20007	Republic Engineered Steels, Inc		
John A. Kelly, 1025 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, #105 Washington, DC 20007	Perdue Farms Inc	18,000.00	
William N. Kelly, Norwest Center- Sixth and Marquette Minneapolis, MN 55479-1032	Norwest Corporation	4,000.00	2,891.00
Judith Kennedy, P.O. Box 37347 Washington, DC 20013	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp	3,917.00	474.75
Alison A. Kerester, 1350 I Street, NW #700 Washington, DC 20005	Beveridge & Diamond (For: Pacific Dunlop-GNB)	425.00	
Michael L. Kerley, 1922 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	National Assn of Life Underwriters	12,240.00	284.00
T. Michael Kerr, 1625 L St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Fed of State County & Municipal Employees	14,652.39	142.00
Margaret Kerry, 105 East 22nd Street New York, NY 10010	Community Service Society	69.89	
Richard S. Kessler, 709 D Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	Sandoz Corp	4,800.00	
Do	Kessler & Associates (For: Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc)	4,250.00	
Maryann Kilduff, 2000 M St., NW, #230 Washington, DC 20036	Telocator Network of America	1,132.00	243.15
Kilpatrick & Cody, 2501 M St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20037	Chicago Research & Trading Group, Ltd		
Do	Federal Express		
Do	Forest Farmers Assn	2,285.00	32.00
Do	Georgia Tech Research Corp		
Do	Granite Industrial Development		
Do	Kootznoowoo, Inc		
Do	U.S. Sprint Telecommunications Co	1,360.00	14.00
Do	United Airlines, Inc	1,360.00	14.00
Do	University of Georgia	2,865.00	8.00
Gene Kimmelman, 1424 16th St., NW, #604 Washington, DC 20036	Consumer Federation of America	12,555.00	275.00
Kevin S. King, 3100 Breckinridge Boulevard Building 1200 Duluth, GA 30136	A.L. Williams Corp		
Daniel T. Kingsley, 1655 N. Fort Myer Dr., #700 Arlington, VA 22209	National Venture Capital Association		
Marcia Y. Kinter, 10015 Main Street Fairfax, VA 22031-3489	Screen Printing Assn International		
Ronald Kipke, 1016 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Fed of Federal Empolyees	1,200.48	
Dennis Dean Kirk, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1213 Washington, DC 20004	Law Offices of Dennis Dean Kirk		
Kirkland & Ellis, 655 15th Street, NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	Corning Glass		
Do	General Motors Corp	6,462.50	
Do	Management Insights, Inc	5,000.00	
Do	Service Master	3,000.00	
Do	Valhi, Inc		
Kirkpatrick & Lockhart, 1800 M St., NW, S. Lobby, #900 Washington, DC 20036	American Chipper Knife Coalition		
Do	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc		
Do	Search Group, Inc	7,129.00	807.33
Kirlin Campbell & Keating, One Farragut Square South Second Floor Washington, DC 20006	Council of European & Japanese National Shipowners' Assn.	16,380.00	216.97
Carla Kish, D & R International 962 Wayne Avenue, #600 Silver Spring, MD 20910	Florida Solar Energy Center	3,000.00	
William J. Kissick, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Algoma Steel Corp, Ltd		
Jerry D. Klepner, 1625 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Fed of State County & Municipal Employees	25,200.00	557.93
Knights of Columbus, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #501 Washington, DC 20004-2404		379.00	
Kevin T. Knobloch, 1616 P Street, NW, #310 Washington, DC 20036	Union of Concerned Scientists	6,750.00	625.00
Darrell Knuffke, 900 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006-2596	Wilderness Society		
George W. Koch, 1010 Wisconsin Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20007	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc		
Bart Koehler, Box 021692 Juneau, AK 99802	Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	675.00	
Kogovsek & Associates, Inc, 1801 Broadway, #1420 Denver, CO 80202	Animas-La Plata Water Conservancy District, Durango County.		
Do	Greater Denver Corporation	10,500.00	2,222.00
Do	Regional Transportation District (Denver, Colorado)	10,749.99	
Do	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe	18,500.00	
Julie Koheler, Box 021692 Juneau, AK 99802	Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	367.00	
Timothy S. Kolly, 2805 Meadow Vista Drive Charlottesville, VA 22906	Worrell Enterprises, Inc		
Koniag, Inc, 4300 B Street, #407 Anchorage, AK 99503			74,429.84
Paul A. Korody Jr., 888 17th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006	ConAgra, Inc	5,500.00	
Kostmayer Communications, Inc, 2300 M Street, NW #920 Washington, DC 20037	Alliance for Fair Diagnostic Access	14,450.00	18,700.00
Do	Coalition for Auto Repair Choice		
Do	International Council of Shopping Centers	1,355.00	2,679.43
Steven Krause, 105 East 22nd Street New York, NY 10010	Community Service Society	147.45	
Hugh A. Krentz, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Canadian Institute of Steel Construction		
Steven Kroll, 50 F Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20001	American Hospital Assn	4,747.47	
Herb B. Kuhn, 50 F Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20001	American Hospital Assn	5,863.77	492.68
Frederick L. Kumar, 8002 Sleepy View Lane Springfield, VA 22153			
Labor Policy Assn, Inc, 1015 15th St., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005		1,507.00	1,507.00
Labor-Management Maritime Committee, Inc, 444 Capitol Street, 8th Fl Washington, DC 20001		15,891.00	4,368.00
Laborers' Intl Union of North America, AFL-CIO, 905 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20006			16,162.02
Janice R. Lachance, 80 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	American Fed of Government Employees	2,366.46	
Bruce C. Ladd Jr., 1350 I Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Motorola, Inc	16,500.00	104.00
Gerard F. Lamb, 2341 Jefferson Davis Hwy, #1100 Arlington, VA 22202	Bath Iron Works Corp	5,000.00	
Inc, 295 Madison Ave. New York, NY 10017		59,343.40	59,343.40
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, 2027 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036		213,316.52	47,831.93
League of American Investors, 32123 Lindero Canyon Rd., #300 Westlake Village, CA 91361			
Gerard Lavery Lederer, 900 19th Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	U.S. Telephone Assn	2,500.00	
Franklin M. Lee, 300 Eye Street, NE, #200 Washington, DC 20002	Minority Business Enterprise Legal Defense & Education Fund.		
Jane Leeson, 1400 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Wilderness Society		
Legislative Strategies, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #301 Washington, DC 20004	American Independent Refiners Assn	6,332.50	2,627.02
Do	Associated Aviation Underwriters	675.00	259.08
Do	Cogeneration & Independent Power Coalition of America, Inc.	1,262.50	589.99
Do	Consolidated Natural Gas Service Co, Inc	3,802.50	2,652.88
Do	D Brocklin, 1350 New York Avenue, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005.	Stoel Rives Boley Jones & Grey (For: PacifiCorp)	94.00

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
John J. Brown, 50 E Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	John J. Brown & Associates (For: C.A.W.G)	2,000.00	1,800.00
Do	John J. Brown & Associates (For: Labor Management Committee of the Tobacco Institute).	1,000.00	900.00
Brydges Riseborough Morris Franke & Miller, 150 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago, IL 60601		1,111.00	1,840.70
Thomas J. Bulger, Government Relations, Inc 1620 Eye Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20006	County of Fairfax	42,800.00	19,800.00
Do	County of San Mateo	15,000.00	10,700.00
Do	Metropolitan Transportation Commission	26,749.98	34,100.00
Do	Oakland County	8,345.75	8,000.00
Linda Knell Bumbalo, 1125 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Mortgage Bankers Assn of America	2,509.00	235.00
James D. Burge, 1350 I Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20005	Motorola, Inc	6,000.00	
Diane B. Burke, 1625 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Fed of State County & Municipal Employees	12,806.76	454.60
Francis X. Burkhardt, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	International Brotherhood of Painters & Allied Trades		
B. Kent Burton, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
Larry D. Burton, 1776 Eye Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	BP Amerielavan Lake Sanitary District	13,231.25	6,110.72
Do	Globos International, Inc	1,680.00	663.24
Do	Huntway Refining Company	4,022.50	1,749.60
Do	Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Authority Dept.		
Do	National Hydropower Assn	2,250.00	863.60
Do	Natural Gas Vehicle Coalition	1,160.00	563.76
Do	Penntech Papers, Inc	147.50	60.36
Do	Tosco Corporation	3,170.00	1,608.93
Do	Western Pennsylvania Environmental Complex Development.		
Jack Legler, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
Mary Nell Lehnhard, 655 15th Street, NW, #350 Washington, DC 20005	Blue Cross & Blue Shield Assn	816.78	
Cynthia R. Lenhart, 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, #301 Washington, DC 20003	National Audubon Society	2,000.00	977.00
Lesher & Russell, Inc, 517 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	Dairy Farmers for Responsible Dairy Policy	10,000.00	
Do			
Craig S. Lesser, 23/333 Piedmont Ave Atlanta, GA 30308	Georgia Power Co	9,559.50	10,650.84
Betsy Levin, 1201 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Association of American Law Schools		
James F. Levy, 215 Assembly Street Columbia, SC 29201	Vista, Inc		
Pamela Lichtman, 1400 Sixteenth Street, NW, #320 Washington, DC 20036	Zero Population Growth, Inc	261.00	
Lipsen Whitten & Diamond, 1725 DeSales St., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	Amarillo Pantex Expansion		
Do	American Dehydrated Onion & Garlic Assn		
Do	ANR Pipeline Company	1,170.00	
Do	Dallas County Utility & Reclamation District		
Do	Dinamo/OVIA		
Do	Enserch Corporation	255.00	
Do	Federal Record Service Corp	1,102.00	
Do	John Gray Institute		
Do	Health Trust, Inc	6,466.00	
Do	McKesson Corp		
Do	Meridian Bancorp, Inc		
Do	National Rural Letter Carriers Assn	567.00	
Do	Olivetti USA, Inc	900.00	
Do	OMI Corp	69,665.00	
Do	Perot Group	366.00	
Do	Perot Systems	677.00	
Do	Pharmaceutical Card System, Inc		
Do	Philadelphia Armenian Committee		
Do	Pioneer Seed Co, Inc	10,500.00	
Do	Rolls Royce, Inc	10,000.00	
Do	RJR Nabisco Washington, Inc	37,500.00	
Do	Tobacco Institute		
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp	11,353.00	
David A. Litvin, 1600 M Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Kennecott Corporation		1,414.10
Frank P. Lombardo II, 317 Baronne Street New Orleans, LA 70112	LP & L/NOPSI	325.00	725.00
Robert S. Long, 1130 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Coal Assn	6,250.00	1,964.50
Charles M. Loveless, 1625 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Fed of State County & Municipal Employees	13,978.74	1,060.19
Kathy K. Luhn, 1200 Crystal Drive, #814 Arlington, VA 22202	American Assn of Fastener Importers	5,250.00	
Do	House of Seagram	500.00	
Do	Imperial War Museum	500.00	
Do	Sandoz Corp		
Do	Upjohn Company	1,500.00	
Do	Visa	1,000.00	
Carla J. Lunetta, 50 F Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20001	American Hospital Assn	4,279.17	1,702.36
Robert E. Mackin, 122 South Swan Street Albany, NY 12210	National Conference of Insurance Legislators	7,500.00	
Madison Public Affairs Group/Earle Palmer Brown, 2033 M Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20036	Edison Electric Institute		
Do	GE-Government Services		
Do	Northern States Power Company	22,880.00	15,254.00
Do	Philip Morris, USA		
Do	Stratco, Inc		
Mimi Mager, 2027 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	8,913.48	295.50
James W. Magner, Reg # 38670-019 Box 4000 Springfield, MO 65808	Prisoners With AIDS-Rights Advocacy Group (PWA-RAG)		
David A. Makarechian, 470 L'Enfant Plaza East Bldg, #7112 Washington, DC 20024	Citizens for a Sound Economy		
Karen J. Malachi, 8601 Georgia Ave., #805 Lee Plaza Silver Spring, MD 20910	Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority		
Katherine T. Mance, 1616 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	National Retail Federation	250.00	103.50
Manchester Associates, Ltd, 1707 L Street, NW, #725 Washington, DC 20036	Nissan Motor Company, Ltd		
Do	Nissan Motor Manufacturing Corp, USA	7,612.00	7,231.00
Joel C. Mandelman, 1227 25th Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Epstein Becker & Green (For: American Health Care Assn)		
Peter T. Mangione, 1319 F Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004	Footwear Retailers of America		
Marc, Inc, 2919 Olive Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Forbes Forbes & Teamor	6,000.00	62.88
Kalya Marie, 1213 Division Chicago Heights, IL 60411			
Richard F. Mark, 1000 16th St., NW #810 Washington, DC 20036	20/20 Vision	8,731.22	2,224.99
Edward Marks, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
Danea Kehoe Martin, 1922 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	National Assn of Life Underwriters	6,000.00	157.00
Dennis G. Martin, Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd St., NW Washington, DC 20037	Dofasco, Inc		
Noel D. Matchett, 1001 Spring St., #123 Silver Spring, MD 20910	Information Security, Inc	10.00	
Margaret Mathna, 2919 Olive Street, NW Washington, DC 20007	Marc., Inc (For: Gilbert Chagoury)	37,500.00	500.00
Do	Marc, Inc (For: Forbes Forbes & Teamor)	6,000.00	500.00
Maupin Taylor Ellis & Adams, 1130 Connecticut Ave., NW, #750 Washington, DC 20036	International Hardwood Products Assn, Inc	4,500.00	1,078.16
John H. McAllister, Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 Twenty Third St., NW Washington, DC 20037	Dofasco, Inc		
Timothy McAnarney, 413 West Edwards Springfield, IL 62704	Philip Morris, Inc	1,875.00	194.84
McAuliffe Kelly Raffaelli & Siemens, 1341 G Street, NW, 2nd Floor Washington, DC 20005	Wine Institute	2,000.00	
Robert H. McBride, 1007 Marquette, NW Albuquerque, NM 87102	McBride-Mahr, Inc (For: Philip Morris)		
Charlie McBride Associates, Inc, 1101 Connecticut Ave., NW, #906 Washington, DC 20036	American Electric Power Co, Inc	2,250.00	
Do	American Nuclear Energy Council	7,500.00	700.00
Do	Carolina Power & Light Co	2,250.00	
Do	Commonwealth Edison Co	2,250.00	
Do	Consolidated Edison Co of New York, Inc	3,000.00	
Do	General Atomics	7,000.00	767.84
Do	HNSX Supercomputers, Inc	3,000.00	2,124.12
Do	Louisiana Energy Services	6,000.00	736.37
Do	New York State Electric & Gas Corp	10,000.00	
Do	Oxford Energy Co	4,500.00	220.66
Do	Sealaska Corp	4,500.00	294.45
Do	Southern California Edison Co	2,250.00	
Do	Tri-City Industrial Development Council	3,000.00	213.90
Do	United Illuminating Co	3,750.00	192.85
Do	FBA, Inc (For: University of Alaska-Fairbanks)	4,500.00	
Do	FBA, Inc (For: University of Nevada, Las Vegas)	3,000.00	712.86
Do	Westinghouse Electric Corp	6,850.00	2,464.84
Do	Yukon Pacific Corp	6,000.00	1,109.97
Stephen McConnell, 1334 G Street, NW Fifth Floor Washington, DC 20005	Alzheimer's Assn	3,625.00	35.00

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Todd McCracken, 1155 15th Street, NW, #710 Washington, DC 20005	National Small Business United	6,750.00	
Francis O. McDermott, 888 16th Street, N.W. Suite 624A Washington, DC 20006	Hopkins Sutter Hamel & Park (For: Association Management Corp).		
Sandra McDonough, 1350 New York Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20005	Pacific Power & Light Co	499.07	1,913.50
Marian E. McDowell, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 4th Floor Washington, DC 20004	Pacific Telesis Group	7,725.00	
Christine W. McEntee, 50 F Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20001	American Hospital Assn		
Bertra B. McGann, One Elmcroft Road Stamford, CT 06926-0700	Pitney Bowes, Inc	7,000.00	2,686.00
Phillip McGuire, 1225 Eye Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Handgun Control, Inc	6,000.00	
Robert McIntyre, 1313 L St., NW Washington, DC 20005	Citizens for Tax Justice	9,058.24	
John J. McKechnie III, 805 15th St., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	Credit Union National Assn, Inc	300.00	154.82
Joseph E. McMahon, 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #909 Washington, DC 20004	Rodale Press	540.00	4.00
Tara McMahon, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Health Insurance Association of America, Inc		
Francis X. Meaney, 1825 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Mintz Levin Cohn Ferris Glovsky & Popeo (For: Goldman Sachs & Co).		
Medtronic, Inc, 7000 Central Ave., NE Minneapolis, MN 55432			15.25
Stanley Meierfeld, 4 World Trade Center New York, NY 10048	New York Mercantile Exchange		
John Melcher, 230 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Chicago Mercantile Exchange	7,500.00	5,950.00
Do	Food for Peace Coalition	19,850.00	12,000.00
Do	Humane Society of the United States	3,000.00	600.00
Do	Marine Engineers' Beneficial Assn	3,400.00	1,950.00
Do	Nectar Projects, Inc	1,600.00	1,950.00
Do	Potomac Marine International, Inc	18,000.00	12,000.00
Do	Society for Aminal Protective Legislation	4,500.00	2,500.00
Margaret Mellon, 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-0001	National Wildlife Federation	1,663.42	
James T. Melville, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Algoma Steel Corp, Ltd		
Edward L. Merrigan, 6000 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20815	Central Gulf Lines, Inc	5,287.50	120.14
David A. Metzner, 499 S Capitol St., SW, #520 Washington, DC 20003	Van Fleet Associates	15,249.00	
John L. Mica, 201 Massachusetts Ave., NE, #C-9 Washington, DC 20002	Greater Orlando Aviation Authority	3,000.00	350.00
Do	Harris-RF Communications	3,000.00	550.00
Do	Hvide Shipping, Inc	2,000.00	250.00
Michael G. Michaels, P.O. Box 150160 Lakewood Station Box PMB Atlanta, GA 30315			
Bonnie K. Miller, Box 528 Gainesville, VA 22065-0528	Liberty Lobby	1,000.00	1,012.00
Do	National Health Federation	1,000.00	1,058.00
Clinton R. Miller, P.O. Box 528 Gainesville, VA 22065-0528	Liberty Lobby		
Do	National Health Federation		
Paul J. Miller, 8000 Sears Tower Chicago, IL 60606	Investment Counsel Assn of America, Inc		
Miller & Chevalier, Chtd, 655 15th St., NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005-5701	Export Source Rule Coalition		
Do	Hewlett-Packard Co	1,900.00	
Do	Organization for Fair Treatment of Int'l Investments	3,800.00	
Miller Cassidy Larroca & Lewin, 2555 M St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20037	47th Street Photo		
Minority Business Enterprise Legal Defense & Education Fund, 300 I Street, NE, #200 Washington, DC 20002.			17.50
John V. Moller, 1707 L Street NW, #725 Washington, DC 20036	Manchester Associates, Ltd (For: Nissan Motor Company, Ltd).		
Do	Manchester Associates, Ltd (For: Nissan Motor Manufacturing Corp, USA).	5,709.00	62.00
W.W. Collin Moller, 1825 Eye St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	Lockheed Corporation	2,725.00	1,763.39
Robert H. Mollohan, 912 Sylvan Avenue Fairmont, WV 26554	Airspace Technology, Inc	600.00	
Allen Moore, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., #1000 Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	1,000.00	
Randall B. Moorhead, 1300 I Street, NW, #1070E Washington, DC 20005	North American Philips Corp	4,000.00	460.00
Anne L. Morgan, 1016 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Fed of Federal Employees		
E.M. Chip Morgan, P.O. Box 257 Stoneville, MS 38776	Delta Council	1,500.00	5,838.14
Gerald D. Morris, 555 New Jersey Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	American Fed of Teachers	21,311.57	144.00
James W. Morrison Jr., 815 Connecticut Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	ARA Services, Inc	6,249.99	
Do	Morrison Associates (For: Blue Cross & Blue Shield Assn)	29,555.97	401.70
Morrison & Foerster, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Consolidated Freightways		
Shelley R. Moskowitz, 236 Mass. Ave., NE, #608 Washington, DC 20002	Neighbor to Neighbor Action Fund	3,801.00	305.00
Beth Moten, 80 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	American Fed of Government Employees	1,256.64	32,622.39
Motion Picture Assn of America, Inc, 1600 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006		14,313.23	15,356.23
James S. Mulhern, 1840 Wilson Boulevard Arlington, VA 22201	National Milk Producers Federation	4,300.00	
Richard J. Muller, P.O. Box 66763 Washington Square Station Washington, DC 20036	Chrysler Corporation	2,250.00	
Robert J. Mulligan, 655 15th Street, NW, #350 Washington, DC 20005	Blue Cross & Blue Shield Assn	1,260.00	981.23
Patricia Collins Murdock, 1625 L St., NW Washington, DC 20036	American Fed of State County & Municipal Employees	9,512.76	214.10
Edward L. Murphy, 1313 L Street, NW, 2nd Floor Washington, DC 20005	National Assn of Government Employees	10,000.00	156.00
James Jackson Murphy, 1720 I Street, NW 7th Floor Washington, DC 20006	American Academy of Actuaries		
Fred Mutz Associates, 1200 New Hampshire Ave, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	American Bankers Assn	8,500.00	
MLR Associates, 3805 Alton Place, NW Washington, DC 20016	Neighborhood Housing Services of America		
Alan Y. Naftalin, 1150 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	Koteen & Naftalin (For: Alascom, Inc)		
Do	Koteen & Naftalin (For: Telephone & Data Systems, Inc)		
National Assn for Stock Car Auto Racing, Inc (NASCAR), 1801 Speedway Boulevard Daytona Beach, FL 32015.			
National Assn of Home Builders of the U.S., 15th & M Sts., NW Washington, DC 20005		37,481.52	136,942.10
National Assn of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001		6,673,602.47	147,213.04
National Assn of Margarine Manufacturers, 1101 15th St., NW, #202 Washington, DC 20005			
National Assn of Mortgage Brokers (NAMB), 706 E. Bell Road, #101 Phoenix, AZ 85022		1,763.63	1,764.93
National Assn of Realtors, 777 14th St., NW Washington, DC 20005			68,607.33
National Assn of Stevedores, 2011 I Street, NW, #601 Washington, DC 20006		3,300.00	4,800.00
National Child Care Assn, P.O. Box 161206 Austin, TX 78716-1206		4,000.00	4,000.00
National Coal Assn, 1130 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036		1,34,803.00	17,270.87
National Coalition for Marine Conservation, Inc, P.O. Box 23298 Savannah, GA 31403		20,761.02	20,282.70
National Coalition of Fresh Potato Processors, c/o Collier Shannon Rill & Scott 1055 Thomas Jefferson St., NW Washington, DC 20007.			
National Corn Growers Assn, 201 Massachusetts Ave., NE Suite C-4 Washington, DC 20002		21,213.00	21,213.00
National Education Assn, 1201 16th St., NW Washington, DC 20036		78,210.51	78,210.51
National Employment Lawyers Assn, 911 Mercantile Library Bldg. 414 Walnut Street Cincinnati, OH 45202.			122.25
National Family Planning & Reproductive Health Assn, Inc, 122 C St., NW, #380 Washington, DC 20001.		146,698.00	4,462.00
National Fed of Federal Employees, 1016 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036		26,143.44	26,168.18
National Foreign Trade Council, Inc, 100 East 42nd St. New York, NY 10017		99,501.00	99,501.00
National Hydropower Assn, 555 13th Street, NW, #900-E Washington, DC 20004		25,500.00	14,178.48
National League of Postmasters of the U.S., 1023 North Royal Street Alexandria, VA 22314			52,600.00
National Milk Producers Federation, 1840 Wilson Blvd. Arlington, VA 22201		9,680.00	9,680.00
National Parking Association, 1112 16th St., NW, #2000 Washington, DC 20036			184,140.39
National Retail Federation, 1616 H Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006	National Retail Merchants Assn		21,994.69
National Rifle Assn of America, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036		266,245.05	370,959.55
National Tour Assn, Inc, 546 E. Main Street Lexington, KY 40508		60,616.00	60,616.00
National Venture Capital Association, 1655 N. Fort Meyer Dr., #700 Arlington, VA 22209			116,306.32
Natural Gas Supply Assn, 1129 20th St. nw #300 Washington, DC 20036		502,087.00	30,630.13
Ralph G. Neas, 2027 Massachusetts Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	19,615.44	134.44
Allen Neece Jr., 1050 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Neece Cator & Associates, Inc (For: Association of Small Business Development Centers).	2,000.00	2,000.00
Do	Neece Cator & Associates, Inc (For: National Small Business United).	3,000.00	3,000.00
Do	Neece Cator & Associates, Inc (For: National Venture Capital Association).		
Neece Cator & Associates, Inc, 1050 17th Street, NW, #810 Washington, DC 20036	Association of Small Business Development Centers	2,000.00	2,000.00
Do	National Small Business United	3,000.00	3,000.00
Do	National Venture Capital Association		
Do	Southeastern Lumber Manufacturers Assn	2,000.00	2,000.00
Neighbor-To-Neighbor Action Fund, 2601 Mission Street, #400 San Francisco, CA 94110		190,646.99	240,408.84
Joshua E. Neiman, 1016 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Fed of Federal Employees	9,463.92	
Gaylord Nelson, 1400 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Wilderness Society		
Janis A. Nero, 50 F Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20001	American Hospital Assn	599.65	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Neal Neuberger, 50 F Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20001	American Hospital Assn	7,062.04	512.21
Louis H. Nevins, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: TCF Bank Savings, FSB)		
Anne L. Nicoll, 50 F St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20001	American Hospital Assn		
Alan Nissalke, 1133 15th Street, NW, #640 Washington, DC 20005	American Logistics Assn		
Peter Nixon, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Algoma Steel Corp, Ltd		
Nixon Hargrave Devans & Doyle, One Thomas Circle, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20005	CP Rehab Corp		
Do	Eastman Savings & Loan Assn		
Do	Thompson Medical Co		
Jeffrey P. Noah, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
Susan M. Noon, 1255 23rd Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20037	Dow Lohnes & Albertson (For: Profit Sharing Council of America).		
James Norton, 1400 Eye St., NW Washington, DC 20005	Wilderness Society	494.59	71.07
Patrick J. Nugent, 1133 19th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	MCI Communications Corp	2,000.00	6,799.52
Jack O. Nutter II, 1341 G St., NW #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Jefferson Group (For: Childrens Health Systems)	3,937.50	125.43
Do	Jefferson Group (For: Lockheed Corp)	112.50	
Do	Jefferson Group (For: O. M. Scott & Sons)	1,743.75	267.45
Do	Jefferson Group (For: United Fresh Fruits & Vegetables Assn).	562.50	50.25
Do	Jefferson Group (For: 3M Safety & Security Systems)		
O'Connor & Hannan, 1919 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Independent Computer Consultants Assn		
Do	Martin Marietta Corp	2,600.00	
J. Daniel O'Flaherty, 1625 K St., NW, #1090 Washington, DC 20006	National Foreign Trade Council	5,000.00	400.00
Kathleen O'Leary, 700 13th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Columbia Gas Transmission Corp	4,100.00	
Joseph O'Neil, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #3000 Arlington, VA 22209	ITT Defense Technology Corp	1,000.00	50.00
Thomas J. Oden, 1503 N. Filmore St. Arlington, VA 22201	National Milk Producers Federation	6,000.00	
Nancy L. Oliver, 470 L'Enfant Plaza, SW East Building, #7112 Washington, DC 20024	Citizens for a Sound Economy	1,000.00	100.00
Olwine Connelly & Chase, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Ad Hoc Comm for Small Hydro Power		
Do	Alexander & Alexander Services, Inc		
Do	Intercontinental Energy Corp		
Do	Long Lake Energy Corp		
Do	Manville Corporation		
Do	National Independent Energy Producers	2,000.00	
Do	Sithe Energies USA, Inc		
Ronald S. Oppenheimer, 4 World Trade Center New York, NY 10048	New York Mercantile Exchange	6,000.00	400.00
Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly, 1020 19th Street, #400 Washington, DC 20036	Government of Barbados	9,432.00	108.78
Charles J. Orasin, 1225 Eye Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Handgun Control, Inc	14,754.00	
Jose A. Ortiz-Daliot, 1341 G Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20005	Jefferson Group (For: City of Carolina, PR)		
Do	Jefferson Group (For: City of San Juan, PR)		
David S. Osterhout, 1825 Eye Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	Lockheed Corporation	5,950.00	4,106.71
Karl Ottosen, 208 G Street, NE Washington, DC 20002	NL Industries, Inc	11,250.00	
Do	U.S. Federation of Small Businesses, Inc	1,500.00	
Frank Owings Jr., 603 East Washington Street Indianapolis, IN 46204	Service Supply Co, Inc	1,600.00	
P/M Consulting, Inc, 1211 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #506 Washington, DC 20036	Syscon Corporation	9,000.00	9,000.00
Do	Talley Corporation	9,000.00	9,000.00
Allen Scott Pack, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Algoma Steel Corp, Ltd, et al.		
Pagonis & Donnelly Group, Inc, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1620 I Street, NW, #202 Washington, DC 20006.	Air Products & Chemicals, Inc	6,250.00	89.86
Do	Americans for National Dividend Act, Inc	10,432.50	
Do	Association of High Medicare Hospitals	21,350.00	26.25
Do	ABB, Inc		
Do	Burroughs Wellcome Co	7,000.00	
Do	Dow Chemical USA	26,020.00	314.37
Do	Government of the Republic of Transkei	9,000.00	
Do	Harrah's, Inc		
Do	Holiday Corp	35,597.00	167.77
Do	Nord Resources Corp		
Do	United States Flag Foundation Advisory Board		
Bruce Parker, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
Sara Lynn Parker, 1319 F St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Food Research & Action Center		
Prudence H. Parks, 11301 Popes Head Road Fairfax, VA 22030	Washington Gas Light Co	4,075.59	
Parry and Romani Associates, Inc, 233 Constitution Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20002	American Family Life Assurance Co	1,750.00	
Do	Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc		
Do	Blue Sea Corporation	1,200.00	
Do	Brown & Root U.S.A., Inc	1,000.00	
Do	Cardiac Pacemakers, Inc	1,400.00	
Do	Cessna Aircraft Compnay	1,000.00	
Do	Genentech	2,100.00	
Do	Generic Pharmaceutical Industry Assn	500.00	
Do	Herbalife International of America, Inc	500.00	
Do	Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Co	1,500.00	
Do	Miles Group		
Do	Motion Picture Assn of America, Inc	2,400.00	
Do	National Assn of Independent Insurers	1,000.00	
Do	New Mexico State University	700.00	
Do	Pfizer, Inc	900.00	
Do	Research Corp Technology, Inc	3,600.00	
Do	Systech Environmental Corp	3,600.00	
Do	TCOM, L.P.	1,500.00	
Do	Upjohn Company	1,400.00	
Do	Won Door Corporation	1,125.00	
Do	World Chiropractic Alliance	600.00	
Richard M. Parsons, 455 B Carlisle Drive Herndon, VA 22070	Safari Club International	1,275.00	
David J. Pattison, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Health Insurance Assn of America, Inc		
Patton Boggs & Blow, 2550 M St., NW Washington, DC 20037	Farragut Group	475.00	12.00
Paul Weiss Rifkind Wharton & Garrison, 1615 L Street, NW, #1300 Washington, DC 20036	Municipal Assistance Corp for the City of New York		
Do	National Music Publishers Assn, Inc	65,971.00	3,740.94
Peace Political Action Committee, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20002			8,112.81
Shelley Peck, 122 C St., NW Washington, DC 20001	Children's Defense Fund	1,173.00	
James M. Peirce Jr., 1016 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Fed of Federal Employees	1,929.96	
Joseph M. Penot Sr., 100 Indiana Ave, NW, #311 Washington, DC 20001	Radio-Electronics Officers Union	15,243.00	
Monica S. Penwell, 50 F Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20001	American Hospital Assn		249.90
Pepper & Corazzini, 1776 K St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Tempo Enterprises, Inc		
William C. Phelps, 2929 Allen Parkway Houston, TX 77019	American General Corporation		
Phillips Nizer Benjamin Krim & Ballon, 40 West 57th Street, 32nd Floor New York, NY 10019	Riverbay Corp		
Paul J. Phoenix, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Dofasco, Inc		
Theodore M. Pierce, 6931 Arlington Road, #308 Bethesda, MD 20814	National Assn of Surety Bond Producers		
Pierson & Hendricks, 601 Indiana Ave., NW #900 Washington, DC 20004	(For: Washington Transportation Supervisors Assn)	216.00	1,204.00
John H. Pilcher, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave.,NW, #1500 Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers		
Piper & Marbury, 1200 19th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Consolidated Rail Corporation	3,803.50	319.73
Charles P. Pizzi, 1346 Chestnut Street, #800 Philadephia, PA 19107	Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce		
Planned Parenthood Fed of America, Inc, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, 5th Fl. Washington, DC 20036.		13,390.46	13,390.46
John A. Poindexter, 3805 West Alabama Houston, TX 77027	Columbia Gulf Transmission Co		
Gerald Pole, 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-0001	National Wildlife Federation	488.44	
Laura Polacheck, 2001 S Street, NW Washington, DC 20009	Center for Auto Safety		
Jane Polansky, 1016 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Fed of Federal Employees		
Jean S. Polatsek, 50 F Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20001	American Hospital Assn	4,984.04	576.22
Richard J. Pollack, 50 F Street, NW #1100 Washington, DC 20001	American Hospital Assn	3,484.44	537.09
J. Craig Potter, 1233 20th Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20036	Oppenheimer Wolff & Donelly		
Powell Adams & Rinehart, 1901 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Ogilvy & Mather		
Powell Goldstein Frazer & Murphy, 1001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 6th Floor Washington, DC 20004	Alliance for Medical Nutrition	6,657.00	
Do	American Osteoporosis Alliance	6,043.66	
Prather Seeger Doolittle & Farmer, 1600 M Street, NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Banker's Assn for Foreign Trade	3,022.50	120.00
Do	Cadmium Council, Inc	1,800.00	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Do	John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co		
Do	Lead Industries Assn, Inc	11,200.00	1,315.00
Do	Salzgitter, A.G.		959.71
Robert L. Pratt, 303 Wyman Street Waltham, MA 02154	Thermo Electron Corp/Thermedics, Inc	8,575.00	2,128.00
Stuart E. Proctor Jr., 11812 Hitchings Post Lane Rockville, MD 20852	National Turkey Federation		
Project Cure, Inc, 2020 K St., NW, #350 Washington, DC 20006		641,168.00	652,817.00
Gerald R. Prout, 1627 K St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20006	FMC Corporation	3,750.00	
Public Citizen Health Research Group, 2000 P St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036			
Philip N. Pulizzi Jr., 1667 K Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006	Bethlehem Steel Corp	325.00	
Patricia A. Quealy, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave, NW #600 Washington, DC 20037	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Blockbuster Entertainment Corp).	1,800.00	
Do	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Blue Cross & Blue Shield Assn).	1,330.00	99.47
Do	Continental Medical Systems, Inc		
Do	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Orment Corp)	3,800.00	12.30
Do	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Ravenswood Aluminum Corp).		3.60
William A. Quinlan, 3045 Riva Rd. Riva, MD 21140	Retail Bakers of America		
George Gregory Raab, 2000 L Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Medtronic, Inc		10.90
Elizabeth L. Raisbeck, 801 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, #301 Washington, DC 20003	National Audubon Society	19,760.00	
Craig J. Rancourt, 1050 17th Street, NW, #210 Washington, DC 20036	American Assn of Classified School Employees	16,899.99	1,166.72
Robert A. Rapoza Associates, Inc, 122 C Street, NW, # 875 Washington, DC 20001	Campaign for Community-Based Economic Development	1,250.00	
Do	Community Resources Group		
Do	Midwest Assistance Program		
Do	Trust for Community Development	17,812.50	9,000.00
Do	Virginia Water Project/SE RCAP	1,250.00	
Helene Rayder, 1020 19th Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20036	American Express Co		
Robert S. Raymar, 1180 Raymond Boulevard Newark, NJ 07102	Hellring Lindeman Goldstein & Siegal (For: GAF Corp)		
Reading Is Fundamental, Inc, 600 Maryland Ave., SW, #500 Washington, DC 20560			952.00
Recording Industry Assn of America, Inc, 1020 19th St., NW #200 Washington, DC 20036		38,232.57	38,232.57
Clark E. Rector Jr., 1400 K Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	American Advertising Federation	850.00	
Reed Smith Shaw & McClay, 1200 18th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Rifle Assn		
Joseph M. Rees, 1000 Potomac Street, NW, #401 Washington, DC 20007	Songwriters Guild of America	9,000.00	
Clarinda Renner, 1016 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Fed of Federal Employees	7,011.48	
Reserve Officers Assn of the US, 1 Constitution Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002		5,564.79	16,583.10
Paul C. Rettig, 50 F Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20001	American Hospital Assn	2,383.64	106.75
Alan K. Richards, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Health Insurance Assn of America, Inc		
Kevin C. Richardson, 2001 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006	Electronic Industries Assn	3,000.00	597.28
Les Richter, 1801 Speedway Boulevard Daytona Beach, FL 32015	National Motorsports Comm of Accus-FIA, Inc		
James G. Rickards, 600 Steamboat Road Greenwich, CT 06830-7149	Greenwich Capital Markets, Inc	1,600.00	895.00
Glenn Wadsworth Riddell, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037.	Laurel Steel Products Ltd, et al.		
E. George Riedel, 1000 Wilson Blvd., #3000 Arlington, VA 22209	ITT Defense Technology Corp	1,000.00	50.00
Mark Joesph Riedy Esq, 1775 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20006	Ripac, Inc		
P. Robert Rigney Jr., 1117 North 19th Street, #600 Arlington, VA 22209	American Assn of Blood Banks	1,250.00	
Michael R. Riksen, 2706 Davis Ave. Alexandria, VA 22302	Harris Corporation	2,025.00	2,672.96
Karen Rindge, 2010 Massachusetts Ave., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Planned Parenthood Federation of America	63.52	19.40
Rivkin Radler Bayh Hart & Kremer, 1575 I Street, NW, #1025 Washington, DC 20005	National Basketball Assn	2,075.00	1,110.00
Do	National Foreign Trade Council	5,162.50	2,510.00
Do	Joseph A. Seagram & Sons		
Liz Robbins Associates, 420 7th St., SE Washington, DC 20003	Action Vail	3,750.00	10,203.29
Do	Authors Guild	12,750.00	10,203.29
Do	Babcock & Brown	3,000.00	10,203.29
Do	Coalition of Writers Organizations	22,500.00	10,203.29
Do	Goldman Sachs & Co		
Do	New York Public Library	3,750.00	10,203.29
Do	New York State Housing Finance Agency	4,050.00	10,203.29
Do	Phoenix House	900.00	10,203.29
Do	Scholastic, Inc	1,800.00	10,203.29
Do	Southern Baptist Press Assn	125.00	10,203.29
Do	Spectrascan	4,500.00	10,203.29
Do	Warburg Pincus Capital Corp	9,600.00	10,203.29
Robert Branand International, Four E Street, SE Washington, DC 20003	E.W. Bliss Company	59,940.00	61,927.00
Robins Kaplan Miller & Ciresi, 1220 19th Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Polaris Industries	8,492.23	
Do			
Anthony W. Robinson, 300 Eye Street, NE, #200 Washington, DC 20002	Minority Business Enterprise Legal Defense & Education Fund.		
Michelle Robinson, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20002	Peace Political Action Committee	4,780.44	
Michael J. Rock, 50 F Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20001	American Hospital Assn	8,412.60	2,356.10
David B. Rockland, 1705 DeSales Street, NW 8th Floor Washington, DC 20036	Times Mirror Magazines, Inc		
Frances F. Rogala, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1201 Washington, DC 20006	Interturbine Corp		
Terrence L. Rogers, 80 F St., NW Washington, DC 20001	American Fed of Government Employees	1,358.78	40.00
Rogers & Wells, 1737 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Futures Industry Association		
Lori S. Rogovin, 901 East Capitol Street, SE Second Floor Washington, DC 20003	American Assn for Counseling & Development	8,698.00	
Daniel Romanko, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Canadian Steel Producers Assn		
Joseph D. Romer, 304 N. Virginia Avenue Falls Church, VA 22046	Brown Bridgman & Co, Inc		
Barbara Roper, 1424 16th Street, NW, #604 Washington, DC 20036	Consumer Federation of America	6,960.00	
Richard Rosen, 5010 Wisconsin Ave., NW, #118 Washington, DC 20016			
Sara Rosenbaum, 122 C Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	Children's Defense Fund	1,819.76	
Ross & Hardies, 888 16th Street, NW, 3rd Floor Washington, DC 20006	Intertek Services International, Ltd		
Edwin Rothschild, 1300 Connecticut Ave., NW, #401 Washington, DC 20036	Citizen Action Fund	2,125.00	215.00
Melanie J. Rowland, 1400 Eye St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Wilderness Society	294.25	58.08
Lois J. Rude, 50 F Street, NW, #1080 Washington, DC 20001	BR Services, Inc	500.00	415.83
Robert E. Rude, 4500 Vestal Parkway East Binghamton, NY 13903	New York State Electric & Gas Corp	13,575.00	8,354.15
Deborah K. Rudolph, 1828 L Street, NW, #1202 Washington, DC 20036	Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers	2,500.00	935.00
Kurt Rumsfeld, 606 North Washington Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Society for Human Resource Management		
William Russell & Associates, Inc, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20006	Golbal Broadcasting System	12,000.00	801.16
Do	Pacific Telecom, Inc		
John G. Ryan, 655 15th Street, NW, #410 Washington, DC 20005	Squibb Corporation	1,000.00	
Ryan-McGinn, Inc, 1110 Vermont Avenue, NW, #820 Washington, DC 20005	Cabot Energy Corporation	9,467.50	176.73
Do	(For: Oregon Assn of Hospitals)	9,000.00	276.24
Do	West Virginia Hospital Assn	6,000.00	202.85
Do	West Virginia Independent Oil & Gas Assn	7,500.00	701.00
Sagamore Associates, Inc, 1701 K Street, NW #400 Washington, DC 20006	Indiana Electric Assn	18,125.25	12,162.56
Darrell J. Salomon, 700 S Flower St., 30th Fl. Los Angeles, CA 90017	Lawler Felix & Hall (For: Pacific Theaters, Inc)		
Felix R. Sanchez, 1515 Wilson Blvd. Arlington, VA 22209	American Gas Assn	2,000.00	1,068.73
James D. Santini, 1101 King Street, #350 Alexandria, VA 22314	American Escrow Assn	4,500.00	2,088.31
Do	Conference of National Park Concessioners	6,000.00	273.15
Do	National Tour Assn, Inc	24,663.00	8,028.87
Do	Truckee-Carson Irrigation District	5,287.50	581.59
Satellite Broadcasting & Communications Assn, 225 Reinekers Lane, #600 Alexandria, VA 22314			
Harold A. Schaitberger, 1750 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	International Assn of Fire Fighters	18,000.00	
Patricia Schifferle, 1400 Eye Street, NW, 10th Floor Washington, DC 20005	Wilderness Society	1,833.33	105.00
Ella M. Schiralli, 2001 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Electronic Industries Assn	625.00	19.02
Sandra A. Schlicker, McMahon and Associates 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004.	Rodale Press	12,000.00	180.24
Herbert K. Schmitz, 1600 M St., NW, #702 Washington, DC 20036	ICI Americas, Inc	20,000.00	
Carl J. Schramm, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Health Insurance Assn of America, Inc		
Schwabe Williamson & Wyatt, 2000 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #8335 Washington, DC 20006	Nichols Institute	4,893.00	489.42
Do	Oregon State University	616.88	21.58
Do	Oregon Steel Mills, Inc	910.00	1.13
Do	Public Generating Pool	2,872.60	69.31
Do	Tri-Met	12,533.13	884.11
Elizabeth Nash Schwartz, 1700 N. Moore St., #2120 Rosslyn, VA 22209	Boeing Company	4,524.50	3,960.50

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Michael Scott, 900 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Wilderness Society	1,700.00	484.59
Law Offices of John Sears, 2021 K Street, NW, #750 Washington, DC 20006	Embassy of the Republic of South Africa	15,000.00	
Seattle 1990 Goodwill Games, 1701 K Street, NW, #400 Washington, DC 20006	Seattle Organizing Committee	35,692.00	1,369.69
Harold L. Segall, 1350 I Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Beveridge & Diamond, P.C. (For: City of Bluefield, WV, et al.).		
Frances Seghers, 1600 Eye St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Motion Picture Assn of America, Inc		
H. Richard Seibert Jr., 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #1500 N Washington, DC 20004-1703	National Assn of Manufacturers	1,140.00	
M. Mark Seklecki, 50 F Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20001	American Hospital Assn		
Steven K. Selby, 1101 30th Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20007	Campbell Falk & Selby (For: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico).	4,000.00	
Gary J. Shapiro, 2001 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Electronic Industries Assn	1,500.00	
John Hunter Sharp, 1129 20th St., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	Natural Gas Supply Assn	18,300.00	5,844.84
Susan Shaw, 2729 S. Veitch Street Arlingtonn, VA 22206	National Treasury Employees Union	12,782.50	689.65
Shaw Pittman Potts & Trowbridge, 2300 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Investment Counsel Assn of America, Inc		
Do	Utility Nuclear Waste and Transportation Program		
Zack H. Shelley Jr., 1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	1,676.00	
Nancy Sherman, 1025 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	Foodservice & Packaging Institute, Inc		
Ellen Shillinglaw, 750 17th Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	American Soc of Clinical Oncology	37.50	13.00
Julie Shisler, P.O. Box 85608 San Diego, CA 92138	General Atomics	2,436.21	1,290.83
Pamela Hill Shouldis, One Tabor Center, #2500 1200 17th Street Denver, CO 80202	Energy Fuels Nuclear, Inc		
John Shuey, P.O. Box 3151 Houston, TX 77253	Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc		
Andrew Siegel, 100 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Council for a Livable World	1,805.96	
Alexander W. Sierck, 1350 I Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20005	Northern Indiana Public Service Company		
Do	Beveridge & Diamond (For: Pacific Dunlop-GNB)	14,012.50	
Sierra Club, 408 C Street, NE Washington, DC 20002		533,604.47	533,604.47
Steve Silver, 1050 Thomas Jefferson St., NW, 6th Fl. Washington, DC 20007	Robertson Monagle & Eastaugh (For: Cook Inlet Aquaculture Assn).		
Bruce A. Silverglade, 1501 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	Center for Science in the Public Interest	9,000.00	315.00
Deborah S. Simmons, 1717 K St., NW, #407 Washington, DC 20006	American Assn for Marriage & Family Therapy	6,768.00	
Gary D. Simms, 1720 Eye Street, NW, 7th Floor Washington, DC 20006	American Academy of Actuaries		
David J. Simon, 1504 Colonial Terrace Arlington, VA 22209	National Parks & Conservation Association	239.00	17.00
Talmage E. Simpkins, 444 North Capitol Street, NW, #820 Washington, DC 20001	AFL-CIO Maritime Committee	300.00	141.32
Do	Labor-Management Maritime Committee, Inc	1,632.00	228.00
Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom, 1440 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Electronics Assn	1,000.00	25.00
Do	Computer & Business Equipment Manufacturers Assn		
Do	Council on Research & Technology	1,500.00	25.00
Scott Sklar, 1730 N. Lynn St., #610 Arlington, VA 22209	Solar Energy Industries Assn	5,421.75	9,634.87
Catherine Reiss Sloan, 120 Maryland Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	Competitive Telecommunications Assn		
Smathers Hickey & Smathers, 1050 Connecticut Avenue, NW, #1230 Washington, DC 20036	Pennzoil Co	6,000.00	
Robert G. Smerko, 2001 L St., NW, #506 Washington, DC 20036	Chlorine Institute, Inc	210.00	
Debbi L. Smith, 374 Jamie Ct. Glen Burnie, MD 21061	Center for Electrochemical Systems & Hydrogen Research	6,210.00	1,748.12
Douglas Allen Smith, #40223-080 P.O.Box 1000 Leavenworth, KS 66048-1000			
Edward Del Smith, 905 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	E. Del Smith and Company (For: American Assn of Petroleum Geologists).	2,560.00	412.61
Do	E. Del Smith and Company (For: Bright & Associates)	7,600.00	
Do	E. Del Smith and Company (For: California Independent Oil Producers Assn).	4,500.00	1,060.54
Do	E. Del Smith and Company (For: Cement Free Trade Assn)	5,000.00	1,028.34
Do	E. Del Smith and Company (For: City of Anaheim Civic Center).	12,075.00	4,183.97
Do	E. Del Smith & Co (For: City of Anaheim Public Utilities)	5,025.00	2,655.59
Do	E. Del Smith and Company (For: City of Laguna Beach, CA)	2,400.00	
Do	E. Del Smith and Company (For: City of Long Beach, CA, Dept. of Oil Properties).	66,660.00	2,480.50
Do	E. Del Smith and Company (For: City of Long Beach, CA, Intergovernmental Relations).	8,730.00	5,990.43
Do	E. Del Smith & Co (For: City of Santa Barbara)	1,500.00	
Do	E. Del Smith and Company (For: City of Santa Monica)	2,400.00	
Do	E. Del Smith & Co (For: City of Victorville, CA)	3,000.00	79.11
Do	E. Del Smith and Company (For: County of L.A. Community Development Commission).		
Do	E. Del Smith and Company (For: County of Los Angeles)	11,001.00	4,635.14
Do	E. Del Smith and Company (For: Hidden Valley Resources Inc).	1,500.00	
Do	E. Del Smith and Company (For: Long Beach Naval Shipyard Employees Assn).	2,100.00	
Do	E. Del Smith and Company (For: Northern California Power Agency).	13,900.00	1,046.79
Do	E. Del Smith and Company (For: Port of Hueneme, CA, Oxnard Harbor District).	8,750.01	2,288.49
Do	E. Del Smith and Company (For: Port of Long Beach, CA)	28,749.99	371.23
Do	E. Del Smith and Company (For: Rancho Palos Verdes)	1,350.00	188.49
Do	E. Del Smith and Company (For: Signal Landmark, Inc)	7,500.00	4,757.22
Do	E. Del Smith & Co (For: South Orange County Consortium)	6,000.00	
Elizabeth M. Smith, 815 16th St., NW, #507 Washington, DC 20006	Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union	6,669.00	737.04
Ellen S. Smith, 1400 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	American Psychiatric Assn	3,700.00	1,396.70
Joseph M. Smith, 1730 K St., NW, #703 Washington, DC 20006	American Business Conference, Inc		
Darlene Snow, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036	National Solid Wastes Management Assn	500.00	
Wallace S. Snyder, 1400 K Street, NW, #1000 Washington, DC 20005	American Advertising Federation	6,438.34	
Society for Nutrition Education, 1700 Broadway, #300 Oakland, CA 94612-2128			3,156.00
Lynn Soffer, 2000 P Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Health Research Group		
Vincent R. Sombrotto, 100 Indiana Ave., NW Washington, DC 20001	National Assn of Letter Carriers	5,837.00	
James E. Sommerhauser, 8701 Georgia Ave., #701 Silver Spring, MD 20910	International Fed of Professional & Technical Engineers		
Steven P. Sonnenberg, 200 West Adams Street, #2625 Chicago, IL 60606	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For: Aplix, Inc).		
Do	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For: Trek Bicycle Corp).	408.00	
Do	Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez (For: West Bend Company).		
Sonnenberg Anderson O'Donnell & Rodriguez, 200 West Adam St., #2625 Chicago, IL 60606	Florsheim Shoe Co		
Sorensen & Edwards, PS, 1201 Third Ave., #2900 Seattle, WA 98101-3028	Western Pioneer, Inc	10,000.00	10,000.00
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, Box 021692 Juneau, AK 99802		6,386.00	3,156.00
D. Dean Sparkman, 1925 N. Lynn Street, #308 Arlington, VA 22209	Sparkman & Cole, Inc (For: Air Transport Assn of American).	1,500.00	
Do	Sparkman & Cole, Inc (For: Delta Air Lines, Inc)	1,500.00	
Do	Sparkman & Cole, Inc (For: Embry-Riddle)	1,500.00	
Do	Sparkman & Cole, Inc (For: National Business Aircraft Assn).	1,500.00	
Do	Sparkman & Cole, Inc (For: Regional Airport Authority of Louisville).	1,500.00	
Sparkman & Cole, 1925 N. Lynn Street, #308 Arlington, VA 22209	Air Transport Assn of America	1,500.00	
Do	Delta Air Lines, Inc	12,000.00	
Do	Embry-Riddle	2,771.00	
William B. Spencer, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
Gilbert P. Sperling, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #301 Washington, DC 20004	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For: Cogeneration & Independent Power Coalition of America, Inc).	3,487.50	340.67
Do	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For: Consolidated Natural Gas Service Co, Inc).	441.00	140.07
Do	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For: National Fuel Gas Supply Corp).	220.50	
Do	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For: Natural Gas Vehicle Coalition).	4,126.50	157.10
Do	Katten Muchin Zavis & Dombroff (For: Penntech Papers, Inc).	604.50	

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Frances Spivy-Weber, 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20003	National Audubon Society		425.00
Squire Sanders & Dempsey, 1201 Pennsylvania Ave., NW P.O. Box 407 Washington, DC 20044	American Chamber of Commerce in Germany		
Janet G. St. Amand, 1225 19th Street, NW, #410 Washington, DC 20036	Financial Services	625.00	
James St. Pierre, 900 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006-2596	Wilderness Society	372.92	460.87
Vivian Escobar Stack, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	Planned Parenthood Fed of America, Inc	137.81	6.00
Jane Sutter Starke, 2100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #600 Washington, DC 20037	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Blockbuster Entertainment Corp).		
Do	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Metropolitan Transportation Authority).		
Do	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Ormet Corp)	1,650.00	75.73
Do	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Ravenswood Aluminum Corp).	1,650.00	68.33
David Stawick, 201 Massachusettes Ave., NE Washington, DC 20002	National Corn Growers Assn	3,187.50	
Henry J. Steenstra Jr., 1000 Wilson Boulevard, #2600 Arlington, VA 22209	TRW, Inc	1,847.00	
Steptoe & Johnson, Attn: Cindy Moore 1330 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Council on Teacher Retirement	17,763.75	88.17
Lawrence E. Stevens, 185 South State Street, #700 Salt Lake City, UT 84111	Parsons Behle & Latimer (For: Energy Fuels)		
Sandra Stewart, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 Twenty-third Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Stelco Steel	92.37	644.89
Stoel Rives Boley Jones & Grey, 1350 New York Avenue, NW, #600-A Washington, DC 20005-4709	A-dec, Inc	1,188.00	32.20
Do	Coosand Corp	229.00	4.65
Do	PacifiCorp		2,675.00
Do	Southeast Alaska ANCSA Land Acquisition Coalition, Inc	11,070.00	1,671.55
Ann E.W. Stone, 1315 Duke Street Alexandria, VA 22314	Conservative Alliance		
Richard B. Storey, 46230 Ailsbrook Place Sterling, VA 22170	Multi Management Associates, Inc (For: American Assn of Fast Food Soft Serve Pizza Operators).		
Do	Multi-Management Associates, Inc (For: International Military Executives Assn).		
Stryker Weiner Associates, Inc, 737 Bishop Street, #2860 Honolulu, HI 96813	Philip Morris, Inc	1,000.00	75.00
Dorothy E. Stucke, 1111 14th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	National Apartment Assn	7,615.38	
Fred Sudak, 230 South Wacker Drive, #1000 Chicago, IL 60606	Dakko Integrated Resources		
Ann Sullivan, 2111 Wilson Boulevard, #531 Arlington, VA 22201-3008	Holt Miller & Associates (For: Potomac Partners (For: National Nutritional Food Assn)).	2,529.88	59.71
Francis J. Sullivan, 16 W. Walnut Street Alexandria, VA 22301	Frank Sullivan Associates	2,535.00	
Sullivan & Cromwell, 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA)		122.85
Jeffrey Sumberg, 1016 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	National Fed of Federal Employees		
David A. Super, 1319 F Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20004	Food Research & Action Center	1,448.31	
Donald B. Susswein, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: River Bank America)		
Do	Thacher Proffitt & Wood (For: TCF Bank Savings, FSB)		
Sutherland Asbill & Brennan, 1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20004-2404	North American Co for Life & Health Insurance		129.20
Sylvia E. Swanson, 1801 K Street, NW, #1105-L Washington, DC 20006	Glass Packaging Institute	560.00	
Rosemarie Sweeney, Suite 770 600 Maryland Ave., SW Washington, DC 20024	American Academy of Family Physicians	4,250.00	1,883.11
Swidler & Berlin, Chtd, 3000 K Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20007	Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld (for Drexel Burnham Lambert).		
Do	American Bakers Assn	3,335.00	13.00
Do	Business Coalition For RICO Reform	34,049.68	141.00
Do	MacAndrews & Forbes Group, Inc	9,775.00	224.00
Do	National Council of Community Hospitals	920.00	
Do	Renewable Fuels Assn	11,131.87	87.00
Do	Rivkin Radler Bayh Hart & Kremer (for Merrill Lynch & Co).		135.20
Carol A. Swift, 311 First St., NW, #500 Washington, DC 20001	Computer & Business Equipment Manufacturers Assn	1,300.00	160.00
Ivan Swift, P.O. Box 607 Arlington, VA 22216	New England Anti-Vivisection Society	3,000.00	1,600.00
Scott R. Swirling, 122 C St., NW, #380 Washington, DC 20001	National Family Planning & Reproductive Health Assn, Inc	1,441.00	
Systematics, Inc, 4001 Rodney Parham Road Little Rock, AR 72212			
Z. Michael Szaz, 7209 Monticello Blvd. Springfield, VA 22150	Transylvanian World Federation		
Ronald L. Tammen, 1325 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20004	Tammen Group (For: Coleman Natural Beef)		
Do	Tammen Group (For: Cray Research, Inc)		
Do	Tammen Group (For: Decision Insights, Inc)		
Do	Potomac Partners (For: Interturbine Corp)		
Do	Tammen Group (For: LTV Corp)		
Do	Potomac Partners (For: National Nutritional Foods Assn)		
Do	Potomac Partners (For: Organic Food Alliance (OFA))	3,301.55	
Do	Tammen Group (For: Population-Environment Balance)	1,000.00	
George W. Tate, 2009 N. 14th Street, #101 Arlington, VA 22201	American Retirees Assn	1,200.00	2,173.00
Sandra E. Taylor, 1600 M St,. NW, #702 Washington, DC 20036	ICI Americas	15,000.00	211.18
T. Daniel Tearno, 1341 G Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Miller Brewing Company	881.36	392.56
Fred H. Telmer, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 Twenty-third Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Stelco Steel	765.80	652.00
James M. Temenak, P.O. Box 16614 Arlington, VA 22215	National Steel & Shipbuilding Co	3,770.00	859.36
Tempo Enterprises, Inc, P.O. Box 702160 Tulsa, OK 74170			
Paul M. Tendler, 1090 Vermont Ave., NW, #1200 Washington, DC 20005	Tendler & Biggins, Chtd (For: American Licensed Practical Nurses Assn).		
Do	Tendler & Biggins, Chtd (For: Bascom, Inc)		
Do	Tendler & Biggins, Chtd (For: Geodesco)		
Do	Tendler Goldberg & Biggins (For: Hugo Boss Fashions, Inc)		
Do	Tendler Goldberg & Biggins (For: Joseph and Feiss, Inc)		
Do	Tendler & Biggins, Chtd (For: Mears International Sales Co)		
Do	Tendler & Biggins, Chtd (For: Solargistics Corp)		
Richard Paul Teske, 1500 K Street, NW, #625 Washington, DC 20005	Burroughs Wellcome Co	25,000.00	58,300.00
Thacher Proffitt & Wood, 1500 K Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20005	River Bank America		727.00
Do	TCF Bank Savings, FSB	5,000.00	727.00
Peter William Thomas, 403 1st Street, SE Washington, DC 20007	American State of the Art Prosthetic Assn		
W. Dennis Thomas, 1620 Eye St., NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	International Paper Co	3,500.00	78.00
Kenneth W. Thompson, 1919 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 8th Floor Washington, DC 20006	Great Lakes Products, Inc	800.00	30.00
Law Offices of Fred Thompson, 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #850 Washington, DC 20006	Central States SE & SW Areas Health Welfare & Pension Funds.	2,000.00	
Patrick Thompson, 4 World Trade Center New York, NY 10048	New York Mercantile Exchange	5,000.00	650.00
Gary J. Thompson and Associates, 8513 Red Oak Dr. Warren, OH 44484			
Thompson Sizemore & Gonzalez, 109 N. Brush Street, #200 P.O.Box 639 Tampa, FL 33601	City of Clearwater	1,110.00	
Anna Thronson, 1275 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, #301 Washington, DC 20004	Legislative Strategies (For: American Independent Refiners Assn).		
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: Cogeneration & Independent Power Coalition of America, Inc).	304.75	66.00
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: Consolidated Natural Gas Service Co, Inc).	69.00	
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: Delavan Lake Sanitary District)	34.50	
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: Natural Gas Vehicle Coalition)	345.00	39.75
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: Penntech Papers, Inc)	11.50	
Do	Legislative Strategies (For: Tosco Corp)	339.25	90.29
William J. Tobin, 3612 Bent Branch Ct. Falls Church, VA 22041	National Child Care Assn	4,000.00	18.00
Do	National Hearing Aid Society		
Charles H. Tower, 1026 16th Street, NW, #503 Washington, DC 20036	Dun & Bradstreet	12,500.00	368.32
Shirley Traylor, 105 East 22nd Street New York, NY 10010	Community Service Society	258.54	
Eugene M. Trisko, P.O. Box 596 Berkeley Springs, WV 25411	Stern Bros, Inc		
Genevieve W. Tuchow, 700 13th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	Columbia Gas Distribution Companies	4,100.00	
Brian Turner, 815 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO	11,787.62	
Max Turnipseed, 1155 15th Street, NW, #611 Washington, DC 20005	Ethyl Corporation	1,572.00	57.55
Larry Tuttle, 1400 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Wilderness Society		
Jerry G. Udell, 1616 H St., NW Washington, DC 20006	National Retail Federation	60.00	40.00
Mark J. Ugoretz, 1726 M Street, NW, #1101 Washington, DC 20036	Erisa Industry Committee	3,750.00	
Craig Ulrich, 1300 N. 17th Street, #1200 Arlington, VA 22209	Consumer Bankers Assn		
United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Assn, 727 N. Washington St. Alexandria, VA 22314		5,345.00	776.56
United Gas Pipe Line Co, P.O. Box 1478 Houston, TX 77251-1478			
United Services Automobile Assn, P.O. Box 4525 Reston, VA 22090-1489			
United States Telephone Association, 900 19th Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20036	U.S. Telephone Assn	50,400.00	
Jack J. Valenti, 1600 Eye St., NW Washington, DC 20006	Motion Picture Assn of America, Inc		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Reginald T. Valliere, 8 Herbert Street Alexandria, VA 22305-2600	National Assn of Postmasters of the United States	56,262.45	51,941.00
Nancy Van Duyne, 1709 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	Air Transport Assn of America	11,306.27	
Van Fleet Metzner & Meredith Corp, 499 S. Capitol Street, #520 Washington, DC 20003	General Instrument Corporation	9,000.00	1,331.62
Robert C. Varah, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Dofasco, Inc		
Verner Liipfert Bernhard McPherson & Hand, Chtd, 901 15th Street, NW #700 Washington, DC 20005-2301.	American Museum of Natural History	1,090.00	
Do	Atlantic Richfield Co		
Do	Bell Atlantic Corp	2,979.75	
Do	Central Gulf	1,362.50	
Do	General Aviation Manufacturers Association	1,230.00	
Do	General Dynamics Corp	2,600.00	
Do	GenCorp	9,065.00	
Do	Investment Company Institute	900.00	
Do	John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts		
Do	Mars, Inc	1,687.50	
Do	McDonnell Douglas Corp	2,600.00	
Do	MDC Holdings, Inc	450.00	
Do	New Progressive Party	3,900.00	
Do	NBC	9,375.00	
Do	NYNEX Corp	3,037.50	
Do	Travelers Corporation	660.00	
Do	TRW, Inc		
Do	UNC, Inc	1,150.00	
Do	Wings Holdings Inc	2,186.25	
Virginia C. Vertiz, 1801 North Moore Street Arlington, VA 22209	American Assn of School Administrators	7,177.05	
Volunteer Trustees of Not-For-Profit Hospitals, 1625 Eye St., NW, #810 Washington, DC 20006		52,000.00	11,437.00
Marcos Von Golhman, P.O. Box 65475 Washington, DC 20035	Guyana Airways Corp		
Vorys Sater Seymour & Pease, 1828 L Street, NW, #1111 Washington, DC 20036	Ohio Assn of Broadcasters	107.09	12.50
Jay J. Vroom, 1155 15th Street, NW, #900 Washington, DC 20005	National Agricultural Chemicals Assn	100.00	20.00
Wagner Hines & Avary, Inc, 1899 L Street, NW, #500 Washington, DC 20036	American Heavy Lift Shipping Co	22,021.89	4,006.01
Do	Charter Federal Savings & Loan Assn		
Do	Kabumoto & Malany		
Do	National Beer Wholesalers of America		
Do	National Debt Repayment Foundation		
Anne Marie Walsh, 1025 Connecticut Ave, NW Washington, DC 20036	Health Insurance Assn of America, Inc		
J. Allen Wampler, 2301 S. Jefferson Davis Hwy., #332 Arlington, VA 22202	Basin Electric Power	15,000.00	
Do	Louisiana Land and Exploration Co	36,000.00	10,705.45
Jenifer Warkenthien Loon, 729 15th Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Associated Builders & Contractors, Inc	2,500.00	
Susan Warner, P.O. Box 21692 Juneau, AK 99800-2	Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	868.00	
Washington Gas Light Co, 1100 H St., NW Washington, DC 20080			4,075.59
Ronald D. Waterman, 900 2nd Street, NE, #109 Washington, DC 20002	Milwaukee County-Intergovernmental Relations	13,650.00	3,530.00
Do	Wisconsin Counties Assn	7,875.00	3,530.00
Do	Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor & Human Relations.	8,655.00	3,530.00
Lucy R. Watkins, 236 Massachusetts Ave., NE, #504 Washington, DC 20002	Center for Law and Education, Inc	1,025.00	
James D. Webb, 1400 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20005	Wilderness Society	1,695.00	431.67
Paul Weckstein, 236 Massachusetts Ave., NE, #504 Washington, DC 20002	Center for Law and Education, Inc	1,225.00	
Weil Gotshal & Manges, 1615 L Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Noranda, Inc	810.00	
Arthur E. Weisberg, 2200 First Bank Place East Minneapolis, MN 55402	Dorsey & Whitney		
Robert A. Weissman, 14500 Avion Parkway, #300 Chantilly, VA 22021	TechLaw, Inc (For: Shutler & Low (For: Nissan R&D, Inc))	9,676.00	204.76
Paul S. Weller Jr., 1629 K St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006	American Grain Inspection Institute	1,424.79	
Do	Apple Processors Assn	12,000.00	2,054.98
Wexler Group, 1317 F Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20004	Allied-Signal, Inc	1,400.00	18.00
Do	American Airlines, Inc	6,300.00	294.53
Do	ARCO	800.00	6.50
Do	Communications Satellite Corp	3,225.00	77.40
Do	Coopers & Lybrand	3,300.00	10.00
Do	Foothills Pipe Lines (Yukon) Ltd	1,275.00	178.45
Do	FHP	4,050.00	
Do	General Motors Corp		
Do	Monarch Capitol Corp		
Do	Motion Picture Assn of America, Inc	3,489.00	131.45
Do	MCI Communications Corp	6,900.00	67.30
Do	National Assn of Social Workers		
Do	National Gypsum Co	5,500.00	30.45
Do	New England Electric System		
Do	Nova, An Alberta Corp		
Do	Novacor Chemicals, Ltd		
Do	Oceanic Institute		
Do	Ohio Edison		5.45
Do	Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation.	2,850.00	12.70
Do	Regional Planning Commission		
Do	Stock Information Group		
Do	Training Media Distributors Assn	600.00	35.65
Gordon B. Wheeler, 1025 Connecticut Ave, NW Washington, DC 20036	Health Insurance Assn of America, Inc		
Margita E. White, 1400 16th Street, NW, #610 Washington, DC 20036	Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc	490.00	
Sam White, 412 First St., SE, #100 Washington, DC 20003	National Agricultural Chemicals Assn		
Ward H. White, 900 19th Street, NW, #800 Washington, DC 20006	U.S. Telephone Assn	10,000.00	
Steven C. Whitney, 900 17th Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	National Parks & Conservation Association	618.75	
Do	Wilderness Society	618.75	
Kathleen M. Whyte, 1776 Eye Street, NW Washington, DC 20006	Sterling Drug, Inc	22,000.00	
William E. Wickert Jr., 1667 K Street, NW, #600 Washington, DC 20006	Bethlehem Steel Corp	375.00	
Wickwire Greene & Seward, 1008 Western Ave. Seattle, WA 98104	Arctic Slope Regional Corp		
Richard S. Wiedman, 600 Grant Street, 42nd Floor Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Ormet Corp)	1,440.00	791.32
Do	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Ravenswood Aluminum Corp).	1,440.00	791.32
Andrew F. Wiessner, 1801 Broadway #1420 Denver, CO 80202	Kogovsek & Associates, Inc (For: Bear Stearns, Inc)	522.54	522.54
Do	Kogovsek & Associates, Inc (For: Bonneville Pacific Corp)		
Do	Kogovsek & Associates, Inc (For: Pitken & Eagle Counties, Colorado).	8,583.52	1,008.52
Do	Kogovsek & Associates, Inc (For: Western Land Exchange Co).	3,137.00	887.00
Paul H. Wikerd, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Buckbee-Mears Cortland		
Thomas D. Wilcox, 2011 Eye Street, NW, #601 Washington, DC 20006	National Assn of Stevedores	2,250.00	
Wiley Rein & Fielding, 1776 K Street, NW, 12th Fl. Washington, DC 20006	BMW of North America, Inc		
Do	Certified Color Manufacturers' Assn		
Do	UtiliCorp United	4,586.00	
David A. Wilkinson, 1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, #890-North Washington, DC 20004	General Electric Co	1,050.00	
E. John Wilkinson, 1225 19th Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036	Vulcan Materials Co	1,700.00	540.00
Wilkinson Barker Knauer & Quinn, 1735 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20006	BellSouth Corp	4,102.00	1.00
Do	Bonneville International Corp	1,577.50	
Do	Empire Blue Cross & Blue Shield	15,000.00	547.82
Do	Fleet/Norstar Financial Group	15,431.50	1,850.65
Do	Hobbs Straus Dean & Wilder		
Do	J.C. Penney Co, Inc	20,000.00	465.72
Do	Security Pacific National Bank	10,108.50	2,294.98
Do	Solano Water Authority	560.00	
Lee Williams, 1616 H St., NW Washington, DC 20006	National Retail Federation	900.00	95.00
Leonard B. Williams, 1615 M Street, NW, #200 Washington, DC 20036	Bethlehem Steel Corp		
Margie R. Williams, 415 2nd St., NE, #300 Washington, DC 20002	National Assn of Wheat Growers	400.00	
Patrick H. Williams, 1722 Eye St., NW, #4040 Washington, DC 20006	Telecommunications Industry Assn	7,000.00	1,501.00
Robert E. Williams, 1707 L Street, NW, #300 Washington, DC 20036-4202	United Airlines, Inc	1,500.00	
Kirk Willison, 707 Broadway, #1200 San Diego, CA 92101	Home Federal Savings & Loan of San Diego		

Organization or Individual Filing	Employer/Client	Receipts	Expenditures
Wilmer Cutler & Pickering, 2445 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20037-1420	Deutsche Lufthansa AG		
Do	U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Assn		
Chapin E. Wilson Jr., 80 F Street, NW Washington, DC 20001	American Fed of Government Employees	5,175.00	85.00
H. Graham Wilson, c/o Dow Lohnes & Albertson 1255 23rd Street, NW Washington, DC 20037	Dofasco, Inc		
Michael J. Wilson, 815 16th St., NW, #507 Washington, DC 20006	Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union	4,375.00	7.01
David L. Winstead, 1666 K Street, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20016	Wilkes Artis Hedrick & Lane (For: Peter N. G. Schwartz Companies).	30,000.00	30,000.00
Lyn M. Withey, 1620 Eye Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20006	International Paper Co	3,200.00	199.96
S.R. Wojdak and Associates, Inc, The Bellevue - Suite 850 200 S. Broad Street Philadelphia, PA 19102.	Albert Einstein Medical Center	9,000.00	1,799.43
Do	All Children's Hospital	3,000.00	550.55
Do	Arkansas Children's Hospital	3,000.00	354.15
Do	Children's Hospital (Boston)	6,000.00	1,356.76
Do	Children's Hospital of Buffalo	3,000.00	550.55
Do	Children's Hospital of Los Angeles	3,000.00	550.55
Do	Children's Hospital of Michigan	3,000.00	550.55
Do	Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh	21,000.00	2,312.54
Do	Children's Hospital Medical Center of Akron	5,100.00	1,189.81
Do	Children's Hospital Research Foundation	3,000.00	550.55
Do	Children's Memorial Medical Center	3,000.00	550.55
Do	Hahnemann University	22,500.00	1,987.00
Do	Henrietta Egleston Hospital for Children	3,000.00	405.50
Do	Magee-Womens Hospital	7,500.00	2,811.75
Do	Mercy Catholic Medical Center	6,000.00	1,937.74
Do	National Assn of Children's Hospitals & Related Institutions	12,000.00	922.13
Do	National League of Nursing	9,600.00	1,307.05
Do	Spring Garden College		
Do	St. Francis Medical Center		
Do	University of Pennsylvania	30,000.00	2,072.90
Do	Vanderbilt University Medical Center	3,000.00	162.58
Do	Western Pennsylvania Hospital	1,050.00	60.50
Sidney M. Wolfe, 2000 P St., NW, #708 Washington, DC 20036	Public Citizen Health Research Group		
G. Kent Woodman, 1818 N Street, NW, #700 Washington, DC 20036	Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott (For: Metropolitan Transportation Authority).		
Theresa E. Woody, 730 Polk Street San Francisco, CA 94109	Sierra Club	516.25	659.73
Linda Anzalone Woolley, 1600 M St., NW Washington, DC 20036	International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation	5,000.00	80.00
World University Games (for 1993), 1701 K Street, NW #400 Washington, DC 20006	Greater Buffalo Athletic Corp	7,500.00	769.09
W. Robert Worley, 190 St.Clair Drive St. Simmons Island, GA 31522	Southern Company Services, Inc	2,060.00	2,344.35
Wunder Ryan Cannon & Thelen, 1615 L St., NW, #650 Washington, DC 20036	Airship Industries, Ltd	8,025.00	985.46
Do	American Insurance Assn	1,035.00	
Do	American International Group, Inc	362.50	27.00
Do	American Iron & Steel Institute	6,625.95	157.65
Do	Association of American Railroads	1,249.95	32.08
Do	BellSouth Corp	5,120.00	85.50
Do	Bermuda, Government of	2,044.00	163.68
Do	Cosmetic Toiletry & Fragrance Assn, Inc		
Do	Dresser Industries, Inc		
Do	Electronic Industries Assn		
Do	Environmmental Air Control, Inc		
Do	Falcon Safety Products		
Do	Finanziaria Mirabella SpA	9,582.70	908.90
Do	General Aviation Manufacturers Association		
Do	Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc	3,095.75	48.49
Do	GTE Corporation		
Do	Hook-SupeRx, Inc		
Do	HDTV 1125/60 Group	2,000.00	139.88
Do	Interlocking Directorate Reform Coalition	8,456.13	243.25
Do	Intermarine SpA	8,250.00	843.99
Do	Investment Company Institute	1,500.00	48.04
Do	ITT Corporation		
Do	Johanna Dairies, Inc		
Do	Kelly Assisted Living/Kelly Services	987.00	12.37
Do	Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co.	3,789.00	269.49
Do	Kraft		
Do	Manville Corporation	5,632.15	7.15
Do	McDonnell Douglas	2,500.00	
Do	Metropolitan Life Insurance Co	5,000.00	77.55
Do	Mutual Life Insurance Co Tax Committee		
Do	Mylan Laboratories, Inc	27,924.30	2,287.84
Do	National Assn of Temporary Services	2,937.50	45.28
Do	National Cable Television Assn, Inc	937.50	24.46
Do	North American Phillips Corp	16,055.81	1,209.14
Do	Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co	4,166.00	73.07
Do	NEC Home Electronics (USA) Inc		
Do	NYNEX Corp	15,000.00	300.30
Do	Pfizer, Inc	5,382.25	195.05
Do	Philip Morris Management Corp	4,823.64	126.36
Do	Polaris Industries	1,997.50	60.65
Do	Product Liability Coordinating Committee		
Do	Rohm & Haas		
Do	RJR Nabisco	2,458.50	118.47
Do	Shared Medical Systems (SMS)	2,000.00	7.86
Do	Sony Corp of America	6,625.00	322.34
Do	Squibb Corporation		
Do	Thomson Consumer Electronics, Inc		
Do	Tobacco Industry Labor Management Committee	23,528.15	4,016.60
Do	Trailer Train Co	3,075.00	
Do	U.S. Telephone Assn	26,400.00	1,844.87
Do	Wheelabrator Technologies	1,875.00	53.69
Richard K. Yep, 901 East Capitol Street, SE Second Floor Washington, DC 20003	American Assn for Counseling & Development	11,908.00	
Caryl Yontz, 1625 L Street, NW Washington, DC 20036	American Fed of State County & Municipal Employees	9,512.76	574.92
Zero Population Growth, Inc, 1400 Sixteenth St.,N.W., #320 Washington, DC 20036		2,562.00	3,278.00
Elaine Ziemba, 1515 Wilson Boulevard Arlington, VA 22209	American Gas Assn	2,000.00	974.77
Judith Zlewacz, National Cooperative Business Center 1401 New York, NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20002.	National Milk Producers Federation		
Kathleen Zimmerman, 1400 16th Street, NW Washington, DC 20036-0001	National Wildlife Federation		
Charles O. Zuver, 805 15th St., NW, #300 Washington, DC 20005	Credit Union National Assn, Inc	300.00	579.73

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

H.R. 33, DRUG TESTING QUALITY ACT

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my distinguished colleague from Virginia [TOM BLILEY] in reintroducing H.R. 33, the Drug Testing Quality Act. This bill would amend the Public Health Service Act to establish standards for the certification of laboratories engaged in urine drug testing. It will also require drug testing programs to use only certified laboratories, and it will provide comprehensive and uniform regulation of the procedures and methods employed by those laboratories. Finally, it will ensure that the legitimate rights of all interested parties—the test subject, the laboratory, and the program itself—are appropriately protected.

The version of the bill we are introducing today represents a refinement and improvement of similar legislation we introduced in the 101st Congress, also bearing the number H.R. 33. Over the course of the last 3 years, since this issue came to the fore, we have held hearings in the Energy and Commerce Committee and conducted investigations of various drug testing problems brought to our attention. We have worked with the Department of Health and Human Services and with private sector laboratory organizations to help bridge the technical and scientific differences that have divided experts in this field. We have talked to dozens of labs, employers, labor organizations, equipment manufacturers, employee assistance professionals, and other interested parties to obtain comments on the original version of our bill.

H.R. 33 for the 102d Congress represents our best effort to take those comments into consideration, to take account of events in the professional sphere over the last 2 years that have impacted on this field, and still to maintain a fair balance among the interests of all concerned parties. We believe the legislation accomplishes those goals.

Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives has already spoken on this matter. During consideration of the comprehensive crime control bill on the floor last fall, Mr. BLILEY and I offered as an amendment to that bill the text of the original H.R. 33. It passed the House by a vote of 333 to 86, and it was supported by a majority of Members in each party. We would have liked the opportunity to incorporate in conference the changes reflected in the bill being introduced today. Unfortunately, the press of time at the end of the session and the process by which the crime bill was handled made that impossible.

Nonetheless, we were gratified by the broad show of bipartisan support for our amendment, and we are committed to bringing our efforts to fruition in the 102d Congress. Moreover, given the changes we have made in the bill, it should now be acceptable to an even broader range of interests.

It is important that we not allow discussion of the need for technical and scientific quality standards in drug testing to become muddied by arguments over when, whether, or under what circumstances drug testing can or should occur. These issues have absolutely nothing to do with one another, and H.R. 33 therefore steers clear of that thicket. Anyone who uses lab standards legislation as an excuse to get into the issue of testing itself serves only the interests of those irresponsible parties who would prefer for their own reasons that there be no standards legislation at all.

In fact, the argument over testing has become largely irrelevant as a genuine public policy question. Drug testing has become one of America's growth industries, and to the extent that any serious questions about the imposition of testing exist, they are either constitutional in nature—when can the Government order that tests be done—or a matter for management to work out with labor or resolve on its own. In a small handful of States, testing is restricted in various ways. But most of these State laws were passed in large measure to counter the perception that drug testing is administered unfairly and unreliably.

That perception, widespread in many quarters, remains largely unaddressed today, as does the unfortunate reality that too many players in this game do not know what they are doing. These perceptions will not abate until everyone in the United States—executives, professionals, managers, workers, Government agencies, athletes, social service organizations, and anyone else whose life drug testing has touched—gains confidence in the ability of the system appropriately to protect their livelihoods, careers, and reputations.

For more than 20 years, Mr. Speaker, ordinary medical laboratories have been regulated by the Federal Government and, although errors occur all too frequently, most Americans trust the results of the tests their doctors order. Not so with drug testing labs. While 14 States regulate these operations to one extent or another, the United States has no comprehensive, uniform regulation of the labs or the people who run them.

In fact, to the extent we have any regulation at all, the requirements imposed on the laboratories from States to State, agency to agency, and client to client often conflict, inviting confusion and error. The stigma of a positive result can attach to a test subject in many industries on the basis of a single unconfirmed test, scientifically insufficient to warrant any action. Employers often refuse to spend money for the professional review of lab results needed to make sure that bagel-eaters are not labeled heroin addicts or that dieters are not branded speed freaks.

Even when drug testing programs are administered in good faith, the sheer ignorance of those running the program can be astounding. In one instance investigated by our committee, a nuclear utility plant used its corporate medical officer to review drug test results. For the better part of 30 years, this gentleman practiced oral surgery; while on active naval reserve duty, he also developed a specialty in diving and hyperbaric medicine. But apart from a 1962 military correspondence course in clinical laboratory procedures, his 23-page résumé did not list any significant experience or training in the field of identifying drugs or drug abusers.

Several questions recur anywhere and anytime the specimen bottle is filled: Will a proper chain of custody be established at the point of specimen collection and be preserved throughout the process? Will a qualified lab analyze the specimens? Will the lab's analytical procedures ensure accuracy, integrity, and reliability of results? Will positive results be reviewed by a competent professional to avoid errors? Will appropriate confidentiality be maintained? Will persons harmed by errors have a fair opportunity for redress?

Those questions are not being addressed today in any comprehensive fashion. For that reason, we badly need uniform Federal regulation of drug testing laboratories and programs—not to dictate whether and under what circumstances testing can be done, but to ensure that when it is done, everyone can have confidence in the results.

H.R. 33 is designed to address these serious issues. It continues to use as a model the guidelines promulgated by HHS in 1988 to govern drug testing in the Federal workplace. However, it also provides for some significant departures from those guidelines to reflect the development of an expert consensus on many technical issues over the last 2 years. And it has been significantly refined in many other respects described more fully below.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend from Virginia [Mr. BLILEY] for his support, cooperation, and involvement in this effort. As I noted when we introduced this legislation together in the last Congress, we have put aside any differences we may have as to the utility and propriety of drug testing in various settings because we share a common goal—assuring that when drug testing is done, the results are reliable, accurate, and fair.

We will be seeking cosponsors again for H.R. 33 and plan to move the bill through our committee and to the floor at the earliest possible date. I hope that our colleagues will continue to support us on this important issue. I ask that a summary of the changes we have made in this version of the bill, together with a complete section-by-section analysis, be printed in the RECORD immediately following this statement.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.
Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

H.R. 33, DRUG TESTING QUALITY ACT—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN 102D CONGRESS

Separates the lab certification program from the regulations governing scientific, technical, and procedural requirements applicable to labs.

Provides that with respect to the issues of lab inspection, the monitoring of lab performance, and the conduct of quality control and performance testing programs, the certification program shall be consistent with the recommendations embodied in the Spring 1990 NIDA Consensus Conference Report on Technical, Scientific, and Procedural Issues of Employee Drug Testing.

Requires that HHS establish criteria under which State agencies and private nonprofit accrediting bodies shall be recognized by the Secretary to certify laboratories in accordance with the requirements of the Act, independently or on HHS's behalf, with HHS oversight in either case.

Makes explicit the regulatory authority of HHS to expand the list of drugs specified in the 1988 HHS guidelines, directs inclusion on the list of barbiturates in CSA Schedules I and II, benzodiazepines, and anabolic steroids, and provides a petition process for other drugs.

Clarifies that regulations are not intended to address specimen collection procedures, but requires HHS to publish model procedures and provide technical advice and assistance with respect to proper specimen collection.

Provides that with respect to cutoff levels and certain blind performance testing requirements, the regulations shall be consistent with the recommendations embodied in the Spring 1990 NIDA Consensus Conference Report.

Ensures that no adverse action can be taken against a test subject where a confirmed positive result is not verified by a medical review officer because there exists a legitimate medical explanation for the result consistent with legal drug use or because the result is scientifically insufficient for further action.

Limits criminal penalties to persons performing drug testing urinalyses without the laboratory certification required under the Act.

Limits HHS enforcement responsibilities to laboratories, and provides authority to Attorney General to obtain injunctive relief against others who violate the requirements of the Act.

Clarifies that private right of action is available to address specified significant violations of the Act and not minor or technical deficiencies.

Adds contribution as an available remedy in third-party actions based on consequences of false positive results reported by laboratories, to ensure that labs are not held liable for all monetary sums where other parties may share responsibility for violations of a test subject's rights.

Clarifies that a State agency or private accrediting body recognized by HHS to grant certifications must certify any lab meeting HHS requirements under this Act, regardless of whether the lab would also meet additional requirements for that agency's or private body's own certification or accreditation.

Preempts State and local laws that permit or require any conduct prohibited by this Act.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF H.R. 33
(As Introduced January 3, 1991—102d Congress)

A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish standards for the certification of laboratories engaged in urine drug testing, and for other purposes

Section 1. Short Title

This Act may be cited as the "Drug Testing Quality Act".

Section 2. Standards for Certification of Laboratories Engaged in Drug Testing

This section adds to Title V of the Public Health Service Act a new Part E, titled "Drug Testing." The new Part E consists of new sections 551 through 559.

SECTION 551—CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

Subsection (a) of new section 551 requires that the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS), not later than one year after enactment, establish a program for the certification of laboratories performing toxicological urinalysis for drug testing programs. Except as provided in subsection (b), this certification program is required to conform, to the maximum extent practicable, to Subpart C of the existing HHS guidelines. Subpart C covers certification of laboratories seeking to perform federal workplace drug testing.

Subsection (b) provides that with respect to the issues of laboratory inspection, the monitoring of laboratory performance, and the conduct of quality control of performance testing programs, the certification program shall be consistent with the consensus of expert scientific and medical opinion on such matters. The determination of what constitutions that consensus is ultimately the Secretary's to make; however, the legislation contemplates that with respect to the issues covered by subsection (b), the Secretary, at least initially, will adopt the recommendations contained in the Consensus Report on Technical, Scientific, and Procedural Issues of Employee Drug Testing, published by the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration in the spring of 1990 (HHS Publication No. (ADM) 90-1684).

Subsection (c) requires that the certification program shall also: (1) provide that the Secretary, in considering applications for certification, shall consider whether the applicant has previously owned or operated a laboratory which has had its certification suspended or revoked; (2) include criteria under which the Secretary shall recognize State agencies and private, nonprofit accrediting bodies meeting such criteria to certify laboratories, or to act on the Secretary's behalf in certifying laboratories, in accordance with the requirements of this section; (3) require the Secretary to oversee and review the performance of any such agency or accrediting body recognized by the Secretary; and (4) ensure the Secretary's access to records necessary to the performance of such oversight and review.

Subsection (c) further provides that unless a laboratory engages solely in urine drug testing, the laboratory is required to be certified under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (section 353 of the Public Health Service Act) in order to become certified under this section.

Subsection (d) directs the Secretary to revise the requirements of the certification program to reflect improvements in drug testing methods.

SECTION 552—PROVISIONS TO ENSURE INTEGRITY OF DRUG TESTING PROGRAMS

Subsection (a) of new section 552 requires that the Secretary, not later than one year after enactment, issue regulations to ensure the integrity of drug testing programs. Except as provided in subsection (b), these regulations are required to conform, to the maximum extent practicable, to Subpart B of the existing HHS guidelines. Subpart B covers scientific and technical requirements applicable to federal workplace drug testing.

Subsection (b) requires the regulations to: (1) treat any person conducting a drug testing program in the same manner as Subpart B of the HHS guidelines treats the federal agencies to which it is applicable, except as otherwise provided in this subsection; (2) expand the list of drugs and drug classes for which test methods and cutoff levels are provided under Subpart B to include barbiturates listed in CSA Schedules I and II, benzodiazepines, anabolic steroids, and such other drugs or drug classes as the Secretary determines under subsection (c) may be appropriate; (3) neither require nor prohibit the establishment of a drug testing program, and neither require any person to test nor prohibit any person from testing for any particular drug or class of drugs described in paragraph (2) or subpart B; (4) provide no specimen collection procedures other than those necessary to establish and maintain a proper chain of custody and to provide for transportation of specimens to the laboratory; (5) consistent with the consensus of expert medical and scientific opinion as determined on the Secretary (but based initially on the Consensus Report reference above), establish appropriate cutoff levels for each drug or class of drugs for both initial and confirmatory tests; (6) establish blind performance test procedures for drug testing programs, consistent with the consensus of expert medical and scientific opinion with respect to the number or percentage of specimens to be used for this purpose (based initially on the Consensus Report) and with the need to ensure accuracy, integrity, and protection of the interests of test subjects; (7) provide no interim certification procedures; and (8) allows access by any test subject to certain relevant records.

Although the regulations described above will neither require nor prohibit establishment of a drug testing program, neither require any person to test nor prohibit any person from testing for any particular drug or drug class, and provide no specimen collection procedures except with respect to chain of custody and transportation, subsection (b) contains a savings clause intended to ensure that the requirements of subpart B of the HHS guidelines dealing with these issues will continue to apply to drug testing programs conducted by Federal agencies under E.O. 12564.

Subsection (c) establishes a procedure by which the Secretary, following periodic notice and comment or on petition by an person, may expand the list of drugs and drug classes for which test methods and cutoff levels are prescribed under subsection (b)(2).

Subsection (d) permits the Secretary to take into consideration any special factors or circumstances applicable to the testing of participants in amateur athletic competition that warrant separate or different treatment under the regulations.

Subsection (e) directs the Secretary to revise the regulations issued under this section to reflect improvements in drug testing methods.

SECTION 553—SPECIMEN COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Subsection (a) of new section 553 directs the Secretary to issue model specimen collection procedures within one year after en-

actment for the guidance of drug testing programs other than those conducted by Federal agencies under E.O. 12564. The Secretary is authorized to provide technical assistance and to recommend alternative procedures to address the particular needs or circumstances of interested parties.

Subsection (b) is a savings provision ensuring that the specimen collection procedures contained in Subpart B of the HHS guidelines will continue to apply to drug testing programs conducted by Federal agencies under E.O. 12564.

SECTION 554—PROHIBITIONS

Subsection (a) of new section 554 prohibits any person from performing any toxicological urinalysis in connection with any drug testing program unless that person is laboratory certified under section 551.

Subsection (b) establishes several protections for test subjects by making it unlawful to engage in certain conduct, including breaching the confidentiality of test results (except in certain specified circumstances), knowingly altering or falsely reporting test results, knowingly adulterating urine specimens, knowingly performing or causing to be performed on a urine specimen a test for any medical condition or any substance other than drugs or alcohol without the consent of the person providing the specimen following full disclosure, taking adverse action against any test subject for refusing to give such consent, taking adverse action against any test subject based upon a positive result that has not been confirmed by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry, taking adverse action against any test subject based upon a test result that has not been verified as positive by a medical review officer for specified reasons, or otherwise knowingly failing to administer or conduct any urine drug test or testing program in accordance with the requirements of the certification program established under new section 551 or the regulations issued under section 552.

The prohibition on testing for any substance or medical condition other than drugs or alcohol without prior disclosure and consent is not intended to refer to tests for characteristics of a urine specimen that are integral to assuring the integrity of the drug test itself, such as tests for pH, specific gravity, or creatinine.

SECTION 555—SANCTIONS AND REMEDIES

Subsection (a) of new section 555 provides criminal penalties for any person performing a toxicological urinalysis in connection with any drug testing program who is not a laboratory certified under section 551.

Subsection (b) provides for civil penalties, to be assessed by the Secretary, on any laboratory performing a toxicological urinalysis in connection with any drug testing program that violates any regulation issued under section 552. The Secretary is required to refer violations committed by persons other than laboratories to the Attorney General for further investigation and appropriate action.

Subsection (c) authorizes the Secretary or Attorney General, as appropriate, or any aggrieved person, to bring actions in federal district court to restrain violations of section 554(a) or any regulation issued under section 552.

Subsection (d) authorizes any test subject who is tested, or whose test results are handled, in violation of, or is deprived of rights because of a violation under, section 554(a) or 554(b)(1)–(7), or who is adversely affected by a material breach in an applicable chain of custody under section 552, to bring a civil action in federal district court for appropriate legal and equitable relief, including employment, reinstatement, promotion, the payment of lost wages and benefits, and damages.

Subsection (e) authorizes an action to be brought against a laboratory to provide indemnification or contribution, as appropriate, by any person conducting a drug testing program who is found liable to a test subject because of adverse action taken against the test subject on the basis of a false positive result. It is *important to note that the bill's definition of the term "false positive" has been written to avoid any implication that a medical review officer's verification of a true positive could result in a judgment for indemnification or contribution against a laboratory, even where that verification was improper. Thus, for example, a test subject who suffers adverse action after testing positive for opiates despite his explanation that the test result was based on consumption of poppy seed bagels might have a claim under the bill against the person conducting the drug testing program. However, if that person recovered damages, the defendant would not then have a claim against the laboratory under the bill for indemnification or contribution because the test result was not a "false positive" as defined in the bill.*

SECTION 556—CONSTRUCTIONS

Subsection (a) of new section 556 permits test subjects and their representatives to contract for standards, procedures, or requirements more protective of test subjects then those provided under the certification program or under section 552. Similarly, this subsection provides that nothing in the new Part E limits the authority of the Secretry to permit an agency or accrediting body recognized by the Secretary to permit an agency or accrediting body recognized by the Secretary under section 551 to maintain standards, procedures, or requirements more protective of test subjects than those provided under the certification program or under section 552.

Subsection (b), however, prohibits an agency or accrediting body described above from denying certification under section 551 to any laboratory complying with the standards, procedures, and requirements established by the Secretary under section 551. Therefore, while a laboratory may not seek approval from such an agency or accrediting body recognized by the Secretary under that authority's own standards, the agency or accrediting body would be required to grant a section 551 certification to any laboratory meeting section 551's requirements.

Subsection (c) provides that new Part E shall supersede the HHS guidelines and any other relevant law to the extent that it imposes standards, procedures, or requirements more protective of test subjects.

SECTION 557—PREEMPTION

Subsection (a) of new section 557 prohibits States and local governments from adopting or enforcing any law relating to the certification of drug testing laboratories, or relating to requirements for the conduct of drug testing under the certification program, which is different from such certification program.

Subsection (b) prohibits any State or local government from adopting or enforcing any law that permits or requires any act prohibited by section 554.

SECTION 558—FEES

New section 558 establishes a system of certification fees to ensure that this Act will be budget-neutral. The fees are authorized to be used, subject to appropriations, to administer the program, regulations, and activities provided for in the Act.

SECTION 559—DEFINITIONS

New section 559 defines the following terms: blank specimen, controlled substance, drug, drug testing program, false positive result, person, performance testing, spiked specimen, test subject, and toxicological urinalysis.

Section 3. Effective Date

Except as specified below, the provisions of the bill would take effect on the date of enactment. The prohibitions on (1) the use of a non-certified laboratory, (2) the disclosure of test results by a person involved in drug testing or a drug testing program, and (3) the administration or conduct of any drug test or drug testing program except in accordance with the requirements of the certification program under section 551 or the regulations issued under section 552, would not take effect for one year following the establishment of the certification program under section 551.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 33

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join the gentleman from Michigan, the chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, Mr. DINGELL, in introducing H.R. 33, the Drug Testing Quality Act. This legislation is similar to legislation we introduced in the last Congress which bore the same number.

While similar to last Congress' H.R. 33 in many respects, this new legislation contains many significant changes which are a direct result of testimony received at the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment's hearing on H.R. 33. It also attempts to address some of the concerns of business and labor groups which were raised during numerous meetings on this subject. Since the gentleman from Michigan has addressed many of these changes in his statement, I will not discuss them in detail.

As in the last Congress, this legislation is premised on the belief that individuals who undergo drug testing are entitled to have such tests analyzed by laboratories that meet reasonable quality standards.

The legislation this year as in the last Congress is based on a couple of key principles. First, this amendment neither encourages nor discourages drug testing. It does not address under what circumstances drug testing is or is not appropriate. The existing right of an employer to remove from the job an employee who may be impaired would not be affected. The bill does prohibit an employer from taking adverse action against an employee based on a positive screen that has not been proven by a confirmatory test.

The employer is not prohibited from taking action against an impaired employee provided such action is not based on an unconfirmed drug test. Thus, the bill preserves the right of employers to get impaired employees out of safety sensitive jobs immediately, following

which the employer may pursue its usual procedures with respect to future employment.

Second, this legislation is based on the belief that drug testing must be conducted according to realistic standards that ensure that laboratories will analyze the tests accurately. We all know the potential for ruining lives and reputations based on faulty drug tests.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is not perfect. We have met with representatives of many industry and labor groups that have suggested possible improvements to last Congress' legislation. We have attempted to incorporate many of those concerns into this legislation. We are anxious to work with all interested parties to pass reasonable and responsible drug testing legislation.

I urge my colleagues to join in cosponsoring this important legislation.

FEDERAL CUSTODIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1991

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to reintroduce the Federal Custodial Responsibility Act. This bill would release Federal agencies from Superfund liability whenever they buy collateral at a foreclosure sale in order to hold the property in a custodial manner for resale. This would remedy a situation where Federal agencies, exercising their legitimate fiduciary responsibilities, are being held responsible for cleanup costs for environmental hazards they had no part in creating.

The Federal Custodial Responsibility Act amends section 101(20)(A)(iii) of CERCLA to exempt Federal agencies, departments, or instrumentalities from the definition of owner or operator for purposes of liability whenever title or control is conveyed due to bankruptcy, foreclosure, tax delinquency, or abandonment. I am pleased to say that two of my distinguished small business colleagues, ANDY IRELAND and IKE SKELTON, are joining me in reintroducing this critical legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this problem first came to my attention in 1989 when the Small Business Committee held a hearing on Superfund liability and its impact on small business financing. A key panelist at that hearing was Sally B. Narey, General Counsel, U.S. Small Business Administration who discussed the problems CERCLA created for the SBA, indeed for all Federal agencies. My bill, The Federal Custodial Responsibility Act is a direct result of her testimony. Her testimony addressed the problem directly and succintly, and I enclose a copy of her remarks for the RECORD. I urge all my colleagues to join me and ANDY IRELAND and IKE SKELTON in cosponsoring the Federal Custodial Responsibility Act of 1991.

STATEMENT OF SALLY B. NAREY, GENERAL COUNSEL, U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AUGUST 3, 1989

I want to thank the Committee for the opportunity to address the issues raised by Chairman LaFalce in his recent letter to Administrator Engeleiter. At the request of the Administrator, it is my privilege, as General Counsel of SBA, to appear before this Committee today on behalf of the Agency. The focus of this hearing is of great interest. The Small Business Administration has heard from small businesses about the problems which have arisen for them and their lending institutions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, or, as it is more commonly known, CERCLA or Superfund. They have also expressed complaints about similar problems created by other related Federal laws, and by numerous environmental statutes which have been adopted by the states. These problems are of significance to SBA because they directly impact upon our programs of financial assistance to small businesses. It is clear that solutions to these problems are urgently needed.

IMPLICATIONS FOR LENDERS AND SMALL BUSINESSES

Under Section 107(a) of CERCLA, among those persons who may be held to be liable for the cleanup costs of a hazardous waste site, are the owner or operator of that site. The application of that provision in the lending context has caused such concern among lenders to small businesses that it has diminished their interest in making financing available. It has resulted in a growing reluctance by lenders to extend loans to small businesses out of the fear that if a small business should fail, and its lender take possession of the debtor's assets through foreclosure, settlement, or a bankruptcy proceeding, the lender, as an "owner" under CERCLA, is likely to be required to bear the costs of any necessary environmental cleanup.

Because of this potential liability, a prudent lender will often request an environmental audit of the potential borrower's property upon submission of a loan application. This can cost several thousand dollars. Small businesses, certainly those seeking SBA financial assistance, generally do not have sufficient funds to incur the cost of such audits and may be deprived of the opportunity for financing. On the other hand, if lenders finance these audits, it is likely that interest rates on loans to small businesses will rise to offset the cost. If this should occur, some otherwise creditworthy small businesses may simply not be able to bear the costs of higher periodic loan payments and, as a result, may not be able to afford financing.

Additionally, small businesses, especially fledgling enterprises, are likely to benefit from their lender's financial and entrepreneurial advice after a loan has been made. The lenders also want to keep an eye on such businesses. Yet, out of concern that they may be viewed as participating in the day-to-day operation of the borrower to such a degree as to be considered an owner or operator liable under CERCLA, lenders may determine that it is best not to offer advice to inexperienced small businesses. If unable to protect their investments, these lenders may simply decide not to extend financing.

Finally, many small businesses have little collateral beyond land, buildings, machinery and equipment. But those are the very items of collateral most likely to be tainted if hazardous waste is, or becomes, present on the property. Once again, a lender may seek to avoid involvement in a loan to a small business for fear that the collateral obtained to secure such a loan is likely to become tainted and, ultimately, become valueless or give rise to cleanup costs should the lender take ownership of the collateral. As you are aware, cleanup liability can be imposed without any degree of fault on the part of the lender. This potential outcome may be sufficient to dissuade many lenders from ever getting involved in loans to small businesses.

IMPLICATIONS FOR SBA

If a small business cannot obtain a loan from a bank, it may seek an SBA-guaranteed or direct loan. SBA itself does not have the expertise or funds to conduct environmental audits to determine the propriety of Agency involvement in a particular loan transaction. Similarly, if a participating lender asks SBA to honor its guaranty and buy its share of a guaranteed loan, SBA has no ability to determine if the bank has acted prudently in its treatment of environmental issues. Nor is SBA able to discern if the collateral for the loan has become tainted during the life of the loan. Finally, we note that at least one court case has raised the issue of potential cleanup liability as a result of advice provided a borrower by SBA employees.

SBA is currently faced with potential cleanup liability once it buys in collateral at a foreclosure sale upon default of an SBA borrower. When SBA honors a guaranty the collateral for the loan is assigned by the lender to SBA and either the Agency or the lender, acting at the request of the Agency, proceeds to liquidate the collateral. When SBA liquidates a direct loan it proceeds on its own with respect to its collateral. Often it is deemed appropriate by SBA that it buy in collateral at foreclosure in order to hold the property in a custodial manner for future resale in order to minimize the government's loss on the default.

Under CERCLA and other similar laws, it is possible that such buy ins by SBA may make it the owner of the subject property and, as a result, potentially liable for cleanup costs. Even though the SBA is a government lending agency, mandated to become involved in risky loans, mandated to attempt to minimize the government's loss upon a borrower's default, and certainly not motivated by profit, SBA may be found to be a party responsible for Superfund cleanup costs.

SBA does not buy in property for the purpose of building up a portfolio. SBA does not hold property for proprietary reasons. SBA takes possession of collateral and holds it in a custodial manner in an effort to secure a later recovery for the government. SBA attempts to sell such bought in property as quickly as possible.

Mr. Chairman, the problems I have outlined are very real. SBA is presently finding itself involved in hazardous waste sites around the country as a result of its loan programs. In one situation, where SBA obtained collateral through foreclosure, we are now being sued by a state environmental agency. SBA now faces the possibility of spending unknown amounts of money for site cleanups simply because of foreclosure actions taken to minimize the government's loss following the default of a small business borrower. We have apprised EPA of our concerns, and we are pleased to have the opportunity to express them to you today.

This concludes my prepared remarks. I will be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MERCHANT MARINERS FAIRNESS ACT OF 1991

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to introduce on this the first day of the new 102d Congress the Merchant Mariners Fairness Act of 1991. I am also pleased that several of our colleagues have joined with me in this important effort.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this legislation is twofold. First, it will correct a major injustice that has been perpetrated on thousands of Americans who proudly served in our U.S. merchant marine during World War II.

And, second, it will clarify the intent of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to ensure that our cargo preference laws are fairly and accurately enforced.

Let me describe why it is essential that Congress enact this legislation.

While it is now more than 40 years since the end of World War II, there are still many Americans who served in the U.S. merchant marine who have not received any recognition or benefits for the vital role they played in that conflict.

Unlike their brothers in uniform, America's merchant seamen came home to no ticker-tape parades. They came home to no celebration. In fact, little, if anything, was said about the contributions they made to defeating the Axis powers, keeping Europe and Asia free, and preserving our freedom here in the United States. Worst, these merchant seamen came home to none of the benefits enjoyed by the men and women who served America in uniform.

Mr. Speaker, we know that 270,000 merchant seamen helped deliver troops and war material to every Allied invasion site from Guadalcanal to Omaha Beach. They also transported our troops back home to the United States and, when that task was completed, they carried food and medicine to millions of the world's starving people. The price they paid to keep us free was high: 733 U.S. merchant ships were destroyed; 6,632 seamen were killed, and 609 merchant mariners were taken as prisoners of war. Indeed, their casualty rate was only one-tenth of 1 percent lower than our Marine Corps, which experienced the highest casualty rate of any branch of the military services.

President Franklin Roosevelt noted that our merchant mariners were men who "returned to their jobs at sea again and again, because they realized that the lifelines to our battlefront would be broken if they did not carry out their vital part in this global war."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commenting after the Normandy invasion in 1944, said that: "When final victory is ours, there is no organization that will share its credit more deservedly than the merchant marine."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur emphatically stated that: "They have contributed tremendously to our success. I hold no branch in higher esteem than the merchant marine service."

Finally, Adm. Chester Nimitz said that: "Without these merchant ships wholly devoted to winning the war, our substantial progress would not have been possible."

Mr. Speaker, despite these well-deserved accolades, unfortunately, our merchant seamen became the forgotten patriots of World War II.

While there have been attempts over the past 40 years to legislatively provide veterans status to these merchant seamen, each of those efforts failed.

A prominent advocate of such legislation was Congressman Thomas Joseph Lane of Massachusetts. In fact, on October 8, 1945, Congressman Lane made one of the most eloquent statements on behalf of our World War II merchant mariners. Congressman Lane noted that: "Men of the merchant marine were the first to fight and the first to die. They, above all others, saved England when she stood alone against Nazi aggression and was but a few weeks away from the starvation which meant certain defeat. In those dark days the merchant marine was our last and only hope."

"Theirs was a constant, nerve-wracking vigil against enemy ambush that was frequent, swift and deadly. Many ships went down with many men. But the lines never faltered. Their war service, constantly exposed to enemy action, was indispensable to victory."

Mr. Speaker, Congressman Lane was absolutely correct in his assessment. These men paid a tremendous price in fighting for us, but have been forgotten by us.

It is also significant to remember that in October 1941, President Roosevelt asked the Congress to enact legislation to lift the ban on arming merchant ships. Less than 1 month later, Congress approved such legislation.

In addition, President Roosevelt issued an Executive order establishing the War Shipping Administration [WSA] on February 7, 1942, as a civilian Federal agency within the Executive Office of the President. By that order, all of the functions, duties and powers conferred upon the U.S. Maritime Commission with respect to the operation and requisition of vessels were transferred to the WSA. In short, our merchant seamen became employees of the United States.

With that background, we move forward to October 2, 1987, a day which will long be remembered by all World War II merchant seamen. On that day, U.S. District Court Judge Louis S. Oberdorfer declared that the Pentagon's previous decisions to reject veterans status for World War II merchant seamen were "arbitrary and capricious and—not supported by substantial evidence."

As a result of this landmark court decision, then Secretary of the Air Force Edward C. Aldridge, Jr., issued a statement on January 19, 1988, which stipulated that service of the "American merchant marine and oceangoing service during the period of armed conflict, December 7, 1941, to August 15, 1945" should be considered active duty for purposes of all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

While I am pleased that our Government has granted veterans status to some of our forgotten merchant mariners, the Secretary's decision to exclude those seamen who did not have an oceangoing voyage prior to August 15, 1945, is unjustified and cruel.

By establishing a so-called "period of armed conflict," the Secretary has made a flawed decision which has no basis in law. The term "period of armed conflict" does not appear in Judge Oberdorfer's 34-page decision and there is no documentation, no evidence and no justification for the August 15, 1945, date.

By selecting these dates, Secretary Aldridge has unfairly penalized thousands of Americans who served in our Nation's merchant marine during 1945 and 1946.

Based on discussion with the U.S. Coast Guard, there are three categories of merchant mariners who are adversely affected by Secretary Aldridge's decision. These include: those who served in the U.S. merchant marine before August 15, 1945, but did not have any oceangoing voyages prior to that date; those merchant seamen who were in military training on August 15, 1945; and those who were inducted into the merchant marine after August 15, 1945.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that there are over 3,000 merchant seamen whose applications for veterans status have been rejected by the Coast Guard because of Secretary Aldridge's decision.

While I have been contacted by a number of them, each shared the common characteristic of love of country and a commitment to serve during one of the most difficult periods in our Nation's history.

Most of these men could have, because of their young age, simply chosen to avoid service during World War II. However, they chose not to and we must not, even in this late hour, forget them.

Mr. Speaker, let me tell you why all merchant mariners who served between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946, should be granted veterans status. They have earned that right for the following reasons:

First, the War Shipping Administration [WSA] was in control of all ship movements far beyond the arbitrary date of August 15, 1945. In fact, the WSA did not go out of existence until August 31, 1946. Until that time, these merchant mariners traveled under sealed orders on ships which were under the direct military control of the U.S. Navy.

Mr. Speaker, those ships were not taking pleasure cruises. They were transporting desperately needed supplies, including medicine, to countries that had been devastated by war. The ships and their crews traveled through heavily mined waters, like the Mediterranean Sea, and on more than one occasion merchant ships were sunk by mines.

In fact, there were at least 11 U.S. merchant vessels damaged or lost after August 15, 1945. One of those was the SS *Jesse Billingsley*, which was hit by a mine off the coast of Trieste, Yugoslavia, on November 19, 1945. One U.S. merchant mariner lost his life in that explosion.

In addition, we must remember that for the U.S. merchant marine, the war did not end on August 15, 1945. Defense shipping actually increased after that date to 1,200 sailings in December, 1945, as compared to the World War II monthly peak of 800.

Second, while the Japanese indicated their desire to surrender on August 15, 1945, the situation facing the U.S. merchant marine did not radically change on that date. In fact, I

have a copy of a telegram sent on August 15, 1945, by the U.S. Naval Pacific Command which states that "for all merchant vessels in the Pacific Ocean areas, Japan has surrendered. Pending further orders, all existing instructions regarding defense, security, and control of merchant shipping are to remain in force. Merchant ships at sea, whether in convoy or sailing independently, are to continue their voyages."

Third, it was not until December 31, 1946, that President Harry Truman declared in a press conference that he was issuing Proclamation 2714, which states that "although a state of war still exists, it is at this time possible to declare, and I find it in the public interest to declare, that hostilities have terminated."

Fourth, it was not until January 1, 1947, that the U.S. Coast Guard was returned to the Treasury Department from the Department of the Navy.

Mr. Speaker, this is further evidence that World War II was not over on August 15, 1945, since the Coast Guard Act of 1915 unambiguously declares that "the Coast Guard shall constitute a part of the military forces of the United States and shall operate as a part of the Navy in time of war."

And, finally and most importantly, all of our Federal laws that affect those who served during the World War II period use the date December 31, 1946.

Mr. Speaker the August 15, 1945, date simply has no basis in law. In fact, the overwhelming preponderance of evidence suggests that the correct and only relevant date is December 31, 1946.

Although I do not question the motives of the Secretary of the Air Force, justice demands that Congress finish the job which Secretary Aldridge began. That is the key purpose of this legislation: to extend veterans status to all merchant mariners who served our country's war effort between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946.

While our merchant seamen received letters, ribbons, and other citations for their outstanding service, they are entitled to more than just these tokens of service. They deserve not only our respect, but they deserve to be treated in exactly the same manner as all other World War II veterans.

The second purpose of this important legislation is to amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to ensure that our cargo preference laws are interpreted to include components or ingredients of equipment, materials, commodities, or supplies that are required to be shipped on U.S.-flag vessels.

Unfortunately, there have been certain instances in recent years where Government agencies have attempted to circumvent the intent of our cargo preference laws by creatively finding ways, like excluding components, to avoid implementing them.

Mr. Speaker, the single purpose of our cargo preference laws is to guarantee that a certain percentage of our Government cargo is transported on U.S.-flag vessels. These are not ambiguous or confusing statutes and the purpose of my legislation is to remove any lingering confusion about what is covered by our cargo preference laws.

Frankly, I do not view this amendment to the Merchant Marine Act as a significant modification but simply a clarification of what Congress had always intended would be covered by this act.

Mr. Speaker, this is not the first time I have introduced the Merchant Mariners Fariness Act. In fact, this proposal is virtually identical to H.R. 44, which I proposed in the previous Congress, and which was unanimously adopted by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee on two separate occasions.

In addition, this legislation has been cosponsored by a number of our colleagues in the House and it has received the enthusiastic support of thousands of Americans.

The only difference in the bill I am introducing today and the one reported by the Merchant Marine Committee is the incorporaton of a new section which would require those seeking veterans status to pay a one-time processing fee of $30. This is in response to information provided by the Coast Guard which has indicated it cost them $30 to review an application for veteran status. In short, my bill would eliminate any administrative costs involved in implementing this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, after more than 40 years, it is time we gave these merchant marine patriots the recognition they have long deserved.

While I am pleased to reintroduce this legislation and would like to thank our colleagues, HELEN BENTLEY, NORM LENT, GREG LAUGHLIN, JIM SAXTON, HARLEY STAGGERS, JOHN RHODES, DEAN GALLO, ED FEIGHAN, BILL HUGHES, JOHN MILLER, BILL RICHARDSON, and OWEN PICKETT for joining with me in this effort, I hope we can soon enact this bill into law so that these individuals can live out the rest of their lives in dignity.

Mr. Speaker, now is the time for Congress to approve the Merchant Mariners Fairness Act of 1991.

A TRIBUTE TO ELAINE WYNN

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman who is not only a credit to the Las Vegas community, but has greatly enhanced the lives of the hundreds of children she has come into contact with. I speak of Elaine Wynn.

These words come on the eve of a very special occasion. On January 10, 1991, the elementary school on Edna Avenue, in the city of Las Vegas, will be officially dedicated as the Elaine Wynn Elementary School. This is a well deserved honor for a woman of the caliber of Elaine Wynn.

A native of New York City and a graduate of George Washington University, Mrs. Wynn has not only excelled as a wife and mother but also in business, cultural and service roles within the Las Vegas community. She holds positions ranging from director of Golden Nugget, Inc., and the Nathan Adelson Hospice to former cochairperson of the United Way Campaign and board member of the Nevada Institute for Contemporary Art. She has been honored as the 1984 Woman of the Year by the Nevada Dance Theater and received the Easter Seals Silver Lilly Award for her charitable work in the community.

Yet, every Friday, she takes time out of her busy schedule to spend the afternoon with the children of her namesake school. Whether it is eating with the children, helping in the physical education classes, or teaching them how to dance, she has become an integral part of the school community. She has donated thousands of dollars in books and educational materials to the school. In addition, she has become concerned with improving efforts to motivate students with low self-esteem.

Whether it be in the classroom or in the community at large, Elaine Wynn has been a benefactor to the children and the community of Las Vegas. The dedication of the Elaine Wynn Elementary School is a richly deserved honor for this outstanding woman. It is my hope that others will follow in her example and continue to show us how much of a difference we can truly make in our communities.

PLASTIC CONTAINER IDENTIFICATION ACT OF 1991

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation that I sponsored during the 101st Congress and which is aimed at improving the ability to recycle plastic containers by establishing a national marking and coding identification system for plastic resins.

I believe the need to expand the recycling of plastic products is clear: plastics constitute the most rapidly growing segment of the national solid waste stream. As we address the current solid waste crisis, and at a time when one-third of all landfills will close within several years, recycling of plastics and other products is a key ingredient toward a comprehensive Federal program designed to assist States and local governments.

Such a coding system, first proposed by the plastics industry, has already been adopted by several States, and many additional States, including Maine, are now also studying the merits of such a system. By requiring such a coding system for plastic containers on a national level, this legislation will facilitate an expansion in the volume of plastic products, and in the reuse of plastic resins by manufacturers.

The Plastic Container Identification Act imposes a simple identification system, which the plastics industry would be required to adopt by January 1, 1993. Other basic provisions of this bill are as follows:

All plastic containers sold must be marked with a molded symbol, identifying its resin content, to ease separation for recycling.

Six easy-to-read marking symbols would be used, covering most of the plastic containers now in wide use.

Violators would be penalized under the rules for food established by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

The Environmental Protection Agency must submit a report to Congress within 6 months

on: First, a promotion and education plan to support this coding system, and the recyclability of plastics of all kinds and; second, recommendations on policies to reduce the amount of nonrecyclable and nonbiodegradable plastic used in the manufacture of plastic used in the manufacture of plastic products.

The annual volume of plastics entering the municipal solid waste stream is growing at an alarming rate, from a level of 800 million pounds in 1960 to over 21 billion pounds today. The use of plastic resin products has grown during this same time period from a level of 6.3 billion pounds to an estimated 57 billion pounds.

Growing public concern about the prevalent use of plastic packaging and their effect on the environment necessitates a more sensible use of plastics, starting with efforts to greatly expand their recyclability. Today, over 20 percent of plastic soda bottles are already recycled. Expanding this level to make recycling economically viable for most other plastic containers can be accomplished, but requires large quantities of plastics that are homogeneous by resin type.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor and support the Plastic Container Identification Act, as one important remedy to our national problem with solid wastes.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE LONG-TERM CARE INCENTIVES ACT OF 1991

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing my Comprehensive Long-Term Care Incentives Act of 1991, to promote a private-public partnership to stimulate the long-term care market.

In the larger debate over health care, long-term care has quickly become a costly and compelling concern for everyone. Older Americans and their children fear becoming destitute and demoralized by a disabling illness. Long-term care policy requires incentives and options to succeed, not another ill-conceived bureaucratic entitlement program. Planning ahead for the possible expenses of chronic care must become a customary rite of aging.

I wrote an article for the December, 1990 issue of Chief Financial Officer [CFO] magazine describing the public-private partnership long-term care concept embodied in my legislation (H.R. 5090). In response to that article, a life insurance planning manager in Portland, OR, wrote in a letter to Senator MARK HATFIELD and others as follows:

ROBERT HEESTAND & ASSOCIATES,
Portland, OR, December 6, 1990.

Re: H.R. 5090—Long Term Care Insurance.

Senator MARK HATFIELD,
Hart Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR HATFIELD: I am writing today in response to the enclosed article about Long Term Care Insurance written by Rep. John T. Rhodes III. This proposal is on the cutting edge of progressive federal policy and should be viewed in a serious and thoughtful manner.

There is ample evidence that this will not go away. An incentive approach makes more sense than a costly and inefficient addition to the Medicare program. There is ample evidence as well that employer sponsored benefits, even when provided on a voluntary basis, are widely accepted by the general public.

You have an opportunity to craft a piece of legislation today that could perhaps head off a collision with the growing numbers of the elder population who will demand that the Federal Government take care of this problem through the entitlement system.

The insurance industry is ready to play an active role in this. Our informal research has shown that people are concerned and interested in addressing the issue. Let's solve this problem now with a partnership of the private and public sectors

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. HEESTAND.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation responds to the near-universal desire of frail and chronically ill persons to remain in familiar surroundings, with control over their lives, whenever possible. This bill shifts the institutional bias of Medicare and Medicaid, as well as private long-term care policies, by providing incentives for utilizing home and community-based care.

I congratulate the Congress in working toward reform in this area by restoring Medicare mammography screening, extending in-home respite care, expanding hospice care, instituting stronger Medigap insurance fraud and abuse penalties and a Medigap consumer hotline, and for providing home intravenous drug therapy benefits as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act [OBRA] of 1990.

Those were important steps forwarded toward meaningful LTC. But, frankly, more needs to be done. Private insurance companies and businesses have shown their willingness to become actively involved in long-term care. My legislation provides needed incentives that would promote the development of responsive and thoughtful long-term policies.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important legislation. The following is a description of the legislation I am introducing today:

RHODES "COMPREHENSIVE LONG-TERM CARE INCENTIVES ACT OF 1991"

(Background and Explanation, January 3, 1991)

This bill is a modified version of H.R. 5090, the "Comprehensive Long-Term Incentives Act of 1990", which Congressman Rhodes introduced in the 101st Congress.

Several LTC provisions contained H.R. 5090 were subsequently incorporated in identical or similar form in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990 (H.R. 5835/P.L. 101-508), and the National Affordable Housing Act (S. 566/P.L. 101-625).

The portions of H.R. 5090 included in OBRA '90 are:

Restore Medicare Mammography Screening.

Extend In-home Respite Care.

Expand Hospice Care.

Reimbursement for Certain Intravenous Drug Therapy Services.

Medigap Insurance Fraud and Abuse Protections/"Hotline".

The portion of Rhodes' H.R. 5090 which was incorporated in the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 was:

Concept of Reverse Mortgage which could be used to help acquire LTC insurance coverage (Demonstration Project).

Congressman Rhodes was pleased that many of these important LTC related provisions which were included in his original H.R. 5090, were subsequently incorporated in the Reconciliation and Housing bills. Those are important steps forward. However, more remains to be accomplished to provide further incentives for the development of and purchase of much needed LTC for seniors and others who find themselves burdened with unforeseen and financially devastating health care challenges.

The modified Rhodes LTC incentives bill which is being introduced today, is essentially identical to H.R. 5090, except for the provisions that have already become law.

The following provisions are included in the "Comprehensive Long-Term Care Incentives Act of 1991".

TITLE I—TAX TREATMENT OF LONG-TERM CARE (LTC) INSURANCE PLANS

Treatment of LTC Insurance

A. Amends the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) to treat qualified LTC insurance the same as accident and health insurance for purposes of tax deductions on individual income tax returns.

B. Allows employers under the IRC to offer employees qualified LTC insurance as a tax-free fringe benefit. The employer contribution would be deductible.

C. Excludes from gross income amounts withdrawn from Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) or 401(k) Plans for purposes of purchasing qualified LTC insurance.

D. Allows the non-taxable exchange of life insurance policies for qualified LTC insurance.

Employer Funding of Medical Benefits

A. Encourages companies to establish health benefit accounts for retirees and their spouses and dependents. Provides a tax deduction for the employers' contributions to the accounts.

B. Defines funded reserve accounts and vesting requirements to qualify for tax deduction of premiums paid, including special rules (excise tax) on allocated assets not used to provide retiree health benefits.

Reverse Mortgage Insurance for Older Americans

A. Technical amendment to the National Housing Act's home equity conversion mortgage insurance demonstration project providing that the long-term care insurance purchased cannot exceed 95% of the cost of a median priced single family home (as determined by the Secretary of health and Human Services).

Income Tax Credits

A. Provides a $2000 refundable credit for custodial care of certain dependents in the taxpayer's home.

B. Allows a taxpayer to receive a refundable credit for expenses for LTC services provided to certain independent persons requiring such care. This is a credit against tax imposed in the amount equal to 25% of the qualified LTC expenses, not exceeding $2000, but only permitted for those below 150% of the proverty level.

TITLE II—FEDERAL NATIONAL LONG-TERM REINSURANCE CORPORATION

A. The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall authorize the incorporation of the Federal LTC Reinsurance Corporation, which will have a Board of Directors consisting of nine persons; three appointed by the

President of the United States, and six elected annually by the stockholders.

B. The Corporation shall provide for the reinsurance of insurance companies for extraordinary loss in the payment of benefits for qualified LTC insurance. Exempts the Corporation from State regulation and tax liability for the purposes of stimulating the private LTC insurance market. The Corporation shall terminate after 10 years.

IN HONOR OF FRANK B. CAPONE OF HOLMES, PA

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Frank B. Capone, who on the 15th of this month will be installed as the 68th State president of the Pennsylvania Association of Realtors.

Mr. Capone has been active in the real estate business for over 30 years. As a member of the Delaware County Board of Realtors, he chaired or served on every committee of the board, one of which received a commendation from Governor Thornburg in May 1981 for its program to fight alcohol and drug abuse. His dedication led him to the position of board president in 1981 and realtor of the year in 1982.

Mr. Capone has served his fellow Pennsylvania realtors well and is most deserving of this recognition and honor. His chairmanship of the Standard Forms Committee and his service as vice president in 1984 and 1985 were invaluable to the continued growth and strength of the Pennsylvania Association of Realtors.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Capone has brought guidance and leadership to the realtors of Pennsylvania and will continue to do so as he assumes the presidency of this outstanding organization. I am proud to join with nearly 30,000 Pennsylvania realtors in paying tribute to this exceptional man and extending my best wishes to him.

CONGRESS' REAFFIRMATION OF THE SECOND AMENDMENT

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I have once again introduced legislation to reaffirm congressional support for the second amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Because this year is the bicentennial of the Bill of Rights, I feel it is imperative that we reaffirm our belief in the rights that all Americans are entitled to under the Constitution. The purpose of this legislation is to ensure that our Founding Fathers' intentions in creating the second amendment remain intact.

The second amendment states: "A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed." It would be a grave injustice to compromise or surrender the rights to which our Founding Fathers dedicated their lives. There are few issues in this country that are more emotional or less understood than an individual's right to keep and bear arms, and it is disheartening to see any erosion of these rights when the framers of our Constitution clearly intended to guarantee an individual's freedom to protect himself. Our criminal justice system has far higher priorities, especially given the excessive Federal budget deficit, than to spend its time and money depriving people of the right to use a gun for hunting, target shooting, and lawfully protecting themselves against trespass.

We must reject any attempts to restrict American citizens from defending themselves and their property. Any erosion of this right is a severe threat to one of our basic freedoms as citizens of the United States. Currently police protection is reactive and is only guaranteed in broad terms. Since the U.S. criminal justice system has obviously not demonstrated the ability to provide adequate public safety, we simply cannot in all good conscience prevent individuals from protecting themselves.

Let us face the facts—guns do not kill people, people kill people. An inanimate object should not be blamed for the crime of a human. After all, do we blame the automobile or the driver in a hit-and-run accident?

Criminals will have access to guns no matter what we legislate. It is the innocent, law-abiding citizen that is victimized by gun control legislation for he then becomes easy prey for criminals. Instead, criminals should be given harsher mandatory sentences when commiting a crime with a gun. I suggest that States implement "Use a gun, go to prison" and other similiar legislation to punish those who abuse their second amendment right by commiting crimes with a gun.

In the year of bicentennial of the Bill of Rights, I commend to my colleagues a column included in the November 13 issue of the Washington Post, in hopes that it serve as a reminder of the purpose of the second amendment to the Constitution. Moreover, I urge my colleagues to consider cosponsoring my resolution in order to put Congress on record that it will unphold our second amendment rights.

THE RIGHT TO KEEP FIREARMS

(By Michael K. McCabe)

Former Nixon administration solicitor general Erwin Griswold indulged a slashing attack on the Second Amendment's right to keep and bear arms [op-ed, Nov. 4]. Sparing few invectives, he dismisses it as a "phantom right" posing "no barrier to strong gun laws."

Griswold's truculence is not well taken; indeed, he would be well-advised to consider remedial instruction on the Bill of Rights. His implausible "analysis," which relies upon one Supreme Court case that is on point—and two cases that decidedly are not—reflects weak legal scholarship and a thinly veiled rationalization of an emotional, unreasoning aversion to the private ownership of firearms.

History, clearly anathema to Griswold's analysis, dictates a contrary conclusion. William Blackstone, in his classic treatise on the common law, recognized that the right to keep arms for the purpose of self-defense was a "primary law of nature" that could not be "taken away by the law of society." The right to keep arms for this purpose was considered basic by the drafters of the Bill of Rights. Under the Ninth Amendment, such rights at common law were preserved. Thus, the keeping of private arms for self-defense exists independent of the Second Amendment.

The Second Amendment served two additional purposes. First, the militia, in addition to its utility for purposes of defense, would also serve as a counter-balance to the distrusted standing army. What was the "militia"? George Mason, one of the fathers of the Bill of Rights, reflected the common contemporary understanding of the term when he said that it consisted simply of "the whole people."

The Second Amendment also served the higher purpose of ensuring that the people would remain armed and resistant to tyranny. Thomas Jefferson's famous observation that the "tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants" merely suggests a commonly held belief. The language that would support Griswold's interpretation was suggested by Roger Sherman and specifically rejected by the drafters.

Griswold's sweeping dismissal of those scholars the conclude that the Second Amendment confers an individual right would surely surprise anyone who has read "The Right to Keep and Bear Arms," a report of the subcommittee on the Constitution of the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee (1982), which stated: "The conclusion is thus inescapable that the history, concept and wording of the Second Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as well as its interpretation by every major commentator and court in the first half-century after its ratification, indicated that what is protected is an individual right of a private citizen to own and carry firearms in a peaceful manner."

The one case in this century squarely decided on the Second Amendment, the 1939 Supreme Court case of United States v. Miller, certainly does not support Griswold's theory. The court in Miller, in refusing to take judicial notice that a short-barreled shotgun had "some reasonable relationship to the preservation or efficiency of a well-regulated militia," merely concluded that that particular firearm did not warrant Second Amendment protection. Does Miller then stand for Griswold's proposition that the only militia that may have guns is the "organized" militia?

Decidely not. To the undoubted discomfort of those who perpetuate the "collective right" canard, there is increasing recognition that the Second Amendment may actually mean what it says—and bear arms shall not be infringed," Prof. Sanford Levinson, in a 1989 Yale Law Journal article titled "The Embarrassing Second Amendment," suggests that the drafters did indeed recognize the Second Amendment as conveying individual, not collective, rights. Also apparently escaping Griswold's scrutiny is a textual analysis of the Bill of Rights in the recent Supreme Court case of United States v. Verdugo-Urquidez (1990), in which Chief Justice Rehnquist, writing for the majority, notes that the term "the people" has the same meaning in the First, Second, Fourth, Ninth and 10th Amendments.

Griswold's argument to restrict the Bill of Rights suggests in exercise in consistent, albeit defective, reasoning. His argument that government (despite the Second Amendment) should "protect" the people against

the private ownership of firearms rings strongly of his argument in the famous "Pentagon Papers" case—that the government (despite the First Amendment could also "protect" the people against the "publication of information." History records that the Supreme Court disagreed with Griswold.

Griswold's philosophy of individual rights should disturb anyone who has witnessed the fruits of tyranny. The Bill of Rights was created as an inalienable and perpetual shield against government abuse, including judicial abuse. If it is possible to convert the Second Amendment into a "phantom," then there is no reason to expect that any other fundamental guarantee of liberty stands on stronger ground.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD MUGRIDGE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished individual and my good friend, Mr. Richard Mugridge.

Rick has been a hard-working individual in Michigan's 12th District for some time now. I have come to know him through his extensive work on my campaigns and know he has always been there to help me. His commitment to my campaigns, however, is exceeded by his commitment to his union.

In 1968 Rick began working for Michigan Bell. Shortly thereafter he became active in his CWA Local 4014. He became an election committee member in 1972.

In 1976, Rick received a great honor from his fellow members when he was appointed chief steward. He was then elected vice president in 1981 for a 3-year term. In 1984, CWA Local 4014 and 4008 merged. Rick has served as vice president of the north area for the past 6 years.

Rick serves on the election, bylaws, legislative, and mobilization committees. His hard work and dedication have earned him respect and success. He has been, through the years, a tireless champion for his fellow union members.

Rick has been a loyal volunteer of mine since my first campaign for Congress. I am honored to call him a friend and proud to have his support. I hope, and expect, that Rick and I will stand shoulder to shoulder in the many challenges to come.

INTRODUCTION OF THE "BEEPER BILL"

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that is intended to help put a dent in the ease with which the Nation's illegal narcotics trade is carried on. The Telecommunications Drug Enforcement Act of 1991 would allow law enforcement officials to obtain a court order to cut off the mobile communications service of persons the police have probable cause to believe are using those devices to participate in the illegal drug market.

Over the past several years, as communications technology has advanced, so has the sophisticated use of new communications devices by persons involved in the illegal drug market. The use of digital voice and message beepers, mobile cellular telephones and facsimile machines in the drug trade is very high and growing. A law enforcement official in the District of Columbia estimates that 90 percent of the people arrested in the city for drug dealing have beepers, and that an estimated 25 pagers are confiscated each week which have been used in the drug trade. The use of these devices, together with the use of public telephones, has made the job of investigating and identifying drug traffickers a difficult task. The legislation that I am proposing will allow law enforcement officials to obtain a court order, based on probable cause, to disconnect the mobile communications service to persons the police have reason to believe are using the equipment for illegal purposes.

Obviously, we must utilize all means necessary and proper to fight the war on drugs. Since there is vast evidence that otherwise useful, convenient and innocuous devices are being used to perpetuate the drug trade, we must attempt to stop this practice. While I do not have any notions that this measure will stop drug dealers in their tracks. I do believe it will be yet another hurdle or hindrance in their dirty business. I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND AND THE MACBRIDE PRINCIPLES

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would take an important step toward the elimination of job discrimination in the north of Ireland. My bill stipulates that organizations receiving financial support from the American contribution to the International Fund for Ireland would be required to abide by the MacBride principles of fair employment.

When I visited Ireland in the summer of 1989, representatives of the minority Catholic community raised concerns about the administration of the IFI and indicated that the $20 million annual funding level from the United States was simply contributing to continued discrimination against the Catholic minority.

The MacBride principles, developed and very successfully promoted by the Irish National Caucus, are similar to the Sullivan principles utilized to combat discrimination in South Africa. The MacBride principles:

First, prohibit discrimination based on religious affiliation;

Second, provide for the protection of minority employees at the workplace;

Third, ban provocative sectarian and political emblems from the workplace;

Fourth, establish layoff, recall, and termination procedures which do not favor particular religious groups;

Fifth, prohibit job reservations, apprenticeship restrictions, and differential employment criteria, which discriminate on the basis of religion or ethnic origin;

Sixth, develop training programs that will prepare substantial numbers of minority employees for managerial, supervisor, administrative, clerical, and technical jobs.

My bill would help ensure that American taxpayers' money is not used to further discrimination in Ireland. At no time should the United States support anti-Catholic discrimination, but in particular during this era of extreme budget constraints we must ensure that every dollar is utilized effectively.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL BUDGET STRUCTURE ACT OF 1991

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Federal Budget Structure Act of 1991.

Before describing the provisions of this legislation, however, I wish to express my appreciation for the valuable assistance of Charles Bowsher, the Comptroller General, and his staff in helping to develop this legislation. The Comptroller continues to play a valuable leadership role in improving our antiquated financial management practices.

The Federal Budget Structure Act simply seeks to identify, define, and present separate operating and capital components of the Federal budget, and to distinguish between Federal funds and trust funds, while maintaining a unified budget. It is not yet a perfect piece of legislation, but hopefully it will help fuel a needed debate.

Mr. Speaker, let me reiterate that this legislation seeks to retain a unified budget. This proposal does not attempt to reduce the Federal budget deficit through more smoke and mirrors by taking capital expenditures off-budget. A unified budget is maintained.

This legislation seeks to provide what the existing budget does not—adequate information on the revenues, expenditures, surplus/deficit amounts, and financing requirements for capital activities of the Federal Government. It also attempts to provide a distinction between Federal funds and trust funds, and between capital and operating activities in a manner which does not hinder identifying the resources needed to meet the Government's capital infrastructure needs.

The benefits of a capital budget are many. The private sector and a large majority of State and local governments have set a financial example of the direction the Federal Government should follow. A capital budget:

Focuses attention to a greater degree on the deteriorating physical infrastructure of the Nation and allows us to make more rational investment decisions;

Promotes intergenerational equity by burdening future generations with debt service

only for activities that provide future tangible benefits—capital;

Provides more equitable budget treatment of capital activities by avoiding the current front-end loading of the full costs in the first year; and

Shows that borrowing to finance capital investments is accompanied by an increase in the Nation's assets.

A capital budget that remains part of the unified budget may also help us better define "What is a balanced budget?" As we move in the direction of a balanced budget, we need to more fully explore whether it makes sense for the Federal Government to balance its annual budget under current bookkeeping practices.

Efforts to improve Federal financial management and better identify capital activities will bear directly on the quality and clarity of the financial information that we use to make budget decisions.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, Congress continues to debate reducing the Federal budget deficit, budget process reform, and more. However, all this may be to no avail unless we recognize the most fundamental problem—the lack of accurate, timely, and comprehensive Federal financial information.

THE QUALITY CHILD CARE DEMONSTRATION ACT

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with Representative NANCY JOHNSON, of Connecticut, to reintroduce the Quality Child Care Demonstration Act. This legislation is designed to establish a model child care grant program.

In the sweeping child care legislation passed last Congress, one of the major principles at the foundation of the bill was that parents, States, and localities are better decisionmakers than the Federal Government on how to care for children.

The idea behind the Quality Child Care Demonstration Act is to identify successful child care centers at the local level and use their expertise to set up a network of community and family day care centers. There is a wealth of good, practical ideas and experience already out there in the private sector which we should try to tap into. This legislation is an outgrowth of the child care challenge campaign conducted in Ventura County with Congresswoman NANCY JOHNSON.

The legislation we are reintroducing provides a mechanism for local initiatives and expertise to be recognized and then applied to other areas. Under the bill, outstanding child care centers would receive block grants to provide support and training for other centers in their area.

During the 101st Congress, the Quality Child Care Demonstration Act was included in the House of Representatives' child care legislation, but was unfortunately dropped in the conference in the final weeks of the second session.

With the passage of major child care legislation last Congress, it will be the responsibility of the 102d Congress to oversee the implementation of the law, identify its shortcomings, correct its flaws, and ensure that the founding principles of the law are realized to their fullest extent. The Quality Child Care Demonstration Act is designed for such a purpose, and I encourage my colleagues to join in our efforts to bring the finest child care available to all families by cosponsoring this important legislation.

DECLARATION OF EL SALVADOR

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, the need for freedom loving people to strongly support the efforts of El Salvador's President Alfredo Christiani in his country's brave struggle against the Marxist FMLN has been recently memorialized by a declaration signed by the Presidents of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. I am pleased to share with my colleagues the text of this important document:

"DECLARATION ON EL SALVADOR" ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL AMERICAN PRESIDENTS IN PUNTA ARENAS, COSTA RICA ON 17 DECEMBER 1990

The Presidents of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, aware of the difficult situation that prevails in the fraternal nation of El Salvador, a situation that was worsened over the past few days due to the actions of the FMLN (Farabundg Marti National Liberation Front), which have affected the civilian population and have led to a qualitative escalation of the armed conflict through the FMLN's use of sophisticated and highly destructive weapons;

Recalling the commitments of the Central American governments within the esquipulas process with regard to their commitment to promote a cease-fire and national reconciliation and according to which dialogue should prevail over violence and reason over rancor, taking into account that the corresponding governments would begin a dialogue with all disarmed opposition groups and with those that have embraced the amnesty law, ". . . . and to conduct all the necessary efforts to attain an effective cease-fire within the framework of the constitution;"

Once again, recognizing the efforts of Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani since 1 June 1989 to end the Salvadoran armed conflict through dialogue with the FMLN and to attain full incorporation of this armed, rebel group into the peaceful and democratic life of the country;

Reiterating that peace, freedom, democracy, and development are based on respect for a country's legal, constitutional order, which should be modified only through the corresponding legal means and by the legitimate authorities elected by and representing the people's sovereign will as freely expressed in the election processes;

Reasserting the need for peace that has resulted from reconciliation and permanent stability throughout Central America to attain the social and economic development our nations demand and that we cannot attain due to the existence of conflicts in some of the region's countries, and especially due to the situation that prevails in El Salvador;

Taking into account that the dialogue process between the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN has been hindered by the FMLN's persistent, violent actions;

Recalling the San Isidro de Coronado declaration in which it was decided to involve the international community in the Salvadoran peace process through the presence of the United Nations Secretary General, who was called upon to take the necessary actions for the dialogue between the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN to be resumed, and to contribute toward the successful development of that dialogue;

Praising and recognizing the valuable participation of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, under whose auspices the Geneva agreement was signed on April 1989, which allows the resumption of the Salvadoran peace process and in which the two sides have asserted their good faith and willingness to seek a definitive solution to the armed conflict through negotiations;

Emphasizing the constructive position the Salvadoran Government, which has agreed to hold open and serious talks on all topics included in the peace process agenda, including that of the Salvadoran armed forces, the existence of which is established by the constitution;

Stating that the FMLN's attitude within the dialogue has prevented attaining a prompt solution to the armed conflict and that the FMLN's new offensive violates the agreement on human rights signed in San Jose, Costa Rica on 16 July 1990 which established a commitment to prevent all actions or practices that endanger people's lives, honor, safety, and freedom;

The Presidents of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua agree;

1. To support the Salvadoran people's will for peace, democracy, and reconciliation, which has repeatedly been expressed over the past few years through honest and pluralist elections.

2. To recognize the Salvadoran Government's political resolve and compliance with the commitments to attain peace and democracy within the framework of the procedure to establish firm and lasting peace in Central America of Esquipulas II and subsequent declarations, especially those of Tela and San Isidro de Coronado.

3. To reassert their resolute support for Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani and his reiterated and continuing efforts to attain peace through peaceful means, such as dialogue and negotiations.

4. To reiterate the need to immediately and effectively fulfill the agreement on human rights and to praise President Cristiani's firm resolve in this regard.

5. To recognize and emphasize the valuable efforts of the U.N. Secretary General Director toward a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran conflict, which threatens peace and stability in Central America.

6. To condemn the violent actions of the FMLN, which have inflicted death and grief upon the Salvadoran civilian population and serious damage upon the country's economic infrastructure.

7. To demand that the FMLN immediately halt the use of sophisticated weapons, such as those used in its recent offensive, and to ask the U.N. observer group in Central America to promptly conduct the necessary investigations to ascertain the origin of the aforementioned weapons.

8. To vigorously demand that the FMLN observe an immediate and effective cease-fire, thus proving its political resolve to reach agreements that would lead to firm and lasting peace in the region, as soon as possible and to demand that the FMLN re-

frain from hindering elections, give up the armed struggle, and rejoin the democratic life of the country.

To ask all the people and governments of the world:

1. To firmly and resolutely support this Central American Government's initiative, the legitimate expression of the will of its people.

2. To contribute with the efforts toward convincing the FMLN of the absolute need to negotiate and take advantage of the willingness to talk shown by the Salvadoran Government to attain peace.

3. To contribute, as a means of promoting the process for a peaceful solution of the conflict, by ceasing all military, economic, logistical, and public assistance that the FMLN still enjoys in various parts of the world.

For their part, the presidents commit themselves to:

1. Supporting with their actions the negotiations carried out under the auspices of the U.N. Secretary General.

2. Becoming a follow-up mechanism in the negotiating process between the government and the FMLN to contribute toward promoting the objectives proposed to achieve a peaceful and democratic solution in El Salvador, in accordance with agreements reached by the parties.

3. Conducting efforts directly, and through Central American diplomatic representatives before the U.N. Secretary General and Security Council and the OAS Permanent Council and Secretary General, to obtain their support for this initiative. Also to request political and material support for this initiative from governments, churches, and other organizations.

4. Supporting these efforts and promoting intensive diplomatic activity, in a joint and coordinated manner, before the entire international community, particularly before those governments that have links and interests in the Salvadoran conflict.

5. Instructing foreign ministers to agree, as soon as possible, on measures and actions to attain the objectives specified in this document.

Finally, the presidents agree on stressing the urgency of immediately putting an end to the conflict, the continuation of which can only bring more mourning to the people of Central America.

Puntarenas, Costa Rica.

17 December 1990

(Signed) Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, President of Guatemala, Rafael Leonardo Callejas, President of Honduras, Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, President of Nicaragua, Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, President of Costa Rica.

The declaration was also signed by Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani, and Panamanian President Guillermo Endara, as honor witness and observer.

THE EXTON BYPASS

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before this distinguished body that I may bring to the attention of the newly assembled 102d Congress the paramount infrastructure concern of my constituents in Pennsylvania—the Exton bypass.

Unprecedented commercial and industrial growth in the rural and suburban areas between the port of Philadelphia and Lancaster, PA, have swollen surface transportation demands far beyond the capacity of U.S. Route 30 where it passes through Exton, PA. West of Exton, Route 30 is a four-lane expressway; east of Exton, traffic flows on a modern highway with fully controlled access. The 5.5-mile segment of U.S. Route 30 which passes through the heart of Exton is the weak link in this highway of national importance. It is a transportation coronary of congestion and gridlock.

The solution is the Exton bypass. It will complete the U.S. Route 30 corridor by connecting the Coatesville-Downingtown bypass to U.S. Route 202. Sixty percent of the Route 30 traffic which staggers through Exton from stop light to stop light, neither originates nor ends in Exton. Local and other passthrough traffic is forced into diversionary routes which swells feeder roads and arteries into gridlock. The Exton bypass will whisk at least 60 percent of the current traffic along highways of limited access and fully controlled access design.

The Exton bypass will do much more than provide the much-needed relief of traffic congestion. The Exton bypass also brings greater safety, ease of access to public transportation, and commercial infrastructure to southeastern Pennsylvania. Currently, all trucks hauling between the Philadelphia port and Lancaster must rubberneck through Exton. Traffic studies have documented an extremely disproportionate volume of trucks on Route 30. This condition has led to a high rate of truck accidents which would be tremendously reduced by construction of the Exton bypass.

The Exton bypass will also improve connections between private vehicle commuters and public transportation. Two commuter rail stations, the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority's [SEPTA] R5 line and Amtrak's Harrisburg/Philadelphia line interface with the Route 30 corridor. By relieving intense congestion in the vicinity of these stations, rail commuters will have more efficient access to rail and bus options which will further reduce road traffic in the region.

Finally, by offering efficient movement of personnel and materials, the Exton bypass will bring surface transportation infrastructure needs closer to current commercial demands and facilitate additional commercial growth.

The severe need for construction of the Exton bypass has garnered broad and significant support. Private contributors have donated $5 million for improvements along the existing Route 30, which will be the business loop of Route 30 after the bypass is completed. The Chester County Planning Commission has identified the Exton bypass as its top infrastructure objective. SEPTA's Louis J. Gambaccini, chief operations officer and general manager expressed strong support for the Exton bypass and said he believed it will serve as a model for future transportation projects in the Nation because of its effective integration of rail, bus, and automobile transportation. Congressmen CURT WELDON and ROBERT WALKER also support the Exton bypass because of the regional impact of the current roadway deficiency and the great benefits the bypass will yield. The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation has already spent $33 million for engineering designs, relocating major utility lines and pipes and has currently acquired about 80 percent of the needed rights of way. Last, U.S. Department of Transportation Secretary Samuel K. Skinner voiced direct support for construction of the Exton bypass.

With such broad support for constructing the Exton bypass, I was hopeful and optimistic about its imminent materialization. In the meanwhile however, the feeble link of U.S. Route 30 where it passes through Exton, PA, handles more daily and peak hour traffic than the nearest parallel interstate, the Pennsylvania Turnpike near the Downingtown interchange.

With current Federal budget constraints, only the most critical infrastructure needs should get priority funding. The Exton bypass meets and exceeds that description. I urge continued commitment at all levels for support of this most worthy use of taxpayers' money. Now is the time for constructing the Exton bypass.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will create a Cabinet office for the arts and humanities within the executive branch. Not only would such an agency be an asset to the administration, but it would verify the idea that our country should have a federally funded national program dedicated solely to the enhancement of its own cultural heritage.

Mr. Speaker, why do we need a Secretary of the Arts and Humanities? Being a former student and professor of the fine arts, I have experienced the tremendous impact that artistic ventures have on society. Now, as a Member of Congress, I am able to advocate the funding of cultural programs on a national level. I realize that the Federal Government promotes the work of artists through the national endowments. However, this small amount of support is just not enough.

Mr. Speaker, in 1965, the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities was created by Congress. Since its establishment, it has received strong, bipartisan support over the years, both in Congress and in the White House. Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter, who were men of strongly different philosophies on the purpose and function of Government, all approved a congressional declaration that financial assistance for the arts and humanities is a proper responsibility of the Federal Government in encouraging and enriching the human mind and spirit, and in fostering the creativity of the American people. Those Presidents requested increased amounts of support for our cultural heritage and development; and each year Congress overwhelmingly approved such increases.

Mr. Speaker, did you know that only one-half of 1 percent of the Bush administration's

fiscal year 1991 budget is directed toward support of the arts? We must realize that these funds support all our country's major cultural programs. These include: The National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Institute for Museum Services, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Gallery of Art and the Commission of Fine Arts.

As legislators, we have to ask ourselves: Can we justify the impact that these lean funding levels will have in our districts? Can we afford to lose the programs that foster the arts and humanities, museums, aquariums, zoos, and botanical gardens? Can we afford to lose our historical properties and programs that preserve our great works of art?

Ideally, all segments of our society should have the opportunity to take part in the experience of artistic expression and creativity. The Smithsonian Institution's fine collections and research services, as well as the programs under the jurisdiction of the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Institute for Museum Services provide direct return to Americans of all ethnic, social, economic, and educational levels. The benefits of these programs are realized in rural as well as urban America, by the old as well as the young. Thse agencies have helped to make participation in the cultural community more equitable and feasible for all segments of our society. This, however, is not enough. The Department of Arts and Humanities would ensure that all citizens were able to enjoy, learn, and benefit from the arts.

American artists have served as some of our most important ambassadors to the entire world. Through their work, artists have historically brought diverse cultures together. The shared experience of artistic expression and aesthetics creates the elements that enrich the soul and appeal to our higher instincts as human beings. American literature, music, performing and visual arts, and architecture are emulated all over the world.

People need the arts. Public attendance at museums is tremendous and overflow crowds are not uncommon. Furthermore, in these times when trade issues and competitivess are so heatedly dicussed, museums can and do make a unique and extraordinary contribution.

Mr. Speaker, there is an artistic deficit in this country. The Federal Government has an important responsibility to ensure the protection of our cultural heritage. We cannot allow financial danger and fiscal preoccupation to outweigh artistic decisions and creative energy. Our cultural institutions have continued to present innovative works, overwhelmingly high-quality performances and important outreach and educational programs. The continual financial struggle threatens the artistic freedom to invent, to take chances, and to present cultural activities to a broad range of our public. The Federal Government must continue to expand its small but vital role in the cultural integrity of our Nation. It is time to create a Cabinet-level office dedicated to the arts.

TRIBUTE TO JANE BOECKMANN

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, it is almost impossible to think about California's San Fernando Valley without thinking of one of its leading citizens, Mrs. Jane Boeckmann.

Mrs. Boeckmann is one of the most dynamic people I have ever met. In her many roles as businesswoman, civic leader, philanthropist, humanitarian, wife, and mother, she has touched the lives of thousands.

Besides her full-time occupation of founder and publisher of Valley magazine, she is involved with many organizations. She serves on the board of trustees for the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History; the board of directors for Excellence in Media; the board of directors of World of Opportunities, International; the Wave of Excellence Committee for Pepperdine University; the board of directors for the 51st District Agricultural Association; the board of directors of Valley Presbyterian Hospital; and the board of directors and Executive Committee at the Cultural Foundation, which she cofounded.

Recently, while Congress was out of session, Mrs. Boeckmann was once again recognized for her many achievements when she was honored by the Valley Industry and Commerce Association for the success of Valley magazine and its positive approach to journalism. It is only the most recent in a long series of accolades she has earned.

Among her many honors, Mrs. Boeckmann has received the Daisy Award from the San Fernando Valley Girl Scouts Council; the Newsmaker of the Year Award from the Valley Press Club; the Circle Award from the Juvenile Justice Connection; California Mother of the Year from American Mothers, Inc.; the Portraits in Excellence Award from B'nai B'rith; and the Patriotic Citizen of the Year Award from the Military Order of World Wars. In addition, she is the only woman ever to receive the prestigious Fernando Award, given yearly for outstanding service to the San Fernando Valley.

Mr. Speaker, I'm sure you will agree with me that Jane Boeckmann has earned her many recognitions, and ask my colleagues to join me in saluting her for her outstanding work on behalf of her community.

GOODWILL AND BROKEN PROMISES

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the savings and loan fiasco continues to be front page news in many States across the country. My home State of Illinois has seen the Federal Government take over dozens of thrifts with the cost being picked up by the American taxpayer. Unfortunately, the taxpayer may often be picking up a tab that he need not be paying had the Federal Government kept their promise with many S&L's in the first place.

Such is the case of those thrifts that have supervisory goodwill on their books. In the early 1980's a number of savings institutions were asked by our Government to acquire ailing S&L's in order to help the Government and the taxpayers avert paying billions of dollars in bailout funds. These institutions did not get cash or FSLIC notes for taking on these ailing thrifts, but instead received what has become known as supervisory goodwill. In agreements with the Government, these acquiring thrifts were allowed to write off this goodwill over a period of 20 to 40 years. Their ability to help the Government and become involved in these transactions in the first place was premised upon this agreed treatment of supervisory goodwill. The savings institutions in question relied heavily on these agreements and would not have gotten involved in the transactions had there not been such agreements.

Unfortunately, the 1989 thrift legislation broke the agreements and, as a result, is causing the unnecessary takeover of many institutions all at the expense of the American taxpayer. The article that follows appeared in the December 22, 1990, Chicago Tribune and is an example of what the 1989 thrift legislation has done to an S&L that helped the Federal Government in time of need and later received less than appropriate thanks for its trouble. After such a sorry performance, no one can be blamed for not trusting the promises of the Federal Government in the future.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 22, 1990]

OLYMPIC S&L CHIEF LOSES BATTLE, BUT NOT HIS CONVICTIONS

(By Mike Dorning)

John Lanigan likes to say he's responsible for getting Office of Thrift Supervision Director Timothy Ryan his job.

Nevertheless, just over a week ago, Ryan put Lanigan, the chairman of Olympic Federal Savings & Loan Association, out of his.

For Lanigan, the man whose efforts to avert a government takeover of his $1 billion Berwyn thrift temporarily threw the entire savings and loan bailout into question, the Christmas season has been one of "disappointment," to use the words that now come slowly from his mouth.

Even so, a smile breaks out over his large, Irish face as he ruminates on the twin holiday greetings he received from the federal government: the seizure of Olympic by the OTS, followed quickly by a Christmas card from George and Barbara Bush.

Though he spent months in court unsuccessfully trying to block a takeover, the arrival of government agents to seize his thrift at the close of business on Dec. 14 "was a total surprise," says Lanigan.

Still a critic of the bailout, Lanigan, 55, says he has accepted the loss of Olympic as inevitable. There will be no more lawsuits.

"Olympic is in the past now," he says. "I'm hoping that what happened is in the best interests of the employees out there and depositors out there, but I've got to move on."

At the time of the takeover, Lanigan was courting a corporate savior. Olympic itself had played that role before, and it was the institution's acquisitions of failing thrifts that led to its fall.

During the 1980s, Olympic took over seven troubled thrifts. But a change in government accounting rules that previously had encour-

aged those mergers rendered Olympic and about 200 other thrifts insolvent. And while Lanigan can no longer hope to spare Olympic, he says he will continue to promote his own plan for avoiding government takeovers of other thrifts in the same situation.

"Each case should be looked at differently, not just say an institution has no net worth," Lanigan says. "When you shut down an institution, you shut off credit. We concentrated on student loans, consumer loans and car loans."

Lanigan asserts that Olympic had only $3 million in bad loans at the time it closed. Still, Olympic statements indicate its tangible capital was a negative $102.5 million as of Oct. 31.

For the thrifts that have become insolvent by acquiring weak institutions, Lanigan proposes the government replace the "supervisory good will"—an asset that existed only on paper—it granted, and then took away from, those thrifts with real assets now held by the Resolution Trust Corp., the government's manager of property and loans from failed S&Ls. In return, under Lanigan's proposal, the government would have stock in the S&Ls, which it could sell in better times.

"That brings those assets into the normal flow of business. It's like taking used cars and, instead of putting them in the junkyard, putting them in the car lot, where they'll be fixed and put back on the road," Lanigan says.

Lanigan believes that kind of aid would have allowed Olympic to weather the recession without a long-term loss to the government. He says he stands by an estimate he made in April that it will cost taxpayers at least $200 million to seize and resell Olympic.

A spokesman for OTS said Friday the agency has no response to Lanigan's proposal.

Before the bailout legislation, when the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. did not have the money to close thrifts, supervisory good will was an inducement offered to get strong institutions to take over weak ones to avoid insolvencies. The new, merged S&Ls could count that good will as an asset toward meeting capital requirements, and they were given 25 to 40 years to write off the asset.

But with Congress concerned about the reliability of S&L assets, the bailout legislation included a provision requiring thrifts to write off the supervisory good will within five years and barred them from using it to meet capital requirements. On Oct. 31, Olympic had $113.9 million of supervisory good will on its books.

The rule change rendered Olympic insolvent overnight.

To Lanigan, the supervisory good will "looked like a carrot, but it turned out to be arsenic. If I'd known it was arsenic, I wouldn't have taken it."

Lanigan filed suit against the rule, arguing it amounted to an unconstitutional "taking of property" without due process of law. The lawsuit eventually was dismissed, but not until after a federal judge ruled in favor of Lanigan on another issue—that M. Danny Wall, who then headed the thrift bailout, had no power to close thrifts.

The authors of the bailout legislation had sought to avoid a possibly embarrassing confirmation hearing for Wall by allowing him to take the position without Senate approval.

The judge ruled the Constitution required confirmation from Congress, meaning the OTS had no authority to act.

Ryan quickly was appointed and confirmed by the Senate for the post, and the issue became moot.

Now, after three years as Illinois top S&L regulator during the 1970s and 14 years as Olympic's chief executive officer, Lanigan says he has no specific career plans, only a specific goal for the new year: Testifying before Congress on the S&L bailout.

VETERANS' EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, during the second session of the 101st Congress, we reached agreement with the other body on a compromise measure concerning veterans' education and employment issues. Unfortunately, the session ended before final action could be taken on the agreement. Accordingly, the bill I am introducing today reflects that compromise and includes provisions derived from measures acted on during the 101st Congress—H.R. 4087, H.R. 4088, H.R. 4089, and S. 2100. The following is a brief summary of the major provisions included in the compromise agreement.

DEFINITION OF VIETNAM ERA VETERAN

Section 1 of the compromise measure would amend section 2011(2)(B) of title 38 to extend the definition of a veteran of the Vietnam era for eligibility purposes under Chapter 41 (Job Counseling, Training, and Placement Service for Veterans) and Chapter 42 (Employment and Training of Veterans) to December 31, 1994. Under current law, this definition would expire on December 31, 1991, thus eliminating certain requirements for affirmative action for Vietnam era veterans and significantly reducing the number of Disabled Veterans Outreach Specialists [DVOP's].

Although section 1(c) of H.R. 4087, approved by the House on July 10, 1990, would have extended the definition through December 31, 1996, I believe the agreement reached with the other body is a good one. Section 301 of S. 2100, as reported, would have amended section 2001(2) of title 38, to extend the December 31, 1991, deadline only through December 31, 1993, and only for the purpose of the DVOP staffing level. It would not have protected the affirmative action requirements affecting Vietnam era veterans contained in Chapter 42 of title 38. The agreement I am introducing today will enable the Subcommittee on Education, Training and Employment to review DVOP staffing and other employment-related issues during the 102nd Congress without interruption of current employment-related benefits and services for veterans.

EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELING

Section 2 of H.R. 4089, approved by the House on July 10, 1990, would have extended the benefits of DVA [Department of Veterans Affairs] educational and vocational counseling to servicepersons who are within 180 days of discharge or release from active duty. It would also have provided counseling for veterans not eligible for education benefits and who were discharged or released from active duty under other than dishonorable conditions if not more than 1 year has elapsed since the date of their discharge or release. Under existing law, such counseling is available only to individuals who have eligibility for assistance under one of the education of rehabilitation programs administered by DVA.

Legislation acted on by the Senate during the 101st Congress did not include any corresponding provisions. However, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report that our colleagues in the other body recognized the importance of providing these educational and vocational counseling services, and section 2 of the compromise agreement includes these provisions. I wish to express my appreciation for their support. With significant reductions in military force levels a distinct possibility, it is important that DVA have the authority to furnish educational and vocational counseling services to soon-to-be-discharged individuals and to veterans who are not eligible for other education and rehabilitation programs. This bill will provide to our Nation's servicepersons and veterans deserved assistance in selecting appropriate educational and career opportunities and in making a successful transition from military to civilian life.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION UNDER CHAPTER 31

Section 2 of H.R. 4089 and section 303 of S. 2100, as reported, would have amended title 38 to allow DVA to extend vocational rehabilitation services and benefits to servicepersons pending discharge from active duty, who have a service-connected disability, and who are being treated in private facilities or government facilities other than ones operated by the Department of Defense [DOD]. Under existing law, only those servicepersons being treated in DOD facilities are eligible for Chapter 31 vocational rehabilitation services and benefits.

Mr. Speaker, both bodies agree it is appropriate that Chapter 31 services be extended to service-disabled active duty military personnel even though they are being treated in non-DOD medical facilities. Section 3 of the compromise measure will accomplish this and will permit comprehensive rehabilitation planning to be initiated during the period of medical care and treatment. I believe this will enable our Nation's disabled servicepersons and veterans to successfully achieve rehabilitation.

Section 2 of H.R. 4089 would also have amended title 38 to provide the appropriate chapter 31 institutional monthly subsistance allowance to disabled veterans who are in uncompensated OJT [on-the-job training] programs offered by State and local governments. Under existing law, only disabled veterans in Federal Government OJT programs receive this subsistance allowance. Legislation approved by the Senate during the 101st Congress did not contain a similar provision. However, Mr. Speaker, the other body has again graciously accepted the House provision which is included in section 3 of the compromise measure. Both bodies are in accord that disabled veterans in State and local government uncompensated OJT programs deserve the same consideration and subsistance allowance as their counterparts in similar Federal programs. The bill I am introducing today corrects this inequity and provides the same level of benefits to all disabled veterans pursu-

ing uncompensated government OJT programs.

ELIMINATION OF OVERPAYMENT THROUGH WORK-STUDY

Section 305 of S. 2100, as reported, would have amended title 38 to permit individuals to enter into an agreement to perform work-study services and to have the work-study allowance credited to an account receivable resulting from an overpayment of DVA education or rehabiliation benefits. H.R. 4089 did not have a similar provision.

Section 6 of the compromise agreement includes the Senate provision. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleagues in the Senate for their work on this provision. This new authority will allow DVA to waive certain restrictions on the number and periods of work-study service and the requirement to be in pursuit of a program of education, and will permit DVA to reduce an individual's overpayment by applying the amount payable for the work-study service to the debt owed the Government. As the other body has noted, both the Government and the individual will benefit, since this provision will allow persons, who may have available time but only limited financial resources, to satisfy their obligations to DVA.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Section 8 of the introduced bill would replace the existing Secretary of Labor's Committee on Veterans' Employment with an Advisory Committee on Veterans Employment and Training. This provision is substantially the same as that included in section 2 of H.R. 4087. This restructuring will enable the Secretary of Labor and the Congress to make more informed decisions regarding the employment and training needs of our Nation's veterans, and I appreciate the other body's support of the House provision.

VETERANS READJUSTMENT APPOINTMENT PROGRAM

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased we were able to reach agreement with the other body on provisions related to the Veterans Readjustment Appointment [VRA] Program. Since the establishment of VRA under Executive Order 11397, issued by President Lyndon Johnson in 1968, this highly successful noncompetitive appointment authority has enabled hundreds of thousands of veterans to enter the Federal work force. Although we were unable to agree on all points, many of the provisions of H.R. 4088, approved by the House on June 12, 1990, are contained in section 9 of the compromise measure. I want to remind my colleagues that the House has passed legislation several times to make the VRA a permanent program and to remove the education-level restriction now in law. The compromise includes these changes, and I am particularly gratified we were able to reach agreement with the other on these matters. I appreciate their cooperation and support.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF JOSEPH T. KELLEY OF PITTSFIELD, MA

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. CONTE. I rise today in recognition of Joseph T. Kelley, chairman of the board of the Berkshire Gas Co. of Pittsfield, MA, upon the occasion of his retirement as senior executive officer of that company after a long and distinguished career.

Joe Kelley is known nationally for his contributions to the natural gas industry. A decorated veteran with wide ranging experience in the utility field, his expertise has been vital to his industry and his business acumen has been instrumental in shaping the natural gas industry, especially in New England.

He came to Pittsfield in 1953 as vice president and general manager of the Pittsfield Coal Gas Co. With the acquisition of Berkshire Gas of North Adams in 1954, Pittsfield Coal Gas came to be known as the Berkshire Gas Co. Under his leadership, the company expanded once again in 1958 with the acquisition of the Greenfield Gas Light Co. Today, Berkshire Gas serves more than 30,000 customers in three counties, with assets that have grown more than 100 times since 1954.

In addition to playing key roles in senior positions with other New England gas utilities he has served as chairman of the New England Gas Association and president of the Guild of Gas Managers. In addition, he currently serves as chairman of Starbase Technologies of Pittsfield and as a director of the Berkshire Mutual Insurance Co. and EnergyNorth of Manchester, NH.

I am proud to count Joe Kelley as a valued friend and constituent. He has labored long and hard both in business and in aiding others to achieve their full potential. He is a man among men, and I take this opportunity to salute and congratulate him upon the occasion of his retirement.

IN SUPPORT OF LEGISLATION TO ALLOW MEDICINES AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO BE EXPORTED TO CUBA

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would allow medicines, medical supplies and equipment to be exported to Cuba, notwithstanding the United States trade embargo against that country.

Since 1962, the United States has, with few exceptions, prohibited trade and other relations with Cuba. This legislation would provide a special humanitarian exemption to that embargo for the purpose of exporting much-needed medicines and medical supplies.

Some of our colleagues may disagree about the best way to promote political reform and human rights in Cuba. I have, for many years, argued that the United States could most effectively pursue these goals by restoring diplomatic and economic relations, thus giving us greater contact and leverage with the Cuban Government.

Many in Congress and in the Bush administration, however, are moving in just the opposite direction, toward further restrictions on contacts between the United States and Cuba. I believe this approach is counterproductive and only serves to isolate the Cuban people even further from the dramatic changes occurring around the world.

Regardless of this difference of opinion, however, there should be no disagreement about one issue. People in need of medical supplies should not be denied our help simply because we disagree with their leaders. The United States, when acting in consonance with its highest principles, has traditionally been willing to extend such humanitarian assistance to other nations regardless of the ideologies of their leaders. This principle has not been honored in our policy toward Cuba.

The legislation I am proposing today—which was originally introduced by our late colleague, Congressman Mickey Leland—would make a special exception to the United States trade embargo against Cuba and would allow the export of medicines or medical supplies, instruments, or equipment.

I urge my colleagues to support this humanitarian legislation.

The text of the legislation follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT TO EMBARGO AUTHORITY IN THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.

Section 620(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370(a)(1)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end of the second sentence the following ", except that any such embargo shall not apply with respect to the export of any medicines or medical supplies, instruments, or equipment".

SEC. 2. LIMITATION ON EXISTING RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE WITH CUBA.

Upon the enactment of this Act, any regulation, proclamation, or provision of law, including Presidential Proclamation 3447 of February 3, 1962, the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR 368–399), and Cuban Assets Control Regulations (31 CFR 515), that prohibits exports to Cuba or transactions involving exports to Cuba and that is in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, shall not apply with respect to the export to Cuba of medicines or medical supplies, instruments, or equipment.

SEC. 3. LIMITATION ON THE FUTURE EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY.

(a) EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1979.—After the enactment of this Act, the President may not exercise the authorities contained in the Export Administration Act of 1979 to restrict the exportation to Cuba of medicines or medical supplies, instruments, or equipment, except to the extent authorized by section 5(m) of that Act.

(b) INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT.—After the enactment of this Act, the President may not exercise the authorities contained in section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act to restrict the export to Cuba of medi-

cines or medical supplies, instruments, or equipment to the extent such authorities are exercised to deal with a threat to the economy of the United States.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1991

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today the Civil Rights Act of 1991.

Since passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, this Nation has made great strides in providing greater opportunity in the workplace for all Americans. Yet, testimony taken during joint hearings of the House Judiciary Committee and the Education and Labor Committee during the last Congress revealed clearly that difficulties in the workplace still exist for women and minorities. In addition, the accomplishments that have been made through decades of struggle were placed in jeopardy by the Supreme Court by a series of restrictive and damaging civil rights decisions in 1989.

Passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1991, is essential to give all women the same rights as those available to minorities, to overcome the roadblocks in civil rights that were raised by the Supreme Court's decisions, and to continue moving forward toward the greater goal of equal opportunity for all Americans. There is no reason, in the last decade of the 20th century, that women and minorities should not be able to compete for jobs on an equal basis with other workers. There is no reason that the women of this country should not have the same rights as others to be compensated for the devastating effects of intentional, flagrant discrimination.

The Civil Rights Act of 1991 essentially embodies the language of the Civil Rights Act of 1990 as reported by the House Judiciary Committee last year. When this act is passed—at the beginning of another great decade of American history—it will provide the needed impetus to business to overcome the last vestiges of second class citizenship for women and minorities in the workplace, to ensure a level playing field for all Americans, and to assure that our brothers and sisters are treated faily and equitably in their struggle for jobs equal to their skills and abilities.

I want to point out one particular provision which was not in the bill as reported out by the committee last year, but which is included in this version. Over the past several months, we have heard opponents of this legislation charge that it would lead to the imposition of quotas in the workplace. There is no basis to this charge. It is a red herring. Mandatory quotas were not required under the law as it existed and was interpreted before the Supreme Court's 1989 decisions. There is no way that this bill could be interpreted as requiring quotas. In fact, section 13 of last year's bill specifically stated, "nothing in the amendments made by this act shall be construed to require an employer to adopt hiring or promotion quotas on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.* * *" The bill that is being introduced today expands on this clear language by specifying that it shall not be construed to "require or encourge" the adoption of quotas. Let us put this spurious and inflammatory issue to rest and consider what the bill actually says and does.

Mr. Speaker, President Bush's veto last year of the Civil Rights Act of 1990 was a shocking affront to our Nation's longstanding bipartisan commitment to equal opportunity. Swift passage of this bill will give the administration a new chance to do the right thing, to place itself on the side of equality and progress, to set aside demagogic and divisive rhetoric. It is time for all of us to get about the business of helping make ours a nation that is "indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." I urge support for the Civil Rights Act of 1991.

LIMITING CONGRESSIONAL TERMS

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States that would provide for 4-year terms for Representatives and to limit the number of terms Representatives may serve to three.

Limiting congressional terms would be the most effective way of returning Congress to the legislative body envisioned by our Founding Fathers—one of citizen legislators who truly represent the constituents they serve and who are committed to solving our Nation's problems.

Currently, Members may spend one-half or more of every term running for reelection; creating dilemmas for Members and leading many to question whether our actions are designed to promote real solutions to our country's problems or are merely cynical election year maneuvers.

Representatives serving only a limited time will have a greater incentive to focus their attention on policymaking to reform failed Government programs and limit the size and complexity of the Federal bureaucracy in such a way as to benefit the people we serve. Less attention will be given to the creation of Federal programs to address issues perceived by pollsters to be of benefit to one party or the other in the campaign arena.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the House of Representatives can be a more effective and efficient instrument of the people if we spent more time on governance and less time running for reelection.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING; MADE IN THE U.S.A.

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, several years ago, former President Reagan described the telecommunications industry as one in which "we are still a leader in innovation."

Despite his optimistic assessment, recent information released by the current Bush administration indicates that a more ominous outlook is warranted. Last year, the United States again suffered record trade deficits. Trade deficits for telecommunications equipment soared upwards toward $2 billion. Today, not one residential telephone instrucment—the device pioneered by Alexander Graham Bell—is manufactured by an American company in the United States. I have drafted legislation to reverse this trend.

Today I am introducing a bill to establish our Nation's policy with respect to telecommunications equipment manufacture. Our current policies—or the lack thereof—have resulted in increasing telecommunications trade deficits, as well as unemployment and worker dislocation in that industry, to say nothing of the erosion of American dominance of the telecommunications industry internationally and the related brain-drain.

We have observed American firms like AT&T going offshore to manufacture residential telephones and we have seen an increase in proposed joint venture activities between Bell operating companies and foreign telecommunications equipment manufacturers.

Our trade imbalance results from at least two misguided policies. First, the Republican administrations have permitted foreign nations, such as Japan, to bar high-quality, American-produced telecommunications equipment. Second, these same policy makers opened our trade doors to allow foreign manufacturers to make major inroads into our domestic markets.

The door of free trade must swing both ways. While foreign products pile up higher on our docks and in our stores, American jobs are exported overseas. This is not an idle notion; the Commerce Department has estimated that over two and one half million jobs were lost as a result of the trade deficit.

In addition, American companies, lured by special tax breaks and low wages offered by third world nations, have migrated offshore enmasse. There these expatriate corporations turn back the clock to recreate sweatshops reminiscent of the 19th century. For example, in 1985 AT&T shut down the last plant in the United States—in Shreveport, LA—where residential telephones were made. This operation is now located in Singapore.

This is not an isolated plant closing. Since divestiture, AT&T has closed many of its operations in the United States, costing us not only productive capacity, but also at least 18,000 jobs. Companies such as AT&T apparently pledge allegiance to no flag. Their loyalty is to short-term profit and shareholder satisfaction.

In order to stop this exportation of domestic telecommunications manufacturing employment and profit to foreign countries, I propose legislation to require the regional Bell operating companies to manufacture in the United States any equipment they want to sell here. The Bell operating companies are currently prohibited by the modified final judgment, in the AT&T divestiture case, from producing telecommunications equipment.

My proposal provides for a comprehensive definition of the elusive word manufacture. It specifies that manufacturing includes engineering design, product development, testing,

and production. Under the terms of my bill, all these activities would take place in the United States.

In my view, Congress should take steps now to redirect our national telecommunications trade policy so that it benefits America—its consumers and its workers. We must not forget that the telephone is a uniquely American instrument; it was invented here and our predecessors built the world's best communications network around it.

I want to help give the competitive edge in international telecommunications back to America. Before we open telecommunications equipment manufacturing to more competition, I want to make sure that those interested in reaping profit from such action take full advantage of the abundant technological and human resources available to them right here in the good old U.S.A.

America can regain its preeminence in telecommunications trade if we look to our home-based resources. I invite my colleagues to join me in this effort to make America strong again, at least in this area of telecommunications trade.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Telecommunications Equipment Manufacturing Stimulation Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) America's telecommunications system is of critical importance to our national defense;

(2) a key element in maintaining our telecommunications system is ensuring that America possesses state-of-the-art telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment manufacturing capability;

(3) in recent years, America has increasingly relied on foreign production to meet its telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment needs;

(4) foreign firms are capturing a growing share of the American firms have increasingly turned to overseas production;

(5) investment in domestic manufacturing capacity has diminished, raising serious questions about America's continued ability to satisfy its telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment needs in times of crisis; and

(6) experience in recent years with other key industries such as computer and semiconductor technology demonstrates the high price when America falls behind other nations in research and development and in investment in manufacturing capability.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to assure that America's telecommunciations manufacturing capability is not further diminished by requiring domestic manufacture and production of telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment by all former Bell operating companies, to the extent they are allowed to engage in the manufacture of telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment;

(2) to ensure that the necessary domestic telecommunications manufacturing capability so essential to the Nation's defense remains intact;

(3) to encourage domestic investment by both American and foreign firms desiring to engage in the manufacture of telecommunications equipment and customer premises equipment;

(4) to improve America's trade deficit and balance of payments records; and

(5) to produce and maintain additional skilled manufacturing jobs for American workers, while avoiding massive subsidization by the Federal Government, so that short-term costs borne by customers represent an investment in long term increased competition and national security.

SEC. 3. REQUIREMENTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.

It shall be unlawful for a Bell operating company to use any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce to sell or lease or to provide for sale or lease, directly or through any subsidiary or affiliate—

(1) any telecommunications equipment manufactured, directly or indirectly, by any Bell operating company, unless such equipment was manufactured in the United States, or

(2) any customer premises equipment manufactured, directly or indirectly, by any Bell operating company, unless such equipment was manufactured in the United States.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT BY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.—The Secretary of Commerce—

(1) shall be responsible for the enforcement of the requirements of this Act,

(2) shall, within six months after the date of enactment of this Act, prescribe such regulations, and provide such exemptions therefrom, as may be necessary for the effective enforcement of such requirements and the prevention of shortages in the supply of telecommunications equipment;

(3) may assess civil penalties pursuant to subsection (b);

(4) shall make the reports required by subsection (c);

(5) may conduct such investigations and hearings, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as may be necessary to carry out this Act; and

(6) for such purposes, may—

(A) administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses;

(B) secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to carry out this Act; and

(C) issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence, which subpoenas shall be enforceable by order of an appropriate district court of the United States.

(b) CIVIL PENALTIES.—(1) Whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of Commerce that any Bell operating company has violated the requirements of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce may bring an action in a United States district court to seek, and the court shall have jurisdiction to impose, a civil penalty to be paid by such Bell operating company, or any person aiding and abetting the violation of such Bell operating company. Such a penalty shall be payable into the Treasury of the United States.

(2) The amount of such penalty shall be determined by the court in light of the facts and circumstances, but shall not exceed three times the amount of profits obtained by the Bell operating company in the transaction or transactions that are the basis of the complaint.

(3) If a Bell operating company upon whom such a penalty is imposed shall fail to pay such penalty within the time prescribed in the court's order, the Secretary of Commerce shall refer the matter to the Attorney General who shall recover such penalty by action in the appropriate United States district court.

(c) ANNUAL REPORTS.—(1) The Secretary of Commerce shall, not later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, submit a report to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the state of the Nation's domestic telecommunications equipment manufacturing industry. Such report shall include—

(A) an evaluation of the continuing need for imposing the requirements of this Act;

(B) recommendations as to amendments to this Act or any other law necessary to enhance and increase the manufacture of telecommunications and customer premises equipment within the United States; and

(C) recommendations as to necessary regulatory treatment of such equipment purchases, sales, and other transactions, in addition to those set forth in section 5 of this Act.

(2) In carrying out any investigation for purposes of preparing the report under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Commerce may secure the assistance of United States Government agencies having responsibilities in telecommunications and related matters, including (but not limited to) the Federal Communications Commission, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, and the Bureau of the Census.

SEC. 5. DISALLOWANCE OF FOREIGN EQUIPMENT COSTS BY FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

In determining whether any charge, practice, classification, or regulation of any common carrier under title II of the Communications Act of 1934 is or will be just and reasonable, the Federal Communications Commission shall exclude from any computation of the cost of providing the service in question the costs of procurement of any telecommunications equipment or customer premises equipment that is not manufactured in the United States.

SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As used in this Act—

(1) TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT.—The term "telecommunications equipment" has the same meaning as such term has in the Modification of Final Judgment.

(2) CUSTOMER PREMISES EQUIPMENT.—The term "customer premises equipment" has the same meaning given such term in the Modification of Final Judgment.

(3) BELL OPERATING COMPANIES.—The term "Bell operating company" has the same meaning as such term has in the Modification of Final Judgement, except that such term does not include any centralized organization for the provision of engineering, research, and administrative services, the costs of which are shared by such operating companies or their affiliates.

(4) MANUFACTURED.—The term "manufactured" means each of the processes, other than specifying generic or functional characteristics of equipment, that are involved in bringing equipment into production and includes engineering design, product development, testing, manufacturing, engineering, and production.

(5) MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES.—Equipment is "manufactured in the United States" only if (A) such equipment is assembled in the United States, and (B) substantially all of the total cost of such equipment,

including components, indirect costs, research, development, and labor, has been incurred in the United States.

(6) UNITED STATES.—The term "United States" when used in a geographical sense, includes the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(7) MODIFICATION OF FINAL JUDGMENT.—The term "Modification of Final Judgment" means the judgment entered August 24, 1982, in United States v. Western Electric, Civil Action Numbered 82-0192 (United States District Court, District of Columbia).

(b) 1934 ACT DEFINITIONS APPLY.—Except as provided in subsection (a), terms used in this Act shall have the same meaning as is given such terms under the Communications Act of 1934.

SEC. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, as an urgent matter, I am introducing at this time, two bills relating to the Defense Production Act.

REVIVING DEFENSE PRODUCTION AUTHORITIES

The first bill would revive the authorities of the act, which expired on October 20, 1990, and extend these authorities until June 30, 1991. It is in the nature of a simple extension of the law that evolved since 1950, and was in effect throughout the 101st Congress, except for the fact that the bill is retroactive to the date of expiration.

HOUSE-PASSED AMENDMENTS OF 1990

The second bill is identical to the DPA bill that the House passed on September 24, 1990, by a bipartisan vote of 295 to 119 (H.R. 486). The only change to that bill is in the short title, which designates the bill as "The Defense Production Act Amendments of 1991," rather than 1990, as in last year's bill.

WHY EARLY ACTION IS NEEDED

During consideration of the Defense Production Act in the 101st Congress, this body was informed repeatedly that the act should be continued without interruption. We were also urged by the administration to amend the act to modernize the statute and permit additional actions to be taken to enhance the defense industrial base and the Nation's energy security. The House bill, on the basis of cooperation by several committees, accomodated nearly all of the administration's requests.

During the final stages of consideration of the conference report on H.R. 486, Secretary of Defense Cheney addressed to the Speaker a letter stating:

Since the commencement of Operation Desert Shield, we have been using DPA authority at least once a day to ensure that DoD orders for important items are filled in advance of competing commercial orders. We have ordered a wide variety of items under DPA ranging from night vision goggles to electronic countermeasures and radomes, from missile containers to skin decontamination kits for chemical warfare. (Letter from the Secretary of Defense, October 24, 1990).

As this body is aware, the House approved seven DPA bills in 1990, including three extensions, the substantive amendments (H.R. 486), the conference report and two corrective concurrent resolutions, Unfortunately, however, the conference report on the measure (House Report 101-933), after passing the House by voice vote on October 24, 1990, was not taken up in the Senate prior to adjournment. As a result, the DPA expired as of October 20.

The press has since reported on a wide variety of materiel required by our troops in the Persian Gulf (see, for example, "Pentagon Speeds Development, Production of Arms for Gulf Use," Washington Post, December 24, 1990, page A1).

Under circumstances well known to all, I believe this House should take the earliest possible action on the extension. As to the substantive amendments, I hope that the 1990 House-passed bill provides a firm basis for consideration and ultimate passage of the enhanced Defense Production Act for the 1990's.

SALUTE TO MARIAN LA FOLLETTE

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention to recent retirement of an outstanding legislator, California Assemblywoman Marian La Follette.

Marian served for a decade in the State legislature, and earned a reputation for hard work, her skills as a negotiator, and as an influential lawmaker. As I'm sure we'll all agree, those are skills a legislator needs to be successful, no matter in which arena those skills are used.

During her tenure in Sacramento, Marian worked hard on many issues, but concentrated her attention on three concerns of special interest: education, transportation, and criminal justice. Although she has not been successful—yet—she has been a leader in the long-overdue goal of breaking up the massive Los Angeles Unified School District into smaller districts more responsive to the community.

She is also a political survivor, having had her district carved out from under her not once but twice. Despite the odds, she carried on her fight for her principals and continued to win re-election.

Marian also can boast of many other accomplishments, including her service as president of the Los Angeles Community College District's Board of Trustees, public interest director for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board of San Francisco, vice chair of the National Advisory Council for Career Education, president of the Volunteer League of the San Fernando Valley and founding and charter president of the Northridge Guild of Children's Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I'm sure I speak for all my colleagues in wishing Marian and her husband, John, well, and in hoping they are finally able to find the time for the fishing, camping, and sailing they enjoy. She has truly earned her retirement.

REINTRODUCING THE PRIVATIZATION OF ART ACT

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, if C-Span ever decided to produce a show called "Congressional Bloopers and Practical Jokes", last session's National Endowment for the Arts [NEA] reauthorization surely would claim a starring role. The lengthy debate filled the airways with countless bloopers while the final package proved to be one big practical joke. Less than 2 months after its passage, NEA Chairman John Frohnmayer refused to uphold the legislation's decency provision, declaring that he will not be the Nation's decency czar.

I agree with Chairman Frohnmayer—he should not be a decency czar. I also believe that the American people should not be forced to sponsor specific works created by a select few. But as long as there is public funding for the arts, this will be the case. The NEA will continue to impose Government standards on art with or without decency provisions, and the American taxpayer will forever be required to finance these standards. Because it can offer only limited funding, the NEA must be selective, and, in turn, must institute standards. These standards are determined by Government officials like Mr. Frohnmayer who issue grant decisions according to their definitions of artistic merit. So while Chairman Frohnmayer may not want to be a decency czar, he is inevitably our Nation's art critic, and we are his patrons. I suggest we return American art to the eyes of its beholders and take it away from the meddlesome hands of bureaucrats. Therefore, I am reintroducing the Privatization of Art Act, a bill which would eliminate the National Endowment for the Arts.

Abolishing the NEA would not mean the demise of American art. On the contrary, it would signal the beginning of creative independence. The $175 million lost in public funds could easily be recovered by the private sector where $7 billion is spent on arts advancement each year. More artists could gain access to this money as it no longer would be tied up in NEA matching funds arrangements. And finally, not one penny of that money would be contingent on Government approval. So without the NEA, American artists would in effect be freed of Government intervention, Mr. Frohnmayer would not be crowned decency czar, and Congress would have one less practical joke to play on its constituency.

THE INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PROVIDE A PROGRAM OF NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, nearly 50 years ago, my father stood in this Chamber and called for a program of national health insurance. The Murray-Wagner-Dingell national health insurance bill would have cured one of today's most pressing problems: The lack of health insurance for tens of millions of Americans.

I have introduced a national health insurance bill during each of the 17 Congresses that I have served this body. Today I introduced a similar bill because the need is greater than ever.

In the nearly half century following the end of World War II, this Nation has often been the preeminent force in the world economically, politically, and socially. We have rightfully claimed the title as the leader of the free world. But in the area of access to health care we have no such rightful claim. In the United States, debate rages over health insurance issues which our European friends resolved satisfactorily 50 or even 100 years ago.

Though we treat it as a luxury—even a commodity—health care is a necessity, like food and shelter. Without it people live substandard lives or perish. But as many as 60 million Americans had no proper health insurance for all or part of last year. As a result, many died or were afflicted with preventable disease. Our infant mortality rate exposes us as a prosperous country less committed to its young than some Third World countries.

The case for a national health insurance program is abundantly clear:

The current system is bloated and wasteful. We spend more and get less than any other nation. We peel off thousand dollar bills for fancy tests without a moment's hesitation, but we can't seem to scrape together a few cents for disease screening, immunizations or prenatal care. We boast over expensive state-of-the-art technology while our public hospitals burst from the weight of caring for the uninsured. With the money wasted administering our disorganized and fragmented system, significant improvements in the health of the country would be possible.

No plan will be perfect. In fact, by finding imperfection in every plan debated in this country over the past five decades critics have succeeded in bringing about a state of paralysis which has made the job harder and caused undue hardship to tens of millions of Americans. With the will to improve our health care system, the difficult details can be resolved through reasonable compromise. Delay is no longer in order; the 102d Congress is the time to begin work on a program of national health insurance.

Universal eligibility for important medical services is the cornerstone of this bill. Administration is decentralized wherever possible. Providers retain much autonomy and patients freedom of choice, but experimentation is encouraged and the entire system rationalized.

In addition to the essential provisions ensuring access to medical care, the National Health Insurance Act addresses two other critical issues. It provides a funding mechanism through a value added tax [VAT] and mandates that the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services develop methods of reducing health care costs. These two critical elements distinguish this bill from previous introduced versions and address the issue of health care reform in a serious and comprehensive manner.

Title X of the legislation would require a 5-percent value added tax to be imposed on goods and services at all levels of production and distribution. Food, clothing, and medical care would not be taxed. Additionally, an exemption is provided for exported goods to strengthen our Nation's competitive advantage, reduce the burden of unfair trade barriers, and decrease our trade deficit. Revenues generated by the VAT would be deposited in a national health insurance trust fund.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that a 5-percent VAT tax would generate approximately $50 billion annually. While this level of funding would not be sufficient to cover the costs of the Nation's health care delivery system, it would get us off to a sound and responsible start.

In an effort to reduce costs in an effective and equitable manner, title XI directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide recommendations and promulgate regulations to control the costs of providing health benefits under the act, and to emphasize medical malpractice reform as a means of cost containment.

Rarely, in our history has the need for reform been so great and so clear. Only by working together, however, can we forge the political consensus and focus the level of debate necessary to solve our shameful health care crisis. Working responsibility, intelligently, and compassionately we can solve this crisis and we can live up to the ideals worthy of the leader of the free world.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. JULETTA CHRISTOPHER

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to honor and pay tribute to the late Mrs. Juletta Christopher, an outstanding Murray, KY, constitutent of mine who died at age 75 on December 7 at Murray-Calloway County Hospital.

Mrs. Christopher was a longtime civic and church leader in Murray. She devoted much of her time to the First United Methodist Church in Murray.

Mrs. Christopher's son Ron Christopher is a former commonwealth attorney for Marshall and Calloway Counties in Kentucky and is a former chairman of the board of regents at Murray State University.

Mrs. Christopher's granddaughter Shannon Christopher is a receptionist and legislative assistant in our Washington office of the First Congressional District of Kentucky and a 1990 graduate of the University of Kentucky.

Other survivors are her husband Maurice P. Christopher, a longtime chemistry teacher at Murray State University; two daughters, Mrs. Camille B. Little of Heyworth, IL and Dr. Cathryn Christopher of Murray; one sister, Mrs. Harriet Schaumann, St. Louis, MO; and six other grandchildren, Susan Little, Sharon Little, Sally Little, Kelsey Christopher, Carroll Lane Christopher and Courtney Christopher.

My wife Carol and I extend to Maurice Christopher and his family our sympathy and we hope that 1991 will be a good year for each of them.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 5

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, despite the long hours of debate and the numerous votes it took for the 101st Congress to reach a final budget agreement last year, it now appears that the agreement is being abandoned.

The budget agreement raised taxes by over $165 billion—but unfortunately, this part of the agreement remains.

The budget agreement increased spending well over $700 billion—but unfortunately, this part of the agreement remains.

The budget agreement also contained enforcement mechanisms designed to force the Government to "pay-as-you-go." These provisions would prevent Congress from using money it does not even have to pay for even more programs and pork-barrel projects that it cannot afford. These provisions are the ones that some Members of Congress are trying to abandon today.

I believe that this effort to change the House rules and eliminate the Office of Management and Budget's role as a watchdog on congressional spending is a direct violation of the intent of last year's budget agreement. Additionally, I believe that this effort to weaken the enforcement provisions of the recently enacted budget agreement highlights our country's urgent need for an amendment to the U.S. Constitution requiring a balanced Federal budget. This action clearly demonstrates that statutory restrictions will not be enough to stop the tax and spend policies of recent Congresses.

I strongly oppose the effort to weaken the spending enforcement provisions of the budget agreement, and I urge my colleagues to vote against the resolution.

I also urge my colleagues of the 102d Congress to continue to push for the adoption of a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

GARY REGIONAL AIRPORT FOREIGN TRADE ZONE PARCELS

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, today, as we begin the 102d Congress, we begin to prepare our Nation to enter the new century. Similarly, the city of Gary, IN, is also planning for the future. Therefore, I have introduced legislation that will aid in the development of the Gary Regional Airport by permitting the establishment of a foreign trade zone at the site.

The last decade was very hard on northwest Indiana and the city of Gary particularly. The recession in the early 1980's and the dramatic restructuring of the steel industry, the region's primary employer, resulted in unemployment rates that were the highest in the State. Thousands of families were forced to move to seek other opportunities.

However, as we enter the new decade, there are indications that we have turned the corner and I am optimistic about the future. In Gary, the airport is one of the cornerstones that can be utilized to revitalize the city and help enhance the economic growth of the entire region. Since being elected to Congress, I have worked with local, State and Federal officials to assist in the development of the Gary Regional Airport.

My legislation is necessary to allow the airport to utilize several of its land parcels as part of its efforts to establish a U.S. foreign trade zone at the facility. It has been brought to my attention that restrictions were placed upon the parcels in the 1940's when they were transferred to the city by the War Assets Administration.

Today, all agree that these restrictions are dated and removing them will improve the ability of the airport to progress. The Gary Regional Airport has made significant strides in recent years and I commend all those associated with the airport on their efforts:

H.R. 5868

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. RELEASE OF CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS.

(a) RELEASE.—Notwithstanding section 126 of the Federal Airport Act (as in effect on May 29, 1947), the Secretary of Transportation is authorized to grant a release or releases, without monetary consideration, with respect to the restrictions, requirements, and conditions imposed on the property described in subsection (b) by a quitclaim deed conveying such property to the city of Gary, county of Lake, Indiana, dated May 29, 1947.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—Those lands incorporated in Reconstruction Finance Corporation project known as Tracts A and C of Plancer 1035, Rubber Synthetics, Gary, Indiana (WAA No. R-Ind. 6), legally described as follows:

That part of the East One Half (E½) of Section Thirty-five (35), Township Thirty-seven (37), Range Nine (9) West, of the Second Principal Meridian, lying between the C.L.S. & E. Railroad and the Grand Calumet River, and that part of the West One Half (W½) of Section Thirty-six (36), Township Thirty-seven (37), Range Nine (9) West, lying between the U.S. Highway No. 12 and the Grand Calumet River, and that part of the Southeast Quarter (SE¼) of Section Thirty-six (36), Township Thirty-seven (37), Range Nine (9) West, lying between U.S. Highway No. 12 and the Grand Calumet River, and that part of the Southeast Quarter (SE¼) of Section Twenty-six (26), Township Thirty-seven (37), Range Nine (9) West, lying between the C.L.S. & E. Railroad and U.S. Highway No. 12, all in the City of Gary, Lake County, Indiana. Tract A is composed of 476.885 acres, and Tract C is composed of 133.971 acres. Total area is approximately 610 acres, with all its appurtenances, being a part of the same property acquired by the Defense Plant Corporation under that certain Warranty Deed executed by the Gary Land Company, an Indiana corporation, dated August 25, 1942, and filed for record in the Recorder's Office of Lake County, Indiana, on October 9, 1942, as Document No. 742127, in Book No. 666, Page 278, and that certain Warranty Deed executed by the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad Company, an Illinois and Indiana corporation, dated December 22, 1942, and filed for record in the Recorder's Office of Lake County, Indiana, on December 23, 1942, as Document No. 82584, in Book 670, Page 68.

COLA FOR DISABLED VETERANS

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, today 225 House Members are joining with SONNY MONTGOMERY and me to introduce a clean COLA bill for service-connected disabled veterans. In the closing days and hours of the 101st Congress, the veterans' COLA unexpectedly became a hostage to unrelated agent orange legislation. The Senate did not act on the COLA approved by the House in H.R. 5326, and our attempt the day before adjournment to keep the COLA alive in a second House bill, H.R. 5962, fell victim to an objection to our unanimous-consent request.

Our clean bill has nothing in it but the noncontroversial COLA which disabled verterans need immediately. They should have had a 5.4-percent COLA effective January 1, 1991, and our bill would make that COLA retroactive to January 1. This bill is the top priority of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee and obviously has widespread support. We intend to move it at the earliest opportunity. What happened to the veterans' COLA was shameful and inexcusable.

Other matters should be considered on their own merits, so they do not make service-connected veterans wait for adjustments in monthly disability payments. It is wrong to hold the COLA hostage. I strongly urge my colleagues to help us provide veterans their COLA.

SALUTE TO LARRY HORNER

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a good friend and an outstanding public servant, Lawrence Horner, who recently concluded 16 years of service on the Thousand Oaks City Council.

During his long and distinguished career, Larry served three times as mayor, was instrumental in continuing the careful planning that Thousand Oaks is so noted for, and served on a variety of regional and local boards and commissions, including the Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency, the Cultural Facility Committee, and the Southern California Association of Governments.

And despite his time-consuming occupation as vice president of Northrop Corp., Larry always found time for community involvement as well. He has served the Conejo Valley Historical Society, the California Lutheran University Community Leaders Club, the Conejo Valley and Westlake Chambers of Commerce, the Conejo Future Foundation, the Westlake Joint Board of Homeowners Association, the Westlake Athletic Association, the Arts Council, the Thousand Oaks Jaycees, and the Cal Lutheran Council of Advisers.

As he leaves the city council, Larry can be proud of his many achievements, and the knowledge that his city is a better place because of him. It's the Larry Horners of the world, quietly and efficiently getting things done, who make a difference in government.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Larry for his hard work and conscientious public service to his community.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS FOR SPOUSES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill to bring back fairness and impartiality to the Federal Government. In recent years we have seen an abuse of the Constitution that unfortunately is becoming a standard for the future. I am referring to Presidential appointment of spouses of Members of Congress.

The Constitution of the United States and more specifically, article 1, section 6, subparagraph 96 states:

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any Civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time.

While this statement is directed toward Members of Congress in its prohibition of a dual interest, this same abuse occurs when the spouse of a Member accepts an appointed office. In the time honored tradition of mar-

riage, the union of a man and a woman is sacred for one reason. That reason is the transformation of two individuals into a single entity. It is this entity that the Founding Fathers settled upon when the Constitution was written, and as a single entity, the conflict of interest concern certainly remains.

President James Madison in his earlier days at the Federal Convention, was a strong proponent of the separation of the administrative and legislative branches. He stated:

If you have no exclusive clause, there may be no danger of creating offices or augmenting the stipends of those already created, in order to gratify some members if they were not excluded. Such an instance has fallen within my own observation. I am therefore of opinion, that no office ought to be open to a member, which may be created or augmented while he is in the legislature.

It is without a doubt, that the attendees of the Federal Convention were trying to avoid a segment of the British governmental system that proved to be corrupt. Mr. Pierce Butler representing South Carolina at the convention further elaborated on the corruption that our newly born country was trying to avoid. In his remarks, he stated:

We have no way of judging mankind but by experience. Look at the history of the government of Great Britain, where there is a very flimsy exclusion—Does it not ruin their government? A man takes a seat in parliament to get an office for himself or friends, or both; and this is the great source from which flows its great venality and corruption.

It is clear that our forefathers were trying to avoid corruption and undue influence. If a Member has a spouse working in the administration, then isn't he or she likely subject to such influence. A series of checks and balances were incorporated into the Constitution to protect the citizens of this country from a corrupt government. We must remember that we are the representatives of our constituents who voted us into office, and we owe it to them to remain free from undue pressure.

A MESSAGE TO RESERVISTS AND THEIR FAMILIES

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an important message that was given to reservists by one of the Federal savings banks in my district. Carrollton Federal Bank will suspend all debts, without penalty, for reservists who are called to active duty in Operation Desert Shield.

Mr. Speaker, this message of cooperation and generosity is sorely needed during the Persian Gulf crisis. I would encourage banks and savings associations around the country to adopt a similar policy of cooperation for our men and women in arms.

A MESSAGE TO RESERVISTS AND THEIR FAMILIES FROM CARROLLTON FEDERAL

These are difficult days, filled with uncertainty, frustration, and a sense of sad remembrances.

They are particularly difficult for members of the Armed Forces Reserves called up in this Persian Gulf crisis.

To ease worries and lessen hardships resulting from an abrupt loss of income, Carrollton Federal Bank is immediately suspending loan payments for activated reservists.

While on active duty, you will not have to make principal or interest payments on Carrollton Federal home mortgages, auto loans, credit balances, or personal loans and lines of credit incurred before activation. Simply call our Mortgage Loan Service Department or Consumer Loan Department to make arrangements.

When you're deactivated, you can pick up your obligations where you left off—with no penalties whatsoever. We sincerely hope you will able to resume your normal life just as easily.

And that a peaceful world—which seemed so close a few short weeks ago—will indeed be possible.

Cary D. Dorminey, President.

FREEDOM OF CHOICE ACT

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, today I and a bipartisan group of over 80 Members of the House introduced the Freedom of Choice Act of 1991. The purpose of the bill is to codify Roe versus Wade and to prohibit States from restricting the right of women to choose whether or not to terminate a pregnancy.

The bill is identical to the bill we introduced in the 101st Congress, which was the subject of several hearings in the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights and which was reported favorably by the subcommittee to the full Judiciary Committee at the end of the last session.

The bill is a response to the Supreme Court's 1989 ruling in the Webster case, which prompted a number of State legislatures to introduce, and in several cases enact, restrictive antichoice legislation.

I believe a Federal statutory standard is essential to prevent further erosion of the right to choose. This fundamental right should not vary from State to State. The subcommittee plans to move quickly in the 102d Congress to assure enactment of this important legislation.

NATURAL GAS LEGISLATION TO STOP UNFAIR REFUND CLAIMS

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to prevent the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from requiring natural gas producers, royalty owners and the Texas State Treasury—which collects gas severance taxes—to pay refunds as a result of a recent Federal court of appeals decision in the Fifth Circuit. Such a refund requirement could easily cost Texans many millions of dollars.

Under the terms of the court decision, a 1986 FERC order—Order 451—was vacated because the Court ruled that the Commission overstepped its authority by allowing the price of natural gas drilled before January 1, 1973 to rise to market level. It would be blatantly unfair to require Texas gas producers and taxpayers, as well as those in other producing States, to be penalized for doing exactly what the FERC told them they could do—raise the price of old gas.

Whether the court of appeals was correct in finding fault with the FERC action remains subject to debate and further appeal. My point in introducing this measure, however, is to make sure that the State of Texas, its taxpayers, royalty owners and natural gas producers are treated fairly, and not held liable for a regulatory agency's error.

My bill will protect the original sellers of old gas affected by the FERC order from claims which are anticipated to follow the court ruling. Without this prohibition, the State of Texas, which earns substantial royalty income from gas produced on State lands, could expect royalty refund claims from producers required to make refunds to the first purchasers of their old gas. It also protects the millions of dollars in natural gas severance tax revenues collected by millions of dollars in natural gas severance tax revenues collected by the State of Texas based on the increased gas prices.

I recognize that the FERC order was an attempt to rectify the old gas pricing system, which contributed to market distortion and thwarted attempts to replace depleted gas reserves. This market disorder actually led Congress to enact legislation, which I was proud to support, which decontrolled all natural gas prices.

But, by acting to vacate the FERC order after Congress decontrolled all natural gas, the court has set the stage for massive market disruption. It is ironic that in its decision, the court said that "which we remain poignantly aware that the problems facing the natural gas industry are numerous and complex, we nevertheless emphasize that Congress alone has the power to do—or authorize to do—what the Commission has done" in its orders.

Congress has now decontrolled old gas. What I now ask is that Congress direct the FERC to prohibit refunds. Neither the taxpayers in Texas and other producing States, nor our struggling domestic energy industry should be made to suffer for a bureaucratic error.

I invite my colleagues to join me in this effort.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 504 of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (15 U.S.C. 3414) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d) LIMITATION.—No person shall be required to refund any portion of any amount received in any first sale of natural gas, or be subject to any civil or criminal penalties, if the amount received by such person in any such first sale exceeded the maximum lawful price for such gas solely by reason of the decision of the United States Court of Appeals

for the Fifth Circuit in Mobil Oil Exploration and Producing Southeast, Inc. v. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (C.A.-5 No. 86-4940), vacating Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order Nos. 451 and 451-A. This subsection shall apply only to first sales made before the date judgment is entered in such case.".

THE DEFENSE ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ACT

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am reintroducing legislation to create a national plan for the economic conversion of our defense plants and military bases to civilian production. By providing viable civilian alternatives to military spending, this bill would limit the economic dislocation resulting from the cancellation of military contracts or the closing of bases that are judged nonessential for the defense of our Nation. Such cancellations and closings already have resulted in over 35,000 military industry layoffs since 1988. Hundreds of thousands more lie ahead.

While the Persian Gulf Crisis has temporarily blocked efforts to reduce military spending, Operation Desert Shield, from a planning and budgetary standpoint, "is just a perturbation in the flow of events," as the Navy's top program planner Vice Adm. William D. Smith said. The administration's long-range plan to significantly cut defense spending and shift the Pentagon's focus to combating regional threats has not changed. In a speech in London on December 5, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Colin Powell said, "Our view of where we were heading was clear and I believe is still clear."

Nearly a dozen senior military officers interviewed by the Washington Post agreed that deep cuts should begin after the gulf crisis is resolved because of the diminished threat of a global war with the Soviet Union. Further, the Persian Gulf situation forces us to consider the dislocations implied by the current logistics buildup and the subsequent wind down once the crisis is resolved.

While the policy of economic conversion outlined in my legislation, the Defense Economic Adjustment Act, would limit the effects on individuals and on communities of economic dislocation resulting from the inevitable base closings or defense contract reductions or cancellations, passage of this legislation also would broaden our industrial base, enhance our economic security, and encourage a more balanced and rational process of developing weapons systems,

Obviously, there is a direct causal relationship between the Nation's military industrial base inadequacies and the recent disinvestment and underinvestment in the domestic civilian industrial sector. America should learn from the ruination of the Soviet economy by the displacement of civilian industry in the service of its war economy. We only need to look around us to see the deterioration caused by our overemphasis on military development. The operation of a large military economy for more than 40 years has lead to major underinvestment in the facilities and services which make up our Nation's infrastructure. These include roads, education facilities, libraries, public health operations, and parks.

In addition, as Prof. Seymour Melman, professor emeritus of industrial engineering at Columbia University and renowned author, explains:

> A process of technical, industrial, and human deterioration has been set in motion within American society. The competence of the industrial system is being eroded at its base. Entire industries are falling into technical disrepair, and there is massive loss of productive employment because of inability to hold even domestic markets against foreign competition.

The military-dependent firm concentrates on producing increasingly complex hardware which will satisfy the needs of a particular defense project, regardless of cost. Often, these firms manufacture products which are essentially useless to the civilian population and uncompetitive in international markets.

There is compelling evidence that military spending creates significantly fewer jobs than comparable spending in the civilian sphere. While civilian production creates items of value for consumers and producers, military production does not. Money spent on the military leaves our economy for good and deprives us of the secondary benefits that commonly result from civilian production. For instance, total employment per $1 billion spent is estimated at 20,175 for guided missile and space vehicle production. This compares with 30,394 jobs created in the motor vehicles industry and 71,550 jobs created in education services, according to the calculations of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Further, our economic reliance on the military results in a severe brain drain of our most advanced technical workers away from civilian fields. Currently, 75 percent of all Federal research and development funds are spent in the military budget. A large percentage of all scientists and engineers are devoted to military-related work. In practical terms, this means that many of our trained scientists and engineers are working to devise more complex and destructive military equipment while U.S. productivity is lagging in important areas such as scientific research, computer technology, machine tools, and other domestic areas.

Economic conversion, rather than being the economic risk that some have suggested, is an economic opportunity. But applying more of our technical and scientific resources to the civilian economy, we would be better able to address the problems facing many of our Nation's troubled industries. A greater reliance on civilian production could also help train many underemployed and unemployable individuals whose needs are currently unmet.

Economic conversion also is essential if we hope to make meaningful progress toward arms control. Many of our current defense decisions reflect political considerations rather than a weapons systems' contribution to national security. This often occurs because political and community leaders, quite legitimately, frequently band together to resist the cancellation of weapons systems that are built in their districts. By creating viable alternatives to military spending, economic conversion would assure the millions of workers in military dependent industries that their jobs will not be sacrificed in the effort to achieve meaningful arms control. If communities do not protest proposed cuts, decisions more likely will be made based on their merits rather than job considerations.

My bill provides a detailed plan for preserving the jobs of those affected by decisions to eliminate unnecessary military spending. Importantly, it is a decentralized plan that places the decisionmaking power in the hands of those directly affected by such cutbacks. The plan contains the following key points:

First, the bill calls for the creation of alternative use committees at large defense facilities. These committees, comprised of both representatives of labor and management, would develop detailed plans for the conversion of the facility to civilian-oriented production.

If such a blueprint is completed in a timely manner, that is, before the announced contract reduction, the community would be able to implement the transition of the facility, retrain its workers, and start production without the massive employee layoffs and community disruption which often occurs with contract cancellations.

A program of community assistance without preplanning at the facility level cannot succeed. History has shown that the preparation of conversion plans is a very detailed, time-consuming process. It requires the cooperation of managers, consultants, engineers, workers, and community leaders. The managers of defense-serving firms possess vital information about plant capacity, workers skills, marketing strategies, and community resources which must be uitilized in order to develop a workable conversion plan. Obviously, their participation is crucial.

The experience of military bases that have closed over the past 20 years is a common one. Bases close. Thousands of workers are laid off and transferred. The local economy is severely affected as property values decline. Overall demand in the local economy drops off as workers' incomes are reduced or they move out of the area altogether. Finally, some years later, the community regroups and begins serious planning. In many cases, the military base has been successfully converted into civilian production and the new enterprise employs more people than before. This, however, only happens after several years of hardship and economic deprivation. This economic layover can be avoided if contingency plans are made at all military installations upon their receiving a military contract.

My legislation does not ask to make business decisions for the defense-contracting firm. It only asks that they participate, in good faith, in a planning process with the community and its employees in its facility's conversion in the event their contract expires or is significantly reduced. That is it. Lend workers and the community in which they are situated your knowledge and expertise so that eventually major economic upheavals can be eased or eliminated.

In addition to the critical preplanning aspect of The Defense Economic Adjustment Act contains the following key additional components:

The bill calls for a Cabinet-level Defense Economic Adjustment Council charged with developing plans for public projects that address human needs. The Council also would serve as a clearinghouse on existing Federal programs relevant to communities affected by military cutbacks and would publish a guidebook for local conversion planners.

The Defense Economic Adjustment Act would also require one year's advance notification of plans to cut back or terminate a defense contract or a military base. The Defense Economic Adjustment Council is responsible for informing the appropriate local officials and the alternative use committees of pending cutbacks.

Finally, the bill provides for adjustment assistance for communities and workers while conversion is underway. Communities seriously affected by defense cutbacks would be eligible for Federal planning assistance, and individual workers would be eligible for adjustment benefits, including funds for retraining.

If Congress terminates a military contract, the local Alternative Use Committee would be notified in advance. This committee would then put in motion an existing plan to convert the affected plant to civilian production. The Federal Government would provide guidance and support for the workers and their community, but the new enterprise would receive no subsidy and would have to compete on its own in the marketplace.

The comprehensive plan for economic conversion contained in the Defense Economic Adjustment Act would free our Nation from the tyranny of jobs blackmail in the approval of military contracts and allow us to pursue a lasting peace without sacrificing our commitment to increasing employment. Moreover, it would contribute to a national economic renewal by providing resources necessary for the revitalizaton of basic industries and the repair of our infrastructure.

A measure included in the 1991 Department of Defense Authorization Act falls far short of the provisions advanced in this legislation. The current law does not mandate any advance planning through alternative use committees for direct conversion of defense-related plants, facilities and workers. Instead, the measure focuses on providing targeted assistance to minimize the economic dislocation resulting from lower defense spending. It does not encourage the planning for and or direct conversion of defense-related facilities to civilian uses.

The Persian Gulf crisis offers the United States the chance to set in motion the demilitarization of the American economy and the use of a growing peace dividend. We must seize the unparalleled opportunity to advance a new international framework for peace and security, reducing our reliance on military spending as our main instrument of security. The health of our Nation would be served better by investing these savings in the revitalization of the economy and in the rebuilding our Nation's failing infrastructure and education systems.

Economic conversion provides the hope that humanity will survive into a peaceful and prosperous future. it is in this spirit that I urge my colleagues to join me in support of the Defense Economic Adjustment Act.

DON LAHR: CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, next week the Santa Maria Chamber of Commerce will name Donald E. Lahr as its "Citizen of the Year."

If there is anyone who deserves the title, it's Don Lahr. Not just because he's a close personal friend. Nor because of his civic involvement. Nor because he has a beautiful wife and four strong sons—and seven grandchildren.

No, Mr. Speaker, Don Lahr deserves this honor because he truly is an outstanding person and citizen.

Don is an Army veteran who came to Santa Maria in 1947. He attended Santa Maria Junior College, graduating from Whittier College in 1951. After a 7-year career with Sears Roebuck and Co., be became the western division manager for P.J. Gould Co. He then became division manager for Insurance Securities Trust Fund, and in 1967, founded his own company, Lahr Electric Motors, Inc.

During his long career in business, Don did not neglect his civic duties. He was president of Orcutt Unified School District, president of Santa Maria Developers, president of the Rotary Club, chairman of the Santa Barbara County Planning Commission, president of the Supervisors Advisory Committee for Orcutt, president of Santa Maria Association for the Mentally Retarded, director fo the Environmental Research Foundation, and a director of the Santa Maria Valley YMCA. As if that were not enough, a few years back he was appointed to the 37th District Fair Board by Governor Deukmejian.

Don is the husband of Doris Throckmorton Lahr, and they are the parents of Donald, Lawrence, Jeffery and Thomas Lahr. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I want to extend our sincere congratulations to my friends Don and Doris, and to say that in my view, they will always be "Citizens of the Year."

REPEAL OF SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS TEST

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to repeal what I, and many others, consider to be one of the most unfair features of the Social Security Act, the so-called earnings test.

Under current law, Social Security and Railroad retirees can receive only $9,720 per year in earned income. Recipients who annually earn more than that amount generally have their retirement benefits reduced $1 for every $3 earned above the limit.

Mr. Speaker, it is particularly important to understand that the earnings test affects only earned income, such as from wages. Unearned income from investments, is not counted. Thus, the earnings test disproportionately affects low- and middle-income retirees who lack the resources to accumulate large sums of unearned income.

It is a fact that some retirees want to stay active through employment. And, some are forced to reenter the work force for economic reasons. While we should not force any retiree to return to work, neither should the Government stand in the way of anyone who wishes to return to the work force. Regardless of age, one should be able to work as much as they may need, without penalty. This country can only lose by denying our work force the wealth of knowledge and experience the retirement-age population possesses.

HONORING JOSEPH G. BALSAMO

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with great regret that I rise to inform our colleagues that, during the recent holiday recess, we lost an outstanding, public minded citizen.

I had known Joseph G. Balsamo for over 40 years. Throughout his life, Joe was the personification of an individual seeking a better community for himself and for future generations. He was never reluctant to pitch in to make things just a little bit better for all of us.

Joe, a native of Brooklyn, NY, served in the Pacific Theater during World War II, as I did, and like so many of our generation, he attended law school after our victory in that conflict, using the practical lessons learned on the battlefield to assist him in mastering the intellectual lessons of a legal education.

Joseph Balsamo and I were classmates at the New York Law School. Not only did we forge a life-long friendship at that time, but we developed our love for the law and for judicial process that served both of us well. Even back then, I was struck by Joe's comprehensive and his compassion. He seemed to instinctively grasp that the law exists not only to provide an orderly society, but also to help others, and to achieve justice.

Upon graduation from New York Law School, Joe relocated in Suffern, NY, where he founded the successful law firm of Balsamo, Byrne and Cipriani.

Joe was not the kind of lawyer that you run into every day. He was more like the untypical country lawyer that we see portrayed in fictional television and motion picture accounts. His law partner, John Byrne, recently stated: "There was never a client who had a problem that was too small for Joe to listen to. He listened to everybody, no matter what their problem was, and he never turned anybody away because they were unable to afford a fee."

Not content merely to become one of the most respected trial attorneys in our part of New York State, Joe also dove headlong into community service. He became chairman of the Village Zoning Board of Appeals at a time when the village of Suffern was facing unprecedented post-war growth. Joe Balsamo helped steer the village along the proper path of con-

trolling the growth so that its benefits could be felt by all.

Joe Balsamo was elected to the Town Council of the town of Ramapo in 1960. In that position, he worked diligently to develop a modern, efficient police department for the town of Ramapo. During the 1960's, he spearheaded the commission which created the new county charter for Rockland County, NY. When that county charter was adopted, Joe was elected to the first-ever Rockland County Legislature, serving from 1969 to 1974, and serving for 2 of those years as legislative majority leader.

Listing the organizations that Joe Balsamo helped, either in leadership positions or with fund-raising activities, reads like a cross-section of our society. In addition to serving on the Board of Directors of the Mahwah Savings and Loan, he was active in the Rockland County Bar Association, the Suffern Rotary Club, the Boy Scouts of America, Good Samaritan Hospital, the Salvation Army, the YMCA, Sacred Heart Church, the American Legion, and the Rockland County Cancer Fund and Polio Fund drives.

Mr. Speaker, I was deeply honored that Joseph G. Balsamo agreed to serve as the chairman of our citizens for Gilman Organization during the 1980's. In that capacity, he served as an inspiration to those who had organized to bring about my reelection to Congress. For his service above and beyond the call of duty, I will always be grateful.

Regrettably, Joe Balsamo passed away on Thanksgiving Day. His is a voice that will be sorely missed throughout our region.

Mr. Speaker, I invite our colleagues to join me in expressing condolences to Joe's widow, Ina; to their sons, David, Stephen, James, and Dr. Joseph, Jr.; to their daughters, Karen, Elizabeth, and Kimberly; to Joe's sister, Rafaela; to Joe's brothers, Gaetano and Anthonly; and to Joe's 10 grandchildren.

With the passing of Joseph G. Balsamo, the community has lost an outstanding leader, and I have lost a warm and sincere friend.

GIRLS AND WOMEN IN SPORTS DAY

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation designating February 7, 1991 as "National Girls and Women in Sports Day."

Setting aside a day to commemorate the participation, achievement, and excellence of girls and women in sports has been a tradition for 4 years.

Participation in athletics at any level has proven to be significant for emotional and physical development of our youth. Through sports, girls learn to take initiatives, to work well with others, and develop a positive self-image.

National Girls and Women in Sports Day, while recognizing the outstanding accomplishments of girls and women in sports, will also point to the fact that women students and coaches still have fewer opportunities for athletic achievements than men at the same institutions.

Today, women represent about 33.66 percent of intercollegiate athletes and this figure continues to rise. Women holding administrative positions in women's programs are up 3.3 percent from 1988.

Unfortunately, other aspects of women's athletics and the opportunities for women athletes still do not equal that of men. For example, only 47.3 percent of women's teams are coached by women—down from 90 percent in 1972. In addition, only 15.9 percent of women's programs are headed by a female administrator—also down from 90 percent in 1972.

While I recognize that progress has been made in some areas of girl's and women's athletics programs, I believe we must acknowledge the large inequities that still exist for women in the area of athletics, particularly in the administration and coaching of female athletes.

In a nation that continues to support professional football, baseball, basketball, and hockey for men in a manner that far outweighs support for such athletic competition for women, I urge you to join me in sponsoring the "National Girls and Women in Sports Day" to help stress the importance of women's continued participation, achievement, and excellence in sports.

National Girls and Women in Sports Day will be a step toward giving women in sports the recognition they deserve. Hopefully, the introduction of this resolution will encourage more girls and women to experience the pleasure of sports activity that develops lifelong habits of physical fitness and social and emotional well-being.

INVESTIGATE SAVINGS AND LOAN CORRUPTION

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, over the last few months, reports of the cost of the savings and loan bailout have continued to mount. It is a substantial contributor to the deficit problem and will cost the average American more than $2,000 in taxes.

There are, no doubt, a number of causes for the collapse of the savings and loan industry. Lax State laws, corruption by corporate officials, and the economic downturn in certain areas of the Nation all played a role. But there can be no doubt that some Government officials contributed to the crisis.

The public hearings in the Senate have shown that there are a number of unresolved questions about the conduct of various Government officials. The hearings have pointed out problems in the conduct of both elected and unelected officials. Unfortunately, this is just the tip of the iceberg.

I am therefore introducing a resolution calling for the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate the involvement of Government officials in the savings and loan scandal. The American people deserve to have a full and complete accounting of the role of public officials in this economic disaster.

Mr. Speaker, similar legislation last year had more than 227 cosponsors. In the time since the adjournment of the 101st Congress, the need for an independent counsel has not diminished. I hope that my colleagues will join my effort to have a full and complete accounting of misconduct by Government officials which contributed to the savings and loan scandal.

STOP COLLUSION IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am reintroducing legislation today that would take an important step toward permanently ending United States support for collusion between the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the Ulster Defense Regiment, and Unionist hit squads in the six counties.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary and the Ulster Defense Regiment have a well-documented history of collusion with Protestant extremist groups in the north of Ireland. Most recently the Stevens Inquiry, sponsored by the British Government, found that collusion has been taking place between the RUC and the UDR, and extremist groups since the mid-1970's. As a result of the Stevens inquiry, 94 arrests were made and 83 recommendations were suggested to improve the procedures for handling sensitive information by the RUC and the UDR so as to insure that critical intelligence is not leaked to extremist groups.

As a result of the clear links between the RUC, the UDR, and terrorist groups in the six counties, a number of assassinations of suspected Republican sympathizers have occurred and scores of others have been threatened. Clearly, the United States, under any circumstances, should not be in a position of support for groups like the RUC and the UDR.

My bill would statutorily end sales of defense and law enforcement equipment from the United States and U.S. companies to the RUC and the UDR. It is very important that Congress act to reduce violence in the six counties by sending a clear message that it will do all it can to prevent the sectarian terror that has caused so much grief and suffering in the north of Ireland. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO LIMIT TERMS OF OFFICE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce an amendment to the Constitution to limit the terms of Members of Congress to 18 years—three 6-year terms for Senators and six 3-year terms for Members of the House.

When our Founding Fathers first envisioned citizen legislators leaving their farms for a few short weeks to work for the common good, little could they imagine the scope and expense of today's campaigns. Neither did they envision a representative body which would alter its rules to virtually ensure reelection.

It is time to limit continuous House campaigns and fundraising by increasing terms for Members from 2 to 3 years. The time has come to encourage vigorous and active leadership by all committee chairmen by requiring they step down after 18 years to allow new ideas to take hold. By limiting all Members of Congress to 18 years of continuous service, we are strengthening the position of our Founding Fathers in the idea of a citizen body to formulate long-term policies for our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor my resolution and reduce the role of partisan politics in the Congress and increase our ability to more effectively represent our constituents. It is time to enact a constitutional amendment to limit terms of office for Members of Congress.

NATIONAL OIL SECURITY POLICY ACT OF 1991

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, the National Oil Security Policy Act of 1991, addresses the critical need to establish a national security-oriented energy policy, especially in response to the current oil price collapse and the continuing devastation of our domestic energy production industry.

This measure calls for a national energy policy that would limit our dependence on foreign oil to 50 percent of domestic oil consumption, requiring the President to annually assess U.S. oil production, demand and imports for the subsequent 3 years. If the evaluation shows that foreign oil dependence will exceed the 50 percent level, the President would then be required, within 90 days, to present Congress with a plan to prevent further dependence on foreign oil through production incentives, renewable energy proposals, an oil import fee, or any other appropriate measures.

Congress would then have 90 days to accept, modify, or reject the plan by passing a joint resolution.

The extent to which this Nation has grown to depend upon insecure foreign sources of petroleum is alarming. Last year, petroleum imports averaged over 6 million barrels per day—close to 40 percent of domestic demand. Not since 1980 have petroleum imports reached such a significant percentage of demand.

We are aware of the volatility of oil in the international arena. We are again becoming increasingly dependent for critical energy sources on nations which will not hesitate to artificially control price, supply, and even availability—nations which have selfishly demonstrated in the past that they do not have the best interests of the United States, or the stability of the world economy, at heart.

In order to ensure the viability of our domestic oil production industry, I have introduced legislation today to keep us from growing more dependent on foreign energy sources, and I invite my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important measure.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Oil Security Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the United States is the leader of the free world and has world wide responsibilities to promote economic and political security;

(2) the exercise of traditional responsibilities here and abroad in foreign policy requires that the United States be free of the risk of energy blackmail in times of shortages;

(3) the level of the United States oil security is directly related to the level of domestic production of oil, natural gas liquids, and natural gas;

(4) a national energy policy should be developed which ensures that adequate supplies of oil shall be available at all times free of the threat of embargo or other foreign hostile acts; and

(5) the ability of the United States to exercise its free will and to carry out its responsibilities as leader of the free world could be jeopardized by an excessive dependence on foreign oil imports.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to establish a national energy security policy designed to limit United States dependence on foreign oil supplies.

SEC. 3. DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

(a) ESTABLISHING OF CEILING.—The President shall establish a National Oil Import Ceiling (referred to in this Act as the "ceiling level") which shall represent a ceiling level beyond which foreign crude and oil product imports as a share of United States oil consumption shall not rise.

(b) LEVEL OF CEILING.—The ceiling level established under subsection (a) shall not exceed 50 per centum of United States crude and oil product consumption for any annual period.

(c) REPORT.—(1) The President shall prepare and submit an annual report to Congress containing a national oil security projection (in this Act referred to as the "projection"), which shall contain a forecast of domestic oil and NGL demand and production, and imports of crude and oil product for the subsequent three years. The projection shall contain appropriate adjustments for expected price and production changes.

(2) The projection prepared pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be presented to Congress with the Budget. The President shall certify whether foreign crude and oil product imports will exceed the ceiling level during the next three years.

SEC. 4. CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.

The Congress shall have ten continuous session days after submission of each projection to preview the projection and make a determination whether the ceiling level will be violated within three years. Unless disapproved or modified by joint resolution, the Presidential certification shall be binding ten session days after being submitted to Congress.

SEC. 5. ENERGY PRODUCTION AND OIL SECURITY ACTIONS.

ENERGY PRODUCTION AND OIL SECURITY POLICY.—(1) Upon certification that the ceiling level will be exceeded, the President is required within ninety days to submit an Energy Production and Oil Security Policy (in this Act referred to as the "policy") to Congress. The Policy shall prevent crude and product imports exceeding the National Oil Import Ceiling. Unless disapproved or modified by joint resolution, the policy shall be effective ninety session days after being submitted to Congress.

(2) The Energy Production and Oil Security Policy may include—

(A) oil import fee;

(B) energy conservation actions including improved fuel efficiency for automobiles;

(C) expansion of the Strategic Petroleum Reserves to maintain a ninety-day cushion against projected oil import blockages; and

(D) production incentives for domestic oil and gas including tax and other incentives for stripper oil production, offshore, frontier, and other oil produced with tertiary recovery techniques.

HOLD OMB ACCOUNTABLE FOR REVIEW ACTIVITIES

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation to require the Office of Management and Budget [OMB] to publicly disclose its regulatory activities. As my colleagues are aware, OMB now exerts a major influence on the regulatory activities of all Federal agencies, especially in the areas of health, safety, and the environment. The time has come to hold OMB more accountable for its actions.

Congress has passed health and safety laws, and delegated implementation of those laws only to the specific agencies with expertise in the relevant subject matter. OMB has no statutory right to alter the decisions of the agencies empowered by Congress to protect the public's health. Therefore, as far as I am concerned, OMB's so-called regulatory review activities over the last 10 years are illegal.

One of the most troubling aspect of OMB's review of regulations is the secrecy in which it takes place. Behind closed doors, nameless and faceless OMB employees—using the powers granted them not by statute, but by Executive order—have forced expert agencies like the Food and Drug Administration to alter regulations. Often these orders are issued over the phone, with no documentation of the communication.

While reasonable persons may disagree over the proper scope of "regulatory review," I hope we can all agree that our system of open, participatory demands that Congress and the public be provided access to the record of OMB's influence in regulatory decisionmaking. The Administrative Procedure Act and fundamental principles of constitutional law demand as much.

The Government Operations Subcommittee on Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations, which I have the privilege to chair,

has documented numerous instances where OMB has influenced and interfered with the decisionmaking process in critical areas such as food safety. I enclose for the RECORD a brief summary of some of the cases of OMB interference that my subcommittee has encountered in the past several years.

My subcommittee is not alone in revealing OMB's tampering with the regulatory process. Cases of OMB meddling with the actions of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and other health and safety agencies can be obtained from a variety of committees and subcommittees in the House and the Senate.

My bill is designed to assure that an administrative record, similar to that required at the agency level, is created that describes OMB's substantive activities. The proposal is titled the "Regulatory Influence and Reporting Amendments," and contains five primary components. They are:

First, require OMB to summarize in writing all oral communications with non-OMB persons regarding any regulatory activity OMB is reviewing or has an interest in, within 1 day of the communication; require these written summaries, and any written communications between OMB and non-OMB persons, to be made publicly available within 3 days after the communication is logged or received.

Second, require OMB to make any changes or suggestions it has for draft regulations in writing, together with a justification for those changes, to be signed by the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs; require this writing to be publicly available within 3 days after the changes are signed off by the Administrator.

Third, require OMB to invite an agency to any meeting OMB has with any non-OMB person regading any regulatory activity of that agency under review.

Fourth, require each agency to place in the rulemaking record the draft of each rule or regulation submitted to OMB for review, along with a copy of any changes or suggestions made by OMB; also require each agency to make a written summary of any oral communications with OMB and place those summaries on the rulemaking record.

Fifth, limit the time for OMB review of regulations to 30 days and order the publication in the Federal Register of any regulation if the 30-day period for review expires without OMB action.

The Committee on Government Operations may again consider the reauthorization of the Paperwork Reduction Act. In the 101st Congress, legislation was introduced in the House and Senate to reauthorize the Paperwork Reduction Act. The House passed their bill, but the Senate did not.

One of the issues that arose last session was the decision to make OMB's regulatory review activities the subject of a separate, nonbinding wirtten agreement between OMB and the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Operations. I opposed this "sidebar" agreement because it was unenforceable and set a dangerous precedent that bypassed the normal legislative process.

I hope that in the 102d Congress we will enact effective legislation to make OMB answerable to the American people. I look forward to working with other committee members in crafting comprehensive legislation to bring OMB's considerable regulatory influence under public scrutiny.

EXAMPLES OF OMB INTERFERENCE REVEALED BY THE HUMAN RESOURCES AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

HEALTH CLAIMS

In 1987, FDA was forced to reverse an 81-year prohibition against explicit disease-prevention claims on food labels. FDA had wanted to keep the long-standing policy in place while it cautiously examined an appropriate system to allow health claims. Instead, OMB forced FDA to expressly abandon the 81-year old ban and plunge ahead with a vague proposed rule to allow health claims. In 1988, FDA drafted a final rule to correct the most serious weaknesses in the 1987 proposal. However, OMB prohibited FDA from publishing that rule and deceptive health claims proliferated. ("FDA's Continuing Failure To Prevent Deceptive Health Claims for Food", H. Rept. 101-980, 101st Cong., 2d Sess., November 14, 1990.)

COLOR ADDITIVES

In 1982, FDA was prepared to ban six different color additives because agency scientists determined that the additives caused cancer in animals. Under a provision of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act known as the Delaney clause, carcinogenic additives must be banned.

At the urging of color additive manufacturers, OMB held numerous meetings with officials of FDA and the Department of Health and Human Services in an attempt to prevent some or all of the dyes from being banned. In a report that was unanimously approved by our full committee, we found that:

OMB's efforts to influence the Department's regulations of color additives found to be animal carcinogens interfered with scientific, public health decisions that Congress expected the Department and its experts to make. ("HHS' Failure to Enforce the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act: The Case of Cancer-Causing Color Additives," H. Rept. 99-151, 99th Cong., 1st Sess., June 3, 1985, p. 63.)

REGULATION OF THE USE AND SALE OF EXPERIMENTAL DRUGS

In a 1987 hearing, our subcommittee revealed that, at OMB's insistence, the proposed standard of approval for experimental drugs to treat "life-threatening" illnesses was drastically altered. ("FDA Proposals to Ease Restrictions on the Use and Sale of Experimental Drugs," 100th Cong., 1st Sess., April 29, 1987.) Prior to OMB's involvement, FDA proposed that drug sponsors bore the burden of demonstrating that a drug's benefits outweighed its risks, and that sufficient evidence of safety and efficacy existed.

However, OMB ordered that FDA's proposed standard be changed. A new proposal removed the language requiring sufficient evidence of safety and efficacy. Instead, OMB placed the burden on FDA to prove that the risks posed by a drug were "unreasonable" before the agency could reject an application.

This case was all the more troubling because there was no documentation to identify which OMB employees were responsible for rejecting an FDA proposal that sufficient evidence of a drug's safety and efficacy be required as a condition for approving an experimental drug. OMB was simply acting in the dark.

VIDEO DISPLAY TERMINALS

In 1982, the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) started planning a study of the possible hazards of video display terminals (VDTs) on pregnant women, in response to reports of birth defects, miscarriages, stillbirths, and other reproductive problems. In 1985, the study design was completed, but OMB refused to approve it.

OMB had no scientific staff to review the proposed study, so its criticisms were based in large part on reviews conducted by two industry consultants. NIOSH revised the study and tried to answer the concerns raised by OMB. In June 1986, OMB approved the study, under the condition that NIOSH delete 69 questions about stress at work and fertility, which represented approximately one-third of the interview.

Scientists at NIOSH and the Office of Technology Assessment stated that the revisions would seriously weaken the study. Nevertheless, OMB insisted that its revisions be incorporated. In so doing, OMB ignored the recommendations in our report ("Occupational Health Hazard Surveillance: 72 Years Behind and Counting," H. Rept. 99-979, 99th Cong., 2d Sess., October 8, 1986), and numerous other objections to the OMB revisions.

A study published last year, indicated that VDTs may be causing 100,000 miscarriages a year nationwide, and may also cause birth defects. The NIOSH study is still not completed. However, whatever the results of the NIOSH study, it will be extremely difficult to draw any conclusions, because of the shortcomings of that study—shortcomings that were created by OMB's interference.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by theSenate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Regulatory Influence Reporting Amendments of 1991".

SEC. 2. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) LOGGING AND DISCLOSURE OF ORAL AND WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS.—

(1) LOGGING OF ORAL COMMUNICATIONS.—An employee of the Office of Management and Budget shall log in writing each oral communication between that employee and any person who is not such an employee, which relates to any regulatory activity not later than one day after the date of that communication.

(2) INFORMATION TO BE LOGGED.—Information logged pursuant to this subsection shall include—

(A) the date of the communication;

(B) the names, titles, and affiliations of the participants in the communication;

(C) the subject matter of the communication; and

(D) a brief summary of the substance of the communication.

(3) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—Information logged under this subsection, and any written communication between an employee of the Office of Management and Budget and any other person regarding any activity of the Office of Management and Budget, shall be made available to the public in the same manner as written communications are required to be made available pursuant to section 3507(h) of title 44, United States Code, not later than 3 days after the date the oral communication to which the information relates is logged or the written communication is made or received by the employee, respectively.

(b) SEPARATE RECORD OF REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall establish and maintain a separate record for each regulatory activity reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

(2) CONTENT OF RECORD.—Each record established pursuant to this section shall include with respect to the regulatory activity that is the subject of the record—

(A) copies of all written materials which are—

(i) received by the Office of Management and Budget from a person who is not an employee of the Office of Management and Budget; or

(ii) provided by the Office of Management and Budget to such a person;

(B) copies of all information logged pursuant to subsection (a); and

(C) copies of any changes made or suggested by the Office of Management and Budget in the regulatory activity under review, including the reasons for such changes are required by subsection (e).

(3) AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS, INFORMATION, AND CHANGES.—All materials, information, and changes and the reasons therefor referred to in paragraph (2) shall be made available to the public not later than 3 days after they are received, provided, logged, or made, as applicable, in the same manner as written communications are required to be made available pursuant to section 3507(h) of title 44, United States Code.

(c) NOTIFICATION OF AGENCY REGARDING MEETINGS AND CONTRACTS.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget—

(1) shall notify the head of an agency of all meetings and other contracts between employees of the Office of Management and Budget and any person who is not such an employee concerning any regulatory activity of that agency; and

(2) shall provide that agency head or his or her designee a reasonable opportunity to attend any such meeting.

(d) MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS BY AGENCY ISSUING RULES.—The head of each agency shall include in the record of each rule or regulation submitted by the agency for review by the Office of Management and Budget—

(1) copies of all drafts of advanced notices of proposed rulemaking, notices of proposed rulemaking, and notices of final rules; and

(2) copies of any changes in the rule or regulation (including changes in any advanced notice of proposed rulemaking, notice of proposed rulemaking, or notice of final rule relating to that rule or regulation) made or suggested by the Office of Management and Budget, including the reasons for such changes which are provided to the agency by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to subsection (e)(2).

(e) PERIOD FOR REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—(A) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall complete review of any regulatory activity of an agency not later than the earlier of—

(i) 30 days after the date of the submission of the regulatory activity to the Office of Management and Budget by the agency; and

(ii) any date established by statute or court order for completion of the regulatory activity.

(B) The period provided for by subparagraph (A) for completion of review of a regulatory activity by the Director shall not be extended.

(c) CHANGES.—Each change in a regulatory activity, which is made or proposed by an employee of the Office of Management and Budget shall be—

(A) submitted by the Office of Management and Budget in writing to the head of the agency conducting the regulatory activity, with a statement of the reasons for such change or proposed change; and

(B) signed by the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of the Office of Management and Budget.

(3) PUBLICATION.—The head of an agency which submits an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking, notice of proposed rulemaking, proposed rule, or final rule to the Office of Management and Budget for review shall publish the contents of that submission in the Federal Register at the end of the 30-day period described in paragraph (1) if the Director fails to act within that period.

(f) EFFECT ON RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this Act shall alter in any manner—

(1) the authority of any agency to initiate, conduct, or complete a rulemaking proceeding; or

(2) the criteria for rulemaking established by any other law.

(g) EFFECT ON DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.—This Act shall not be considered—

(1) to alter the authority of the Congress to obtain information from any agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government; or

(2) to require the public disclosure of—

(A) any communications between the Office of Management and Budget and any other office within the Executive Office of the President; or

(B) any information which is exempted from disclosure under section 552(b) (1), (3), (4), and (6) through (9) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 3. AGENCY LOGGING AND DISCLOSURE OF ORAL COMMUNICATIONS WITH OMB.

Section 553 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

"(f)(1) An employee of an agency shall log in writing each oral communication between that employee and any employee of the Office of Management and Budget, which relates to any regulatory activity not later than one day after the date of that communication.

"(2) Information logged pursuant to this subsection shall include—

"(A) the date of the communication;

"(B) the names, titles, and affiliations of the participants in the communication;

"(C) the subject matter of the communication; and

"(D) a brief summary of the substance of the communication.

"(3) Information logged under this subsection, and any written communication between an employee of an agency and any employee of the Office of Management and Budget regarding any regulatory activity of the agency, shall be make available to the public in the same manner as written communications are required to be made available pursuant to section 3507(h) of title 44, United States Code, not later than 3 days after the date the oral communication to which the information relates is logged or the written communication is made or received by the agency employee, respectively.

"(4) In this subsection—

"(A) the term 'regulatory activity' means any advance notice of proposed rulemaking, notice of proposed rulemaking, notice of a final rule, and any other activity that could affect an agency decision or action;

"(B) the term 'oral communication' includes any meeting, phone conversation, briefing, or discussion;

"(C) the term 'rule'—

"(i) means any agency statement of general applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy or describing the procedure or practice requirements of an agency; and

"(ii) does not include any administrative action which is subject to sections 556 and 557 of title 5, United States Code.".

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) ORAL COMMUNICATION.—The term "oral communication" includes any meeting, phone conversation, briefing, or discussion.

(2) REGULATORY ACTIVITY.—The term "regulatory activity" means any advance notice of proposed rulemaking, notice of proposed rulemaking, notice of a final rule, and any other activity that could affect an agency decision or action.

(3) RULE.—The term "rule"—

(A) means any agency statement of general applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy or describing the procedure or practice requirements of an agency; and

(B) does not include any administrative action which is subject to sections 556 and 557 of title 5, United States Code.

ENCOURAGE THE RECYCLING OF PAPER PRODUCTS

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, the Environmental Protection Agency estimates that paper products will constitute approximately 40 percent of the municipal solid waste stream by the year 2000. In order to curb this trend, now is the time to establish and provide incentives which encourage the recycling of paper products.

Today I am introducing legislation to provide that incentive to companies which mass mail paper products through the U.S. Postal Services' second- and third-class mail.

In 1989—the last year of complete records—the U.S. Postal Service delivered approximately 62.8 billion pieces of third-class mail and approximately 10.5 billion pieces of second-class mail to households in the United States. The combined weight of second- and third-class mail in 1989, totaled approximately 11.6 billion pounds, the equivalent of approximately 46.5 pounds per American citizen.

Considering each ton of recycled paper produced saves approximately 17 trees, 11.6 billion pounds of recycled paper would save approximately 99 million trees.

In order to encourage recycling, to save millions of trees, and to reduce our solid waste stream, I am introducing legislation which requires the U.S. Postal Service to study and report to Congress on the feasibility of establishing lower rates for any second- and third-class mail matter which uses recycled paper and materials.

By creating a lower mail rate for mailings using recycled materials, we can make it beneficial for mailers to use recycled goods. I urge my colleagues to support and cosponsor this much-needed legislation.

A TRIBUTE TO PHIL CUMMINGS

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise with great sadness today to honor the memory of a long time friend of my family's and the Las Vegas community, Phil Cummings. Mr. Cummings sadly passed away on December 10, 1990 at the age of 82.

A long time Las Vegas businessman, Mr. Cummings owned a variety of businesses including the now famous Hitching Post Wedding Chapel. In addition, he served as Clark County Deputy Labor Commissioner and later as the Clark County Public Administrator for 12 years, where he was a good friend of my father's, former County Assessor James A. Bilbray.

Although not a native of Las Vegas, Phil Cummings strived for the betterment of southern Nevada. He was recognized for his work in behalf of his work for Boys Town and infantile paralysis. He also served on President Kennedy's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. His leadership could also be found in his post as president of the Las Vegas chapter of the City of Hope, the Jaycees, and the International Footprinters Association.

Phil Cummings led a long and distinguished life in the service of the Las Vegas community. It is sad to see a man of his character and motivation pass away. He will be missed. Let us hope that others will follow his example and strive to better their community in the way that Phil Cummings did.

PRAY FOR PEACE

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Peggy Stanton, a good friend and a former television journalist, has begun working with some similarly minded people who believe we ought to use the ultimate resource of national prayer in our effort to achieve peace in the Middle East. I am pleased to join her effort and share her communication with my colleagues.

TO MEN AND WOMEN OF GOOD WILL THROUGHOUT THE WORLD: RE: THE PERSIAN GULF CRISIS

Please join us in an International Day of Prayer and Fasting, January 6, 1991.

1. To thank God for the safe return of all the hostages.

2. To thank God for the bravery of the men and women in the Persian Gulf.

3. To thank God for this period of grace before decisions of war are made.

4. To ask God to guide the minds and hearts of the leaders involved in the conflict to a just and permanent solution without bloodshed.

5. To ask God to grant all of us the gifts of forgiveness and reconciliation.

At the hour of 3 o'clock e.s.t. we ask all participating people in every nation to pray together on bended knee.

Please pass the word.

PEACE THROUGH PRAYER

Peace through prayer may seem an impossible goal in this complex world, but consider this. Could any of us have predicted 5, 4, 3, even 2 years ago that the Berlin Wall would fall in the September of 1989; that Germany would be united in 1990; that the Eastern bloc countries would throw off the yoke of communism; that the Churches in Russia would be filled?

Miracles are becoming almost commonplace in this momentous era of history. Why not try for one in the Middle East?

Is it not a miracle, even now, that hundreds of hostages have been freed; that in one of the world's most volatile arenas, nearly a million soldiers—separated by only a few miles of sand—have stood ready to fight one another for five months with some of the most frightening weaponry ever devised by man and still the battle has not been joined—even by accident?

Is it not possible that God is granting us an extraordinary period of grace—just waiting for us to seek His intervention? Since the greatest gift He has given us is free will, He would surely wait to be asked. What are *we* waiting for?

The argument may well be: people *are* praying. And they are. But perhaps it is time to take prayer out of the privacy of our own community and put it in the public spotlight to dramatize the brotherhood and sisterhood of humankind. We are, after all, children of the same Father.

Someone once said—praying alone is like hearing God in mono. Praying together is hearing Him in stereo.

Have we ever needed to hear Him more?

ANTITRUST EXEMPTION FOR INDEPENDENT NATURAL GAS PRODUCERS

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a simple measure to benefit small, independent natural gas producers.

My overriding concern with the state of the energy industry in general is for its survival and the importance of our energy independence to our national security.

In order to enable small gas producers to more readily get their gas to market, I have introduced a bill which would provide antitrust exemptions to allow them to form cooperatives to pool and market large quantities of gas. With so many of these small producers unable to find buyers for their production, passage of my measure would go a long way toward ensuring the viability of this important segment of our domestic energy industry.

With increased interest on the part of producers as well as consumers, I am confident that this issue will warrant the attention of my colleagues in the 102d Congress. I therefore invite my colleagues to join me in support of this modest proposal to enable our small domestic gas producers to get their production to market.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AVAILABILITY OF ANTITRUST DEFENSE.

There shall be available as a defense to any civil or criminal action brought under the Federal antitrust laws, as that term is defined in section 2(37) of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978, or any similar State law, with respect to actions taken to develop cooperative associations of independent producers of natural gas or actions taken by such cooperative associations to carry out any voluntary agreement or plan of action to market natural gas in interstate commerce if—

(1) such action is necessary to market natural gas, and

(2) such action is not taken for the purpose of reducing competition.

SEC. 2. DEFINITION OF INDEPENDENT PRODUCER.

For the purpose of this Act, the term "independent producer" has the same meaning as that term has in section 4992(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

THE SMOKING AND HEALTH ADVERTISING ACT OF 1991

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation which will invigorate the campaign to educate the public about the hazardous effects of cigarette smoking. The Smoking and Health Advertising Act of 1991 would require tobacco companies to spend an amount equal or greater to 5 percent of their advertising and promotional budget on public health messages detailing the dangers of smoking.

Specifically, this bill amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to disallow the deduction for advertising or other promotion expenses with respect to the sales of tobacco products unless the taxpayer—the tobacco companies—pays for the specified amount of advertising on the health effects of smoking. All advertisements would be prepared by, or approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services [HHS] so as to assure their quality.

It is critical that we take these measures now to strengthen the public health campaign on smoking. According to the Surgeon General, 390,000 people die annually of smoking related illnesses. The tragedy is that these premature deaths could be prevented. Despite overwhelming evidence that cigarette smoking is a grave health hazard, people continue to smoke and young people continue to initiate the deadly habit.

Recent studies show that at least 80 to 85 percent of the American smoking population starts smoking before the age of 20. Though a variety of psychological and sociological factors may influence an individual's decision to smoke, there can be no doubt that the highly visible advertising and promotional crusade launched by the tobacco industry lures prospective smokers, particularly our young people.

Cigarettes are one of the Nation's most heavily advertised consumer products. In addition to purchasing ads in magazines, news-

papers, and on billboards, cigarette companies vie for the public's attention by sponsoring entertainment, cultural, and sporting events.

While the public is bombarded by this prosmoking campaign, antismoking and public health messages nearly are invisible. Numerous studies have indicated that counteradvertising is a highly effective way to discourage smoking. However, the resources to produce, distribute, and most importantly purchase magazine space or television time are woefully inadequate. The legislation I am introducing today will revitalize the counteradvertising movement.

In addition to the Smoking and Health Advertising Act of 1991, I also am introducing today a resolution, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives, that the Federal Government should encourage both electronic and print media to air or print more antismoking advertisements as a public service.

It is clear that the time has come for a renewed Federal commitment to eliminating smoking in the United States. I believe the bills I have introduced go a long way toward this goal by providing a two-tiered approach to bringing much-needed information about the perils of smoking to the American people. We can save some money, but more importantly we can save lives.

Below are printed copies of both bills:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Smoking and Health Advertising Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. DISALLOW OF DEDUCTION FOR ADVERTISING OR OTHER PROMOTION EXPENSES WITH RESPECT TO SALES OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS UNLESS TAXPAYER PAYS FOR A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF ADVERTISING ON THE HEALTH EFFECTS OF SMOKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part IX of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to items not deductible is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 280I TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCT SALES PROMOTION EXPENSES.

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—Except as provided in subsection (b), no deduction shall be allowed under this chapter for any tobacco and tobacco product sale promotion expense.

"(b) EXCEPTION WHERE TAXPAYER PAYS FOR CERTAIN ADVERTISING.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any taxpayer for any taxable year if—

"(A) the amount paid or incurred by the taxpayer during the taxable year with respect to qualified health-awareness advertisting, exceeds

"(B) 5 percent of the tobacco and tobacco product sale promotion expenses of the taxpayer for the taxable year.

"(2) QUALIFIED HEALTH-AWARENESS ADVERTISING.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term 'qualified health-awareness advertising' means any advertisement which—

"(A) is for purposes of informing the public on the health effects of smoking or using smokeless tobacco products, and

"(B) is prepared by, or approved by, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with nationally recognized cancer, heart, and lung associations.

"(c) TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCT SALE PROMOTION EXPENSE.—For purposes of this section—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'tobacco and tobacco product sale promotion expense' means any amount otherwise allowable as a deduction under this chapter with respect to—

"(A) any advertisement primarily for purposes of—

"(i) promoting the sale of tobacco and tobacco products, or

"(ii) informing or influencing the general public (or any segment thereof) with respect to tobacco and tobacco products, or

"(B) any of the following incurred or provided primarily for purposes described in subparagraph (A)—

"(i) travel expenses (including meals and lodging),

"(ii) any amount attributable to goods or services of a type generally considered to constitute entertainment, amusement, or recreation or to the use of a facility in connection with the providing of such goods or services,

"(iii) gifts, or

"(iv) other promotion expenses. Such term shall not include any amount paid or incurred with respect to any qualified health-awareness advertising (as defined in subsection (b)(2)).

"(2) TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS.—The term 'tobacco and tobacco products' means any small cigarette, large cigarette, cigar, pipe tobacco, tobacco which may be rolled into a cigarette, or smokeless tobacco product, including snuff and chewing tobacco.

"(d) REGULATIONS.—Within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this section."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part IX of subchapter B of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"Sec. 280I. Tobacco and tobacco product sales promotion expenses."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred after the date of the enactment of this Act in taxable years ending after such date.

H.R. —

Whereas over 390,000 premature deaths each year are caused by tobacco-related illness;

Whereas 142,000 or more deaths in the United States each year are due to lung cancer which is far more than the number of deaths caused by any other disease;

Whereas nonsmokers are at risk as well as smokers as shown in a report by the Surgeon General that an estimated 46,000 deaths annually can be attributed to passive smoking;

Whereas smoking related diseases cost the United States health care system an estimated $22,000,000,000 yearly and the Federal Government pays approximately $4,200,000,000 yearly for smoking-related health care;

Whereas a smoke-free society would improve the health and environment of all Americans;

Whereas massive and readily accessible education as to the deadly effects of cigarette smoking may discourage young adults from beginning to smoke and may encourage smokers to stop; and

Whereas television, radio, and magazines are the major forms of communication nationwide: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the Federal Government should strongly encourage both print and electronic media to voluntarily print or air public service messages describing the deadly effects of cigarette smoking and that such an action would be a critical step in protecting the health of all American citizens.

WE NEED A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today, on the first day of the 102d Congress, I am sponsoring legislation that provides for a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. Given the critical need to continue reducing the Federal deficit so that our economy can pull out of its current slump, it is essential that this bill be adopted.

Last year, on July 17, the House failed to adopt this measure by only 7 votes. Although a strong bipartisan majority of the House voted 279 to 150 in support of House Joint Resolution 268, we fell just a handful of votes short of the two-thirds majority vote required by the Constitution.

I was a cosponsor and strong supporter of House Joint Resolution 268. Like many others, I was disappointed that we were unable to collect the necessary amount of support for this measure in the House. But after the way that last year's budget debacle concluded, I am more convinced than ever that we need to adopt a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

The fiscal year 1991 budget cycle clearly demonstrated that what the Congress needs is a mechanism that forces the Federal Government to make choices, since that's what we're really talking about whenever we discuss the Federal budget. The necessary mechanism is the measure I am introducing today: a constitutional amendment to balance the budget.

Mr. Speaker, to those who are uneasy about the prospect of amending the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget, I say that it is not an untried or untested proposition. Thirty-nine States, including Maine, already have constitutional requirements to balance their budgets.

These requirements work—State Governors and legislatures can't leave town if their budgets aren't balanced. They adjourn only when their budget books are in proper order.

Simply put: There isn't one good reason why the Federal Government shouldn't be required to do what those 39 States—and millions of households across this land—are required to do themselves.

Furthermore, while the measure I am sponsoring generally prevents the Government from spending more money than it collects each year, it allows for two exceptions that can address any unforeseen circumstances.

First, total expenditures can exceed total revenues if a declaration of war is in effect. Second, spending can surpass revenues if three-fifths of both the Senate and House vote

to approve of a deficit-financed budget, in a rollcall vote.

These well-defined exceptions provide for a necessary degree of flexibility, should the Nation be confronted with a crisis.

Mr. Speaker, if someone were to offer a plausible, more effective alternative to amending the Constitution to require a balanced budget, I'd gladly take a close look at it. But, the inability of enough Members and Senators to make tough choices has brought us to the point where this country needs a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

I strongly urge all of my colleagues in the House to join me in support of this measure.

FIRST-TIME HOME BUYERS' IRA BILL

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reintroduce legislation designed to assist young families make that all-important first home purchase and the American dream of home ownership a reality for as many families as possible.

As we are all well aware, home ownership in America is on the decline. One of the largest obstacles to home purchases is the downpayment. For many families, the monthly mortgage payments are within their means, but the initial downpayment is simply too high and prevents them from making this important investment.

The legislation I am reintroducing today will allow first-time home buyers to make withdrawals from savings accumulated in individual retirement accounts [IRA's] for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, or reconstructing a principal residence without incurring any tax liability due to early withdrawal of savings from the IRA. This bill allows people to take money from one investment, an individual retirement account, and put it in another, a home, without tax penalties.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will enable many families to realize the dream of home ownership and I encourage my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation.

MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY—1991

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, in a few short weeks we will again be celebrating our newest national holiday: Martin Luther King Day.

As one of the original cosponsors of the legislation designating a national holiday to commemorate the birthday of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., I observe that in many ways the manner in which this newest of our national holidays has come to be celebrated is distressing.

Every day, our media obervers and news reporters comment on Martin Luther King Day as if this holiday should be observed only by Afro-Americans.

We do not doubt that the Reverend Dr. King accomplished much in expanding black pride. It is highly commendable that he did so.

It is of primary importance, however, that we not forget that although Dr. King led the struggle for black equality, his message was meant not only for black people. His message was universal, and his birth, his life, and his message should be celebrated universally.

Dr. King's message, simply stated, was that love would conquer hate. He told us all that hatred destroys the hater just as much as the hated.

During the era when Dr. King led the struggle for equality, his message was directed at a white society which continued its segregationist policies against the blacks. He also had a message for those who were tempted to return hatred for hatred. But his message is just as applicable today as it was when Dr. King was taken from us nearly 23 years ago.

Rev. Martin Luther King's message can today be applied to those who maliciously destroyed an elaborate Christmas display on a private front yard in the town of Ramapo in my own congressional district this past Christmas Eve—for the second year in a row.

His message can be directed to those who maliciously desecrate synagogues and churches throughout our Nation, in many cases utilizing symbols of Nazism and the Third Reich—a shocking ignorance of the Holocaust and the effect it had on millions of innocent lives.

Dr. King's message is applicable to those in Eastern Europe today who are resurrecting the specter of antisemitism and of nationalistic hatreds for their own political purposes and to keep people's minds off of their economic woes.

His message is applicable to the recent horrors inflicted on the women and children of Kuwait. It can be directed to Tiananmen Square and Tibet, to continued injustices in Latin America, and continued strife in South Africa, all of which shock even our hardened world.

Dr. King's message can be directed at those even today who continue to condone racism and hatred, who continue to practice discrimination against others, and to whom bigotry has not gone out of fashion.

Events of recent years, at Howard Beach, NY, in Central Park, in the ghettoes of Miami, in the labor camps along our Mexican border, and in the neo-Nazi training camps in the Rocky Mountains, remind us all that our own Nation still has a long way to go before Dr. King's ideals can be realized.

During the past year, the memory of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., suffered some of the same indignities which have besmirched some other great Americans in the past. Today, some would-be historians have gained headlines with the startling revelation that not all of Dr. King's works and utterances were original. The word "plagarist" has been bandied about quite a bit.

Those who contend that Dr. King plagarized some of his work forget that John F. Kennedy borrowed the phrase "Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country" from Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

They forget that Abraham Lincoln was quoting the Bible when he stated "A house divided against itself can not stand."

They forget that Gen. Douglas MacArthur was reciting an old Army ballad when he said: "Old soldiers never die, they just fade, fade away."

It is not important where ideas originate. What is important is that these ideas, garnered from many different sources, are articulated in a manner that captures the hearts, the minds, and the imagination of the people.

Dr. King's greatest admirers readily admit that none of his ideas were original, or even unique. But even his most hard-hearted opponents concede that he articulated them for his contemporaries in a manner which gave hope to millions and inspired millions more.

Few Americans remember that an historian made a great deal of money about 20 years ago by contending that George Washington fought for his country not because of any ideals, but because of financial renumeration. From time to time, someone writes a best seller proving that Abe Lincoln was an incompetent fool who blundered his way into the history books.

Just as these sensationalist revisionists are quickly forgotten, so too will future generations forget those who today attempt to sully the memory of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. His place in our pantheon of heroes is secure.

And so, Mr. Speaker, I ask our colleagues to join in reminding our citizenry that we celebrate Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, not because he was a black man, but because he was a great man. We revere his memory and his message because of their relevance for all people, then and now.

SAFE AND SOUND BANKING SYSTEM

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, the 102d Congress convenes today and there are numerous issues of great concern to our Nation's citizens. One of the most important matters that needs addressing is the safety of America's financial institutions. Indeed, our citizens need to be assured that their deposits in their financial institutions are safe and sound.

At this time I would like to share with my colleagues an excellent letter dated November 21, 1990, which I received from my friend and fellow Kentuckian, Charles Beach, Jr., president of Peoples Exchange Bank in Beattyville, KY. Charlie Beach has some excellent suggestions for Congress, the executive branch, and the Federal banking regulators to consider as we strive to achieve the goal of the "survival, safety and soundness, and maintenance of a banking system worthy of public confidence."

As Congress begins the new year and a new agenda, I am hopeful my colleagues will consider the ideas of this outstanding individual. The letter to me from Charlie Beach follows:

PEOPLES EXCHANGE BANK,
Beattyville, KY, November 21, 1990.
Hon. CARROLL HUBBARD,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CARROLL: The survival, safety and soundness, and maintenance of a banking system worthy of public confidence should be the goal of the banking industry. Unfortunately, as a result of the Savings and Loan crisis, which did not involve any banking institutions, there has been inordinate and blasphemy attacks upon our industry. We have been inundated with increased regulatory burdens and continuing public castigation by the regulators.

In this recessionary period, the need to calm our constituency has never been greater. In my humble opinion, the American Bankers Association convention was an inappropriate forum for Comptroller of the Currency, Robert Clark, to publicly embarrass that industry regulated by him with such statements as, "Your reservoir of public confidence is completely eroded . . . Your image is tarnished . . . Your future is uncertain . . . Congress created the banking system and Congress can take it away." These opinions offered by top regulators should be more discretely communicated. I feel sure that you would not publicly reprimand an employee, a child, a staffer or an associate publicly. Could one logically assume his agency to be pristine perfect and without fault?

I would like to enumerate those grave concerns of mine and our constituency which are counterproductive:

(1) The administration plans to focus on deposit insurance cutbacks on multiple accounts, in addition to the reduction in the level of coverage . . . A damaging blow to community banks.

(2) The irresponsible accusation that tight credit policies by banks are stifling the economy can be attributed to regulatory overreaction. Inconsistence in the regulatory exams by inexperienced examiners are creating this crisis; and unfortunately, we have no rights. The regulatory position is the only position.

(3) The proposed policies to allow Savings and Loans institutions to convert to commercial banks, which in essence would weaken the deteriorating F.D.I.C. insurance fund.

(4) Unlevel playing fields granted to the credit unions. They operate tax free, with a minimum capital requirement and completely ignore the common bonds which justify their existence. Obviously this creates grossly unfavorable competition.

(5) Senator Thad Cochran has taken the lead in recognizing that community bankers are being broken on the rack of excessive regulation. Senator Cochran plans to introduce legislation to the 102nd Congress to reduce this burden. The cumulative impact of paper work and compliance burdens seriously limits our ability to continue a profitable operation. The proposed postal increase and the increase in our FDIC insurance premium from 12.5 to 19.5% (a 66% increase) further threatens our ability to generate a profit and maintain the desired level of capital.

(6) The escalating policy of the O.C.C. to ignore the dual banking system and abandon the states involvement in the proposed restructuring of the new financial system proposed by the Treasury is a concern.

(7) Recent action by the FDIC to protect the $37 million in foreign deposits at the Nassau branch of the failed National Bank of Washington proves that foreign deposits should be assessed as a matter of fairness to the community banks in this country.

(8) Regulations to have certified appraisals on all real estate loans in excess of $50,000 and proposed regulations to have appraisals by qualified appraisers on personal property which is onerous, unneeded and will greatly increase the lending cost to the innocent borrower.

(9) CRA is time consuming, expensive and counter-productive. Throughout the United States community banks are the most responsible and generous corporate citizens. However, they get very little, if any, credit.

(10) The proposed additions to the cash reporting transactions concerning wire transfers over $10,000 increases operating costs. Banks are already consuming half their time tracking the currency regulations that are now in place. This regulation forces us to become IRS agents and is not equally applicable to all financial institutions.

(11) The billions of dollars of capital held by commercial banks was completely overlooked in media comparison of community banks, savings and loans and credit unions. This provides an additional protection against taxpayers liability which was not publicized or identified.

(12) The failure of the Farm Credit System cost the taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars. This failure was not reported by the media nor were the taxpayers made aware of the loss. The pressure of the Farm Credit System to overlend again is enormous, which is being subsidized by the U.S. Treasury even worsens the attempt at broadening their lending powers while the banking industry attempts to cut back.

(13) It is unfortunate that Chairman Don Riegle and the second ranking member of the banking committee, Senator Alan Cranston, are under investigation by the Ethics Committee. The outcome of the hearing, should it be adverse would have a less than favorable impact upon our industry.

(14) Do you not feel that in a sense of urgency and seriousness of the problem that the Executive Branch, Congress and the banking industry should unite to restore public confidence, credibility and regain respect which would enable us to continue to serve our constituency respectively, fairly and at a minimal risk?

(15) Bank directors have more demanding responsibilities and much greater liability than our non-banking counterparts. Under one view, "Federal Deposit Insurance amounts to an unlimited negative risk in the depository institutions. Under the Comprehensive Bank Fraud Prosecution and Taxpayer Recovery Act the new ground rules enforcing the restitution, civil forfeiture and asset dispositions are limitless. This definitely leaves directors in a clout of worry and uncertainty and makes it practically impossible to secure competent and respected directors. They simply don't need this aggravation. Fully realizing it was designed for the "Bad Guys", any decision or action resulting from this act deserve temperate and prudent judgement that will not penalize those innocent parties. The banking system needs competent directors and the continuance of FIRREA enforcement makes it most difficult to attract those individuals.

(16) All agencies of government continue to require additional free services from the banking industry . . . tax identification numbers, sale of U.S. E Bonds, records to be used in prosecutional efforts and seldom have we ever been compensated. In fact, we were fined by the IRS for not doing a better job in securing all tax identification numbers. Community banks have for centuries been the economic cornerstones of those communities which they serve. Does not that respected, responsible and broad base support of its constituency deserve your support in this recessionary period? Quite frankly, I feel we deserve better fate.

Sincerely,

C. BEACH, Jr.,
President.

DEREGULATION OF THE TELEPHONE INDUSTRY

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, as a result of the continuing deregulation of the telephone industry, I am concerned that, as the local exchange carriers [LEC] are permitted to enter into new competitive activities, business development opportunities will focus on new ventures rather than providing regulated telecommunications services. I believe the pressure on LEC management to dedicate its most experienced and talented personnel to these new endeavors further threatens the continued quality of regulated services.

In addition, I note that actual and anticipated changes from traditional rate of return regulation to price cap and other forms of incentive-based regulation are anticipated at the Federal level and in some of the 50 States. The major concern with price caps and other forms of incentive regulation—whereby excessive earnings above an authorized rate of return are shared between stockholders and rate payers—is that the monopoly carrier can increase profits accruing to the company by reducing costs through decreasing service quality. That is, while on the one hand these alternatives are expected to increase the incentives for more efficiency, they may also have the perverse effect of encouraging quality degradation.

For example, the number of transmission channels between two locations can be decreased—or needed expansion canceled—with a reduction in costs and an increase in the chances of having a call blocked during peak calling times. The expansion of the capacity in a switching office can be postponed, thus causing an increase in dial tone delay. The number of operators providing directory assistance can be reduced, thus increasing delays in access to information. Routine maintenance periods can be extended, causing gradual and hard to detect deterioration in quality.

Under traditional regulation, the carrier does not have an incentive to reduce costs at the expense of quality because then-regulated rates would be reduced and there would be no additional profit as a result. Indeed, the critics of traditional regulation would argue that, underrate of return regulation, the carrier has an incentive to over-invest in plant—put in too much capacity—and not control maintenance expenses as closely since the former will increase total profits and the latter is merely a pass-through to the ratepayer.

With a profit-sharing system, the carrier has the incentive to skimp on quality because it can retain all or part of the moneys resulting from cost savings. The issue of quality is particularly troublesome because long periods of

time can elapse before the effects of delayed maintenance, for example, must be recognized. This means the phone company could realize short-term profits by delaying maintenance or investments today at the expense of tomorrow's ratepayers. Moreover, economic theory and marketplace realities suggest that the carrier would tend to let quality slip in those areas of the business least threatened by competition—where customers have few or no alternatives.

Accordingly, the legislation I propose directs the FCC to establish, impose and enforce upon the LEC's network quality standards for the purpose of ensuring the continued maintenance and enhancement of LEC facilities and service. To this end, the proposal directs the FCC to establish a separate joint board for the purpose of developing standards, to be enforced by the FCC and the State commissions, for measuring LEC network quality. Such quality standards should encompass the broad array of public switched and special access services; facilities; the statutory itemization of service installation; operator-handled calls; network call completion; transmission and noise requirements; and customer trouble reports—but this list is by no means meant to be all-inclusive.

My bill further directs that the joint board, at a minimum, set out quarterly reporting requirements directing the LEC's to submit uniform data reports to the FCC and State commissions regarding compliance with the prescribed standards. Further, the joint board is directed to recommend that the FCC and the State commissions contract periodic independent audits of LEC compliance.

Finally, the joint board is directed to recommend enforcement penalties and procedures, including expedited customer complaint mechanisms, to ensure LEC compliance with these network quality standards.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Local Network Quality Standards Act of 1990".

FINDINGS

SEC. 2. The Congress finds and declares the following:

"(1) regulatory chances are occuring to allow entry of the Bell operating companies into new lines of business.

"(2) changes from traditional rate of return regulation to price cap and other incentive based alternative regulation has occured at the federal level and is occuring or is anticipated among some of the 50 states.

"(3) A major concern with price caps and forms of incentive regulation whereby excessive earnings above an authorized rate of return are shared between stockholders and rate payers is that the monopoly carrier can increase profits accruing to the company by reducing cost through decreasing service quality.

"(4) This issue of quality is particularly troublesome because significant time can elapse before the effects are recognizable.

"(5) Moreover, economic theory and marketplace realities suggest that the carrier would tend to let quality slip in those areas of the business least threatened by competition—that is, where customers have few or no alternatives.

"(6) The regulatory and other changes outlined in the findings above make necessary new regulatory efforts to prescribe, monitor and enforce standards designed to maintain and enhance the quality of the nation's local exchange telephone network."

ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 3. JOINT BOARD—LOCAL NETWORK QUALITY STANDARDS.—The FCC shall impose and enforce upon the local exchange carriers, the LEC's network quality standards for the purpose of ensuring the continued maintenance and enhancement of LEC facilities and service. Not later than 90 days after the enactment of this part, the Commission shall establish a separate joint board for the purpose of recommending standards, to be enforced by the FCC and the state commissions, for measuring LEC network quality. Such standards shall, at a minimum, include measurement of LEC service installation, operator-handled calls, network call completion, transmission and noise requirement (including, but not limited to, standards for measuring envelope delay, phase jitter, peak-to-average ratio, mean time between failure, bit error rates, and impulse noise) and customer trouble reports. The joint board shall direct the LECs to submit to the FCC and state commissions quarterly uniform data reports regarding compliance with the prescribed standards. Additionally, the joint board shall recommend the FCC and the state commissions to commission periodic independent audits of LEC compliance with the network quality standards developed by the joint board. The joint board shall recommend enforcement penalties and procedures, including expedited complaint mechanisms, to ensure LEC compliance with these network quality standards.

The joint board shall be composed of an equal number of members of the Commission and state commissioners appointed in accordance with Section 410(c) and approved in accordance with Section 410(a). With respect to any regulation that directly affects rate regulation by a state commission, the commission shall adopt the recommendations of the board unless such recommendations are inconsistent with the public interest or any provision of law.

MEDICARE ELIGIBILITY FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, it has been more than a decade since HIV and AIDS first emerged as an epidemic that would strike hundreds of thousands of Americans. In the intervening years, we have seen this tragic disease cause devastating illness requiring expensive medical care. Today, I am reintroducing legislation which would extend urgently needed Medicare benefits to many persons suffering from AIDS.

As HIV disease progresses, it almost invariably brings severe complications and catastrophic medical bills which many persons are unable to pay. From diagnosis to death, the average cost of inpatient hospital care alone is estimated at $75,000 per person. This does not include the cost of outpatient, nursing, and home health care. The cost of care for AIDS patients tends to be high because these individuals often require successive admissions to hospitals, longer stays due to severe medical complications, more intensive nursing care, and more expensive pharmaceuticals, supplies and special equipment.

Medicaid pays for the health care of 40 percent of AIDS patients. The majority of the remaining 60 percent either cannot pay for their care or have difficulty paying for it. The Health Care Financing Administration estimates that of the more than 150,000 persons with AIDS, fewer than 3,000 or 2 percent, have Medicare coverage.

Many AIDS patients have lost private health insurance because they are unable to work, and others have exhausted their insurance coverage because of the catastrophic nature of their illness. A provision in the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act [COBRA] allows an employee to continue employer-provided health insurance for 29 months after leaving their job if the employee is disabled at the time he or she leaves. The employee is required to pay 102 percent of the premium, including the portion previously paid by the employer for the first 18 months. For the duration of the 29 months, the individual must pay 150 percent of the cost of the premium. Because of the expense, this is not an option for a significant number of persons with AIDS.

The legislation I am reintroducing would expedite the availability of Medicare benefits to those AIDS patients who, under current law, already qualify for its coverage by virtue of their disabled status. AIDS patients who are unable to work and have contributed the requisite number of quarters into Social Security, are eligible for the Social Security Disability Insurance [SSDI] Program. In fact, in 1983, the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS] added AIDS to its list of qualifying impairments for disability to help in the processing of these cases.

However, once eligibility has been established, AIDS patients, like all other SSDI recipients, must wait 2 years before they can receive Medicare coverage of their medical bills. Because in many persons with AIDS the disease progresses rapidly, the 2-year wait may last longer than the patient's life. The legislation that I am reintroducing would provide Medicare financing to these eligible AIDS patients and assure them access to health care without the threat of bankruptcy.

This bill would also give desperately needed assistance to localities which have been bearing the financial burden of providing services and health care to those affected by this epidemic. To cope with AIDS, many of our cities are drawing on already scarce economic, medical, technical and human resources.

My legislation does not establish a new program or confer a new entitlement on any group. It merely assures that persons with AIDS have access to Federal health benefits to which they are entitled. One reason the Congress established the 2-year waiting period was to ensure that Medicare would only be available to those whose disabilities proved to be severe. There is no question that AIDS patients meet this requirement. Even though, due to early intervention and better treatments for opportunistic infections, persons with HIV

infection are living longer, many are not alive 2 years after a diagnosis of AIDS, and, tragically, no one has yet recovered from full-blown AIDS.

Under this legislation, the Secretary of HHS would, at his or her discretion, be authorized to provide Medicare reimbursement for experimental treatments that are administered as part of an approved clinical protocol. Because there are few treatments for AIDS, medical care may involve therapeutic drugs that have not yet received formal approval for marketing. In view of the uniqueness of this disease, its life-threatening nature and the lack of truly successful treatments, the bill would provide important flexibility to the Secretary to determine the need and appropriateness of reimbursing for experimental care.

Mr. Speaker, the number of persons from all sectors of American society who are suffering from this frightening disease continues to multiply. In the coming decade we will witness an explosion of AIDS cases among the many thousands of persons who have been infected but asymptomatic for as long as 10 to 15 years. I believe the Federal Government must ensure that the casualties of the AIDS epidemic do not want for medical care because they lack sufficient resources. The Congress must continue to demonstrate its leadership in this epidemic by speeding essential health care coverage to those persons living with AIDS who already qualify for the Medicare Program.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. 5-YEAR WAIVER OF 24-MONTH WAITING PERIOD FOR MEDICARE ELIGIBILITY FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH AIDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 226 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 426) is amended by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (i) and by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection:

"(h)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), in the case of an individual who is medically determined to have acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and who files an application for hospital insurance benefits under part A of title XVIII pursuant to this subsection, subsection (b) shall be applied as if—

"(A) in paragraph (2)(A), ', and has for 24 calendar months been entitled to,' were deleted;

"(B) in paragraph (2)(B), ', and has been for not less than 24 months,' were deleted;

"(C) in paragraph (2)(C)(ii), ', including the requirement that he has been entitled to the specified benefits for 24 months,' were deleted;

"(D) in the matter in the first sentence following subparagraph (C), 'first month' were substituted for 'twenty-fifth month'; and

"(E) in the second sentence, 'twenty-fourth' were deleted.

"(2) Paragraph (1) shall not result in an individual becoming entitled to hospital insurance benefits under part A of title XVIII for any month before the first month in which the individual both—

"(A) is medically determined to have acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and

"(B) has filed an application under paragraph (1).

"(3) For purposes of this subsection, an individual will be presumed to have acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) if the individual has been diagnosed, in accordance with standards established by the Secretary after consultation with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control, as having such disease.".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE AND 5-YEAR SUNSET.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the first day of the first month that begins more than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply to services furnished during the five-year period beginning on that first day.

SEC. 2. RECOGNIZING USE OF EXPERIMENTAL TREATMENT FOR AIDS PATIENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1862 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395y) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(j) In making determinations under subsection (a)(1)(A) in the case of expenses incurred for items and services furnished in the treatment of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), the Secretary shall take into account, and find as reasonable and necessary, a treatment that is experimental in nature if the treatment is in accordance with a clinical protocol recognized as appropriate by the Secretary.".

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to items and services furnished on or after the first day of the first month that begins more than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

A MESSAGE FROM AN ARMY WIFE

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an important message from the wife of one of our soldiers serving in the Middle East. Mrs. Barry's message of love and hopefulness is an inspiration to all of us who await the outcome of the current crisis, but who support our involvement on behalf of peace and freedom. I urge all of my colleagues to share this message with their constituents who are also making tremendous sacrifices in the service of our country.

[From the Atlanta Journal and Constitution, December 9, 1990]

PRAYER AND PRIDE CONSOLE ARMY WIFE

(By Jeanne Barry)

I grew up in a relatively sheltered environment, untouched by the realities of war.

With the exception of a POW bracelet that I wore because it was "cool" at the time, I never became involved in, or really understood, the Vietnam conflict. Patriotism was a word I heard on the Fourth of July or Veterans Day, without deeply considering its meaning. The military were good-looking guys in uniform, with hair that was too short.

Well, I ended up marrying one of those short-haired guys. And along with him, I married his convictions.

My husband's feelings about his country evoke the strongest of emotions. The mere sight of our flag has brought tears to his eyes on more than a few occasions. He sings "The Star-Spangled Banner" with a vigor that could come only from the heart.

But I never took him very seriously until the day I found myself standing alone in an empty parking lot, waving goodbye. He left me and our home to support his country's efforts in the Persian Gulf.

My emotions have vacillated from one extreme to the other. I've been angry, depressed, scared, desperate and proud. I don't pretend to fully understand the situation over there, or our country's true "motives." But I think I have a grip on the principles involved.

Oddly enough, it has something to do with a red, white and blue ribbon on the antenna of my car.

The day before Tom left, we spent the day running last-minute errands. At the local post office, we parked beside a car with a red, white and blue ribbon on its antenna. I asked the man sitting inside where I could get one, explaining that my husband was leaving in the morning. After he answered, I made a mental note to pick one up, and we went inside. When we came out, the man was gone, and the ribbon was on our antenna.

A small gesture of kindness, with nothing expected in return.

I like to believe that's why Americans have always been the ones to rush to the aid of those in trouble. Not because we expect them to gain anything, or be returned the favor, but because we are a nation of people who care about other people. Always have, always will. We put the highest value on people being able to live their lives in an atmosphere free of fear.

And if that means making sacrifices in order to demonstrate those convictions to the world, then we do it. Without hesitation, there are those who would give their lives to make that statement. I'm proud to know one of those people personally. I'm also proud more than ever before, to live in this country. Even with its faults, I believe it's the best country in the world.

All of this may be of little consolation to those of us left behind waiting, worrying and praying. But it's all we've got to sustain us. That and a faith in God, who, I believe, is watching.

The ribbon on my antenna is becoming weather-worn and ragged, but it's staying where it is. And it won't come off until he comes home.

TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL EINHEUSER

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding individual, Mr. Michael Einheuser. Mr. Einheuser is being honored for his active role in our community.

I can personally attest to Mike's integrity and perseverance. He has long been a friend of mine and was right there with me on my first campaign. His political involvement in the Detroit metropolitan area is extensive. He has demonstrated a lifelong commitment to progressive Democratic values. His ideology represents a whole gamut of expressions, but focuses primarily on involving people in the decision making process.

His active involvement led him to become a member of Wayne State University's Board of Governors while he was still a student there. Now, 16 years, two terms and a diploma later Mike is moving on.

Mike's efforts on behalf of his alma mater are typical of his approach to life. He does not walk away from problems—he assumes the burdens himself. Wayne State has been fortunate to have the benefits of his talents and will surely miss his participation on the board.

I have met few people who do so much, so well. His judgment, drive and concern allow him to commit himself effectively to numerous organizations throughout the Detroit metropolitan area. In every instance where Mike and I have worked together, he has displayed tremendous professionalism. He is thorough, bright and sincere.

I am honored to recognize Mike on the floor of the House for his hard work and dedication. His active community participation continues to earn him the respect of his fellow citizens as a man of unselfish integrity. He is dedicated to instilling Democratic ideals in the hearts and minds of those he touches. I know that Mike and I will find ourselves working together on many diverse projects in the future. It will always be a pleasure to be associated with him.

REINTRODUCTION OF THE NON-DISCRIMINATION IN ADVERTISING ACT

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am reintroducing the Non-Discrimination in Advertising Act, legislation designed to correct a serious injustice being perpetrated against black and other minority-owned and formatted broadcast stations. Black broadcasters have long charged that advertising agencies discriminate against minority-owned radio stations in their placement of advertising. Minority broadcast owners also have said that the resulting loss of advertising is undermining their financial viability.

Last year, I requested that GAO conduct a study of the Federal Government's use of minority-owned ad agencies and broadcast stations. Their review showed that the Department of Defense, which accounts for about 95 percent of Federal advertising, has consistently failed to comply with Federal procedures regarding contracting with minority-owned media and advertising companies. This GAO report was requested after I heard from numerous minority broadcasters and advertising agencies that charged that the Federal Government was snubbing them when looking for advertising agencies and vehicles on which to run its ads.

According to the National Association of Black-Owned Broadcasters, black-owned radio and television stations, print media, and black-owned advertising agencies are subjected to systematic discrimination. Ad agencies and their clients are refusing to advertise in media owned by blacks and other minorities. This means that in many cases Black media are being bypassed for advertising placement, even though they possess higher numbers in groups being targeted by the ad agency. Black-owned advertising agencies are also singled out because they are presumed to have expertise in appealing to black audiences.

The express purpose of the legislation which I am introducing today is to provide black and other minority station owners with a mechanism for redress. Specifically, the legislation would: Deny income tax deductions for persons who discriminate against minority-owned or formatted communications entities—radio, TV and print—in the purchase or placement of advertising; require the IRS to determine whether a person has engaged in discriminatory conduct; allow the aggrieved party to bring a civil suit; and permit a court to assess treble damages in cases of "willful and wanton" discrimination.

I believe denying tax deductions for advertising expenses will reach the largest advertising agencies and their clients. The write-off of ad expenses is a significant portion of all advertising expenditures. By disallowing this deduction, my bill will place the largest penalties on the largest offenders. Advertising agencies and their clients will find it very expensive not to comply with this act.

Black-owned communications media face many obstacles in operating their businesses—obtaining needed financing, constructing facilities, servicing debt and employing personnel—not the least of which is their inability to secure advertising dollars. This bill is an effective tool to be used to provide minority station owners with a way to protect their investment.

I urge my colleagues to support me in this legislation.

JUDICIAL BRANCH ENCROACHES ON FUNDAMENTAL POWERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, as many of my colleagues are aware, last year the Supreme Court issued a decision which provides Federal judges with the power to issue a court-ordered tax increase as a remedy for a constitutional violation. I believe this decision, Missouri versus Jenkins, should be viewed with great concern by all Members of this Congress.

The Supreme Court's April 18, 1990, decision expands judicial power beyond that allowed by the Constitution while at the time usurping a power which is the sole responsibility of the legislative branch—that power being the ability to levy taxes. Speaking for the four justices in the minority on this issue, Justice Anthony Kennedy stated that the Court's "casual embrace of taxation imposed by the unelected, life-tenured Federal judiciary disregards fundamental precepts for the democratic control of public institutions." In my view, the Court's decision clearly violates the intent of the Founding Fathers and the basic understanding that most Americans have regarding the role of the judicial and legislative branches of our Government. Article I, section 8, of the Constitution unequivocally states that "[t]he Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes * * *." In this decision, the judiciary is clearly invading the prerogative of the legislative branch. Even the Washington Post agrees that the Supreme Court has gone too far in this case as is evidenced in the April 20, 1990, editorial which is reproduced at the end of my statement.

Mr. Speaker, Congress must respond to the Missouri versus Jenkins decision, and to this end I have today introduced legislation to prevent Federal courts from being able to levy taxes. My legislation would exercise the power given to Congress under article III of the Constitution to limit the jurisdiction of Federal courts. In brief, my legislation would state that "no inferior court established by Congress shall have jurisdiction to issue any remedy, order, injunction, writ, judgment, or other judicial decree requiring the Federal Government or any State or local government body to impose any new tax or to increase any existing tax or tax rate." Such legislation would ensure that in the future Federal courts could not resort to the remedy of ordering a governmental body to raise taxes.

I urge my colleagues to familiarize themselves with this Supreme Court decision if they have not done so already. I am convinced that once the details of this decision are known and its implications appreciated, my colleagues will realize that a congressional response is absolutely necessary. Mr. Speaker, Congress must take immediate action on this matter in order to prevent such constitutional abuses in the future, and I urge my colleagues to cosponsor my legislation.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 20, 1990]

COURT-ORDERED TAXATION

The taxpayers of Kansas City, Mo., must be wondering if they have for years completely misunderstood all the civics courses they took in high school: the ones where they learned about the separation of powers and the inequity of taxation without representation. Here they have been going along innocently believing that elected officials—people whose positions must be in some measure responsive to the views of their constituents and whose tenure in office is dependent on those constituents' approval—are the ones who set and impose taxes. But in a case involving school desegregation in their city, a series of federal courts has insisted that these principles are flexible and can be disregarded by a judge who assumes ultimate authority for raising and allocating this burden. This week five justices of the U.S. Supreme Court agreed that the Kansas City judge could order local authorities to double property taxes.

This case is unprecedented in two respects. The first is the scope of the remedies ordered by the judge. He ruled that in order to overcome the effects of previous segregation the Kansas City schools had to be made so exemplary that suburban youngsters would choose to return to the inner-city to school. All schools were required to be completely renovated and air-conditioned. Every classroom was to be equipped with 15 microcomputers. Swimming pools, a planetarium and a temperature-controlled art gallery were mandated. And extras such as a broadcasting system, a 25-acre farm, movie studios and model U.N. with simultaneous translation facilities were found to be necessary to vindicate constitutional rights. The judge, of course, didn't have to consider the cost—hundreds of millions of dollars—or the competing de-

mands for city money for health, social services or law enforcement.

The second astonishing aspect of the case is the expansion of judicial power into an area understood to be the prerogative of a representative body of elected officials. As Justice Anthony Kennedy and three colleagues protested, "[The court's] casual embrace of taxation imposed by the unelected, life-tenured federal judiciary disregards fundamental precepts for the democratic control of public institutions." The precedent for court-ordered tax increases to provide all sorts of services when constitutional rights are asserted is ominous. Imagine, for example, three separate federal judges in this city resolving cases involving St. Elizabeths, Lorton and Cedar Knolls ordering massive tax increases without regard to overall budget priorities, necessary expenditures not before the courts or even the cumulative impact of these three separate orders.

It is very hard to understand how the Supreme Court could have refused to review the fantastic remedies ordered by the Kansas City judge and why a majority of justices has approved the concept of judicially mandated taxes. There are other ways for a court to compel compliance with even an order like this without imposing a tax to pay for it.

SALUTE TO MADGE SCHAEFER

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Ventura County Supervisor Madge Schaefer, who leaves office next Tuesday after 12 years of distinguished public service.

During her career on the Thousand Oaks City Council and then the board of supervisors, Madge established a reputation as someone truly concerned about making her community a better place, and as someone who spoke her mind.

As Ventura County's Chief Administrative Officer Richard Wittenberg said recently, Madge is "incredibly bright, very hard-working, tough—she goes for things she believes in and fights for them—and is a truly terrific board member."

Among the things she has fought for over the years is Thousand Oaks' landmark oak-protection ordinance and Casa Pacifica, a home for neglected children planned near Camarillo State Hospital.

As a civic activist and public official, Madge Schaefer has served with distinction, Mr. Speaker, and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting her for her many accomplishments.

TRIBUTE TO MARION WALKER

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, it is with tremendous pleasure that I rise today to commend Mr. Marion R. Walker for 18 years of dedicated service to the people of Ventura County as a member of the Casitas Municipal Water District Board of Directors.

Mr. Walker was born on January 7, 1915, on the family ranch in Ventura and attended the public schools. He graduated from Stanford University in 1936. He married his lovely wife Dorothy on November 27, 1937, and together they have raised four sons—Russell, Donald, Philip, and Steve.

Marion is a lifelong rancher in Ventura and most recently in Patterson, CA.

In addition to ranching and his 18 years with Casitas, Marion has generously donated his time and effort to many worthy causes and has served in numerous capacities including: Elementary School Board member; Ventura County Juvenile Justice Commission member; Ventura County Public Facilities Commission president; Downtown Lions president; Chamber of Commerce president; California Water Commission member; Claremont College School of Theology trustee, chairman of the board, and trustee emeritus; American Iris Society National president; and Fourth General Conference of United Methodist Churches member and Program Commission chairman. Marion was a nominee for Congress in 1950.

In short, Mr. Speaker, Marion Walker is a man of rare quality, and I know he will be sorely missed at Casitas. On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I want to thank both Marion and Dorothy for their commitment to their fellow man and to wish them the very best in everything they do.

H.R. 1, THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1991

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I join with my distinguished colleagues, including the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, JACK BROOKS and HAMILTON FISH, Jr., in introducing H.R. 1, the Civil Rights Act of 1991.

The Civil Rights Act of 1991 is designed to restore and strengthen our Nation's civil rights laws. H.R. 1 overturns a series of Supreme Court cases that weakened our fundamental civil rights laws. It is very similar to the bill as approved by the Judiciary Committee in the 101st Congress and to the bill as overwhelmingly approved by the House 272 to 154 last August.

The Congress has an obligation to make sure that victims of discrimination have a fair and equitable opportunity to obtain legal redress. Victims of discrimination should not have to leap over insurmountable and unnecessary barriers in order to make their case in court. H.R. 1 reaffirms the intent of Congress to provide meaningful and effective relief to victims of discrimination.

Speedy enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1991 will guarantee that victims of discrimination have meaningful and effective relief. The Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, which I chair, plans to move quickly on this bill, and we hope to have this bill on the floor as quickly as possible.

CONGRESSMAN WEISS PROPOSES AN ENERGY SUMMIT

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, the Persian Gulf has showed how excessively dependent the United States is on foreign oil.

Time and again, this country has not been able to take a sustained approach to energy conservation and efficiency. We must reduce our dependence on foreign oil for environmental, economic, and national security reasons.

That is why I am sponsoring a bill that calls on President Bush to convene an energy summit to discuss the Nation's energy problems and solutions to them. Much like the education summit in September 1989, the energy summit would set forth specific goals for energy conservation and efficiency for renewable and nonrenewable energy resources.

Only through public discourse and a coherent set of energy goals can we begin to wean ourselves from our appetite for foreign oil. An energy summit is an excellent opportunity to bring about this fundamental change in energy use. I ask for your help in making this change.

H.R. —

Whereas the United States imported nearly half of the oil it consumed in early 1990;

Whereas the crisis in the Persian Gulf has cut off an important supply of oil to the United States and disrupted the United States domestic economy;

Whereas the rise in oil prices in the United States resulting from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990, and the subsequent United Nations embargo against Iraq, represents the 3d significant rise in oil and fuel prices in the United States since 1989;

Whereas other significant oil price increases came after the Exxon Valdez ran aground in Alaskan waters in March 1989 and during the severe cold weather of December 1989;

Whereas the United States' dependency on foreign oil could be significantly reduced through energy efficiency and conservation measures;

Whereas energy efficiency is important in ensuring the Nation's economic stability, promoting the national security, ensuring the health and well-being of the people of the United States, and protecting the environment of the Nation and the world;

Whereas the Federal Government's energy efficiency and conservation programs received severe budget cuts throughout the 1980's;

Whereas the Federal Government is a major consumer of the Nation's energy resources;

Whereas programs to promote energy efficiency within the Federal Government and programs undertaken by the Federal Government to encourage and promote energy efficiency throughout the Nation are an integral part of reducing the United States dependency on foreign oil; and

Whereas other industrialized nations have adopted policies aimed at encouraging the efficient use of energy resources: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the legislative and executive

branches share the responsibility of developing and overseeing energy efficiency and conservation policies. In furtherance of meeting that responsibility, the Congress—

(1) calls on the President to convene, before the end of 1991, a national energy summit to discuss and formulate new priorities and firm goals for the use of renewable and nonrenewable energy resources in the United States by the year 2000;

(2) urges the President, when convening the national energy summit, to include experts on energy and the environment from the Administration, the private sector, State and local governments, and the Congress;

(3) urges the President to utilize the energy summit to—

(A) explain to the people of the United States the current state of energy supplies in this Nation and the world, and the rate of energy consumption in the United States;

(B) set goals to be attained for future energy efficiency and consumption;

(C) renew the United States' commitment to a national policy of energy efficiency;

(D) provide information to the people of the United States regarding issues of energy efficiency and conservation;

(E) adopt measures to make the Federal Government among the most efficient consumers of the Nation's energy sources; and

(F) set forth energy efficiency policies and measures that, in the event of an energy crisis, would protect the United States economy from volatile swings in the world energy prices; and

(4) believes the National Energy Strategy proposed by the Department of Energy, should be an important part of the discussion of the future of energy efficiency and consumption in the United States at the energy summit.

IN HONOR OF THOSE WHO PROTECT DALLAS

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, late last year the Dallas Police Department honored some of its finest officers and employees for their service to the people of the city of Dallas.

Because our local police departments are the front line in the defense of our citizens against crime, I would like to join in paying tribute to these dedicated men and women and calling their contributions to the attention of my colleagues and the American people.

The following is a report of the awards from the Dallas Times Herald:

[From the Dallas Times Herald, Nov. 16, 1990]

THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO SERVE

The following awards were presented at the 1990 Dallas Police Department awards banquet.

POLICE SHIELD

The Police Shield award is presented for serious injuries suffered in the line of duty.

Dana Bowers. Officer Dana R. Bowers received a gunshot wound to the knee while directing traffic at a fire.

Robert J. Crider. Senior Corporal Robert J. Crider suffered a partial loss of the use of his arm as a result of a head-on accident with a vehicle driven by an intoxicated driver.

Timothy M. Gushwa. Timothy M. Gushwa, a former police officer, received a gunshot wound to the hand while executing a narcotics search warrant.

William R. Langston. Corporal William R. Langston fractured his hip while apprehending a burglary suspect. He held onto the handcuffed suspect despite the injury.

Jimmy G. Willhoite. Officer Jimmy G. Willhoite suffered a leg injury while attempting a take-down maneuver with a suspect who was resisting arrest.

LIFE SAVING

The Life Saving award is presented for saving a life.

Michael J. Beattie. Officer Michael J. Beattie applied pressure to the wound of a shooting victim, preventing the victim from bleeding to death.

Michael F. Bostick and Debra E. Solomon. Sergeant Michael F. Bostick and Debra E. Solomon, a former security officer, administered CPR and mouth to mouth resuscitation to a heart attack victim. They were able to revive the victim, however, he died three days later.

Alexander P. Csaszar. Officer Alexander P. Csaszar rescued a woman who was attempting to jump 50 feet from a bridge. Csaszar grabbed the victim, who had slipped, and pulled her back to safety.

Andrew H. Davis. Senior Corporal Andrew H. Davis grabbed and pulled to safety a man who was attempting to jump from the DFW turnpike into the Trinity River bottoms.

Cedric W. Davis. Security Officer Cedric W. Davis applied pressure to the wounds of a victim who had been run over by a vehicle, preventing the victim from bleeding to death.

David A. Durica and Patrick G. Oelke. Senior Corporal David A. Durica applied pressure to the wound of a stabbing victim. Officer Patrick Oelke restrained two people to allow Durica to administer the first aid.

Richard L. Emberlin II, Michael E. Finley and Michael A. Hackbarth. Officers Richard L. Emberlin II, Michael E. Finley and Michael A. Hackbarth rescued several residents of an apartment complex that was engulfed in smoke and flames.

Thomas F. Higgins, Melissa A. Slotter and Desiree A. Webb. Sergeant Thomas F. Higgins and officers Melissa A. Slotter and Desiree A. Webb forced open the door of a house to rescue three victims who were overcome by carbon monoxide fumes.

David C. Hunnicutt. Officer David C. Hunnicutt administered CPR to a semiconscious victim who had fallen from the fourth floor of a building.

Steven C. Jackson and Todd C. Welhouse. Corporal Steven C. Jackson and officer Todd C. Welhouse pulled a fire victim to safety. The victim's clothing was in flames and the officers extinguished the flames with their hands. The victim suffered third degree burns and the officers suffered minor burns.

David A. Jenkins and Donald L. Robb III. Officers David A. Jenkins and Donald L. Robb III assisted to safety an occupant of a house that was engulfed in fire and heavy smoke. They entered the house again and escorted a second victim to safety.

Timothy R. Jones and Dudley J. Nosworthy II. Timothy R. Jones and Dudley J. Nosworthy II forced open the door of a trailer to rescue a victim who had attempted suicide by turning on gas burners.

Linda D. Kimberlin and Marion G. Phagan. Corporals Linda D. Kimberlin and Marion G. Phagan applied pressure to a stabbing victim, preventing the victim from bleeding to death.

Stanley L. McNear. Senior Corporal Stanley L. McNear administered CPR to an unconscious man who had suffered cardiac arrest. The man later died.

Joseph R. Maines. Officer Joseph R. Maines administered CPR to a 3-month-old infant who was not breathing and had no pulse. He was able to revive the baby.

Charles R. Young II. Senior Corporal Charles R. Young II, while off duty, administered CPR to an unconscious child who had been thrown from a vehicle in an accident. The child later died.

POLICE COMMENDATION

The Police Commendation is presented for outstanding contributions to law enforcement.

Benjamin F. Armstrong, Donald L. Cates and John P. Denk. Senior Corporals Benjamin F. Armstrong, Donald L. Cates, and Lieutenant John P. Denk acquired an Automated Fingerprint Identification System that has been an asset to the department.

Lawrence Bromley. Senior Corporal Lawrence Bromley's undercover work resulted in the arrest of several drug dealers, and the seizure of property and currency.

Truly M. Holmes. Senior Corporal Truly M. Holmes conducted a highly successful investigation of a local skinhead group.

James M. Jenkins, Senior Corporal James M. Jenkins persuaded a suspect who was barricaded in a house and holding a family hostage to surrender. The suspect had wounded two of the hostages.

Stephen W. Patterson. Senior Corporal Stephen W. Patterson was awarded the Police Commendation award posthumously for developing and instigating the current Police Vehicle Operations Course for in-service officers.

Jo Linda Thomas. Sergeant Jo Linda Thomas was honored for several special projects that have brought favorable recognition to the department.

Gary H. White. Sergeant Gary H. White was recognized for his outstanding job performance in the updating and improving of the Fleet Management Unit.

POLICE COMMENDATION AND LIFE SAVING

Dale R. Mercer. Disregarding his own safety, officer Dale R. Mercer entered a house engulfed in fire, and forcefully removed a highly combative man. He again entered the house to search for occupants. The rescued victim was the only occupant of the house.

Tytus Q. Morrissette. While off duty, Tytus Q. Morrissette came upon an accident in which a vehicle had collided with a light pole and burst into flames. The victim was pinned inside and unconscious. Morrissette was only able to remove the victim's upper torso because his legs were entangled in the wreckage. This, and a fire extinguisher, prevented the victim from being asphyxiated from the smoke and burned by the flames until fire assistance arrived.

MERITORIOUS CONDUCT

The Meritorious Conduct award is presented for action involving exceptional courage.

Keith A. Allen. While off duty, Officer Keith A. Allen came upon an accident in which a vehicle had caught on fire with two unconscious victims inside, one pinned in the wreckage. Disregarding his own personal safety, Allen pulled one victim, who later died, from the burning wreckage before it exploded. The trapped victim perished in the fire.

Steven B. Claggett. While he was performing in an undercover capacity in a buy bust operation at a hotel, two suspects attempted to rob Senior Corporal Steven B. Claggett. Two other undercover officers were able to

gain entry to the room, startling the suspects, while Claggett apprehended the suspects.

MERITORIOUS CONDUCT AND LIFE SAVING

James C. Bristo. While off duty, officer James C. Bristo observed an overturned vehicle in a ditch. The vehicle was filled with smoke and engulfed in flames, and the driver trapped inside. After several attempts, the officer was able to pop the window outward and pull the injured man to safety. A few seconds later a ball of fire blew out the windows.

Willie D. Cantu, Steve Fuentes and Leonard Garza. Senior Corporal Willie D. Cantu and officers Steve Fuentes and Leonard Garza entered a concession booth engulfed in flames and rescued a man and child. Disregarding their own personal safety, two of the officers again entered the booth to extinguish the fire, while the third officer cut off the valves to the propane tanks.

Thomas Haney. Senior Corporal Thomas Haney broke the window out of a vehicle that was on fire and pulled the trapped victim out. Just as Haney pulled the victim to safety, the cab burst into flames knocking the officer and the rescued man to the ground.

MEDAL FOR VALOR AND LIFE SAVING

The Medal for Valor is one of the highest awards and is presented for voluntary action involving exceptional bravery.

Brian D. Rippenkroeger. While on routine patrol, officer Brian D. Rippenkroeger came upon an accident in which a car had hit a utility pole. An injured child was inside. While Rippenkroeger was in the vehicle, the electrical transformer on the pole, which had shut off when the collision occurred, started emitting electricity again. Rippenkroeger intended to remain in the vehicle until the power company arrived, however, the metal parts of the vehicle began to heat up and became so hot that he had to leap from the vehicle with the child. While jumping, he apparently collided with the door frame, and the electrical shock threw him approximately 10 feet from the vehicle and threw the girl back into the vehicle.

Fearing for the child's safety, he rushed back through the bolts of electricity to the vehicle, grabbed the girl by her clothing, and jerked her from the vehicle. After retrieving the girl from the vehicle, Rippenkroeger handed her to a bystander and then lost consciousness.

POLICE CROSS

The Police Cross is awarded to an officer who lost his life in the performance of duty.

Thomas G. Burchfield. Officer Thomas G. Burchfield lost his life on May 6, 1990, as the result of an on-duty vehicular accident.

Michael R. Okelberry. Officer Michael R. Okelberry lost his life on May 6, 1990, as the result of an on-duty vehicular accident.

RESERVE OFFICER OF THE YEAR

Steven C. Smith. Reserve officer Steven C. Smith ranks consistenly among the most active reserves. Not only does he work at his assigned station, but he also volunteers for numerous special assignments and task forces, and is always willing to stay later than his assigned schedule when required.

As a columnist and feature writer with the Dallas Times Herald, and before becoming a reserve officer, Smith was allowed to attend the Dallas Police Academy to learn firsthand about the department from the inside. The combined requirements of the academy and his newspaper career meant five consecutive months a day off. Smith's tireless dedication and commitment to excellence were evident early, as he consistently met and exceeded all requirements and expectations.

NON-SWORN EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR, RUNNERS-UP

Mary B. Hanlon. Mary B. Hanlon's work record has been exemplary from the beginning of her career with the police department. She frequently volunteers for extra work and special projects. She has prepared a file that provides an easily accessible reference on out-of-state computer auto registration formats and how to obtain lienholder information from each of the various states.

Leigh Ann Lozano. Leigh Ann Lozano's contributions include not only outstanding daily performance as a Crime Analyst, but also excellent work on many special projects and tasks she has completed beyond the requirements of her job.

She not only analyzes offenses that come in for trends and patterns, but also monitors arrested persons and checks to see if they can be matched with unsolved crimes. She stays abreast of offenders who are released from prison by communicating with parole authorities and monitoring intelligence bulletins.

NON-SWORN EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR

Carl Makres. Carl Makres has been an employee of the Dallas Police Department for 22 years and has consistently given the best of his talents.

A few of his outstanding accomplisments during the last year include: development of a complex matrix that was instrumental in determining the need for additional officers; development of an almost 100-page high-tech bid proposal for the procurement of a computerized Police Patrol Scheduling System, which required hundreds of hours to prepare providing statistics for the Dallas Drug Control Strategy and development of a lengthy and complex personnel analysis spreadsheet to provide time-saving calculations for 70 recommendations.

JOHNNY SIDES ROOKIE OF THE YEAR RUNNERS-UP

Steve Fuentes. While in the Police academy, it was voted that officer Fuentes was an extremely hard worker. He was first in his academy class in physical fitness, Fuentes has made 188 investigative arrests, 66 of these felons apprehended in the act. He has made 180 city arrests and issued 195 citations.

Michael E. Witzgall. In Officer Witzgall's recruit class, he ranked first in physical fitness, first in pistol qualifications, and second academically. He has demonstrated his positive attitude and work ethic with exceptionally high activity. In October 1989 he received a commendation for the arrest of a theft suspect and the recovery of a vehicle and $250,000 worth of documents belonging to the City Employee's Credit Union.

JOHNNY SIDES ROOKIE OF THE YEAR

Jonathan C. Owen. Officer Owen is reliable and works hard to stay cognizant of the crime problems in his sector. He consistently leads his sector in activity.

Although his sector was not selected as an Operation Clean area, he voluntarily bounded an area of the sector that was infested with drugs and attacked it diligently every day, in addition to his regular duties. He was instrumental in the shutting down of two apartment complexes that were havens for drugs. He informally acts as a big brother to recovering drug addicts. They frequently seek him as a source of moral support.

In addition to being the recipient of the Medal of Valor and Life Saving award, Owen has received several commendations from supervisors and citizens during his short career.

OFFICER OF THE YEAR, RUNNERS-UP

Christopher K. Daniels. Senior Corporal Daniels and his partner were assigned to a special project to watch a restaurant that had been burglarized seven times within an 11-day period. Daniels was successful in apprehending the suspect when the suspect returned to the restaurant, and was able to clear eight burglary offenses at that location.

Beat 471, to which Daniels is assigned, is a high crime and drug area. He has been successful in apprehending and arresting suspects due to his activity seeking drug trafficking information as well as becoming involved with the citizens of the community to gain their confidence and trust in the department.

During the past year, Daniels has received six citizen commendations and five supervisory commendations. He was awarded the Life Saving and Certificate of Merit awards.

Anita L. Dickason. Officer Dickason has been personally requested to conduct basic police training schools at the Collin County Community College. She is a departmental instructor for the PR24 police baton and pressure point control tactics.

Dickason's dedication to duty is characterized by her consistently commendable levels of activity and diligence to crime problem solutions in her sector.

An example of her alert patrol attitude occurred with her arrest of a suspect in an aggravated robbery in Garland. Through her attention to detail, she was able to locate the suspect and, after a brief vehicle chase, arrest him. This arrest resulted in the clearance of 36 aggravated robbery offenses and two attempted capital murder offenses.

OFFICER OF THE YEAR

William Walsh. Lieutenant Walsh has continually exceeded normal work expectations in terms of proficiency, enthusiasm and expertise. He has an outstanding list of accomplishments during the past year related to his primary areas of responsibility, family violence and child abuse. He has made major improvements in these areas and has brought favorable recognition to the department and himself.

Among those accomplishments: the Family Violence Unit received two awards for outstanding performance from two community groups; organizing and conducting a "Crimes Against Children" seminar for area law enforcement personnel, prosecutors and social workers; providing instruction on family violence and child abuse to many area law enforcement agencies; representing the department on many committees and task forces including the Mayor's Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect, the Domestic Violence Task Force, the Battered Women's Intervention Project at Parkland Hospital and the Steering Committee of Lawyers Against Domestic Violence.

During the last year, Walsh has received 59 commendations from citizens and no complaints.

THE FAMILY LEAVE ACT OF 1991

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced the Family Leave Act of 1991, legislation to guarantee employees time off from work for the birth or adoption of a child. I first introduced this measure late last year following President Bush's veto of the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1990.

The President veto represents a legislative watershed. It is now clear that a two-thirds majority for passage over a veto does not exist nor is it likely to develop during the current session. A compromise is needed to establish a family leave benefit that many American families are in need of and a benefit that does not place a undue burden on American employers.

I am including at this point a summary of my Family Leave Act of 1991 and would urge Members to give careful thought to this workable family leave proposal. In the near future, I will place additional statements on the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to further debate on this important matter:

FAMILY LEAVE ACT OF 1991

A. LEAVE REQUIREMENT

10 weeks (over twenty-four months) of maternity leave for all employees.

10 weeks (over twenty-four months) of leave for all employees for the adoption of a child.

An eligible employee must exhaust all accrued sick leave, vacation leave, or other paid leave before using the leave provided by the Act.

The 10-week period of leave is reduced by the period of paid leave.

Requires 30-day notice of intent to begin leave and 21-day notice of intent to return to the job.

B. DEFINITIONS

Employers covered: any employer who employs 50 or more eligible employees.

Employees covered: any employee who has worked for a covered employer for 12 months and works at least 25 hours per week.

Congressional employees are covered.

Special rule governs leaves for classroom teachers.

Certain highly compensated employees are not covered.

C. EMPLOYMENT AND BENEFIT PROTECTION

Requires that an eligible employee be restored to his/her prior position or an equivalent position, with no loss of seniority or other employment benefits.

During the leave period, the employer is required to continue the employee's health benefits.

If the employee fails to return to work as agreed, the employees' COBRA health benefits will be reduced by the total period of the family leave.

Has no effect on pre-existing collective bargaining agreements or any state laws currently in effect.

D. ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

Assesses civil penalties of up to $10,000 on any employer who violates the Act.

In assessing a penalty, the Secretary of Labor shall take into account the previous record of the employer and the gravity of the charge.

Gives the Secretary power to take injunctive action to restrain violations of the Act.

The Act becomes effective 6 months after enactment.

90 days following enactment, the Secretary is directed to issue such regulations as necessary to carry out the Act.

THE PAY EQUITY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACT

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I reintroduce the Pay Equity Technical Assistance Act.

First introduced in the 101st Congress, the Pay Equity Technical Assistance Act, is the next step in Congress' continued support of pay equity. As you know, in the 98th, 99th, and 100th Congresses, this distinguished body passed legislation mandating a study of the Federal pay and classification systems to determine if they are affected by discrimination based on race or gender. As a result of this support, such a study is now being undertaken by the General Accounting Office. In the 101st Congress, the Pay Equity Technical Assistance Act received overwhelming support from my colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

The goal of the Pay Equity Technical Assistance Act is to make resources and assistance available to those employers who have decided to take steps to address wage inequities in their workplaces, whether it be through a study to see if such disparities actually exist, or through the actual development and implementation of pay equity plans.

In order to accomplish this, my bill would require the Secretary of Labor to develop and implement a program for the dissemination of information on efforts being made in the private and public sectors to reduce or eliminate wage disparities, to undertake and promote research into the development of techniques to reduce or eliminate such disparities, and to provide appropriate technical assistance to employers who are interested in correcting discriminatory wagesetting practices.

Many employers in the private and public sectors have expressed interest in achieving pay equity in the workplace, and I think that the Federal Government should encourage those initiatives.

In 1963, the Equal Pay Act, requiring equal pay for equal work was signed into law. The following year saw the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, sex, or physical disabilities. Yet, the reality of the situation is that more than 25 years after passage of these landmark pieces of legislation, wage inequities still exist. Women constitute over 45 percent of the work force, yet they only make 65 cents for every $1 that men make. And a woman with a college degree working fulltime can expect to earn the same amount as a man with no more than a high school diploma. I feel that it is imperative that the Federal Government once again take the leadership role to secure economic justice.

The Pay Equity Technical Assistance Act forms a partnership between the Federal Government and our Nation's employers so we can find the best way to end pay inequities.

Today's economic reality is that many women need to be in the work force to support themselves and their families. And we, as a nation, need women in the work force for our Nation's productivity and for the health and welfare of its families. By paying women fairly, we can only improve the economic future of our Nation.

I look forward to early consideration of the Pay Equity Technical Assistance Act and urge my colleagues strong support for this bill.

NATIONAL CEMETERY NEEDED

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation to transfer approximately 200 acres of Fort Sheridan in Illinois to the Department of Veterans Affairs for use as a national cemetery.

In 1862, President Abraham Lincoln signed a law authorizing the establishment of national cemeteries "* * * for the soldiers who shall die in the service of the country." To date, there are 113 cemeteries within the National Cemetery System, yet these are not adequate to meet the needs of our Nation's veterans. Northeastern Illinois, is one region in our country which is especially in need of additional space.

In 1990, the VA estimated that there were 1,128,500 veterans living in northeastern Illinois, and that nearly 95,000 gravesites are necessary in a new cemetery to meet the area's needs through 2030. Based upon this determination, the VA is in the process of finalizing an indepth study evaluating which of three alternative sites would best serve the veterans in Chicago and the surrounding areas.

In December 1990, the VA issued a preliminary environmental impact statement in which the agency determined that Fort Sheridan is the preferred site. Although the other sites being considered, Grant Park and Cissna Park, were found to be suitable, the study noted several reasons why Fort Sheridan is preferable:

Foremost among these is its location. It is near a high density veteran population area. During the 35 years projected life of the cemetery its estimated interments are 200,000 with a peak projected interment of 27 per day. This is over 3 times the similar projected interments for the Grant park site and over 11 times those for Cissna Park. The Ft. Sheridan site has convenient public rail transportation from mid-Chicage; the other sites do not. Local access to the site is excellent. There are no major environmental concerns. The setting is scenic with trees surrounding much of the area, and Lake Michigan's beach and water is viewed from the site's bluff. A small cemetery already exists on the site and could be merged with the new.

An additional advantage is the fact that the military base is already owned by the Federal

Government. Under this bill, the property would simply be shifted from one Government agency to another. This would eliminate the lengthy process which the purchase of a large tract of property would likely entail.

Clearly, there is no question as to the need for a national cemetery in the Chicago area, and based upon the VA's draft environmental impact statement, Fort Sheridan is best suited to meet this need. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to help me to simplify this selection by supporting this legislation.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 1, EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, today I and several of my distinguished colleagues from the House leadership and the House Judiciary Committee have introduced House Joint Resolution 1, the equal rights amendment.

The road to equal rights for women has been a long one. Gathered in Seneca Falls, in 1848, women used the Declaration of Independence as a model to argue for the first time for full rights as American citizens.

Seventy-two years later, in 1920, women finally gained the first right of citizenship—the right to vote—after overcoming enormous opposition. Opponents claimed that women's suffrage would not help women, but would destroy them, the family, and the Nation. Today we know how silly those arguments were.

Yet we hear the same tired arguments against the equal rights amendment. Instead of recognizing that American women are entitled as part of their birthright to full rights of citizenship, we hear contradictory arguments that ERA is either not needed—because the States will do it—or that it would destroy women, the family, and our country.

Only one woman at the Seneca Falls meeting lived to see women get the vote. The equal rights amendment was first introduced in Congress in 1923, on the 75th anniversary of Seneca Falls. Another 75 years have passed since then. Women have waited long enough: the ERA needs to be incorporated into our Constitution now.

ERA is more than a symbol of full citizenship. Yes, there are laws protecting women from discrimination in employment, education, credit, and so forth. But enforcement of those laws is subject to the whim of every administration. We have seen in recent years that the commitment to eradicate discrimination is not always there. Then the signal goes out that if it's OK for the Federal Government to back off of its commitment, it's OK for others, too.

The ERA would stand as a permanent, unassailable commitment by creating a constitutional standard of equality against which the actions of Congress, Federal, State, and local governments and ultimately the private sector would have to be measured.

SALUTE TO AARON AND CHERIE RAZNICK

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join hundreds of my fellow southern Californians in honoring Aaron and Cherie Raznick. Their countless hours of service to the community and to Israel are legendary.

Aaron and Cherie Raznick have been residents of the San Fernando Valley for 34 years. Since moving to California, they have helped in the family building firm. Aaron became president in 1959, and continues active today.

But besides their business activities, both Aaron and Cherie have lent their considerable abilities to community activities. Among their many efforts have been work on behalf of the American Diabetes Foundation, the UC Santa Barbara Foundation, the Ventura County Parks and Harbor Foundation, and the Gold Coast Commission on Tourism.

In addition, the Raznicks have long been strong and active supporters of the State of Israel, and their work on behalf of the Jewish National Fund has been truly inspirational. The Cherie and Aaron Raznick Family Forest—10,000 trees which will be planted in American Independence Park outside of Jerusalem—will be a lasting legacy to the Raznicks.

For their many accomplishments, Aaron and Cherie recently received the Maccabian Leadership Award from the Jewish National Fund. Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt that they have truly earned this coveted honor, and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting their achievements.

NATIONAL HUNTINGTON'S DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing a resolution designating May 1991 as "National Huntington's Disease Awareness Month."

Huntington's disease is a terminal and degenerative brain disorder whose victims lose gradual control over both mind and body. Beginning in barely perceptible ways, often with minor muscle twitches and a general lack of coordination, the disease progresses relentlessly for 10 to 25 years.

At advanced stages, afflicted individuals experience personality changes, spastic contortions, decreased mental capability, memory loss, and slurred speech. Eventually, the loss of nerve cells in the brain causes individuals to become entirely incapacitated and the disease ultimately results in death.

Huntington's disease has already afflicted 25,000 Americans and an additional 125,000 individuals are considered at risk due to the disease's hereditary nature. Although there are no available means of retarding, reversing, or curing this killer's effects, experts are confident that they are on the verge of a breakthrough.

Recent advances in the field of molecular genetics have enabled scientists to approximate the gene site responsible for Huntington's disease. Increased Federal funding for medical research could result in discovery of the cure for Huntington's disease. I firmly believe the designation of a National Huntington's Disease Awareness Month will generate the interest and momentum necessary to combat this devastating killer.

Below is a printed copy of the resolution:

H.J. Res. —

Whereas 25,000 Americans are victims of Huntington's Disease, a fatal, hereditary, neurological disorder;

Whereas an additional 125,000 Americans have a 50 percent chance of inheriting the gene responsible for Huntington's Disease from an affected parent, and are considered to be "at-risk" for the disease;

Whereas tens of thousands of other Americans experience the destructive effects of the disease, including suffering from the social stigma associated with the disease, assuming the difficult role of caring for a loved victim of the disease, witnessing the prolonged, irreversible physical and mental deterioration of a loved one, and agonizing over the death of a loved one;

Whereas at present there is no cure for Huntington's Disease and no means available to retard or reverse the effects of the disease;

Whereas a victim of the later stages of Huntington's Disease invariably requires total personal care, the provision of which often results in devastating financial consequences for the victim and the victim's family;

Whereas recent advances in the field of molecular genetics have enabled scientists to locate approximately the gene-site responsible for Huntington's Disease;

Whereas many of the novel techniques resulting from these advances have also been instrumental in locating the gene-sites responsible for familial Alzheimer's Disease, manic depression, kidney cancer and other disorders;

Whereas increased Federal funding of medical research could facilitate additional advances and result in the discovery of the cause and chemical processes of Huntington's Disease and the development of strategies to stop and reverse the progress of the disease;

Whereas Huntington's Disease typifies other late-onset, behavioral genetic disorders by presenting the victim and the victim's family with a broad range of biomedical, psychological, social, and economic problems; and

Whereas in the absence of a cure for Huntington's Disease, victims of the disease deserve to live with dignity and be regarded as full and respected family members and members of society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the month of May 1991, is designated as "National Huntington's Disease Awareness Month", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe such month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

TO HONOR THE REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, on January 21, the Nation will officially commemorate the 62d birthday of the late Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. While his untimely death in 1968 physically took him from this world, his spirit, vision and dedication live on and remain for every American to emulate.

Dr. King spent his entire life teaching—teaching the lesson of gentleness and tolerance. He changed our country forever. He changed it through the power of being right. He would not allow injustice, bigotry or fear to deter him from his mission. And it was a mission. A mission to assure that the rights expounded so eloquently in our Constitution were accorded to every citizen, regardless of color of skin or economic status.

I am privileged to represent the First District of Indiana in the Congress and would note that there are many in northwest Indiana who have endeavored to maintain the legacy of Dr. King. Indeed, in their everyday actions, the clergy, publically elected officials and community and block leaders in the district strive to implement Dr. King's philosophy.

In particular, the Urban League of northwest Indiana and the several chapters of the NAACP located in my district deserve commendation for their unyielding efforts to continue the legacy of Dr. King. Eloise Gentry, director of the local Urban League and Rev. Norman L. Hairston, the league's chairman, have been resolute in their desire to help their brothers and sisters, as have Rev. O.C. Comer, Henry Bennett and Paulette Jenkins, leaders of the local NAACP chapters.

I am proud that the first African-American appointed to a statewide position, Appellate Court Judge Robert Rucker, is a native of Gary, IN, who received his undergraduate degree from Indiana University Northwest and his law degree from Valparaiso University.

Regretfully, today the ugly presence of racism still remains in our society. Now, more than ever, the words and deeds of Dr. King should not be forgotten. For as Dr. King wrote in his letter from Birmingham City Jail:

> Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly affects all indirectly.

I ask that my fellow colleagues in the House of Representatives recommit themselves not only to honoring Dr. King's memory, but working to make his dream a reality.

INSURANCE COMPETITIVE PRICING ACT OF 1991

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce H.R. 9, the Insurance Competitive Pricing Act of 1991, on this first day of the 102d Congress. We must move quickly on this legislation in order to ensure that fair and affordable insurance will be available to all Americans.

In a sense, the legislation I am introducing represents both a new start and a wrap-up of unfinished business from the previous Congress. After extensive hearings, the identical text of this bill was passed by the full House Judiciary Committee in the closing months of the 101st Congress—the first time a committee of Congress has voted to cut back on the antitrust exemption granted the insurance business in 1945.

Unfortunately, the press of other urgent matters at the close of the session prevented us from bringing up the predecessor bill. I want this body now to be able to express its will on this important measure with all due speed.

At a time of spiraling consumer costs heightened by fears of recession, there is absolutely no justification for one industry to be able to engage in price fixing behavior that is proscribed throughout the rest of the American economy. Our free enterprise system is predicated on open competition—where different companies compete for your business by offering lower prices and better services and products. It should come as no surprise to anyone that skyrocketing premiums and cutoffs in coverage are now an all too familiar experience in many Americans' everyday lives. Without the healthy rigors of competitive forces, there are few built-in checks on runaway pricing—particularly in an industry where joint action is the norm among direct market rivals. The McCarran-Ferguson Act, in its present form, is an anachronism that no place in the current economic climate.

The legislation I am introducing would modify, but not repeal, the antitrust exemption currently enjoyed by the insurance industry under the McCarran-Ferguson Act. This measure is the product of many compromises aimed at permitting the industry to jointly collect certain necessary historical and loss development data, while prohibiting the collective sharing of other types of market-sensitive information if used to fix prices or otherwise restrain competition in the absence of effective State regulation.

Whatever sense the McCarran exemption made in 1945, today the continuation of this special treatment for the insurance industry has become a proposition virtually impossible to defend. I am aware that many insurance groups continue to argue that any revision to McCarran-Ferguson is unnecessary because anticompetitive practices are relatively rare in the industry. If so, there should be nothing to fear from this legislation; but, in any event, such professions of good behavior are no substitute for accepted competitive safeguards to ensure an open and free-moving economy.

I urge all my colleagues to work with me and other members of the Judiciary Committee for swift passage of this legislation.

NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS NEEDED

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, 5 months ago today I introduced H.R. 5514, a bill that sought to establish a program of voluntary domestic and international service, to establish a Police Corps Program, and to enhance benefits under the all-volunteer force educational assistance program—Montgomery GI bill. Since that time, two types of national service have been very much in evidence. The first, the activation of thousands of military reservists as a result of the crisis in the Persian Gulf, domonstrates that even in times of relative international calm, the United States must remain prepared to act quickly in such situations. Without the incentive provided by the Montgomery GI bill, I am convinced that our troop strength—both Active and Reserve—would not have been at the necessary levels.

The second type of national service was civilian voluntary service outlined in S. 1430, passed by Congress and signed by President Bush. This legislation, which includes a 3-year National Service Demonstration Program sponsored by Senator PELL, indicates our commitment to stimulating community service among all sectors of society, but particularly among our young people. I was disappointed that the student-loan forgiveness sections of the bill were deleted, but I am hopeful that this modest proposal will become a springboard for a broader program.

It is important to continue to discuss national service because the unmet needs of our society continue to grow and we need to further cultivate a civic consciousness among today's citizens.

What exactly do I propose? My legisation would create, restore and expand opportunities for voluntary national service. The legislation is designed to promote community service and civic responsibility by providing opportunities for individuals to serve their communities. It would encourage volunteer participation by providing assistance in student financial aid in exchange for voluntary service. It would enhance recruitment and retention in our Nation's Armed Forces by improving benefits under the provisions of the Montgomery GI bill education programs. It would expand international volunteer service opportunities by affording educational assistance for those serving overseas with private voluntary organizations as well as those serving in the Peace Corps. And, it would encourage qualified individuals to enter and be trained for law enforcement service.

Title I of my bill establishes a program of domestic voluntary service under the auspices of the ACTION Agency and in cooperation with the States. Under this title, States would submit a plan to ACTION, requesting the number of volunteers they could utilize in Federal, State and local agencies or community organizations. These slots could be either full-time or part-time. Volunteers from that State would then apply and be placed in these positions, taking into account the abilities of the volun-

teer as well as the needs of the agencies. While most of the volunteers are expected to be of high-school and college-age, the program has no upper age limit, and is open to any volunteer age 16 and above. Volunteers may choose to contribute 1 year of full-time service, during which they would receive a small stipend and health insurance benefits. Upon completion of their service, they would be entitled to a nontransferable voucher of $8,904. This voucher could be used only to pay for a federally sponsored student loan or for tuition, fees, and so forth, at an educational institution.

For volunteers who choose to make a part-time commitment, they must serve for a period of 2 years, consisting of either 2 weekends a month and 2 weeks a year of full-time service or an average of 9 hours each week of community service. Upon completion of the 2-year commitment, the volunteer would receive a voucher of $4,452. The part-time option is important for those who want to do community service but for whom a full-time commitment is not practical.

In order to encourage volunteers to complete and continue their education, the bill also requires that volunteers have a high school diploma or its equivalent by the time they complete their service.

As much as possible, volunteers are to be utilized in existing programs, with an emphasis on areas of greatest need such as Head Start programs, child care centers, facilities for the elderly, et cetra. Even in program administration, I have attempted to use existing structure. ACTION is the ideal overseer for the program since ACTION already has 45 State offices, a number of regional offices, and their designated mission is coordination of voluntary service throughout the Nation. It also makes good use of the vast voluntary resources already in place in the 50 States. Most already have youth service programs and would readily be able to mesh their activities with a national service program. The idea of my domestic service initiative is to build on rather than supplant existing programs.

Title II came from an idea that occurred to me at a hearing held by the Select Committee on Hunger. It seemed reasonable to give educational assistance to those who choose to serve overseas with private voluntary organizations such as Save the Children and CARE just as we provide educational assistance to Peace Corps volunteers. Title II allows repayment of $6,700 per year on principal and interest for educational loans, with a cap of $13,400 on the total repayment. By expanding this benefit to service with private voluntary organizations we would encourage many more individuals who are willing to make at least a 1-year overseas commitment.

For title III of the legislation, I am indebted to my colleagues, Mr. DORNAN and Mr. FRANK who introduced H.R. 2798, the Police Corps Act, last Congress. As I have said previously, I think establishment of a police corps is a role that the Federal Government can appropriately play and one that will make a tremendous difference in the ability of our State and local governments to fight crime, curb drug abuse, and make all our communities safer. By increasing the pool of trained law enforcement officers, we will be addressing the problem right where it will do the most good, on the front lines. In addition, the police corps provides a means for these young people to attend college in order to enhance their law enforcement skills. The police corps would also assist financially strapped cities, counties, and communities by assuming a significant share of the costs of training law enforcement personnel. This title incorporates much of the Dornan-Frank bill while establishing lower participant numbers and benefit levels consistent with the military service benefits elsewhere in the legislation. This title also allows the child of a law enforcement office killed in the line of duty to receive the benefit.

Title IV of my bill addresses the issue of college student loans. While the legislation does not change existing student loan programs, it does provide deferment of loan repayments while the student is participating as a volunteer in any of the programs proposed.

Earlier bills have proposed eliminating existing college student aid programs and replacing them with vouchers earning exclusively through national service. I do believe that an earned benefit based on previous service is a good idea, however, it is perhaps too early to phase these programs out entirely. Recognizing the high costs of higher education, we instead need to look at other options for complementary student aid and national service programs.

Title V builds on one of the most successful incentive programs ever passed by the Congress, the Montgomery GI bill. Basic benefits under the Montgomery GI bill, both active duty programs under chapter 30 of title 38 and Guard and Reserve programs under chapter 106 of title 10 would be increased. The increase of benefits reflects the approximate 30-percent increase in education costs that have occurred since the inception of the program 5 years ago. The basic benefits for those who served a 3-year enlistment would be $468 per month for 36 months and $325 per month for a 2-year enlistment. For Guard and Reserve members, the benefits would be $182 a month for full-time students, $136 per month for three-fourths time, and $91 per month for half-time students.

Since the Montgomery GI bill has been responsible for the recruitment and retention of the brightest and best of our young people into military service, I would not want to tamper with its success. It works, it provides outstanding educational opportunities for our young people and it is widely accepted throughout our Nation.

Overall, I think this legislation is a good start. It is an attempt to incorporate the best ideas and programs currently available and is a springboard for further discussion of the issue of national service. There is also no question that this legislation would be costly. But, if we are able to get our Federal deficit under control today, by the time we are of a consensus on national service, we should be able to afford the costs of the program. Unless we prepare the groundwork now, we will not be able to take advantage of the opportunity before us to recruit a new generation of Americans in areas of service which enhance their own sense of citizenship, and advance—at home and abroad—the helping hand that is part of America's character.

HONOR THY FATHER AND MOTHER

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, last May, the House Aging Subcommittee on Health and Long Term Care released its latest report, "Elder Abuse: A Decade of Shame and Inaction', on the status of State and Federal Efforts to confront the scandalous problem of elder abuse in the United States. As the title suggests, the findings of Chairman ROYBAL'S 50-State survey were extremely disturbing.

Since the late Chairman Pepper first coined the term for this national disgrace in 1978, very little Federal assistance has gone to the States in their efforts to identify and prevent such abuse or assist victims of elder abuse. The report found that 1.5 million (1 in 20) older Americans fell prey to severe abuse or neglect in 1988—a 50 percent increase over the findings of the committee's landmark 1980 study. Most elder abuse occurs in the home and is committed by family members. Forty percent of all reported abuse in the United States is adult abuse—70 percent of adult abuse is elder abuse. Most of the abused are dependent upon their abusers, and many fear reprisal or merely cannot overcome their instinctive love for their children to turn them in.

In 1980, I joined forces with Senator Pepper by introducing legislation intended to set up a National Center on Elder abuse. Despite a strong bipartisan will, and overwhelming support from the States, Congress has repeatedly failed to pass this modest proposal. CBO estimates the cost of my legislation to be $10 million when fully phased in, and requires State matching funds, which most States already put up. This center would collect data, conduct research, and disseminate, information on elder abuse. Also this bill would authorize HHS to award grants for demonstration programs and projects. This is very similar to successful programs to combat child abuse in our Nation.

The Aging Committee report, along with adult protective services all across the country, calls for quick passage of my bill the Elder Abuse Prevention, Indentification, and Treatment Act. In 1980, this problem was largely unheard of in our country—only 16 States required mandatory reporting of elder abuse at that time. Since then, 43 States have adopted adult protective services. Still, the incidence of elder abuse has increased.

Mr. Speaker, the States have done all that they can. I urge my collegues to help them fight this horrendous national problem through cosponsorship and passage of my legislation in the 102 Congress. As Chairman ROYBAL stated at the May 1 hearing, this problem "confounds the Commandment, 'Honor thy Father and Mother.'" May the findings of this Aging Committee report weigh heavily on the conscience of this Congress and the administration until we take decisive action to deal with this disgrace head on.

A TRIBUTE TO RICHARD DUNNE

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, Richard Dunne, the former director of the Gay Men's Health Crisis in New York City, died on December 29, 1990. He is mourned by all who knew him.

Richard's significant contributions to persons living with AIDS were made primarily during his relationship with the Gay Men's Health Crisis, the premier AIDS service organization in the country. He began as a client services volunteer in 1983 and served as a Board member until he was appointed Executive Director in 1985. He brought a vision and competence to that position hard to match. When he took the helm at GMHC, the staff numbered 17, with 500 volunteers, and its budget was $800,000. When Richard resigned in 1989, the staff had grown to 125, with 1,800 volunteers and an annual budget of $12 million.

It was under his guidance that GMHC instituted the Public Policy Program, which coordinates lobbying activity at the city, State and Federal levels, and the Medical Information program, which publishes a newsletter on the lastest therapies and treatments, both experimental and approved, for HIV infection and AIDS.

Under Richard's leadership, GMHC's prevention, health care, support and information services grew to serve more than 8,000 persons from all backgrounds and locations in the New York area. GMHC took its place on the cutting edge of AIDS advocacy, fighting for increased AIDS funding and more informed policymaking at all levels of government.

Before joining GMHC, Richard served as a First Lieutenant in the U.S. Army. He then spent 12 years as an employee of the City of New York, the last 5 of which he was Deputy Assistant Commissioner for the Human Resources Administration.

The AIDS crisis is a terrible phenomenon for which no prior experience prepares us. Three years ago, Richard Dunne said, "AIDS is the worst possible news. There is a natural tendency to deny a terrible reality. The human suffering we see around us is often too much to bear." But he chose not to close his eyes. When AIDS presented itself to Richard, he chose to meet it head on with hope and direction. In his life and work we find a vision of hope and a course of action that can serve as a model for all of us.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN STANLEY BOYCE

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues to join me in acknowledging the retirement of John Stanley Boyce.

John Boyce was first initiated into the brotherhood of local 1373 in 1944. During the Second World War, he enlisted in the U.S. Army where he served with the 32d Division "Red Arrows" in the Pacific, Philippines, and Japan. In 1947, he returned to Flint, MI and resumed working in the area as an apprentice. He was elected treasurer of local 1373 in 1948. After his tenure as treasurer, he served as business agent for 1373. In 1962, he became president of the Flint Building Trades and was appointed to the Michigan Carpenters Fund Office as a trustee, a position he still holds.

The next few years saw John Boyce in various prestigious positions. He was elected secretary/treasurer of the Saginaw Valley District Council, and remained in that position until restructuring closed it out. John also returned to local 1373 as financial secretary. In 1987, he returned as a business agent for the Detroit District Council became trustee of 1373, and sat on the executive board of the district council.

During this busy period, John married Ruby Kelsoe. John and Ruby plan to spend their retirement traveling, relaxing, and fishing as well as spending time with their three children and four grandchildren.

My dear colleagues, I ask that you join me in honoring Mr. John Boyce for his years of dedicated service to local 1373 of Flint and his community service.

LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE ETHICS REFORM ACT OF 1989 FOR CERTAIN FEDERAL CIVIL SERVANTS

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 to allow Federal civil servants below the pay grade of GS–16 to accept honoraria for speeches or articles unrelated to their Government employment. The amendment does not apply to any legislative branch employee. Executive branch employees at or above the GS–16 pay grade have been and will continue to be barred from receiving any honoraria under previous Executive orders and the 1989 act.

This unintended consequence of the tough new ethics law for the executive branch and Members of the House of Representatives was brought to my attention by a constituent, Mrs. Marion Durham of Tempe, AZ. Mrs. Durham wrote to me in August 1990 after learning that she and many others in her situation would be barred as of January 1, 1991, from receiving honoraria for the publication of articles she writes on subjects totally unrelated to her Federal employment.

I contacted the Office of Government Ethics [OGE] to confirm the apparently unintended consequence of the 1989 act and to inquire about the OGE position on the matter. OGE Director Steven Potts responded saying:

> We believe that the honoraria ban, if it is not amended by January 1, 1991, will place an unnecessary burden on government employees such as Mrs. Durham. I fully support the goal of reducing conflicts of interest and actual or apparent misuses of government employment. I have no reason to believe, however, that this aim has not been achieved by already existing restrictions governing the outside activities of executive branch employees.
>
> However, even if Mrs. Durham's writings have nothing to do with her government employment, and even if they do not even create an appearance of a conflict of interest with her position, the (new) ban will prohibit Mrs. Durham from receiving honoraria for freelance articles that she submits to magazines and other periodicals for publication.
>
> This Office is therefore of the opinion that the goals of this section (of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989) could have been achieved in a manner that would impose less of a burden upon Government employees. This result could still be accomplished if the statutory language is amended so that the prohibition attaches only when there is some nexus between the source of or the reason for the honoraria and an individual's official duties.

The American Federation of Government Employees and the National Treasury Employees filed a first amendment lawsuit against the United States, the OGE, and the Department of Justice because of the new, extended honoraria prohibitions in the 1989 act. On December 20, 1990, U.S. District Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson denied a motion for a temporary restraining order on procedural grounds and noted the broad nature of the legislative language. That decision is on appeal.

Mr. Speaker, after thoroughly reviewing this issue, I concluded that the concerns of Mrs. Durham and what I believe is the unintended impact of the new law on her freedom to supplement her income—and that of many other Federal civil servants to do the same—by pursuing outside writing or speaking activities unrelated to her official Federal duties, warranted a legislation remedy.

The effect of the amendment I am introducing today is to exempt executive branch civil servants below the GS–16 pay grade from the broad honoraria ban contained in the 1989 Ethics Reform Act. The amendment would keep intact all other aspects of new ethics law and the honoraria ban pertaining to Members of Congress and senior administration officials.

The amendment would essentially codify previously existing executive branch honoraria restriction regulations. However, it would allow civil servants, such as Mrs. Durham, to continue to supplement their income by receiving honoraria—up to $2,000 per occurrence—for outside writing and speaking endeavors which are unrelated to their Federal employment and paid by a party that has no substantial interest in the person's official duties.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill and urge the appropriate committees of jurisdiction in the House of Representatives to expedite hearings and action on this important legislation.

PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR SPORTS PROTECTION ACT

HON. JOHN BRYANT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, today my distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. FISH]

and I are introducing legislation to prohibit State-sanctioned sports gambling. Last year, Congress came within an inch of passing similar legislation. We hope for early action in this session on the bill we sponsor.

As the House Judiciary Committee stated in its report on the crime bill last year, State-sponsored sports lotteries "undermine public confidence in the integrity of the sports involved, place undue pressure on players and coaches, and communicate negative values about sports to the youth of America." To meet concerns that last year's legislation did not go far enough, the new legislation would prohibit not only State sports lotteries but any sports gambling conducted pursuant to State law.

Whether sponsored or authorized by the State, sports gambling conducted pursuant to State law threatens the integrity and character of, and public confidence in, professional and amateur sports, and instills inappropriate values in the Nation's youth.

Reggie Williams, the former Cincinnati Bengals lineman, made the point poignantly last summer in testimony before a Senate subcommittee considering the issue:

> I know that I have left pints of blood on football fields all over America, and I would like to think that someone knew that I had a commitment to the integrity of the sport, rather than some type of commitment to dealing with the point spread. I would hope that we can continue looking forward to having kids who will be collecting football cards and baseball cards rather than kids growing up collecting lottery tickets. I would encourage you with all my heart to prevent sports [from] being sanctioned as an institutional form for gambling.

State-sanctioned sports gambling also misappropriates the goodwill and popularity of professional and amateur sports organizations, and dilutes and tarnishes the service marks of such organizations, and for these additional reasons should be prohibited.

Under the legislation, civil actions for declaratory and injunctive relief, to enjoin violations of the law by any State, could be brought by the Department of Justice or any affected sports organization. The new prohibition, however, would not apply to the Oregon sports lottery or to private sports gambling in Nevada, or to parimutuel racing. Neither would it prohibit any State from using a sports theme in a scratch-card game that does not involve actual games between real teams. Existing Federal prohibitions, of course, would remain fully applicable to all of these activities.

The history of the legislation demonstrates its broad support and justifies early action by the new Congress.

In September 1989, the State of Oregon initiated a lottery based on the results of National Football League games. The State soon initiated additional lotteries based on the results of National Basketball Association games. Proposals for similar sports lotteries were debated in other States and the District of Columbia last year, and such proposals are certain to be renewed this year—despite the opposition of professional and amateur sports, law enforcement authorities, church groups and such leading newspapers as the Washington Post, the Baltimore Sun, USA Today, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Boston Herald, the Atlanta Journal, the Minneapolis Star Tribune, the Seattle Post Intelligencer and the Arizona Republic.

In October 1989, Senator DECONCINI and Senator HATCH introduced legislation (S. 1772) to declare State-sponsored sports lotteries to be unlawful per se under the Lanham Trademark Act of 1946. On May 17, 1990, I introduced a companion bill (H.R. 4844) and two other bills to prohibit State sports lotteries—H.R. 4842, to deny Federal funds to States that sponsored sports lotteries, and H.R. 4843, to amend section 1307 of title 18 of the United States Code to make clear that the prohibitions of the Federal lottery laws apply fully to State sports lotteries. On June 26, a hearing on the Senate bill was held before the Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks.

On July 23, the House Judiciary Committee, without dissent—and with the support of its ranking Republican member, my distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. FISH] adopted H.R. 4843, in substance, as an amendment to the Comprehensive Crime Control Act, H.R. 5269. On October 5, the House overwhelmingly passed the crime bill containing the lottery ban. Earlier in the day, opponents of the ban withdrew an amendment to strike the committee's lottery-ban amendment in the face of certain defeat.

The committee's sports lottery ban was vigorously supported on the floor by a diverse group of Members. The breadth and strength of support for the ban was evidenced by a half-dozen Dear Colleague letters—from Messrs, BROOKS, FISH and myself; from Messrs. TOWNS and SOLOMON; Messrs. ECKART, UPTON, GRADISON, GALLO, and KOSTMAYER; from Messrs. THOMAS of Georgia, BOUCHER, PERKINS, ROSE, SMITH of Florida, TANNER; from Messrs. TOWNS, LEWIS of Georgia, HAYES of Illinois, STOKES, WASHINGTON, and CONYERS; and Mr. MCMILLEN.

On October 19 the Senate adopted a sports lottery ban as a Senate amendment to a House amendment to the Copyright Amendments Act of 1990, S. 198. Thus, the Senate and the House each passed a lottery ban. Nevertheless, S. 198, as amended by the Senate, was not approved by the House, for reasons unrelated to the sports lottery issue. In the last hours of Congress, moreover, the crime bill conferees could pass only a very limited version of the crime bill. Consequently, many well-supported provisions of that legislation, including the lottery ban, were excluded from the package.

Mr. Speaker, in drafting the new legislation, Mr. FISH and I have attempted to meet two of the principal criticisms of the sports lottery ban that Congress came so close to passing last fall.

The earlier legislation was limited to State sponsored sports lotteries; the new legislation covers all sports gambling conducted pursuant to State law.

The earlier legislation would have subjected State officials to criminal liability; the new legislation provides a civil remedy only.

In addition, the new legislation would "grandfather sports gambling conducted pursuant to State law between September 1, 1989, and August 1, 1990. Although we firmly believe that all such sports gambling is harmful, we have no wish to apply this new prohibition retroactively to Oregon, which instituted its sports lottery prior to the introduction of our legislation. Neither have we any desire to threaten the economy of Nevada, which over many decades has come to depend on legalized private gambling, including sports gambling, as an essential industry.

In the best of all worlds, Congress would not permit any sports gambling to be conducted pursuant to State law. But we cannot let the best be the enemy of the good. As Sports Illustrated has stated, "Nothing has done more to despoil the games Americans play and watch than widespread gambling on them." What is critical is for us to ensure that sports gambling conducted pursuant to State law will not be permitted to expand further. Our legislation will strengthen existing Federal civil and criminal remedies by prohibiting outright State sponsorship or authorization of sports gambling.

One final point deserves mention. We strongly disagree with those who suggest that State sponsorship of sports gambling is preferable to sponsorship of such gambling by organized crime. This is precisely the argument that is used to support legislation of such hard drugs as crack and heroin. It is essentially a counsel of despair, which ignores the deeply corrosive effect of sports gambling nationwide. Even more to the point, we are convinced that legalizing sports gambling actually would promote, not combat, criminal gambling enterprises. Illegal gambling typically offers a far better payout than legalized gambling, and legalized sports gambling can only serve as a gateway into illegal gambling for our Nation's youth and others who would not start gambling without the encouragement that legalized sports gambling would offer.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we are at an important crossroads. Congress has a choice to work to stop sports gambling now or see it corrupt one of our most cherished American traditions. I ask my fellow Members to join with me and act swiftly to support this important legislation.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be referred to as the "Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act".

SEC. 2. FINDING.

The Congress finds that sports gambling conducted pursuant to State law threatens the integrity and character of, and public confidence in, professional and amateur sports, instills inappropriate values in the Nation's youth, misappropriates the goodwill and popularity of professional and amateur sports organizations, and dilutes and tarnishes the service marks of such organizations.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act—

(1) the term "amateur sports organization" means a person which sponsors, organizes, or conducts any competitive games in which amateur athletes participate and any league or association of such persons,

(2) the term "professional sports organization" means a person which owns and operates a professional sports team engaged in

providing entertainment by providing competitive games and any league or association of such persons, and

(3) the term "State" means any State or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and any agency or other political subdivision thereof.

SEC. 4. SPORTS GAMBLING PURSUANT TO STATE LAW PROHIBITED.

No State may sponsor, operate, advertise, authorize, license, or promote any lottery, sweepstakes, or other betting, gambling, or wagering scheme based, directly or indirectly (through the use of geographical references or otherwise), on any game or games engaged in or conducted or scheduled by any professional sports organization or amateur sports organization, or on any performance or performances therein.

SEC. 5. INJUNCTIONS.

Actions to restrain violations of section 4 may be brought in the district courts of the United States by the Attorney General of the United States, acting through the several United States Attorneys, or by any professional sports organization or amateur sports organization whose games or performances are the subject of a prohibited lottery, sweepstakes, or other betting, gambling, or wagering scheme. Such a civil action may be brought in the United States district court for any judicial district in which the defendant resides.

SEC. 6. APPLICABILITY.

The prohibition of section 4 shall not apply to—

(1) any lottery, sweepstakes, or other betting, gambling, or wagering activity in a State to the extent that the activity actually was conducted in that State pursuant to the laws of that State, between September 1, 1989, and August 31, 1990, or

(2) parimutuel racing.

ENSURE MORE EFFECTIVE DISASTER RESPONSE

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce legislation to help protect the health and safety of all Americans. I was amazed to learn that the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA], does not possess any listing of the expert personnel and equipment which can be used in responding to natural disasters.

In October 1989, the world waited breathlessly for news about the fate of motorists trapped under the collapsed I–880 freeway in Oakland, CA. At the same time, local emergency responders waited for the equipment necessary to locate any survivors. Valuable time was lost. FEMA explained that because the mayor of Oakland had not requested any such apparatus, FEMA had fulfilled its mission.

Mr. Speaker, FEMA must provide more assistance than this. In the case of major disasters, the burden should be on FEMA to inform local government officials of the types of specialized assistance available from the Federal Government.

For this reason, I have reintroduced the "National Disaster Preparedness Inventory Bill." The legislation requires FEMA to develop a listing of the specialized equipment and personnel around the Nation. This registry will be made available to appropriate local government officials in the event of a major disaster.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a simple one. It is a common sense change for FEMA to make. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

CONGRESSMAN WEISS' STATEMENT ON THE VIOLENT CRIME PREVENTION ACT

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation that would reduce the amount of violent crime in the United States.

Report after report chronicles the wave of violence on the streets and in the households across America. Although the causes of the violence are complex, one contributing factor is the relative ease of obtaining weapons and ammunition. My bill would prohibit the manufacture, transfer, or importation of .25 caliber and .32 caliber ammunition.

By eliminating the bullets for these firearms, we can reduce their use in crimes. After all, guns without bullets are useless. A copy of the bill is provided below.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Violent Crime Prevention Act".

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION AGAINST MANUFACTURE, TRANSFER, OR IMPORTATION OF .25 CALIBER AND .32 CALIBER AMMUNITION.

Section 922(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) striking "and" at the end of paragraph (7);

(2) striking the period at the end of paragraph (8) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon; and

(3) adding at the end the following:

"(9) for any person to manufacture, transfer, or import .25 or .32 caliber ammunition, except that this paragraph shall not apply to—

"(A) the manufacture of such ammunition for the use of the United States or any department or agency thereof or of any State or any department, agency, or political subdivision thereof; and

"(B) any manufacture or importation for testing or for experimentation authorized by the secretary; and

"(10) for any manufacturer or importer to sell or deliver .25 or .32 caliber ammunition, except that this paragraph shall not apply to the sale or delivery by a manufacturer or importer of such ammunition for testing or for experimentation authorized by the Secretary.".

SEC. 3. LICENSING FEE FOR MANUFACTURERS.

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 923(a)(1)(A) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out "or armor piercing ammunition" and inserting in lieu thereof ", or armor piercing or .25 or .32 caliber ammunition.".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 923(a)(1)(C) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "or .25 or .32 caliber" before "ammunition" the third place it appears.

SEC. 4. LICENSING FEE FOR IMPORTERS.

Section 923(a)(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(2) If the applicant is an importer—

"(A) of destructive devices, ammunition for destructive devices, or armor piercing or .25 or .32 caliber ammunition, a fee of $1,000 per year; or

"(B) of firearms other than destructive devices, ammunition for firearms other than destructive devices, or ammunition other than armor piercing or .25 or .32 caliber ammunition, a fee of $50 per year.".

SEC. 5. LICENSED IMPORTERS AND LICENSED MANUFACTURERS REQUIRED TO MARK ALL .25 AND .32 CALIBER AMMUNITION.

Section 923 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(1) Licensed importers and licensed manufacturers shall mark all .25 and .32 caliber ammunition and packages containing such ammunition for distribution, in the manner prescribed by the Secretary by regulation.".

SEC. 6. PENALTY FOR POSSESSION OF .25 OR .32 CALIBER AMMUNITION DURING CRIME OF VIOLENCE OR DRUG TRAFFICKING CRIME.

Subsections (a)(1) and (b) of section 929 of title 18, United States Code, are each amended by inserting "or .25 or .32 caliber" before "ammunition".

SEC. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the first day of the first calendar month which begins more than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

NATIONAL SOLID WASTE MINIMIZATION ACT

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation that I sponsored during the 101st Congress and which is directed at one of our Nation's greatest emerging problems: how to handle the growing volumes of generated municipal solid waste, including types of packaging and other products.

By establishing clear waste reduction and recycling goals and mandates, and by expanding the regulatory authority of the Environmental Protection Agency at the Federal level, the National Solid Waste Minimization Act takes a strong approach to the solid waste problem. Absent the Federal-level support which the public recognizes to be clearly needed, States and local communities are struggling to find ways to handle growing volumes of wastes, even as hundreds of landfills are closing across the country.

The need for a greater Federal role in solid waste management is abundantly clear: the EPA estimates that one-half of this Nation's 6,000 landfills will be closed within 5 years, due to reaching capacity or insufficient environmental protection standards. Americans produce an average of 1,300 tons of garbage per year, almost 4 pounds per person per day.

Absent significant reduction and recycling efforts, the total annual generation of wastes in the United States will reach 190 million tons by the year 2000, rising from the current level of 160 tons per day.

The National Solid Waste Minimization Act offers a comprehensive approach to this problem. Its main provisions are:

NATIONAL GOALS FOR SOLID WASTE

Establishes a national goal to keep the total national generated amount of wastes at no higher than the current level. By 1994, the United States should strive to handle 25 percent of all municipal solid wastes through source reduction or recycling, reaching a level of 40 percent by 2000.

EPA REPORT TO CONGRESS

Requires the EPA to submit annual reports to Congress on progress toward reaching the national waste reduction goals, a breakdown on the amount and components of the solid waste stream, current methods used to manage wastes and their effectiveness, as well as recommendations on the regulatory or legislative initiatives needed to meet the goals of this act.

ANALYZE RECYCLED AND RECYCLABLE WASTES

Directs the EPA in coordination with the Department of Commerce to complete a list within 2 years of commonly used categories of packaging and products and, for each category, to assess the percentage of recovered recycled materials used in their manufacture, as well as the percentage of materials recycled upon their discard.

ENFORCEMENT AND REGULATORY ACTION

Directs the EPA to target for regulatory action categories of certain products or packaging due to their low levels of recycling, low use of recovered material, or high volumes in the waste stream. The EPA may require the use of recovered materials used in packaging or products, or ban the use of certain materials or combinations.

VOLUNTARY PACKAGING STANDARDS

Directs the EPA and the Department of Commerce, in consultation with industries, environmental organizations and other parties, to develop a voluntary system of packaging standards with regard to materials used, and recyclability of packaging upon their discard. A labeling system would also be established to indicate product compliance.

EPA REPORT ON LANDFILL CLOSURES

Requires the EPA to submit an analysis to Congress within 1 year on the costs and problems being encountered by States and local governments with the obligated closing of landfills, and recommendations, including possible funding and technical guidance, to be provided.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the need for fundamental changes by society in the generation and handling of solid wastes is very evident. Our ability to produce and dispose of packaging and other products is expanding markedly, increasing total waste volumes, just as our disposal capacity is running out.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO SUPERVISOR TORU MIYOSHI

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute today to Santa Barbara County Supervisor Toru Miyoshi, who will retire on January 4 after 12 years in elective office and a lifetime of dedicated service to the public.

Toru was born in Guadalupe, CA, and attended local schools. He enlisted in the United States Army in 1946 and was recalled to the Korean conflict in 1952. In 1955, he graduated cum laude from the University of Southern California. He attended USC Graduate School of Business, and in 1957 returned to Santa Maria to open an insurance and real estate office.

In 1978, he was elected to the Santa Maria City Council, where he served until 1982, at which time he was elected to the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors. He was reelected to the board in 1986. During his tenure in public office, he served on the Regional Coastal Commission, the Area Planning Council, the Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Authority, and the Tri-Counties Oil Commission. He also served as chairman of the Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation Agency, vice chairman of the Water Agency, and board liaison to the Area Agency on Aging.

His community activities include serving on the city of Santa Maria Water Management Advisory Committee; member of the Santa Maria American Legion Post No. 56; 1 STRAD Commander's Liaison Group, Vandenberg AFB; member of Santa Maria Valley Historical Society; Santa Maria Chamber of Commerce; Friends of the Library; Friends of Waller Park; supporter of PCPA Theaterfest, North County Special Olympics, and the YMCA.

Toru and his wife Jeanne, have two daughters, Lisa and Joni. Lisa, husband David, daughter Laura, and son Logan, live in Fairbanks, AK. Joni resides in Santa Maria and is employed with Martin Marietta at Vandenberg Air Force Base.

Mr. Speaker, I want to publicly acknowledge and thank Toru for his dedicated service on behalf of the community and for his commitment to effective local government. We owe him a debt of gratitude which will not be forgotten, and on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I want to extend to Toru and Jeanne our sincere thanks and best wishes for the future.

INTRODUCTION OF THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF REVENUE SHARING ACT OF 1991

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today, along with our distinguished colleague from Alaska, Congressman DON YOUNG, the Outer Continental Shelf Revenue Sharing Act of 1991.

As the ranking minority member of the Outer Continental Shelf Subcommittee for the past 6 years, I have thoroughly reviewed every aspect of our Federal OCS Program. There is no question that our Federal offshore lands can be explored and developed in an environmentally sound manner.

In fact, the Federal OCS has an outstanding environmental safety record. It is our Nation's safest energy extraction program.

In the past 15 years, nearly 5 billion barrels of oil have been produced from the Outer Continental Shelf. Yet, less than 900 barrels have been spilled. In contrast, natural seepage along the California coast amounts to 18,000 to 277,000 barrels of oil each year, according to the California State Lands Commission.

To date, more than 37,500 wells have been drilled in Federal and State waters. There has never been a blowout or major oilspill from any exploratory oil well drilled in U.S. waters.

Out of the 60 largest oilspills that have occurred in the waters of this Nation, only one was the result of OCS oil and gas activity. The remaining 59 spills were mainly caused by tankers, the majority of which were carrying imported crude oil.

While I am an enthusiastic supporter of Federal offshore energy development, there is one aspect of the program which needs improvement; and that is the focus of this legislation. I believe the Federal Government should compensate those communities which are directly affected by OCS development off their shores. While those impacted by onshore energy development receive substantial funding under the Mineral Leasing Act, unfortunately, for those Federal leases more than 6 miles offshore, our coastal States receive nothing from the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, this is a policy that must be changed. Instead of making our local communities bear the impact of offshore development alone, the OCS Program can be improved and future leasing can be encouraged by forming a partership with our States.

I am pleased that President Bush shares my views on the need for an OCS revenue sharing program, and I am grateful that this idea was included within his OCS policy statement of June 26, 1990. In fact, in that announcement the President said his administration would "prepare a legislative initiative that will provide coastal communities directly affected by OCS development with a greater share of the financial benefits of new development and with a larger voice in decisionmaking."

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with the administration in this effort and am hopeful that an OCS revenue sharing program can be established early this year.

Under the terms of my legislation, each coastal State would receive funding based on a formula which incorporates five major criteria. These criteria are:

First, the amount of actual leasing carried out under the OCS Lands Act which occurs within 250 miles of a State coastline;

Second, the volume of oil and gas produced from the OCS which is first landed in each coastal State;

Third, any proposed oil and gas lease sales which are scheduled to occur within the OCS planning area adjacent to a coastal State;

Fourth, the coastal-related energy facilities located within each coastal State; and

Fifth, the coastal population of each State.

Mr. Speaker, these funds would be allocated from an account established in the U.S. Treasury which would contain at least $500 million in OCS receipts each year. While the amount of funding a State would receive would vary each year, my legislation defines a coastal State to include those in, or bordering on, the Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, Long Island Sound, or one or more of the Great Lakes.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in encouraging the development of an OCS revenue sharing program. It is my firm belief that such a program is long overdue and I offer this legislation as one way to establish a sound, realistic, and fair allocation system.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL PUBLIC WORKS CORPORATION ACT

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, the legislation that I introduced today is one important answer to the growing need for a mechanism to finance public facilities with a minimum drain on Federal spending and a high degree of capital leveraging. The Nation's ability to encourage the expansion of business and the development of new industries is constrained by the difficulty of delivering public services. Economic productivity cannot increase if our public facilities are unable to support growth.

Just to maintain our current level of public services over the next 20 years—without any major new expansion in the economy—it is estimated that we would need to spend between $1 and $3 trillion. In a report issued in 1988, the National Council on Public Works Improvement recommended that total public investment must double if we are to match expected growth. At the same time, however, State and local governments are still in the best position for determining project priorities that address the most serious and immediate challenges confronting their economic development.

The Federal Government dominates public works investment policy by financing about half the outlays on our country's civilian infrastructure. Unfortunately, the assistance is usually in the form of rigid categorical grants that are funded and designed according to national priorities, with very little money available from flexible sources. Once a project is completed with categorical grant funding, no recoupment of Federal funds is possible unless the funds were misspent. Trust funds that generate user fees are the exception to this rule.

Mr. Speaker, I propose a new legislative approach that combines the flexibility of blockgrant funding with the advantages of a guaranteed stream of revenue.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CORPORATION

The bill establishes a National Public Works Corporation that could leverage up to $50 billion in capital for public facilities when fully funded by Federal and State governments. The Corporation is to be composed of a bipartisan board of directors. The revenues from a fraction of the interest on loans to State and local governments would be used to pay for administrative costs and salaries. The quasi-independent corporation's review of projects would be limited to: First, financial matters of integrity on the institution's reserves and loan portfolio; and second, the technical and competitive aspects of projects. The determination of investment levels and priorities rests with the states.

CAPITALIZATION AND RESERVE FUND

The initial capitalization of the corporation authorizes $2.5 billion from the Federal Government, to be matched by $2.5 billion from participating States. The combined amounts of actual appropriations and State contributions constitutes a 10-percent reserve requirement for the corporation. The total amount of outstanding loans may be exceed 10 times the amount of reserves. These loans will be financed through the issuance of bonds with the full faith and credit of the Federal Government as a guarantee.

Although States must initially match the Federal contribution on a dollar-for-dollar basis, they ultimately would be permitted to leverage 20 times that amount in project loan funds. Moreover, the States could determine their own contribution schedules, because their fiscal capabilities may vary.

Participation in the corporation is voluntary. The State chooses the amount and time of contributions. The maximum contribution is limited to the amount that bears the same ratio to $2.5 billion as the State's population bears to the national population. For example, a State with 10 percent of the country's population may contribute up to $250 million. The Federal Government matches the contribution with an equal amount. If fully capitalized, the State is then entitled to loans of up to $5 billion, depending upon the State's contribution. As the loans are repaid, the States are entitled to second generation funds for further loans—an advantage over categorical grant programs.

LOANS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The corporation is authorized to make loans to participating States and to units of Government within those States. The loan may be less than the total cost of the project, if other sources of funds are committed from Federal and State grants, local contributions and private donations. The funds are generally available for the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or repair of any public facility. However, the repayment of the loan and the operation, maintenance, and replacement costs of the project must be tied to a guaranteed stream of revenues for the use of the facility.

The interest rate on the loan is based upon the cost of borrowing funds and the corporation's administrative costs. Interest rates may be reduced across the board through a direct appropriation by Congress. This authority is to be used when high interest rates would make the cost of loans from the corporation an inordinate burden on borrowers.

The corporation may only approve loans that have the approval of the Governor of a participating State. The board shall ensure that the project is technically feasible and that awards are made on the basis of competitive bidding. The corporation is granted further powers to audit the borrower's compliance with the loan requirements and to take remedial actions.

DEFAULTS

In the event of a default on the loan by a State and local Government, half of the amount of the default would be charged against the State's reserves. A State may replenish its reserves within 2 years, but after that time, the amount of potential loans in the future would be substantially reduced. The reserves are vitally important for maintaining the creditworthiness of the corporation.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is not intended to be a complete answer to the financing of our infrastructure needs, but it can be an important step in addressing a large part of the problem. The setting of priorities rests with the States. Although the Federal Government will be engaging in a new credit lending activity, several provisions in the bill contain strong assurances that loan guarantees to bond investors carry as little risk as possible against loan defaults. I believe that this legislation will provide Congress with an opportunity to address the growing infrastructure crisis in the years ahead in a cost effective manner.

CONGRESSMAN TED WEISS' STATEMENT ON REPEALING GRAMM-RUDMAN

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that repeals the Gramm-Rudman Balanced Budget Act. It is time Congress admit to the American people that Gramm-Rudman is a total failure. It has not reduced the Federal debt. In fact, Federal budget deficits have persisted and the overall Federal debt has burgeoned since the law was passed.

Gramm-Rudman has only succeeded in giving license to budget gimmickry. The law should be repealed so that the public is not subject to the massive cuts mandated by the law. A copy of this legislation is printed below.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REPEAL.

Subject to section 2, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (title II of Public Law 99-177) is repealed, effective as of the date of its enactment.

SEC. 2. EXCEPTION.

Sections 261 and 272 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (and section 275 of such Act to the extent that it relates to those sections) shall not be included in or affected by the repeal of such Act under section 1, and shall be effective as though this Act had not been enacted.

HONORING RABBI AND MRS. EDGAR GLUCK

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, this weekend the Hebrew Academy for Special Children is honoring a very fine couple who have been an inspiration to all of us.

Rabbi Edgar Gluck and his wife, Freide, have dedicated their lives to the principle of doing good for others.

Rabbi Edgar Gluck has served in so many significant roles that space prohibits listing them here. As a liaison between our New York Hassidic communities and our government officials, he is well known as an articulate spokesperson for the desires and needs of that community.

It is taken for granted in New York that nothing ever transpires in our Hassidic communities without Rabbi Gluck's knowledge, and usually, concurrence.

Rabbi Gluck previously served as assistant commissioner for community affairs in the New York State Division of Youth. As a youth officer, Rabbi Gluck has devoted a major part of his life to our young people. Recognizing that our youth are our greatest asset for the future, Rabbi Gluck and Mrs. Freide Gluck have dedicated their lives to teaching our young people to lead productive careers. They have accomplished this laudable goal through programs to teach our young people to expend their time productively, and also through their own personal example.

Rabbi Gluck's skill led him to be appointed to New York City positions under three different mayors—John V. Lindsay, Abraham Beame, and Edward Koch. In each of his many New York City governmental roles, Rabbi Gluck demonstrated care and concern for the neighborhoods which make up "the Big Apple."

Rabbi Gluck was later appointed by Governor Cuomo as assistant to the superintendent of the New York State Police for Community Affairs. In that capacity, Rabbi Gluck has been an outstanding liaison with our law enforcement community.

Mr. Speaker, our colleague in the other Chamber, the gentleman from New York, Senator D'AMATO, will be presenting Rabbi and Mrs. Gluck with an award of appreciation on behalf of the Hebrew Academy for Special Children. I invite my colleagues to join with HASC in saluting this truly remarkable couple.

TRIBUTE TO MILLIE JEFFREY

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished individual, Ms. Millie Jeffrey. Ms. Jeffrey is being honored for her years of service to Wayne State University.

J.B. Dixson, a Detroit area communications executive, has said of Millie, "she's kind of like a saint, so nobody wants to say anything too colorful about her." She has become a part of the city of Detroit's soul. She has helped define Detroit in a hopeful and optimistic way and has done it in a manner few others could. Her idealistic attitude counterbalanced with her generous spirit, have earned her the respect of an entire metropolitan area.

As Millie moves on from the Board of Governors at Wayne State University, her progressive politics have made a lasting impact on the school she has cared so much about. She has genuinely cared about the students. She also cares about justice and she has fought for both with passion and vigor.

Millie has devoted her life to the critical issues of our time: worker's rights, women's rights, civil rights and peace, just to name a few. While others may have drifted into apathy, she has never given up the fight for what she knows is right. The students of Wayne State have been fortunate to have the example of her lifetime of vigorous commitment.

I am proud to consider Millie a friend of mine and wish her the best of luck. She has set a high standard for others to follow and will long be remembered as a true friend of our community.

THE ECONOMIC STATUTE OF REPOSE ACT

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, our Nation continues to be confronted by a crisis of astounding proportions; a crisis which is hidden to our citizens in the cost of consumer goods, services and transportation. This crisis is also leading to lost jobs and making America less competitive in world markets. The crisis I am referring to is product liability.

Today, I am introducing legislation to address one particular segment of the product liability crisis, the need for a basic statue of limitations or, in this case, a statute of repose. The bill is targeted to help manufacturers of equipment and machinery avoid lawsuits when the products they sell wear out over time through normal use. Today, a manufacturer remains liable even when the product causing injury has outlived its normal economic life and been resold, repaired, worn-out, or even altered by its user.

The Economic Statute of Repose Act is a simple and straightforward measure. It limits manufacturer liability on a product to the economic life or depreciable period for that product under section 168(g) of the Internal Revenue Code. This measure will eliminate many frivolous lawsuits and relieve manufacturers of burdensome, costly and undeserved liability insurance costs. However, it will continue to allow injured citizens to sue responsible parties which, in many cases, are those who maintain or resell manufactured products.

I urge the passage of the Economic Statute of Repose Act, a strong and necessary step forward in addressing our hidden domestic crisis, product liability.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT TAX AND RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation designed to end an inequity that currently exists in our Tax Code. The Federal Unemployment Tax Act [FUTA] exempts certain churches and religious organizations operated by churches from having to pay State unemployment taxes. This exemption extends to schools which are directly operated by churches. Although schools operated by churches are exempt, there is a class of religious schools which is presently not exempt—schools which, I believe, in equity and fairness, and for constitutional reasons, deserve this exemption.

The schools in this nonexempt class are religious schools which are not operated by churches, but are instead operated by lay boards of believers. These schools are as pervasively religious as the church-operated schools. Indeed, nonchurch religious schools would not exist except for their religious mission and are, in every way except church affiliation, religiously indistinguishable from exempt schools. It is my understanding that these schools constitute about 20 percent of the membership of the Protestant evangelical schools in the country, and that, in addition, Catholic, Jewish, and other Protestant schools fall into this category.

Simply put, these schools should not have to bear the burden of the FUTA tax. These schools are for all intent and purpose the same as church operated schools. Not exempting such schools raises serious constitutional questions with respect to the free exercise and establishment clauses of the first amendment as well as the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment. Although an effort was made to bring this issue before the Supreme Court, the Court did not reach the merits and dismissed the case on other grounds. Recognizing the constitutional issues involved, the U.S. Department of Labor deferred the initiation of conformity proceedings for roughly 2 years against States which exempt these schools from State unemployment tax "until the constitutional issue is definitively resolved." The constitutional issue has yet to be resolved and the Department of Labor has since started enforcing its interpretation of the law.

My legislation will clarify this issue once and for all by simply amending the Internal Revenue Code to provide that service performed for an elementary or secondary school operated primarily for religious purposes is exempt from the Federal unemployment tax. I believe that many Members of Congress will find religious schools in their districts that fall into this nonexempt category, and, moreover, will find that these schools merit equitable and constitutional treatment.

AID FOR THE AMERICAN BREAST CANCER EPIDEMIC

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to urge all of my colleagues to join me in the fight to rid our Nation of a killer. I am reintroducing legislation to boost the National Cancer Institute's effort to find a cure for breast cancer. The scourge of breast cancer has reached epidemic proportions in our Nation. In 1990, 144,000 women in the United States were diagnosed with breast cancer and 43,000 died of this disease. One in ten American women will be diagnosed, at some point in their life, as having breast cancer. Early detection can be crucial, but what is needed is a cure. According to the Federal Centers for Disease Control, the death rate for victims has increased 24 percent between 1979 and 1986.

Some minor progress has been achieved in search for a cure, but many new leads cannot be currently explored. Most of the $74 million budgeted in fiscal year 1989 for breast cancer at the National Cancer Institute, was directed to treatment and clinical trials. While this work is also essential, relatively little is left for basic research and etiology. To adequately follow up on leads to a possible cure, at least $25 million in additional funds, earmarked to basic research is needed. As Dr. Marc Lippman of Georgetown's Vincent Lombardi Cancer Center recently testified before the House Select Aging Committee, an annual boost of this size over the next 5 years would radically alter the way we treat breast cancer in our Nation. For instance, recent studies suggest that a gene has been isolated which can indicate a genetic predisposition to breast cancer. My legislation will provide the National Cancer Institute with a needed boost to pursue such leads.

Mr. Speaker, with the expected deaths of 43,000 American women this year, the incidence of breast cancer has reached a crisis proportion. An additional $25 million in funding for breast cancer research is a small price to pay for a chance to advance a cure. Currently, only one out of every six approved grants at NCI gets funded.

Breast cancer is not solely an issue for women. Breast cancer uproots and bankrupts families, orphans children, and widows spouses. All of us know of someone whose life has been disrupted by this killer. The scientific community is on the right track, but more resources are needed to finish the job. I urge all of my colleagues to join in the fight and cosponsor this legislation.

SALUTE TO JIM DOUGHERTY

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a good friend and an outstanding local official, Ventura County Supervisor Jim Dougherty, who officially retires on Monday after 12 years of service.

Jim's contributions during more than two decades of public service are too numerous to mention. From serving as one of my hometown of Simi Valley's first city council members to his time as a legislative assistant in Sacramento to his tenure on the board of supervisors, he has been an innovator and a leader.

Perhaps most importantly, Jim has always remembered that he was in office to serve the taxpayers. He was always seeking ways to make government more cost effective and to provide essential services at the lowest possible cost. That stance didn't always win him popularity contests with some special interests, but he was very popular with the voters, who overwhelmingly re-elected him twice.

And, Jim can leave the board knowing that while many California counties are in serious financial difficulty, Ventura County remains fiscally sound, with a reputation of being one of the best managed counties in California.

Mr. Speaker, I'm sure my colleagues join me in saluting Jim Dougherty for his many accomplishments, and for wishing him well as he leaves government service. He is a public servant who has truly made a difference.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PERMANENTLY EXTEND SECTIONS 51 AND 52 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, THE TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to permanently extend sections 51 and 52 of the Internal Revenue Code, the targeted jobs tax credit.

The targeted jobs tax credit [TJTC] has been in effect since 1979 and has been renewed seven times. Each time Congress has been convinced that this program has successfully encouraged employers to reach out for employees from the targeted groups that have found it difficult to secure training and employment. In fact, over 4½ million Americans from groups who have problems entering the work force have been employed through TJTC.

TJTC employees include recipients of welfare, SSI and general assistance; unemployed youth; Vietnam-era veterans; the physically and mentally disabled; ex-felons and cooperative education students. By becoming part of work force, they have reduced Government expenditures for welfare, SSI, unemployment insurance, food stamps, disability payments, Medicaid and incarceration.

In the face of the emerging recession it is now more important than ever to provide incentives to employers to hire from these targeted groups. In fact, before the onset of the recession the unemployment rate for those in the targeted groups were well in excess of the population at large. I imagine that it will grow with the growth in the unemployment rate.

The TJTC has been a success. The evidence shows that over the years a positive pattern has emerged among many major employers. Many employers use the TJTC incentive as a basis to reach out to groups that they would otherwise never seek to find employees. This affirmative effort means that many secure employment that without the existence of TJTC would have been passed over or ignored. Employers knowing they will receive a credit for part of the wages paid a person are more willing to take time and effort to train those from these groups that they might otherwise ignore. Employers are often more patient with TJTC employees so many of whom are inner city youth with little or no job skills or good work place habits. A large number of TJTC employees are physically handicapped individuals who just need some time and consideration as they adapt to the opportunities they are given. Once the handicapped are given a chance they become among the most dependable, loyal and stable employees. But, without the TJTC many of these people would be economically impossible to hire.

Surely it is more efficient to spend our scarce resources by employing disadvantaged youth and the handicapped than running the risk that many of them will end up going through the revolving door of the criminal justice or health care system costing the Nation millions of dollars.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1990

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation amending the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to enhance the protection for members of the Armed Forces on active duty, including members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces.

When a reservist is called into active duty, his earnings may be reduced by a considerable amount. As a result, the reservist may not be able to meet his car, mortgage, or personal loan payments.

Many years ago, Congress enacted the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to protect the reservists' interests when they were called into active duty.

The one area Congress overlooked was rent. While Congress did include a provision under the housing section of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, to protect individuals from being evicted.

The current legislation will only protect the reservists dependents from being evicted as long as the rent does not exceed $150 per month, and the landlord can evict the dependents within 3 months.

My legislation would adjust the $150 rent ceiling upward to $600, and the rent limitation will be increased by a percentage equal to the cost of living adjustment for retired members of the armed services on December 1 of each year.

Additionally, the landlord will not be able to evict the reservist or his family during the service person's active duty.

Under the present laws, reservists are experiencing difficulty in meeting high rent payments.

Take for example a reservist who is making $50,000 a year, has a wife and three children. When that reservist is called into active duty his salary can be reduced up to 50 percent. How is he going to continue paying his rent and supporting his family while he is on active duty?

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1990 protects reservists who cannot make the high rent payments by placing a stay on their lease, as long as the reservist is on active duty for more than 30 days.

During the period that a stay is placed upon the lease, the reservist would have to pay an amount agreed upon by the reservist and the landlord, which will correspond to the sum of any basic allowance for quarters and variable housing to which the reservist is entitled to while he is on active duty.

The amount of agreed rent that is unpaid during the period of active duty will bear interest at a rate of 6 percent and will be repaid in equal monthly installments, beginning 1 month after the termination of the period of active duty, and to be paid over a period equal to four times the number of months the reservist was on active duty.

To all my colleagues that share my concern that the reservists may suffer financial hardship when called to active duty, I urge you to cosponsor this measure and send a clear message to our Nation's reservists that their hard work has not gone unnoticed.

I insert at this point in the RECORD the full text of my bill for review by my colleagues.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1991".

SEC. 2. STRENGTHENING THE LIMITATION ON THE AUTHORITY TO EVICT DEPENDENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES FROM RENTAL HOUSING.

Section 300(1) of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (50 U.S.C. App. 530(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "$150" and inserting in lieu thereof "$600"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new sentence: "Effective on December 1 of each year, the rent limitation on the application of this section shall be increased by the same percent by which the retired pay of a member or former member of the Armed Forces is increased for that year under section 1401a(b)(2) of title 10, United States Code.".

SEC. 3. SPECIAL EVICTION RULES FOR MEMBERS OF A RESERVE COMPONENT ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY.

Section 300 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (50 U.S.C. App. 530) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: "Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, in the case of a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces who is ordered to active duty for a period of more than 30 days, the stay authorized by the preceding sentence may be ordered for the period specified in section 204."; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(5) A member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces who is ordered to active duty for a period of more than 30 days and who receives a stay as provided in this section shall pay as rent during the period of that stay an amount equal to the agreed rent that corresponds to that period or the sum of any basic allowance for quarters and variable housing allowance to which the member is entitled during that period under sections 403 and 403a of title 37, United States Code, whichever is lesser. The amount of the agreed rent that is unpaid, if any, during the period of active duty of the member shall bear interest at a rate of six percent per annum and shall be repaid in equal monthly installments, beginning one month after the termination of the period of active duty, over a period equal to four times the number of months of active duty of the member.".

REINTRODUCTION OF THE DIVERSITY IN MEDIA ACT OF 1991

HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in 1973, the Federal Communications Commission [FCC] adopted internal policies designed to increase diversity in the ownership of broadcast entities. During the late seventies and early eighties, these policies helped add significantly to the number of women- and minority-owned broadcast stations. However, in 1985 the FCC's minority preference policies were called into question in the courts; the Commission suspended all license applications and pending cases where minority preferences were involved and sought to dismantle their own policies. The question of the constitutionality of these policies was in doubt for several years, but last year, the United States Supreme Court upheld the FCC's policies giving preference to minorities in the sale of broadcast stations. The legislation that I am introducing today will codify these policies and make them a part of our Federal laws.

The FCC's distress sale policy and the comparative hearing enhancement credit are two of the three most important components of efforts to increase broadcast entity ownership opportunities for minorities. Minority ownership is perhaps the most important element in providing diversity in broadcast programming and viewpoints. Diversity is a long established goal in U.S. telecommunications policy. It stems from our strong belief in the right to free speech and the principle that minority groups—both numerical and ethnic—have a right to have their viewpoints heard. Further, diversity of ownership of the broadcast media is vital to gaining a broad spectrum of views on our Nation's airwaves. Television and radio play a dominant role in informing the American public of news events and shaping their perceptions of people. If minorities and women do not have access to these mass media facilities—and without ownership, they often don't—they have no realistic chance of contributing to this exchange of information and views.

Now that the Supreme Court has ruled, it removes the uncertainty of the validity of the two policies; it's now up to Congress to take the next logical step and codify them. I urge my colleagues to support this effort.

REPEAL THE ACCUMULATED EARNINGS TAX

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would repeal the accumulated earnings tax [AET] as it applies to widely held corporations.

The accumulated earnings tax, section 532 of the Internal Revenue Code, has been imposed on closely held corporations that accumulate earnings and profits (rather than pay them out as dividends) in order to assist their shareholders in avoiding income taxes. The 1984 Deficit Reduction Act made the accumulated earnings tax applicable, for the first time, to widely held corporations. The AET was an understandable congressional response to the formation of investment corporations which were created for no true business purpose but were simply devised to take advantage of what was at the time a huge disparity between the capital gains tax rate and the dividend tax rate, a difference which no longer exists. However, although this concern seemed legitimate for closely held corporations, it is hard to understand why there would be this same concern with respect to manipulating dividend policy in a widely held corporation.

Were section 532(c) simply unnecessary, I suppose we could just let it stay on the books. However, the continued existence of section 532(c) is actually quite harmful to the decision making process of legitimate companies. Continued application of section 532(c) to widely held corporations means that the IRS will be essentially interfering in the corporation's decision of whether or not to pay a dividend. If the board of directors of a corporation believes the corporation should accumulate funds to expand, invest, or conduct research and development, it must do so with some trepidation knowing the IRS may invoke the accumulated earnings tax. Because of the continued threat of the applicability of the accumulated earnings tax to widely held corporations, there may be a tendency for corporations to pay dividends, even when corporate resources should be accumulated for other purposes.

Whether the IRS is applying the AET with the intention of collecting it or whether the imposition of the AET is used as a bargaining chip to resolve other issues, the effect is the same—unnecessary and harmful interference in decisions that are best left to the corporation. We need to free corporate directors from the prospect of the AET and encourage companies to make capital investments in order to grow and compete in the future. This Congress, at the very least, should not be discouraging corporations from retaining capital for investment purposes.

This legislation has received hearings by the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures, and it is my hope to offer this legislation as an amendment to appropriate legislation in the Ways and Means Committee in the 102d Congress. I believe this legislation makes sense and hope my colleagues can lend their support.

STUDENT LOAN DEFERMENT LEGISLATION

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation to permit the deferral of payments on federally-insured student loans during professional internships and residencies, regardless of duration. I first introduced this bill during the 101st Congress and it was cosponsored by over 100 of our colleagues.

This legislation is necessitated by changes made last year as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 (P.L. 101–239) in the deferment provisions of title IV of the Higher Education Act. That legislation prohibits medical residents from being classified as students for the purpose of deferment of their loan repayment. As of January 1, 1990, medical residents and other students engaged in professional internships or residencies will be eligible for deferment of Stafford, SLS, and Perkins loans for a period of only 2 years. While a mandated forbearance provision was agreed to in the Reconciliation Act that will allow a borrower the privilege of delaying repayment and capitalizing the added interest costs, medical internships and residencies can typically last for 3 to 7 years. Under current law, once a borrower has exhausted his or her deferment and forbearance, repayment must begin. On a modest stipend, the average doctor in training cannot afford a loan payment of $600 or more per month.

The growing debt burden of professional students, particularly medical doctors, has reached unprecedented levels. Eighty-one percent of 1989 graduates of medical school were indebted; the average debt of these graduates amounted to $42,374; 29 percent of this graduating class had debts in excess of $50,000. Ninety-five percent of 1989 graduates of osteopathic medical schools were indebted; the average debt of these graduates was approximately $67,000; 64 percent of the 1989 graduating class had debts in excess of $50,000 and 20 percent had debts exceeding $100,000. Finally, 89 percent of 1989 graduates of dental schools were indebted; the average debt of these graduates was $43,300; 32 percent of this graduating class had debts in excess of $50,000.

Furthermore, the educational indebtedness levels of underrepresented minority graduates are even greater than they are among indebted graduates as a whole. The average debt of 1988 underrepresented minority medical school graduates was $44,897—$6,408 above the mean for all indebted graduates that year.

This legislation I offer today will insure that a borrower can defer repayment for the duration of the internship/residency training period. Without this grant of deferment, I fear many medical students will opt for specialties with short residency periods or forgo additional training. This view is shared by the American Medical Association, the Association of American Medical Colleges, and numerous other medical and professional organizations all of whom endorse this bill. I have also received letters of endorsement from hundreds of medical and professional students from around the nation.

Representing a rural area I am concerned that many medical students who might otherwise relocate to rural America will instead opt for higher paying residencies in urban areas unless the current limited deferment period is extended. Many small cities across the country cannot even attract a single doctor. Many rural hospitals cannot find physicians in certain specialties. Unless we change current law, an already significant rural health crisis care will be exacerbated.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is modest and needed. I urge you and my other colleagues to study the bill, which is reprinted below, and to join me as a sponsor.

H.R.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the interest subsidy provided borrowers of title IV loans during periods of internship or residency is critical to the borrower's ability to complete his or her educational program;

(2) a number of professional degree programs have an essential postgraduate training component that can last from one to seven or more years;

(3) health professions programs, in particular, require periods of postgraduate training for reasons relating to qualification to practice, licensure, specialty certification, or access to hospital privileges;

(4) the educational indebtedness of graduates of professional degree programs has reached unprecedented levels;

(5) the educational indebtedness levels of underrepresented minority graduates are even greater than they are among indebted graduates as a whole;

(6) given the level of financial support provided to borrowers in postgraduate training programs (primarily through stipends), debt levels such as these can make loan repayment obligations extremely difficult to meet;

(7) growing debt burdens may discourage pursuit of advanced training, adversely affect career choice, create financial barriers to practicing in remote locations, and exacerbate minority underrepresentation in certain professions; and

(8) many health professional graduates who are committed to caring for underserved community find this career path infeasible in light of their enormous debt burdens and the inability to defer their loan payments throughout the period of residency training.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act—

(1) to permit the deferral of payments on student loans throughout the duration of post-graduate internships and residency programs; and

(2) to ensure that loan repayment obligations are not acting as a disincentive to advanced training and adversely affecting career choice and service to the poor and underserved by temporarily alleviating loan repayment requirements for borrowers serving in internship and residency programs.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS.

(a) GSL PROGRAM.—Section 428(b)(1)(M)(vii) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1078(b)(1)(M)(vii)) is amended by striking "not in excess of two years".

(b) FISL PROGRAM.—Section 427(a)(2)(C)(vii) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1078(b)(1)(M)(vii)) is amended by striking "not in excess of two years".

(c) NDSL PROGRAM.—Section 464(c)(2)(A) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087dd(c)(2)(A)) is amended by striking out the following: "The period during which repayment may be deferred by reason of clause (vi) shall not exceed 2 years.".

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by section 1 of this Act shall apply on or after the date of enactment of this Act with respect to loans made under the Higher Education Act of 1965 before, on, or after that date.

LEGISLATION TO RESTORE SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, in 1981, the President and the Congress broke a long standing contract with the American people. In the wake of a tax bonanza for the wealthy and an unprecedented, destabilizing military buildup, Social Security benefits were reduced and in many instances eliminated. Through this action, the Reagan administration and its supporters in Congress exhibited a complete disregard for the well-being of our Nation's elderly, the disabled and their families, and the widowed and orphaned.

It is time to redress the damage wrought upon this Nation's Social Security Program. Today, I am reintroducing legislation to restore three of the most important benefits that were cut in 1981. Specifically, these bills would restore student benefits, restore parents' benefits for those caring for children under 18 years of age, and restore the lump-sum death benefit for all beneficiaries.

Before 1981, the Social Security student benefit compensated dependent students attending college or vocational school for loss of income due to the death, retirement, or disability of their parents. This important benefit helped to equalize educational opportunities for those students who could not rely on their parents during those critical few years. Workers who earned this insurance recognized and appreciated its value in safeguarding the educational and employment future of their children.

Following the 1981 cuts, these benefits were progressively phased out until 1985, when they were completely eliminated. The elimination of the student benefit has inflicted incalculable hardships on those students who are least able to overcome them. Prior to the enacted cuts, approximately 800,000 student beneficiaries received an average of $3,000 per year in benefits. The cuts have imperiled the opportunity for these children to advance and to succeed in adulthood by impeding, and in some cases destroying, their ability to pursue higher education.

The second bill I am reintroducing would restore benefits paid either to a mother or a father caring for an entitled child up to age 18.

As a result of the 1981 Reconciliation Act, this important benefit only applies through a child's 16th birthday. It is no secret that most children between the ages of 16 and 18 are completing their high school education and depend on their parents to support them. In light of this fact, it is difficult to fathom the Reagan administration's rationale for slashing away at this program.

This cut is but another example of the whittling away of Social Security's protection for families of disabled, retired, or deceased workers raising dependent children. I call upon my colleagues to reassert the priorities which existed before the 1981 cuts and support my effort to reinstate this critical benefit.

The third, and final bill I am reintroducing would restore the lump-sum death benefit in all cases. Following the 1981 cuts, this $225 benefit was restricted to death cases where there is a surviving spouse or dependent child. This benefit is no longer payable to other family members such as a sister, aunt, grandparent, or independent child, who may very well be the ones who assume responsibility for burial expenses. Estimates made when this cut was first enacted suggest that as many as 4.8 million people have been denied benefits as a result of this change.

The lump-sum death benefit is a small, but integral, part of the Social Security Program. Implemented in 1935, it has helped to ease the burden of the high costs of funerals, and has given peace of mind to the older Americans who view this sum as critical to financing a dignified burial. This cut was a shameful way to penalize workers and their families. Full funding for the lump-sum death benefit should be promptly restored.

The Social Security system does not survive on the tax receipts of American workers alone. It also relies on the continuing support and confidence of workers and their families. By drastically cutting benefits against the public will, the previous administration and its supporters eroded public trust in the Social Security system and in the Government as well. We can not continue to gamble with the hopes and aspirations of millions of Americans. It is essential for the sake of these people and for the sake of the Social Security system as a whole that we act immediately.

Mr. Speaker, it is never too late to correct grave mistakes. I urge my colleagues to join with me to restore these Social Security benefits to the people who earned them and are entitled to them.

The bills follow:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 202(d) of the Social Security Act is amended, in paragraphs (1)(B), (1)(E)(ii), (1)(F)(i), (1)(G)(ii), (6)(D)(i), (6)(E)(i), (7)(A) (in four places), (7)(B), and (7)(D), by striking out "full-time elementary or secondary school student" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "full-time student".

(b)(1) Section 202(d) of such Act is further amended, in paragraphs (7)(A) (in two places), (7)(B) (in three places), and (7)(D), by striking out "elementary or secondary school" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "educational institution".

(2) Section 202(d)(7)(A) of such Act is further amended by striking out "schools involved" and inserting in lieu thereof "institutions involved".

(c) Subparagraph (C) of section 202(d)(7) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(C) An 'educational institution' is (i) a school or college or university operated or directly supported by the United States, or by any State or local government or political subdivision thereof, or (ii) a school or college or university which has been approved by a State or accredited by a State-recognized or nationally recognized accrediting agency or body, or (iii) a non-accredited school or college or university whose credits are accepted, on transfer, by not less than three institutions which are so accredited, for credit on the same basis as if transferred from an institution so accredited.".

(d) Section 202(d)(7)(D) of such Act is further amended by striking out "diploma or equivalent certificate from a secondary school (as defined in subparagraph (C)(i))" and inserting in lieu thereof "degree from a four-year college or university".

(e)(1) Section 202(d) of such Act is further amended, in paragraphs (1)(B)(i), (1)(F)(ii), (1)(G)(iii), (6)(D)(ii), (6)(E)(ii), and (7)(D), by striking out "19" each place it appears in each of those paragraphs and inserting in lieu thereof "22".

(2) Section 202(d)(6)(A) of such Act is amended to read as follows:

"(A)(i) is a full-time student or is under a disability (as defined in section 223(d)), and (ii) has not attained the age of 22, or".

SEC. 2. The amendments made by the first section of this Act shall apply to child's insurance benefits under section 202(d) of the Social Security Act for months ending on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

ThisAct may be cited as the "Social Security Children's Benefits Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. RESTORATION FROM AGE 16 TO AGE 18 THE AGE OF A CHILD AT WHICH CERTAIN BENEFITS ARE TERMINATED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 202(s)(1) of the Social Security Act is amended by striking out "the age of 16" and inserting in lieu thereof "the age of 18".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The heading of section 202(s) of such Act is amended by striking out "Over Specified Age" and inserting in lieu thereof "Aged 18 or Over".

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by the first section of this Act shall apply with respect to benefits for months after the month in which this Act is enacted.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Social Security Lump-Sum Death Benefits Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. RESTORATION OF 1981 PROVISIONS FOR DETERMINING ORDER OF PAYMENT OF LUMP-SUM DEATH BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 202(i) of the Social Security Act is amended—

(1) in the second sentence, by striking out paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(1) if all or part of the burial expenses of such insured individual which are incurred by or through a funeral home or funeral homes remains unpaid, to such funeral home or funeral homes to the extent of such unpaid expenses; but only if (A) any person who assumed the responsibility for the payment of all or any part of such burial expenses files an application, prior to the expiration of 2 years after the date of death of such insured individual, requesting that such payment be made to such funeral home or funeral homes, or (B) at least 90 days have elapsed after the date of death of such insured individual and prior to the expiration of such 90 days no person has assumed responsibility for the payment of any such burial expenses;

"(2) if all of the burial expenses of such insured individual which were incurred by or through a funeral home or funeral homes have been paid (including payments made under paragraph (1)), to any person or persons, equitably entitled thereto, to the extent and in the proportions that he or they shall have paid such burial expenses;

"(3) if the body of such insured individual is not available for burial but expenses were incurred with respect to such individual in connection with a memorial service, a memorial marker, a site for the marker, or any other item of a kind for which expenses are customarily incurred in connection with a death and such expenses have been paid, to any person or persons, equitably entitled thereto, to the extent and in the proportions that he or they shall have paid such expenses; or

"(4) if any part of the amount payable under this subsection remains after payments have been made pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2), and (3), to any person or persons, equitably entitled thereto, to the extent and in the proportions that he or they shall have paid other expenses in connection with the burial of such insured individual, in the following order of priority: (A) expenses of opening and closing the grave of such insured individual, (B) expenses of providing the burial plot of such insured individual, and (C) any remaining expenses in connection with the burial of such insured individual."; and

"(2) in the third sentence, by inserting after "No payment" the following: "(except a payment authorized pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) of the preceding sentence)".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 216 of such Act is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking out "(except when used in the first sentence of section 202(i))" and inserting in lieu thereof "(except when used in section 202(i))"; and

(2) in subsection (g), by striking out "(except when used in the first sentence of section 202(i))" and inserting in lieu thereof "(except when used in section 202(i))".

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall apply with respect to deaths occurring after the month in which this Act is enacted.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PROVIDE TAX AND OTHER INCENTIVES FOR ENTERPRISE ZONES

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation to provide tax and other incentives for Enterprise Zones. In the past

Congress I introduced similar Enterprise Zones legislation. Two hundred and nineteen of my colleagues joined me in cosponsoring the legislation. Hearings on the matter were held before the Committee on Ways and Means. The President included the concept in his budget for fiscal year 1991. Enterprise Zones were seriously considered during the budget summit. Legislation was drafted and introduced to match the resources available for the program. Unfortunately, the press of the budget crisis prevented us from enacting this important advance in economic development incentives.

Two important bills were introduced to advance the discussion Enterprise Zones. One bill was introduced by the Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. I introduced a second bill on behalf of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the spiritual father of Enterprise Zones, Jack Kemp. These bills follow slightly different paths to achieve the same goal, economic development. I am convinced that from these two views we can develop effective Enterprise Zones legislation. I will again introduce the proposals of Secretary Kemp. It is my understanding that the distinguished chairman of the Ways and Means Committee will again introduce his bill. When he does I intend to be a cosponsor.

I fully expect that the President will again support the concept of Enterprise Zones and will include a proposal in his budget message. Likewise, I believe that the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means will maintain his support for this innovation in economic development. I see merit in both approaches. I believe that my colleagues ought to review both bills and support either one or the other or even both. If there is the support for the concept, and I believe there is as evidenced by the large number of cosponsors last Congress, then I am sure as we will be able to craft legislation that will reflect the program Congress believes best able to meet its goals and within the fiscal constraints we now operate.

As the Nation slips into a recession the need for stimuli for economic development is greater than ever. This is especially true in communities bypassed during the 1980's. Enterprise Zones represent a different approach to economic development. Like programs of the past, it depends upon an initial financial input by the Government. But, it departs from traditional approaches by putting as much of the decisionmaking on which projects and businesses are assisted upon those in the community willing to take the risks. In short, it shifts power to the community away from the bureaucrats.

The Enterprise Zones legislation recognizes that the most difficult hurdles to clear in beginning a new business are capital and cash flow. Both bills provide incentives for investment in small businesses from outside sources. They both provide tax credits for wages paid to employees in the zones.

Enterprise Zones must represent a partnership between the Federal Government and State and local government. Enterprise Zones will not succeed unless there is this partnership. We have already seen this partnership work with the low income housing tax credit. By itself the credit would not have succeeded. But, with the support of the State and local governments thousands of apartments have been provided to low and moderate income families across the Nation. With Enterprise Zones this same partnership can mean new jobs for thousands across the Nation revitalized communities.

The time has come for Enterprise Zones. I urge my colleagues to support these two bills offering programs for economic development for the future.

PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH ARMY VETERANS BENEFITS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation amending title 38, United States Code, to provide that persons considered to be Commonwealth Army veterans by reason of service with the Armed Forces during World War II in the Philippines shall be eligible for full veterans' benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs.

On July 26, 1941, President Roosevelt issued a military order, pursuant to the Philippines Independence Act of 1934, calling members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army into the service of the United States Forces of the Far East, under the command of Lt. Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

For almost 4 years, over 100,000 Filipinos fought alongside the Allies, in reclaiming the Philippine Islands from Japan.

In return, Congress enacted the Rescission Act of 1946, which limited the benefits received for service-connected disabilities and death compensation, denying members of the Philippine Commonwealth Army from being recognized as United States veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the gentlemen from California [Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. DYMALLY], as well as the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE], for their hard work toward the passage of the Immigration Act for 1990, which included a provision that will provide for the naturalization of Filipinos who served on active-duty service in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II.

Additionally, on May 12, 1989, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia announced in the Quiban versus Veterans Administration case that limiting the veterans benefits received by veterans of the Philippine Army and their spouses is unconstitutional. The court stated that once the Philippine Army was called into service by President Roosevelt, they became members of the Armed Forces of the United States, serving on the same terms as other members of the United States Armed Forces.

Mr. Speaker, although Congress has begun to take the necessary steps to give the Philippine World War II veterans the recognition they so justly deserve, there is much more to be done to correct this injustice. For years veterans have been struggling for recognition and benefits they deserve. To all my colleagues that share my concern that Philippine World War II veterans deserve to be recognized as United States veterans, I urge you to cosponsor this measure.

I insert at this point in the RECORD the full text of my bill for review by my colleagues.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 101(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "Such term includes a person who is a Commonwealth Army veteran within the meaning of section 635(1) of this title.".

THE WOMEN'S BUSINESS EQUITY ACT

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to reintroduce the Women's Business Equity Act, a bill which provides commonsense solutions to the multitude of problems facing women business enterprises trying to do business with the Federal Government. This bill provides for permanent women's business enterprise advocacy and will greatly facilitate women's business contracting actions.

Essentially, this bill amends the Small Business Act to do the following:

First, make permanent the Office of Women Business Enterprise at the SBA;

Second, create a preemptive and uniform certification process to be used by all Federal agencies in identifying women-owned businesses for Federal contracting opportunities; and

Third, include women business enterprises in Federal procurement through prime and subcontract goal setting. This bill would further require all agencies to include at least one bid from a women business enterprise for all small purchase orders under $25,000.

A major concern of women business enterprises is that the certification process used to identify women business enterprises is exceedingly costly and cumbersome. It has frequently been more of a barrier than a pathway to participation. Certification generally includes a lengthy application and 3 years of back records and the cost can range upwards of $5,000 per application. This is a monumental waste of time and money and it is my hope through this bill to devise a more equitable certification process.

The Women's Business Equity Act would also establish a definition of a women business enterprise as one that is 51 percent owned and operated by one or more women. This is essentially the same definition used to determine economically and socially disadvantaged businesses. However, in the case of women business enterprises, the community property laws of any jurisdiction shall not apply. This provision is needed in the 13 States whose laws affect property acquired by a husband and wife through joint effort. Use of communal funds in those States is often grounds for denial of certification—even if the

woman owns all the stock and controls the business operations.

Women now own about 30 percent of all businesses in the United States. By the year 2000 it could be 50 percent. Unfortunately, many barriers lie in the way of women owned businesses and their quest for equality and equity in our economy. Women owned businesses are an important segment of our economy and need uninhibited access to Federal contracting opportunities. The Women's Business Equity Act will help provide access to those opportunities. I ask all my colleagues to join with me, JOE MCDADE, IKE SKELTON and ANDY IRELAND and cosponsor the Women's Business Equity Act and support fairness for women in Federal contracting.

THE TENANT PROTECTION ACT OF 1991

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am re-introducing the Tenant Protection Act, a bill to protect law abiding tenants from eviction by the Resolution Trust Corporation.

As you may be aware, the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act [FIRREA] created the Resolution Trust Corporation [RTC] to close insolvent savings and loans and to manage properties previously held by insolvent institutions. The RTC has interpreted FIRREA to allow the agency to cancel all contracts, including residential leases, even if the tenants are paying rent and abiding by State law.

In performing these evictions, the RTC would be overriding existing State and local laws designed to maintain affordable housing and protect tenants from wrongful evictions.

The RTC is currently planning to cancel existing leases in New York City in order to sell the apartments as co-ops or condominiums. While this situation is currently known to be occurring in New York, it could happen in any State or locality with laws to protect the rights of tenants.

I think that the RTC practices to evict longstanding, law-abiding, rent-paying citizens are wrong and should be stopped.

At the end of the 101st Congress, I introduced H.R. 5940, a bill designed to help protect tenants from eviction by the RTC. Specifically, my bill would prevent the RTC from canceling people's leases by removing the agency's right to override State or local tenant protection laws.

Mr. Speaker, I suspect that this problem is not isolated to New York. I believe this legislation will correct this horrible problem. I look forward to working with my colleagues to see that this situation is rectified.

TRIBUTE TO DANIEL J. KELLEY

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to Daniel J. Kelley, an exemplary individual whose dedication to community service and whose willingness to help those less fortunate than he is unparalleled.

After graduating from Saint Francis De Sales High School in 1945, Dan joined the carpenters apprenticeship program; but, he took time off from this program to serve his country in the Navy. Then, after 1½ years in the Navy, he returned to the apprenticeship program. He graduated in 1949 and since that time he has worked in various capacities. He was elected as business agent for old local No. 19 in 1965 and he has also held the positions of president and council delegate to the District Council, the Building Trades, and also the State Carpenter's Council, In addition, he was piledriver at large for the jurisdictional area. After leaving local No. 19, Dan went to work for the Carpenters District Council as a business agent. In 1985, Dan was elected to the position of secretary-treasurer/business manager of the Carpenters District Council of Detroit and Southeastern Michigan. When his term was up, Dan ran for re-election in 1988 and won! His current tenure will run until September 1992.

But, what sets Dan apart from others is the charitable work that he contributes to his community. Two specific instances come to mind. For the last 4 years, he has taken Thanksgiving and Christmas care baskets and gifts to the needy. He also does carpentry work for the local church. He even helped to put a new roof on the church. In addition, he has been a member of the Usher Club of Saint Eugene's Parish and the Dad's Club of Saint Francis De Sales for a number of years. Dan always helps out when needed. During a big football game between the Boys Bowl and Brother Rice, Dan was approached by the Dad's Club to run the concession stand. Well, Dan, never being able to say no agreed to help out for part of the game. All he was to sell were hot dogs, you know the ones that are already in the bun and in the foil bag. What could go wrong . . . This particular day was freezing outside, and people were lined up for anything to keep them warm. Dan is serving the hot dogs—no problem until a man who had just purchased one returns with a problem. He said the hot dog was ice cold. Dan looked at him and realized that the hot dogs were frozen and had not been in the roaster long enough to thaw out. But, Dan was not going to tell this man their error. Dan's comment to the gentleman was, "Sir, it's freezing cold out here, no wonder your hot dogs are cold—I guess you are going to have to eat the next one faster!"

Dan and Barbara Conrady were married 39½ years ago on June 9, 1951. They have 9 children and 12 grandchildren. Dan has three brothers: Councilman Jack Kelley, Frank Kelley, and Doctor Paul Kelley and one sister, Sister Mary Camille of the order of Our Sisters of Mercy.

Dan Kelley has been a great friend to many. He is always available to help wherever and whenever he can, so my dear colleagues, I ask that you join me in honoring Mr. Daniel Kelley for his dedicated community spirit.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY LEECH

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a celebrated individual, Mr. Harry Leech of Mount Clemens, MI. Mr. Leech is being recognized as a Distinguished Citizen by the Clinton Valley Council Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Leech is a lifetime resident of Macomb County and has made an impact in many areas of our community. He has been very active in the Boy Scouts throughout his life. It could be said of Mr. Leech that he literally grew up with scouting. This award is the culmination of many years of dedication to scouting.

Just as important as Mr. Leech's distinguished career in scouting is his commitment to our community. He has invested a tremendous amount of time and energy toward the youth of Macomb County. He has served on the L'Anse Creuse Board of Education and he has participated in summer enrichment programs at the YMCA.

His additional community involvement has earned him numerous accolades. It then comes as no surprise that such an eminent individual has been chosen as a Distinguished Citizen by the Clinton Valley Council Boy Scouts of America.

I commend Mr. Leech on his exceptional community involvement. He will long be remembered as a true friend of Mount Clemens.

SALUTE TO ANN ROCK

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues attention the many accomplishments of Ann Rock, who left office recently after 8 successful years on the Simi Valley City Council.

Ann has devoted two decades to community issues, as both a citizen activist and as a council member. And as someone who served on the city council with her for 4 years, I have always been impressed by her ability to use the skills she learned as a chemical engineer to examine an issue from all sides before making a decision based on facts, not emotion.

That's why when it came time last year to appoint a local representative to the panel overseeing the cleanup of a Department of Energy testing facility in my district, I immediately turned to Ann. In that capacity, as the

others she has served in, she has done an outstanding job.

Ann has been involved in so many issues that it's hard to select highlights, but her passion for the environment has always been a top priority. She has volunteered her time and talents to help resolve many environmental and waste issues, and I'm sure will continue to be involved in many more such issues in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ann Rock's many accomplishments. She has truly been successful in making Simi Valley a better place to live.

COMPREHENSIVE, UNIVERSAL HEALTH CARE: THE LASTING SOLUTION

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, over the last decade, health care delivery problems have arisen as perhaps the most important domestic issue. A disturbing set of trends indicates that our health care system is on the verge of collapse: Almost 37 million Americans have no health insurance and millions more have inadequate coverage; an increasing number of citizens are being denied private health insurance due to preexisting health care problems; small businesses are being squeezed out of health insurance plans by premiums which rise beyond their control; the percentage of gross domestic product consumed by health care expenditures has escalated over the last 15 years from 8.4 percent to approximately 12 percent—a 43-percent increase, and; the number of older and disabled Americans needing long-term care has continued to increase. All of these trends point to an impending health care disaster.

In response to our worsening health care problems, and as a product of my experience as a member of the Pepper Commission, I am reintroducing legislation to permanently and comprehensively solve our health care problems. The bill offers:

First, comprehensive, State government-administered acute and primary care benefits for all citizens;

Second, comprehensive long-term care—home care, 6 months of front-end nursing home care, et cetera—for people of all ages who experience difficulty performing activities of daily living, and;

Third, a heavy emphasis on prevention—prenatal care, well-child care, mammograms, pap smears, colon-rectal and prostrate cancer screening exams, increased scientific research to prevent long-term care diseases, et cetera—as a means of avoiding painful health problems and containing costs.

The system I have proposed is an Americanized version of the popular Canadian Health Care Program. Acute care, long-term care and preventive care will be administered by State governments. The States must also provide a significant portion of the funds for the new system. In addition, States will be responsible for soliciting one or more health delivery proposals from private insurers, hospitals, HMO's, PPO's or any other group wishing to participate, thereby assuring continued delivery competition and consumer choice. Great care has been taken to ensure maximum flexibility for States to implement systems which meet their particular health care needs.

The Federal Government will provide a portion of the financing and oversight of State health delivery budgets and systems. Strict Federal standards regarding the basic benefits package, quality of care, adequate funding, and cost containment provisions are built into the system. This kind of health delivery system is extremely popular in Canada and I am convinced it will become as popular in the United States. In fact, a recent poll has shown that 67 percent of Americans support national health insurance.

Mr. Speaker, no proposal for solving the Nation's health care crisis can succeed unless it directly attacks the root of the problem—costs which rise two to three times faster than the rate of inflation. Cost containment in my proposal takes several forms: State governments must submit State health care budgets to a Federal oversight agency which will inspect them to ensure quality of care, adequacy of financing, and cost containment provisions; State approval of global hospital budgets; State negotiations for fair and adequate provider reimbursement; streamlining of claims processing, and; prevention in the form of acute care prevention benefits, State-based education programs designed to avoid unhealthy lifestyles, and greatly increased scientific research into prevention of aging diseases which cause the most chronic and expensive forms of illnesses.

These are tough cost containment measures designed to actually reduce our current health care expenditures. In 1990, the United States will spend approximately $661 billion and 12 percent of our GDP on health care, yet we do not have a long-term care insurance system in place and 37 million Americans have no acute care health insurance. In contrast, Canadians will spend only 8.5 percent of their GDP on health care and they offer acute care and long-term care insurance to all citizens. If we can reduce our level of spending to the same level as Canada, we will save almost $200 billion per year.

These savings should be spent on other problems which limit our international economic competitiveness such as deficient education, inadequate scientific research and development for new products and processes, environmental clean-up, and housing for the needy. To continue to allow health-related expenses to consume such a large and increasing portion of our economic output will dramatically worsen our international competitiveness.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, when its cost containment provisions take full effect, my plan will offer expanded health care services, including long-term care and prevention benefits, for the same amount of money—or less—than we are currently spending. The history of our current system has been one of increasing exclusion from services, wildly escalating costs and greater pain for people. It's time to summon our collective courage and repair America's health care system once and for all.

REPEAL OF SOCIAL SECURITY EARNINGS TEST

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which eliminates the earnings test for Social Security beneficiaries over the age of 65, as well as raises the cap on outside earnings for those Social Security beneficiaries between the ages of 62 and 65.

Under current law, Social Security beneficiaries under the age of 70 who are employed or self-employed receive their full benefits unless their earnings exceed the annual earnings limitation. My bill eliminates the earnings test for senior citizens over the age of 65, and raises the present limitation on exempt income from $7,080 to $9,315 for senior citizens between the ages of 62 and 65.

Currently senior citizens over the age of 65 lose $1 for every $3 which they earn over the income cap. While this is an improvement over the previous 1:2 reduction—a reduction that those seniors under the age of 65 are still subject—the reduction translates into a draconian tax rate of 33 percent for our Nation's seniors. A tax rate that is not affordable by most seniors.

Take for example a senior over the age 65 earning a modest amount just over the earnings cap is subject to the earnings test 33 percent marginal tax. When the income and Social Security taxes that seniors pay are added, the total tax bill can reach 60 percent of a senior's earnings.

The Social Security earnings test originated with the creation of the Social Security system in 1935. One purpose was to remove older workers from the labor force in order to create jobs for the young. However, in today's labor situation, seniors are able to meet the increasing demand for service-oriented workers, and most importantly, they enjoy working. By allowing seniors to return to the work force they will provide many benefits to our Nation, such as increased tax revenues, as well as alleviating the depression and loneliness that often accompanies the later years in an individual's life.

Senior citizens make up approximately 34.9 million of the population, and this number is growing steadily. Our Nation's seniors are skilled, knowledgeable, reliable, and eager to work.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to take this opportunity to help our Nation's seniors by reforming the earnings test.

I insert at this point in the RECORD the full text of my bill for review, and I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this vital measure.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Social Security Earnings Test Amendments of 1991."

SEC. 2. ELIMINATION OF EARNINGS TEST FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE ATTAINED RETIREMENT AGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 203 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 403) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) of subsection (c) and paragraphs (1)(A) and (2) of subsection (d), by striking "the age of seventy" and inserting "retirement age (as defined in section 216(1))";

(2) in subsection (f)(1)(B), by striking "was age seventy or over" and inserting "was at or above retirement age (as defined in section 216(1))";

(3) in subsection (f)(3), by striking "33⅓ percent" and all that follows through "any other individual," and inserting "50 percent of such individual's earnings for such year in excess of the product of the exempt amount as determined under paragraph (8)," and by striking "age 70" and inserting "(retirement age (as defined in section 216(1))";

(4) in subsection (h)(1)(A), by striking "age 70" each place it appears and inserting "(retirement age (as defined in section 216(1))"; and

(5) in subsection (j), by striking "Age Seventy" in the heading and inserting "Retirement Age", and by striking "seventy years of age" and inserting "having attained retirement age (as defined in section 216(1))".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) ELIMINATION OF REDUNDANT REFERENCES TO RETIREMENT AGE.—Section 203 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C 403) is amended—

(A) in the last sentence of subsection (c), by striking "Nor shall any deduction" and all that follows and inserting "nor shall any deduction be made under this subsection from any widow's or widower's insurance benefit if the widow, surviving divorced wife, widower, or surviving divorced husband involved became entitled to such benefit prior to attaining age 60."; and

(B) in subsection (f)(1), by striking clause (D) and inserting the following: "(D) for which such individual is entitled to widow's or widower's insurance benefits if such individual became so entitled prior to attaining age 60,".

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO PROVISIONS FOR DETERMINING AMOUNT OF INCREASE ON ACCOUNT OF DELAYED RETIREMENT.—Section 202(w)(2)(B)(ii) of such Act (42 U.S.C 402(w)(2)(B)(ii)) is amended—

(A) by striking "either"; and

(B) by striking "or suffered deductions under section 203(b) or 203(c) in amounts equal to the amount of such benefit".

SEC. 3. INCREASE IN EXEMPT AMOUNT UNDER EARNINGS TEST FOR BENEFICIARIES UNDER RETIREMENT AGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 203(f)(8)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 403(f)(8)(D)) is amended to read as follows:

"(D)(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, the exempt amount which is applicable to an individual shall be $776.25 for each month of the individual's taxable year ending after 1991 and before 1993.

"(ii) For purposes of subparagraph (B)(ii)(II), the increase in the exempt amount provided under clause (i) shall be deemed to have resulted from a determination which shall be deemed to have been made under subparagraph (A) in 1991.".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 203(f) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 403(f)) is further amended—

(A) in paragraphs (1), (3), and (4)(B), by striking "the applicable exempt amount" and inserting "the exempt amount";

(B) in paragraph (8)(A), by striking "the new exempt amounts (separately stated for individuals described in subparagraph (D) and for other individuals) which are to be applicable" and inserting "a new exempt amount which shall be effective"; and

(C) in paragraph (8)(B)—

(i) by striking "the exempt amount" and all that follows through "whichever" in the matter preceding clause (i) and inserting "the exempt amount for each month of a particular taxable year shall be whichever";

(ii) by striking "corresponding" in clause (i); and

(iii) by striking "an exempt amount" in the last sentence and inserting "the exempt amount".

(2) Section 203(h)(1)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 403(h)(1)(A)) is amended by striking "the applicable exempt amount" and inserting "the exempt amount".

(3) Section 223(d)(4) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 423(d)(4)) is amended by striking "which is applicable to individuals described in subparagraph (D) thereof" and inserting "which would be applicable to individuals described in subparagraph (D) thereof as in effect on December 31, 1990, but for the amendments made by the Social Security Earnings Test Amendments of 1991".

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall apply with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1991.

TRIBUTE TO JACK KEMP

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, as the ranking Republican on the House Select Narcotics Committee, I believe a critical objective of our war against drugs must be eliminating drug abuse and drug-related crime and violence from public housing. This country is fortunate to have Jack Kemp, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, leading this fight. In spite of his many other responsibilities, including cleaning up the HUD scandal, Jack Kemp has made the drug war a top priority.

On May 10, 1989, in cooperation with President Bush and the Office of the National Drug Control Policy, Kemp announced a 10-point plan for HUD antidrug initiatives based on the responses and recommendations from public housing authorities around the Nation. The plan included the following: First, asking U.S. attorneys to seize apartments of drug dealers and users and return them to legitimate law abiding tenants; second, reclaiming vacant units for legitimate purposes and denying drug dealers access to such units; third, creating an antidrug hotline at HUD for residents to report drug-related criminal activity in confidence; fourth, using Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program [CIAP] funds to assure decent drug-free public housing for America's low-income families; and fifth, using HUD money to support boys and girls clubs to set up athletic programs in public housing. This program was met with extensive public approval and HUD is working to establish additional appropriations for this initiative.

Furthermore, a new clearinghouse was proposed to help housing officials, residents and community leaders to achieve drug-free housing. People may call to receive information and assistance on prevention and enforcement from local agencies. Thus, tested strategies are made available to all people concerned with public housing and the war on drugs.

Additional resources are being provided to effectively attack the scourge of drugs in public housing. Recently, $97.4 million was made available by HUD for the Public Housing Drug Elimination Program. This is a dramatic increase from $8.2 million in the first round of the program.

As HUD Secretary, Kemp must address many of today's most pressing problems including homelessness, poverty, and drugs. He has proposed programs in all of these areas, which indirectly impact on the drug problem. One of the most promising programs, now working its way through Congress, is HOPE [Home Ownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere].

In March 1989, Kemp announced a decision to waive the lengthy Federal eviction process in public housing agencies in Virginia. This waiver significantly reduces the time it takes to oust drug traffickers from housing by at least 6 months. Three months later HUD agreed to exempt public housing projects in Washington, DC from the Federal eviction processes, thereby hastening disciplinary action. Since then, Kemp expanded the waivers to interested jurisdictions across the Nation. These decisions have been met by favorable response especially among the law-abiding citizens of public housing

Jack Kemp deserves to be recognized for his distinguished service as HUD Secretary. Secretary Kemp has innovatively approached the many-fold problems of housing. His relentless efforts are testimony to his understanding and respect for the American people. Secretary Kemp has repeatedly demonstrated his heartfelt belief that Americans, even poor Americans, have a right to live in decent housing, safe from the blight of drug-related crime and violence.

PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY FUND

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, many American communities from coast to coast have at one time or another been struck by public health emergencies. The most obvious such emergency is the AIDS epidemic which is decimating the economic, medical, and human resources of many U.S. cities. But public health care systems have also been faced with Legionnaire's disease, toxic shock syndrome, and other illnesses—and the plague of drug addiction certainly could qualify as a major public health emergency.

When an American community suffers the ravages of an earthquake, hurricane, or flood, a variety of Federal assistance programs are available to States and localities to help them protect public health and rebuild property. We

do not expect State or local governments to shoulder this financial burden alone.

I believe that the same logic should apply when public health emergencies, such as those mentioned above, arise. State and local governments cannot anticipate these sudden crises when formulating their budgets. Hospitals and health departments may be unable to mobilize adequate resources expeditiously during an emergency. Sufficient funding for facilities, personnel, and equipment may simply not be available.

A mechanism that permits the Federal Government to assist these jurisdictions, as needed, is essential. In a public health crisis, compassion and understanding are just not enough.

Mr. Speaker, the bill I am reintroducing today would establish a $200 million revolving fund for treatment, and prevention services in response to a public health emergency. The funds would be provided, on an emergency basis only, through grants and contracts to State and local governments in areas particularly hard hit by a health crisis. Those governing bodies would have the option of providing services directly, or contracting out to institutions such as hospitals, clinics, hospices, and community-based organizations.

This legislation amends the Public Health Emergency Act, enacted during the 98th Congress, which provides emergency funds solely for research into the cause, treatment and prevention of health crises. The fund that I am proposing would complement this act by providing resources for actual treatment and prevention activities.

Mr. Speaker, the best example of the need for this fund is the most recent example. AIDS has hit certain cities across the country particularly hard. These cities include New York; San Francisco; Miami; Los Angeles; Newark; Houston; Washington, DC; and Chicago. In most cases, the local governments are doing the best they can to respond with treatment and prevention efforts, but they are drawing on already scarce resources. The public hospitals, for example, already suffering from inadequate resources, are overwhelmed.

Title I of the recently enacted Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act [CARE] establishes a grant program to provide emergency assistance to cities with the highest numbers of AIDS cases. This excellent legislation was sorely needed, however, it is limited specifically to the AIDS epidemic, and cannot be used to fund other health emergencies should they arise. Furthermore, funds appropriated for the CARE programs are limited. The program authorized by my bill could be used to supplement CARE funds.

This legislation will not cover the enormous expenses associated with an epidemic as costly as AIDS. However, had there been a public health emergency fund when AIDS was first identified as an infectious disease spreading rapidly among vulnerable Americans, it would have provided the early assistance for prevention that may have helped to keep the disease from spreading as rapidly as it has. Without outside help, local efforts can be expected to focus on only the most immediate needs, and in the case of AIDS this was all too often at the expense of prevention strategies.

Mr. Speaker, an alarming and ever-increasing number of Americans are suffering from a frightening disease that no one anticipated. Who knows when an outbreak of a new epidemic will occur. Let us be prepared to help cities and States fight it wherever and whenever it arises. It is imperative that the Congress communicate to State and local public health officials—and to the American people—that next time they need not face the struggle alone.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this important legislation. The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FUNDS FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(c)(1) The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control, may make grants to and enter into contracts with States and political subdivisions of States for programs conducted or supported by the States and political subdivisions for the prevention and treatment of public health emergencies determined under subsection (a) to exist. Funds provided under grants and contracts under this paragraph may be used by States and political subdivisions to conduct such programs and to provide grants and contracts for public and nonprofit private entities to conduct such programs. Applications for grants and contracts from the Secretary shall be subject to such conditions as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe.

"(2) There is established in the Treasury a fund designated the 'Public Health Emergency Prevention and Treatment Fund' to be available to the Secretary without fiscal year limitation to carry out paragraph (1). There is authorized to be appropriated to the fund $200,000,000 for fiscal year 1991. For fiscal year 1992 and each fiscal year thereafter there is authorized to be appropriated to the fund such sums as may be necessary to have $200,000,000 in the fund at the beginning of such fiscal year.

"(3) The Secretary shall report to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate not later than ninety days after the end of a fiscal year—

"(A) on the expenditures made from the Public Health Emergency Prevention and Treatment Fund in such fiscal year; and

"(B) describing each public health emergency for which the expenditures were made and the activities undertaken with respect to each emergency which were conducted or supported by expenditures from the Fund.".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Paragraphs (1) and (2)(A) of section 319(b) of such Act are amended by striking "Fund" and inserting "Research Fund".

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AMEND THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE TO STRENGTHEN THE RULES PROHIBITING DISCRIMINATION IN SOCIAL CLUBS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to strengthen the code's provisions designed to deny tax advantages to private clubs that discriminate.

The unfortunate circumstances surrounding this past summer's Professional Golfers' Association Championship at a country club with an admitted practice and policy of racial discrimination raised important questions about the tax treatment of private clubs. When I read of the situation in Birmingham I was very disappointed that we still must face these indignities in today's society. Knowing that private clubs still enjoy certain tax benefits I was certain that Congress would agree that tax preferences should not be available in connection with activities at private clubs that discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion or sex.

To put an end to these abused preferences I introduced legislation in the 101st Congress and am today introducing legislation to address the issue. This bill would deny deductions for dues to clubs that have been found to have a pattern or practice to discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, or sex even where the primary purpose of the membership is business. It would also withdraw the favorable tax deduction treatment for tickets to sporting events benefiting charities at clubs that similarly discriminate. Finally, it would expand the provision in the code section governing nonprofits that denies the benefits of being a nonprofit where the organization has a written policy to discriminate on the basis of race, color, or religion to discrimination on the basis of sex.

I should note that the Professional Golfers' Association Tour responded quickly and appropriately to the incidents last summer. The PGA Tour announced that they would no longer hold events at clubs that maintained a pattern or practice of racial, religious, or sexual discrimination. The PGA Tour recognized that these practices have no place in American society.

Generally, as long as we allow business deductions for entertainment expenses in connection with business we should have no objection to the deduction of dues for private clubs used by the taxpayer for legitimate business purposes. Likewise, we should support preferential treatment for tickets to charity sports events. However, the average American taxpayer should not be subsidizing clubs that have a pattern or practice of racial, religious, or sexual discrimination.

PREPAYMENT OF DEATH BENEFITS BILL

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I believe we can enact improvements in our health care system this year despite the deficit and a pay-as-you-go budget. I am referring to legislation I am reintroducing today which has the potential to make the lives of terminally ill patients significantly easier.

This legislation would allow individuals who are certified by a physician to have a terminal illness or injury which can reasonably be expected to result in death within 12 months, to receive the proceeds of their life insurance contracts on a tax free basis.

I believe that access to these assets will make the lives of the terminally ill significantly easier with little cost to the Federal Government.

Under current law, life insurance proceeds payable on death are generally tax free. This legislation, therefore, should have only a minor revenue impact in that the only change would be one of timing—tax free receipt of life insurance proceeds 1 year earlier than otherwise would be the case.

In addition, access to these assets is critical to those many terminally ill individuals, who have no health insurance. To the extent that these individuals tap their life insurance policies to pay their final health care costs, Federal dollars will be saved.

FACT SHEET—KENNELLY PREPAYMENT OF DEATH BENEFIT LEGISLATION;102D CONGRESS

Individuals who are certified by a physician to have a terminal illness or injury which can reasonably be expected to result in death within 12 months, can elect to receive the proceeds of their life insurance contracts on a tax free basis.

The physician doing the certifying must be licensed under state law.

Favorable tax treatment applies to both riders and new policies.

The cost of a prepayment option under a life insurance contract is not treated as a "qualified additional benefit". (QAB)

Under no circumstances may the living benefit exceed the death benefit.

Existing federal tax law allows death benefits to be used for any purpose. The bill does not propose to alter current law.

In general, state law provides that except in the case of an irrevocable beneficiary designation, consent of the beneficiary is not required to alter or surrender the policy as insurance contracts are written pursuant to the state contract law and generally the policyholder legally owns the policy and has the legal right to alter the beneficiary until death. The beneficiary has no legal right to the benefit until death. The bill does not propose to alter or pre-empt current state law.

In the event of a fraudulent physician's certification, current law provides for prosecution under normal criminal fraud statutes. The bill does not propose to alter current law.

In general, current state law allows insurance companies to pay death benefits in a lump sum or on a periodic basis. The bill does not propose to pre-empt or alter current state law.

Should the question arise, current Federal tax law provides that cash value comes out of the policy first. The bill does not propose to alter current law.

Current Federal tax law provides that to the extent there is a sale of a life insurance policy to a third party, there is a taxable event to the extent the policy proceeds received by the third party upon the death of the insured exceed the price the third party paid the insured for the policy. The bill does not propose to alter current law.

INTRODUCTION OF WETLANDS PROTECTION AND REGULATORY REFORM ACT OF 1991

HON. JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, today I'm introducing the Wetlands Protection and Regulatory Reform Act of 1991. This comprehensive legislation revises the Clean Water Act's controversial section 404 wetlands permitting program. It offers a more balanced approach to identifying and regulating true wetlands, achieving a no overall net loss of wetlands goal, providing greater deference to State and local decisionmakers, and affording greater protections to private property owners. In addition, it would prohibit the Corps of Engineers from implementing major increases in the fees for their regulatory program.

This bill is in direct response to over 2 years of extensive hearings by the Public Works and Transportation Committee and countless government reports. I think it embodies the growing public sentiment that the Nation's wetland laws need serious revision. This is particularly true for farmers and other private property owners, as well as local elected officials who are often prevented from pursuing important public works because of conflicting or intrusive regulations.

My bill, however, does not limit itself to providing regulatory relief for farmers and other members of rural communities. It reflects the views of those who value wetlands but recognize not all wetlands are created equally. The legislation should also appeal to those who believe Federal regulators need to provide a more predictable, streamlined permitting process that respects private property rights and avoids unnecessary intrusions into land use and other matters involving State and local decisionmaking.

In addition, my bill sends the clear signal that increased education and incentives for private stewardship are preferable to heavy-handed regulations or counterproductive finger pointing at particular groups.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and to get involved in the ongoing wetlands policy debate. As recognized recently by William Reilly, the administrator of EPA, wetlands protection and regulatory reform should be one of the Nation's environmental priorities this year and next.

With enough support from my colleagues, I hope to move this bill, or at least the concepts embodied in it, as part of the upcoming debate on clean water act reauthorization or possibly as separate legislation. Either way, the need for wetlands protection and regulatory reform is too great to settle for continuing the status quo.

The time and action is now. We simply cannot tolerate another 2 years of the same stagnant regulatory program. In some cases, "the bureaucratic tail may be wagging the congressional dog." My bill will help to provide the needed congressional guidance to get the section 404 Program back on track and on the path toward a reasonable goal of no overall net loss.

Admittedly, this bill represents one of several attempts to address a complicated and certainly controversial issue. It is not perfect legislation; nor will it solve every single problem with the section 404 Program. But it represents a good start. Perhaps most importantly, my bill will help to continue the dialogue and promote some of the consensus recommendations by those who want a stronger, fairer, and more effective wetlands protection program.

The bill is similar in many respects to H.R. 5968, the Wetlands Conservation and Management Act of 1990, introduced last session by Representatives HAYES, RIDGE, THOMAS, TAUZIN, and others. I applaud the efforts of the Sunbelt Caucus and others instrumental in developing H.R. 5968. Their legislation, like my bill, signals a growing consensus among public and private entities that Congress needs to revise the Section 404 Program if it is serious about protecting wetlands and property rights and promoting better government.

For all these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Wetlands Protection and Regulatory Reform Act of 1991.

Attached is a summary of the bill's major themes.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WETLANDS PROTECTION AND REGULATORY REFORM ACT OF 1991

1. Establishes in the Clean Water Act a "no overall net loss" goal and a differential protection policy (i.e. "no net loss" of quality wetlands with a mitigation policy tied to the value of the wetlands destroyed).

2. Defines "wetlands" in the Clean Water Act. Provides a clear definition of the term along the lines of the wetlands delineation manual with modifications to exclude prior converted cropland and land which is saturated for less than 21 days during the growing season.

3. Consolidates program authorities within the Corps of Engineers while providing for significant involvement by the Environmental Protection Agency.

4. Prohibits implementation of the proposed increase in fees charged by the Corps in connection with the administration of their regulatory program.

5. Encourages mitigation practices and policies, including increased use of mitigation banks.

6. Establishes permitting procedures and protections such as time lines for permit decisions, requirements to consider economic, social and other matters in the public interest, and an administrative appeals procedure.

7. Clarifies and broadens existing agricultural exemptions ("normal farming" and drainage ditch maintenance) under section 404(f)(1) and limits the application of the section 404(f)(2) "recapture" provisions; also provides an exemption for state-approved abandoned mine reclamation projects.

8. Requires a formal rulemaking for developing changes to the wetlands delineation manual, mitigation policies, and EPA guidelines.

9. Expands Corps enforcement authority to bring suit for unpermitted discharges.

10. Establishes a new program in the Clean Water Act to help states develop wetlands conservation plans that can then expedite delegation of permitting authority to states.

11. Provides more streamlined and comprehensive state delegation authority for states that have developed wetlands protection plans and provides for state implementation grants.

12. Encourages greater protections for private property owners by emphasizing broader use of regulatory takings impact analyses under Executive Order 12630.

13. Authorizes expanded wetlands research and demonstration programs, including programs for artificial wetlands creation or wetlands restoration.

14. Requires improved wetlands identification and public notification procedures.

15. Requires a Federal study (with input from affected agencies and interest groups) of economic incentives to discourage unwanted development and promote improved stewardship of privately-owned wetlands.

NATIONAL GUARD ALIEN ENLISTMENT ACT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to draw the attention of my colleagues to a bill I have introduced today.

This measure is the result of a careful evaluation and revision of prior legislative initiatives introduced during the 101st Congress. This legislation would grant lawful residence status of certain aliens enlisting in the U.S. Armed Forces.

This bill is intended to alleviate the critical manpower shortage currently facing several national guard and reserve units throughout our Nation. On September 21, 1989, an earlier version of this measure was the subject of hearings before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law.

In response to comments from the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, I revised the original legislation to narrow its focus and making it more responsive to the bill's original intent.

H.R. 5458, introduced during the second session of the 101st Congress, was the result of those revisions. H.R. 5458, identical to the measure I have introduced today, is virtually indistinguishable from the previous measure with three important exceptions:

First, the Alien Enlistment Program would be authorized for a limited period of 3 years, and the Secretary of Defense will report to the Congress on the success of the program at the close of the 3-year program.

Second, a limit of six States with a personnel strength of less than 95 percent, instead of 90 percent, of the authorized strength of that State's National Guard as of September 30, 1990, would be eligible.

Third, finally, the new legislation would allow 1,000 aliens, rather than 3,000, to enlist in the National Guard each year in those eligible States.

With the crisis in the Persian Gulf and with an uncertain future, our Nation cannot afford to continue with an understrength National Guard.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the full text of the bill at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this measure.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT ENLISTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD FROM CERTAIN ALIENS.

Section 302 of title 32, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d)(1)(A) Under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary concerned, an original enlistment in the Army National Guard or Air National Guard of a designated State may be accepted during the three-year test period (as defined in paragraph (8)) from a person who is not a citizen of the United States and who is otherwise described in paragraph (2) if the actual total personnel strength of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard of that designated State, at the time of such enlistment, is less than the baseline strength for that designated State.

"(B) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'designated State' means a State or Territory, Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia that is designated by the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, for the purposes of this subsection. The Secretary of Defense shall make six such designations.

"(C) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'baseline strength', with respect to a designated State, means 95 percent of the total authorized strength of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard of that designated State as prescribed by Federal law or regulation for September 30, 1990.

"(2) A person referred to in paragraph (1) is a person who is otherwise qualified for an original enlistment in the National Guard and who as of the date of the enactment of this subsection—

"(A) is not admitted to the United States for permanent residence; and

"(B) is present (whether or not lawfully) in the United States (including any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States).

"(3)(A) A person may not be enlisted under this subsection unless the person, in addition to taking the oath prescribed under section 304 of this title, declares an intention to become a citizen of the United States.

"(B) The enlistment of a person under this subsection shall be void if—

"(i) the person does not apply for adjustment of status under section 245B of the Immigration and Nationality Act within 90 days after the date of such enlistment, or

"(ii) the Attorney General determines that the person, having applied for such adjustment of status, is not eligible for such adjustment of status.

"(4) The number of persons enlisted under this subsection in the National Guard of a designated State may not exceed 1,000 during any fiscal year. The Governor (or, in the case of the District of Columbia, the commanding general) shall determine the apportionment of enlistments under this subsection between the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard, except that at least two-thirds of such enlistments shall be in the Army National Guard.

"(5) The term of an enlistment under this subsection may not be less than six years.

"(6) If, within 60 days after the beginning of war or of a national emergency declared by Congress, the number specified in paragraph (4) is not increased by law, the President may increase such number as the President considers appropriate. Any such increase may remain in effect for the duration of the war or national emergency.

"(7) In the case of an alien enlisted under this subsection who is released or discharged from service under any condition other than honorable, the adjutant general for the National Guard from which the alien was released or discharged shall notify the Attorney General of such release or discharge within 90 days after the date of the release or discharge.

"(8) For purposes of this subsection, the three-year test period is the three fiscal-year period beginning on the first October 1 after the date of the enactment of this subsection.

"(9) At the end of each fiscal year during the three-year test period, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall submit to the Secretary of Defense a report describing the operation of this subsection during that fiscal year. At the end of such three-year test period, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to Congress on the operation of this subsection. That report shall include the Secretary's evaluation of success of the enlistment program under this subsection and the desirability of continuing the program.".

SEC. 2. ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF ALIEN ENLISTED MEMBERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

(a) PROVIDING FOR LEGALIZATION.—Chapter 5 of title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by inserting after section 245A (8 U.S.C. 1255a) the following new section:

"ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF CERTAIN ALIENS ENLISTED IN THE NATIONAL GUARD

"SEC. 245B. (a) TEMPORARY RESIDENT STATUS.—

"(1) PRINCIPAL ALIEN.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary concerned (as defined in section 101(8) of title 10, United States Code) or the appropriate chief executive officer of the pertinent State, territory, or possession, shall adjust the status of an alien to an alien lawfully admitted for temporary residence if the alien applies to the Attorney General for such adjustment of status and, in the application, establishes the following:

"(A) The alien is accepted for enlistment and is enlisted in the Army National Guard or Air National Guard pursuant to section 302(d) of title 32, United States Code.

"(B) The alien is admissible to the United States as an immigrant, except as provided under subsection (c)(2).

"(C) The alien has not been convicted of any felony or 3 or more misdemeanors committed in the United States.

"(D) The alien has not assisted in the persecution of any person or persons on account of race, religion, nationality, or membership in a particular social group.

"(E) The alien was in the United States as of the date of the enactment of this section and has resided continuously in the United States since such date.

"(2) SPOUSE AND MINOR CHILDREN.—The Attorney General shall adjust the status of an alien to an alien lawfully admitted for temporary residence, if the alien applies to the Attorney General for such status and establishes, in the application, the following:

"(A) The alien is the spouse or child of an alien lawfully admitted for temporary residence under paragraph (1).

"(B) The alien is admissible to the United States as an immigrant, except as provided under subsection (c)(2).

"(C) The alien has not been convicted of any felony or 3 or more misdemeanors committed in the United States.

"(D) The alien has not assisted in the persecution of any person or persons on account of race, religion, nationality, or membership in a particular social group.

"(E) The alien was in the United States as of the date of the application of the principal alien under paragraph (1) and has resided in the United States continuously since such date.

"(3) TERMINATION OF STATUS.—The Attorney General shall provide for termination of temporary resident status granted to an alien under this subsection if—

"(A) it appears to the Attorney General that the alien was in fact not eligible for such status,

"(B) the alien commits an act that (i) makes the alien inadmissible to the United States as an immigrant, except as provided under subsection (c)(2), or (ii) is convicted of any felony or 3 or more misdemeanors committed in the United States, or

"(C) the alien described in paragraph (1)(A) was released or discharged from service described in such paragraph under any condition other than honorable.

"(4) AUTHORIZED TRAVEL AND EMPLOYMENT DURING TEMPORARY RESIDENCE.—The provisions of section 245A(b)(3) shall apply to an alien granted lawful temporary resident status under this subsection in the same manner as such provisions apply to an alien granted lawful temporary resident status under section 245A(a).

"(5) CONFIDENTIALITY.—The provisions of paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) of section 245A(b) shall apply to applications under this subsection in the same manner as they apply to applications under section 245A.

"(b) ADJUSTMENT TO PERMANENT RESIDENCE.—

"(1) CERTIFICATION OF SERVICE.—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) may apply to the Secretary concerned or to the chief executive officer referred to subsection (a)(1)(A) for a certification that the alien (A) has at least 6 years of honorable service in the Army National Guard or Air National Guard and (B) was not released or discharged from such service under any condition other than honorable. If such an application is granted, the Secretary or officer shall issue such certification.

"(2) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF PRINCIPAL ALIEN.—The Attorney General shall adjust the status of any alien provided lawful temporary status under subsection (a)(1) to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien applies to the Attorney General for such adjustment and establishes, in the application, the following:

"(A) Subject to paragraph (4), there has been a certification made with respect to the alien under paragraph (1).

"(B) The alien is admissible as an immigrant, except as provided under subsection (c)(2).

"(3) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF SPOUSE AND CHILDREN.—The Attorney General shall adjust the status of any alien provided lawful temporary status under subsection (a)(2) to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if the alien applies to the Attorney General for such adjustment and establishes, in the application, the following:

"(A) Subject to paragraph (4), there has been a certification made with respect to the alien's spouse or parent under paragraph (1).

"(B) The alien is admissible as an immigrant, except as provided under subsection (c)(2).

"(4) WAIVER OF SERVICE REQUIREMENT.—Upon the petition of the Secretary concerned or the chief executive officer, the Attorney General shall waive the certification requirement of—

"(A) paragraphs (2)(A) and (3)(A) for any alien if the alien was wounded in action or held in captive status (as defined under section 559 of title 37, United States Code), or

"(B) paragraph (3)(A), if the alien's spouse or parent was killed in action or otherwise died while in the line of duty.

"(c) WAIVER OF NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS AND CERTAIN GROUNDS FOR EXCLUSION.—

"(1) WAIVER OF NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—The numerical limitations of sections 201 and 202 shall not apply with respect to aliens covered under this section.

"(2) ADMISSIBILITY DETERMINATIONS.—The provisions of section 245A(d)(2) shall apply to determinations of admissibility under this section in the same manner as they apply to determinations of admissibility under section 245A.

"(d) TEMPORARY DISQUALIFICATION FROM CERTAIN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSISTANCE.—The provisions of section 245A(h) shall apply to aliens granted lawful temporary resident status under this section in the same manner as such provisions apply to aliens granted lawful temporary resident status under section 245A(a), except that any reference to a 'five-year period' shall be considered to be a reference to a 'two-year period'.

"(e) EXPEDITED NATURALIZATION.—In the case of an alien who is granted lawful permanent residence under subsection (b) and who re-enlists in the Army National Guard or the Air National Guard for an additional term of 6 years, there shall be counted toward the period of physical presence and residence required for naturalization under section 316(a), the period of physical presence and residence while the alien was in lawful temporary resident status under subsection (a).".

"(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Immigration and Nationality Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 245A the following new item:

"Sec. 245B. Adjustment of status of certain aliens enlisted in the National Guard.".

JUDGE JOE BILLY McDADE RECEIVES BRADLEY UNIVERSITY DISTINGUISHED ALUMNUS AWARD FOR 1990

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, on October 17, 1990, Judge Joe Billy McDade received the Bradley University Distinguished Alumni Award for 1990. I would very much enjoy telling our colleagues why he deserves the award. But after seeing the text of his acceptance speech, I think it would be better expressed through his own eloquent words.

With the help of family, friends, and my alma mater Bradley University, Judge McDade has achieved great things. His achievements bring great honor to all of us associated with Bradley University. At this point, I wish to insert in the RECORD the remarks of Judge McDade from the Founder's Day ceremonies at Bradley University on October 17, 1990, as reprinted in Hilltopics, Bradley University, December 1990.

I am profoundly honored and grateful to the National Alumni Association and Bradley University for my selection as the Distinguished Alumnus for 1990. It would not be false modesty to acknowledge the highly competive nature of this award and the high caliber of all the nominees.

I am aware that to be considered as a candidate, "a person must exemplify the qualities of irreproachable character and outstanding citizenship" and should be one whose achievements have "resulted in a 'change for the better' in significant situations, institutions, movements or fields of endeavor, and whose achievements bring the greatest honor to Bradley University."

I must confess a small qualm that there are many others equally deserving of this award; but frankly, it is a small qualm which doesn't bother me too much. I suspect there are few others who have come so far from so little and have had Bradley University play such an important role in shaping their character and citizenship.

When I left the cotton fields of Raccoon Bend, Texas, in 1955, I had a good base but one which could have easily eroded without the right teachings. Bradley and its people, its administration and faculty, and many friends of Bradley provided the support and guidance I needed to stay on track.

I look back on my life, and I have achieved far beyond my wildest dreams. Providence has been good to me. Many of you know my story. My mother died when I was one and my father when I was ten. My grandmother raised my sister and me as a day worker. During the summer months, I would join her in the cotton field picking cotton.

I like to brag about the fact that when I was 12 years old, I was picking over 200 pounds of cotton a day. That is a man's measure of picking cotton. I didn't like the work, but something inside of me simply required me to do my best and to be the best cotton picker.

I used to sit atop the smoke house in the evenings daydreaming about what the future held for me beyond the cotton fields. Please believe me, it never crossed my mind that I would reach such high estate that a great university would honor me with its highest alumni award.

This is one of the proudest days of my life. Those persons who knew me during my Bradley days and who have followed my career over the past 35 years must share in the honor and joy of this occasion. To name a few, people like Margaret and Jim Sutherland, Kathryn and John Timmes, Jeanne and Grant St. Julian, Chet and Pat Zebell, Kal and Pat Goldberg, Lois and LeRoy Swanson, Chuck "Ozzie" Orsborn, and many more have all helped me along the way with their love, support, and friendship. There are many stories to tell of their involvement in my life.

Bradley has meant so much in my life. In large measure, I can trace back to Bradley

and those tumultuous years many of the values and qualities of character I present to the world today. When I came here in 1955 as a youth of 17, I was searching for identity and a purpose. I found both.

I learned that you have to do your best the first time since you may not have a second chance. Bob Lowder taught me that when I had not studied for a test and asked him to let me retake it. He asked what made me think I would do better the second time. I said I would study harder. He said, "You should have done that the first time."

I learned that you can't expect favors in life but must earn what you get and should get what you earn. Kal Goldberg taught me that by not letting his fondness for me influence the integrity of his grades. A couple of times he managed to keep me from getting straight A's.

I learned compassion from Ozzie, who did not say one bad word to me about the foul called on me away from the ball in the loss to St. Louis in 1957, which gave Bob Ferry two free throws with no time left on the clock and Bradley leading by one point. Ferry sank both free throws. We lost the game and fell out of a first-place tie with Cincinnati for the conference championship. That's the year we went on to win the NIT.

I learned that you must live by your principles. Chet and Pat Zebell taught me that. My junior year, I was having trouble finding a place to stay off campus. Chet and Pat opened their home to me, and I lived there for two years.

I learned that one should always pursue excellence in everything one does. And most of all, I learned that a life worth living is not dependent upon your standard of living but upon the values you live by.

I believe that all of us have a yearning, a desire to be good and to do good, to care for something beyond ourselves and our appetites. Brian Griffin speaks of "the ineluctable incandescence of the human spirit." He calls it "the mystery * * * the desire to be good." It is, he says, "the secret knowledge that only by being good can we become joyful."

I further believe that an important mission of a great university is to unlock this potential. Rightly or wrongly, I recall fondly my Bradley days when within the academic community, the ancient standards of lawfulness, civility, morality, truthfulness, rational debate, and respect for an opposing viewpoint still carried authority and provided unity and amity within the educational enterprise. These teachings were not lost on me.

Things have changed much since my college days, Bradley included. But more than most institutions, Bradley has retained these ideals and is still producing the kind of man and woman who would do Lydia Bradley proud. And I am proud to be included in that number.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE GUIDANCE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to put on official record an important part of the Department of Defense's Guidance for Implementation the President's National Drug Control Strategy as it was issued by Secretary Cheney on September 18, 1990.

According to the DOD implementation guidelines,

The supply of illicit drugs to the United States from abroad, the associated violence and international instability, and the use of illegal drugs within the country pose a direct threat to the sovereignty and security of the country.

I wholeheartedly agree with the Secretary's remarks about drugs being a national security threat. That is why I introduced H.R. 5301, the "Airborne Drug Trafficking Deterrence Act," which would provide the Coast Guard with DOD's assistance, limited authority to use force against drug trafficking planes.

Secretary Cheney highlighted the three objectives to DOD's counternarcotics program: First, to stop drugs at their source by providing logistical and reconnaissance support; second, to attack drugs in the United States by having the military assist law enforcement agencies with training, planning, and command and control of counternarcotics missions; and third, to combat drugs in transit giving a high priority to eliminating drugs entering the United States via the Caribbean Sea and the United States southern border. According to Secretary Cheney,

The Department of Defense will proceed with planning to deploy a substantial Caribbean Counternarcotics Task Force, with appropriate air and maritime drug interdiction assets and aerial and maritime detection and monitoring assets to combat the flow of illegal drugs from Latin America through the Caribbean Sea.

I believe that my legislation is fully consistent with the Defense Department's drug strategy. It is time we recognize that drugs are a national security problem and provide our armed services the limited authority they need to deter drug trafficking. The Coast Guard, as both a law enforcement and a military agency charged with protecting the national security of this Nation, is the right agency for the job. We must take a more effective approach to help end this terrible scourge that plagues our country.

My proposal is fundamentally different from earlier proposals to provide authority for the use of force. First, my bill starts with the belief that air interdiction operations, run outside the boundaries of the United States, can be a military action. Second, my bill contains airtight safeguards to prevent the destruction of an innocent, private aircraft.

Current trafficking patterns suggest that the number of suspicious aircraft tracked in the Caribbean will be greater in 1990 than in any previous year. Recently, the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Navigation held a hearing on H.R. 5301 reflecting the urgency of this issue.

Presently, many drug traffickers fly to a preset drop site, dip to 500 feet, and then drop drugs to friends waiting below, never landing in the United States. The smugglers rarely land with U.S. jurisdiction making it virtually impossible for the Coast Guard to take action. Our agencies have an enormous capability to monitor this activity, but little ability to do anything about it.

Pilots flying planes carrying drugs are part of huge organizations that pose a threat to the United States comparable to that we have encountered in the past from hostile nation States. These smuggling pilots should be treated in a manner similar to international terrorists. As with terrorism, the existence of statutes outlawing drug smuggling should not preclude our military agencies from using force as a deterrent in appropriate situations.

I encourage the Department of Defense to take a more careful look at the possible use of force against airborne drug traffickers, by any method of their choosing, because I believe this issue should be a national security concern. But if it is the official position of every agency of the Federal Government, including the Department of Defense, that drug trafficking, even outside our borders, is exclusively a law enforcement problem, then large expenditures by the national security community on such a problem would seem unjustified. As a member of Committee on Appropriations, I anxiously await DOD's budget request for 1992 as it applies to their counternarcotics programs. If the administration believes airborne drug traffickers are strickly a law enforcement problem, it would seem logical that law enforcement agencies should get the lion's share of the counternarcotics resources for countering such air traffic.

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, DC, September 18, 1989.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE GUIDANCE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

On September 5, 1989, the President issued the National Drug Control Strategy pursuant to the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. The President's strategy provides for an integrated program of counternarcotics actions designed to move the country substantially close to the goal of a drug-free America. This guidance is designed to assist in the swift and effective implementation of the President's strategy within the Department of Defense.

The supply of illicit drugs to the United States from abroad, the associated violence and international instability, and the use of illegal drugs within the country pose a direct threat to the sovereignty and security of the country. The threat of illicit drugs strikes at the heart of the Nation's values. It inflicts increased crime and violence on our society and attacks the well-being and productivity of our citizenry. One of the principal foreign policy objectives of this Administration is to reduce, and if possible to eliminate, the flow of illegal narcotic substances to the United States. Also, the Congress has by statute assigned to the Department the duty to serve as the single lead agency of the Federal Government for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs to the United States. For these reasons, the detection and countering of the production, trafficking and use of illegal drugs is a high priority national security mission of the Department of Defense.

The Nation ultimately will be rid of the scourge of illegal drugs only through the sustained application of the energy, courage and determination of the American people. As the President's Strategy reflects, the Nation must seek to eliminate both the demand and the supply for illegal drugs, for the Nation will conquer neither if the other is left unchecked.

The Department of Defense, with the Department of State and U.S. law enforcement agencies, will help lead the attack on the supply of illegal drugs from abroad under the

President's Strategy. The efforts of the Department of Defense will complement those of other U.S. agencies and cooperating foreign countries. The Department of Defense will work to advance substantially the national objective of reducing the flow of illegal drugs into the United States through the effective application of available resources consistent with our national values and legal framework.

An effective attack on the flow of illegal drugs depends upon action at every phase of the flow: (1) in the countries that are the sources of the drugs, (2) in transit from the source countries to the United States, and (3) in distribution in the United States. The United States Armed Forces can assist in the attack on the supply of drugs in each of these phases.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PERMANENTLY EXTEND SECTION 42 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, THE LOW INCOME HOUSING TAX

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to permanently extend section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code, the Low Income Housing Tax Credit.

There is no question that there continues to be a shortage of affordable housing for low and moderate income Americans. At the same time that there is an ever increasing shortage of low cost housing units. There has been an increase in the number of young and poor renters. The result is that large segments of the poor and working class continue to live in inadequate housing and pay large shares of their income in rent.

This gap in housing for the poor and working classes developed at the same time Federal assistance for housing was dropping. In the latter part of the 1970's, Federal housing assistance was provided on average to an additional 300,000 households per year. During the 1980's, that annual increase dropped by about 75 percent. Many of the programs originating in earlier decades designed to develop new and rehabilitated apartments were reduced in size or abandoned in the 1980's. In 1986, the Tax Reform Act eliminated many of the traditional tax incentives for rental housing including housing for low and moderate income tenants.

Congress recognized the gap in production of housing for low and moderate income tenants. In the Tax Reform Act, Congress created one of the few real estate tax shelters left; the Low Income Housing Tax Credit. The credit was given a 3-year life. In 1988, and again in 1989, recognizing the success of the credit, Congress extended the program 1 more year each time.

Unfortunately, the limitations of the budget debate last year meant that the credit could only be extended until December 31, 1991.

The program has been a tremendous success. Over 250,000 units of housing have been built with assistance of the credit. By 1989, nearly all the credits allocated to the States to allocate to developers were being used. In many States the demand for credit exceeds the supply.

There is no question the Federal Government must play a role in creating equity for housing development. The credit does just that. Developers secure capital for projects by selling interests in the project to investors. The investors receive the credit. The response in the investment community has been encouraging. Thousands of individuals and hundreds of major corporations have invested in the low income housing projects to secure the credit.

You know the credit is a success when you visit a project financed with it. The pride on the tenants' faces could convince anyone that this program has achieved its goals. I am certain that we cannot expect to maintain a productive society with healthy children who stay away from the temptations that come with despair such as drugs and crime unless we start with the home and the family. We cannot start with the home and the family unless we have a decent dwelling. That is why I am convinced the credit has been a success. I have seen it in the numbers and I have seen it in the faces of the tenants.

The credit has also fulfilled one of the original goals of its framers; to encourage additional government and private sector support for housing. It has successfully created a partnership with State and local governments and nonprofit groups who have supplemented the credit with additional assistance. States and local governments are providing subsidies, low interest loans, land, tax abatements among other forms of assistance. Nonprofits are organizing tenant and community groups to empower people on their way to providing housing for themselves and their neighbors.

In 1989 and 1990, Congress made several changes to the credit to make sure that there would be no repeat of the scandals that plagued housing assistance in the 1980's. Working with State and local government officials, Congress provided structure, planning and guidance for credit programs across the Nation. This was done with a minimum of Federal rules and with great latitude being given to the States to allow them to meet their housing needs as they see fit.

With authorization for the credit expiring at the end of this year, I am introducing this legislation to make the credit a permanent part of the Internal Revenue Code. When Congress passes provisions of the Tax Code on an experimental basis like the credit within some period of time the experience should make it clear if the legislation should be made permanent. The experience of the credit has made it clear that it should be made permanent.

HASSLING SENIORS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, last fall, during the budget wars, one of my constituents received a letter from our former colleague Mark Siljander, lobbying for money to save Social Security.

Mark must be doing well with this mail order scam. He sent the letter certified mail—put about a $1.10 in postage on the letter. Well, my constituent wasn't home when it arrived so he got a note from the Postal Service that there was this important certified letter for him. I figure he spent about $3.52 worth of travel expense and gasoline to drive 8 miles down to the Post Office to see what this vital letter was.

Understandably, he was upset. I think Mark owes him at least $3.52 in expenses—plus some extra for aggravation.

I can't remember anything that Mark Siljander did while he was in Congress to help seniors or the Medicare Program. I do know that as Health Subcommittee chairman in the midst of last fall's battle over huge Medicare cuts, I never once heard from him or his organization.

Dear Former Colleague Siljander: Please quit trying to scare seniors into sending you money. Even more, please quit hassling them with certified letters.

Following is a justifiably angry letter from my constitutent which should serve as a warning to others.

DEAR MR. STARK: In one of your newsletters you requested letters be sent to you that requested donations to save Social Security.

Here is one that was sent certified mail.

We had just come in from New York and found these yellow slips from the post office telling us we had one day left to pick up a certified letter. My husband is a witness in a trial, so he thought the letter was related to that. So he drives 8 miles to the main post office only to find the letter enclosed. He was so angry, (and I don't blame him.) I hope you can put a stop to this. How are we to know if these letters are legitimate?

THE PERSIAN GULF CRISIS: A HUTTERIAN VIEWPOINT

HON. MATTHEW F. McHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, recently I visited with several members of the Hutterian Brethren, a respected Christian community dedicated to a peaceful way of life.

Dating back to 1533, the Hutterians have a long history of experiencing persecution for their beliefs, including hardships in and ultimately expulsion from Nazi Germany. In over 450 years, no active member of the Hutterian Brethren has ever taken part in war or military service of any kind. Thousands have been tortured and killed rather than violate their consciences. As a result of their beliefs, Hutterians are officially registered as conscientious objectors.

The Hutterians with whom I met had come to Washington to share their views on the crisis in the Persian Gulf. Mr. Speaker, I would like to place in the RECORD an open letter from one of the representatives of the Hutterian faith, an individual who saw extensive combat as a marine in Vietnam and who later joined the Brethren. In addition, I would like to insert an open letter to the leaders of the world from many different Hutterian con-

gregations throughout the United States and the world. Hopefully, these sincere and strongly-held views will strengthen our commitment to seek a peaceful outcome to the dangerous situation in the gulf.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE LEADERS OF THE WORLD, NOVEMBER 18, 1990

An urgent appeal to the nations for peace, in the face of the massive military buildup in the Persian Gulf:

We are a simple people, not learned in the ways of international diplomacy or the methods of war. But we have known suffering. For over four hundred and sixty years we have called no nation or people our enemy. We have been persecuted, killed, exiled, and forced to flee from one country to another.

With God's help, giving our total allegiance to Jesus Christ, we witness that people can dwell together in peace. Coming from many nations, with some having formerly served as enemies in opposing armies, we share all things in common, living together as brothers and sisters.

We plead with you, our beloved leaders, to consider the incalculable suffering and loss of life which would result from an armed conflict in the Gulf. How can we justify such colossal anguish and such a massive allocation of the world's resources to war, at a time when the nations need to work together to confront the many desperate problems facing our world today?

We urge that all troops be withdrawn from this explosive confrontation and ask that all the resources at your disposal be committed to the search for a peaceful end to the tension there.

We pray for you in all the heavy responsibilities you carry and wish to express our deep gratitude to God for the reduction of tension brought about by the end of the Cold War hostilities. As we think of the birth of the Prince of Peace, we pray for peace in the Persian Gulf and around the globe.

We greet you in heartfelt love,

The Hutterian Brethren Church at:

Woodcrest, Rifton NY 12471 USA.

Pleasant View, Ulster Park NY 12487 USA.

Catskill, Platte Clove Rd., Elka Park NY 12427 USA.

New Meadow Run, Farmington PA 15437 USA.

Spring Valley, Farmington PA 15437 USA.

Deer Spring, Norfolk CT 06058 USA.

Oakwood, Rte 1, Box 138, Dexter MN 55926 USA

Starland, Rte 2, Box 133, Gibbon MN 55335 USA.

Crystal Spring, Ste. Agathe, Manitoba ROG 1YO Canada.

Darvell, Robertsbridge, East Sussex TN32 5DR England.

Michaelshof, Auf der Hoehe, W-5231 Birnbach Germany.

[This appeal, unanimously supported by the congregations listed above, has been sent to the leaders of the member nations of the United Nations Security Council, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Jordan, Israel, Egypt, Syria, and the United States Congress, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense.]

HUTTERIAN BRETHREN
PLEASANT VIEW BRUDERHOF,
New York, NY, November 27, 1990.

An open letter to Vietnam veterans and their representatives. I appeal to you to speak out on behalf of a non-violent solution to the potential horror of war that looms over the Persian Gulf.

After years of post-war seeking for a true, meaningful life, my wife and I joined the mid-Hudson valley area Hutterian Brethren. Since 1981, our three children have grown up in an environment of finding loving, lasting solutions to their daily struggles. Learning these truths as adults, we are certain that a shared life of caring for our neighbor as we would for ourselves begins to answer the need of this world.

As a sergeant in the First Marine Reconnaissance Battalion, Da Nang, in 1968-69 I began to learn this the hard way. Like all of you, I bear "CO DAU DI BINH," the marks of the wounds.

While our children grow up with memories of love mixed with struggles for change toward what is right and lasting for their lives, we veterans cannot forget the many thousands of children with very different memories.

I survived and can forget the terror of the many mortar and rocket attacks, the ambushes, and near death bout with malaria.

The marks that remain forever are the rainy day farm field burials of poor North Carolina blacks. The rain soaked flags handed to inconsolable mothers as they stand fixed in the last planting time of that same field.

The marks that remain forever are the faces of the Vietnamese, especially of the children, the faces of the boys sent home to the VA stress units.

The marks that remain forever are of the tens of thousands of suicides, the imprisoned, and the homeless—harvests of the Vietnam war.

The marks that remain forever are endless. The refugees, the prostitution of children. It does not stop and will not stop unless we fight one more battle out of reverence and compassion for life.

I am going to Washington, D.C. November 27th to urge my Congressmen and Senators to resist another war: this is our chance to fight for an end to war.

There are over 125 names of mid-Hudson valley men etched in black granite. I hope to visit them, touch their names and cry.

I greet each of you in heartfelt hope and love,

RONALD C. LANDSEL.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX ACT OF 1991

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1991 and I invite my colleagues to back this measure.

During the past fall, we have seen the price of oil more than double ostensibly as a result of the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait. Fears of a shooting war breaking out in the Middle East have further destabilized the price of oil. Throughout this difficult time, the main beneficiary of the price increase and Persian Gulf crisis has been the oil industry. Oil producers have realized profits far in excess of those they had anticipated for this period, and realizing this, middlemen and retailers have raised the price of oil even further.

While those in the oil industry have seen their incomes jump in the last 2 months, our Nation's consumers and businesses have borne the brunt of these price increases at the pump. Lower- and middle-income families are especially hard hit by these high oil prices.

This excess profits measure would help to deter and redistribute the huge profits which oil companies are now realizing. Specifically, excess profits in the oil industry would be taxed at a rate of no more than 40 percent for a period of 3 years. At the same time, exploration and development of oil resources would be encouraged under the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, in these times of fear and uncertainty over the situation in the Persian Gulf, while our courageous Americans are stationed in the Saudi Arabian deserts and elsewhere to protect our interests, it is only right that those who reap undue profits from this crisis also contribute to the burdens borne by our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I request that the full text of this legislation be inserted at this point in the RECORD:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to income taxes) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 7—EXCESS PROFITS TAX

"Sec. 1571. Imposition of tax.
"Sec. 1572. Definitions.
"Sec. 1573. Adjustments to income for years in the emergency period.
"Sec. 1574. Excess profits deduction.
"Sec. 1575. Energy plowback deduction.

"SEC. 1571. IMPOSITION OF TAX.

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—In addition to the other taxes imposed by this subtitle, there is hereby imposed on the income of every corporation engaged in the production of petroleum and petroleum products for each taxable year which ends or begins during the emergency period, a tax equal to 40 percent of the excess profits taxable income for such taxable year.

"(b) TAXABLE YEARS PARTLY IN THE EMERGENCY PERIOD.—In the case of a taxable year which begins before the emergency period or ends after the emergency period, the tax imposed by subsection (a) shall be an amount equal to 40 percent of the excess profits taxable income for the taxable year multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the number of days within the emergency period and the denominator of which is the total number of days in the taxable year.

"SEC. 1572. DEFINITIONS.

"(a) EMERGENCY PERIOD.—For the purposes of this chapter, the term 'emergency period' means the 3-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this chapter.

"(b) BASE PERIOD.—For the purposes of this chapter, the term 'base period' means the period beginning January 1, 1986, and ending on December 31, 1988.

"(c) PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.—For the purposes of this chapter, the term 'petroleum and petroleum products' means any crude oil, gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, or home heating oil extracted or produced by any corporation doing business in the United States.

"(d) EXCESS PROFITS TAXABLE INCOME.—For purposes of this chapter, the term 'excess profits taxable income' means taxable income for the taxable year (computed with the adjustments specified in section 1573) reduced by the sum of—

"(1) the excess profits deduction for the taxable year; plus

"(2) the energy plowback deduction for the taxable year.

"SEC. 1573. ADJUSTMENTS TO INCOME FOR YEARS IN THE EMERGENCY PERIOD.

"For the purposes of this chapter, in determining the taxable income of a corporation for a taxable year ending or beginning in the emergency period, the following adjustments shall be made:

"(1) DIVIDENDS RECEIVED.—The deduction for dividends received shall apply, without limitation, to all dividends on stock of all corporations, except that no deduction for dividends received shall be allowed with respect to dividends on stock of foreign personal holding companies or dividends on stock which is not a capital asset.

"(2) GAINS AND LOSSES FROM SALES OR EXCHANGES OF CAPITAL ASSETS.—There shall be excluded gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets.

"(3) INCOME FROM RETIREMENT OR DISCHARGE OF BONDS, ETC.—There shall be excluded income derived from the retirement or discharge by the taxpayer of any bond, debenture, note, or certificate or other evidence of indebtedness, if the obligation of the taxpayer has been outstanding for more than 6 months, including in the case the issuance was at a premium, the amount includible in gross income for such year solely because of such retirement or discharge.

"(4) DEDUCTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF RETIREMENT OR DISCHARGE OF BONDS, ETC.—If during the taxable year the taxpayer retires or discharges any bond, debenture, note, or certificate or other evidence of indebtedness, if the obligation of the taxpayer has been outstanding for more than 6 months, the following deductions for such taxable year shall not be allowed:

"(A) the deduction allowable under section 162 for expenses paid or incurred in connection with such retirement or discharge;

"(B) the deduction for losses allowable by reason of such discharge or retirement; or

"(C) in case the issuance was at a discount, the amount deductible for such year solely because of such retirement or discharge.

"(5) RECOVERY OF BAD DEBTS.—There shall be excluded income attributable to the recovery of a bad debt if the deduction of such debt was allowable from gross income for any taxable year ending before the effective date of this chapter or if such debt was properly charged to a reserve for bad debts during any such taxable year.

"SEC. 1574. EXCESS PROFITS DEDUCTION.

"(a) COMPUTATION.—The excess profits deduction for a taxable year shall be the greater of the following:

"(1) 100 percent of the average base period taxable income, or

"(2) an amount equal to the total of the following amounts:

"(A) 10 percent of the first $10,000,000 of invested capital,

"(B) 9 percent of the next $9,000,000 of invested capital, and

"(C) 8 percent of invested capital exceeding $20,000,000.

"(b) AVERAGE BASE PERIOD TAXABLE INCOME.—The average base period taxable income shall be determined by computing the base period taxable income for each month in the base period, the highest and lowest aggregate of 6 months taxable income shall be dropped and the remaining sum of 24 months shall be divided by 2 to obtain a base year figure for the purposes of this chapter.

"(c) APPLICATION OF CHAPTER.—The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all corporations which were in existence during the entire or any part of the base period or the emergency period as defined in this chapter.

"SEC. 1575. ENERGY PLOWBACK DEDUCTION.

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—For purposes of this chapter, the term 'energy plowback deduction' means the amount paid or incurred by the taxpayer during the taxable year (with respect to areas within the United States or a possession of the United States) for—

"(1) intangible drilling and development costs to which section 263(a) applies or ascertaining the existence, location, extent, or quality of any deposit of crude oil or natural gas,

"(2) the construction, reconstruction, erection, or acquisition of the following items but only if the original use of such items begins with such taxpayer—

"(A) depreciable assets used for—

"(i) the exploration for or the development or production of oil or gas (including development or production from oil shale),

"(ii) converting oil shale, coal, or liquid hydrocarbons into oil or gas, or

"(iii) refining oil or gas (but not beyond the primary product stage),

"(B) pipelines for gathering or transmitting oil or gas, and facilities (such as pumping stations) directly related to the use of such pipelines, or

"(3) secondary or tertiary recovery of oil or gas.

"(b) LIMITATION.—The amount of the energy plowback deduction for any taxable year may not exceed 25 percent of the excess profits taxable income for such year (determined without regard to the energy plowback deduction)."

"(b) The table of chapters for such subtitle A is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"Chapter 7. Excess profits tax."

(c) The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

A FEW LINES FROM DESERT SHIELD

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to share the following two poems that have been written by members of the Delco Poets Cooperative of Delaware County, PA.

The first poem by Mr. William Hildebrandt has been written from the perspective of an American soldier serving with Operation Desert Shield. The second poem by Mr. Fred Fessenbecker is an expression of American pride and glory.

I share these two poems with you today as a tribute to the citizens of Kuwait and our service personnel with Operation Desert Shield. May God bless our soldiers and their families with continued strength, good health, and optimism.

A FEW LINES FROM DESERT SHIELD

(By Bill Hildebrandt)

To friends and relatives so dear,
Beloved wives and sweethearts too,
We know that love's a two way deal—
That you love us as we love you.

We guys look for your written words
And photos of the home town folks.
We cherish things we used to share—
Small trinkets, even corny jokes.

Today my Mom's choice cookies came.
I saw that they'd been packed with care.
And with them came Mom's thoughtful note—
"There's plenty here for you to share".

And share I did with all the guys
Those tasty morsels from the states.
Mom's gesture made us feel so good;
She shows how high our outfit rates.

We have Old Glory flying here
Above this endless stretch of sand.
It makes us feel goose-pimply pride
And home ties with our native land.

While we stand ready for a call
To do the best that we can do,
Please pray that peace and right prevail—
That God will guide us safely through.

"OLD GLORY" "AMERICAN SHIELD"

(By Fred Fessenbecker)

Our country's flag will forever wave,
Her colors thru the sky,
To show our United American strength,
Where all may visualize,
Justice, peace and liberty,
As in the past, are still in view,
Proof, that freedom still survives,
Because of me and you,
Every star is a symbol of,
Our fifty United States,
Longed for, fought for, and nationally bought,
For future generations, to appreciate,
Every stripe, red, white and blue,
Stands for purity, love and truth,
A heritage, from our forefathers,
Who were our generation's roots,
So wave on forever, "Old Glory",
Pride of our country's might,
While we honor the patriots, of our desert shield,
And thank God, for their sacrifice.

THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA WILDERNESS PROTECTION ACT OF 1991

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to reintroduce legislation I introduced last year to designate approximately 13,000 acres within the Pisgah National Forest as wilderness. The bill, the Western North Carolina Wilderness Protection Act, was approved by the House in the closing days of the 101st Congress, but was not considered by the Senate.

In 1984, Congress passed the North Carolina Wilderness Act, establishing Lost Cove and Harper Creek as wilderness study areas. Since that time, the two areas have been managed as wilderness, and in 1987, The National Forest Service recommended the two areas for permanent wilderness designation. In my view it is time to make the designation official. Last year, the House succeeded in this, and I hope I can count on the same support this year.

As you know, wilderness designation would protect these areas from timber harvesting, and prohibit the use of motorized vehicles and equipment. This would ensure the preserva-

tion of the natural resources while allowing both tourist and residents to continue hunting, fishing, and camping.

I grew up in the mountains of North Carolina, and have a real appreciation for the natural resources and the beauty that the western part of our State has to offer. I want to ensure that future generations, including my own grandchildren, will have the opportunity to enjoy these resources and beauty just as I have. I urge your support of the Western North Carolina Wilderness Protection Act of 1991. Following, is the text of the bill:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Western North Carolina Wilderness Protection Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) DESIGNATION.—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131–1136), the following lands in the State of North Carolina are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(1) Certain lands in the Pisgah National Forest, which comprise approximately 5,710 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled "Lost Cove Wilderness—Proposed" dated July 1990, which shall be known as the Lost Cove Wilderness.

(2) Certain lands in the Pisgah National Forest, which comprise approximately 7,140 acres as generally depicted on a map entitled "Harper Creek Wilderness—Proposed" dated July 1990, which shall be known as the Harper Creek Wilderness.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas designated under this section shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) MAP AND DESCRIPTION.—As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and a legal description of each wilderness area designated under this section with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. Each such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal description and map may be made. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

FLSA OVERTIME PAY FOR INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

HON. JON L. KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act [FLSA] of 1938 and put Indian tribal governments on par with all other local governments for purposes of managing and funding their police and fire departments.

Mr. Speaker, the FLSA generally provides that employees shall be entitled to time-and-one-half compensation for all hours worked in excess of 40 in a workweek. Initially, it applied only to employees who were directly engaged in commerce. Then, in 1974, Congress extended the FLSA's coverage to include most State and local employees. Police and firefighters were, however, exempted from the overtime provisions.

A number of Supreme Court cases, resulting in *Garcia* v. *San Antonio Metropolitan Transit Authority,* 469 U.S. 528 (1985), required the Congress to legislative once again in regard to police and firefighters. It did so in the 1985 amendments to the FLSA, reestablishing special overtime provisions for those police and firefighters who work for public agencies.

Unfortunately, the 1985 amendments were not made applicable to Indian tribal governments, even though many of them have police and fire departments that operate in the same manner as do those of municipalities. A review of the history surrounding the 1985 amendments leads me to believe that Indian tribal governments were not intentionally excluded from the coverage of the special provisions, but rather that the issue of Indian tribal governments was just never raised at that time.

The legislation I am introducing today would simply apply the special overtime provisions of the FLSA to Indian tribal governments and their employees.

I insert the text of the legislation in the RECORD at this point, and I urge my colleagues' support.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 207) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(r) Subsections (k), (o), and (p) apply to any employer that is an Indian tribal government and to employees of Indian tribal governments.".

REINTRODUCTION OF BILLS

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing six of my bills which the House of Representatives failed to pass during the 101st Congress. The following is a brief description of each of these measures and my goals in introducing them.

A bill to expand medical benefits afforded American Prisoners of War to those servicemen who evaded capture behind enemy lines. Oftentimes, the ordeals faced by so-called evadees were as traumatic as those faced by POW's. Of course, spending months in a harsh environment can have ill physical and psycological affects on any individual. I believe that it is our responsibility to ensure these brave servicemen are provided with all required medical care for ailments resulting from their efforts.

A bill to provide that the disease of transverse myelitis occurring in a veteran within 7 years from the date of the veteran's discharge or release from active duty shall be considered to be service connected. One of my constituents, Sam Tripicano, has waged a long and difficult battle against transverse myelitis, a debilitating neurological disease very similar to multiple sclerosis. While the presumptive period for M.S. is 7 years, the period for transverse myelitis is only 1 year. This leaves many American veterans such as Sam being denied their rightful medical benefits.

A bill to permit all licensed practical nurses [LPN's] and vocational nurses [VN's] to deduct from their Federal taxes the tuition expenses they incur for educational courses leading to qualification as a registered nurse. As any health care professional will attest, there is now a serious shortage of registered nurses in the United States. This legislation offers a simple and relatively inexpensive incentive for individuals to afford further nurses training.

A bill to provide financial assistance to States with the cost incurred in upgrading their crime labs to include DNA genetic testing equipment. The use of DNA material in forensic research has revolutionized America's crimefighting capabilities. Unfortunately, this new technology has expensive startup costs and States need Federal assistance in purchasing equipment. Further, my bill would allow the Director of the FBI to work with a private organization to develop a proficiency testing system so that labs doing DNA forensic testing are subject to outside oversight.

A bill for the relief of Mr. Chi Chia Long. Mr. Long assisted our troops as an interpretor during the Korean conflict and was later captured and held as a prisoner of war by the Chinese. After his tremendous sacrifices in the service of the United States, I would like to see that Mr. Long be granted permanent resident status in our country.

A bill to change the language which insurance carriers use in letters denying reimbursement to physicians under Medicare. Many physicians and patients alike have been upset by the use of the term "medically unnecessary" as a description for why a given treatment was denied coverage. This calls into question the doctors' medical judgment, which is not the intention of the letters at all. My bill would simply require the insurance carriers to decribe what about the treatment prohibited reimbursement under Medicare.

CLOSED-CAPTIONED TELEVISION IN PUBLIC FACILITIES ACT OF 1991

HON. MARILYN LLOYD

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Closed-Captioned Television in Public Facilities Act of 1991. This legislation could also be titled the Fairness for Hearing-Impaired Individuals Act of 1991, because it is designed to increase the opportunities for access to crucial information available via tele-

vision for the large deaf and hearing-impaired segment of our Nation's population.

First, I would like to mention that it has now been nearly 3 years since the Commission on the Education of the Deaf reported to the President and to Congress on the great promise of closed-captioned television. At that time we were advised that the most rapid progress for persons who are deaf and hearing-impaired could be made by exploiting a technology that has been with us for some time—closed captioning—the appearance on screen of what is being said. This important technology is available and I believe that Congress must mandate its use.

Before I describe how my bill will improve access to closed-captioned television, I would like to explain why this legislation is so critical. For 37 million citizens in the United States that suffer hearing impairment, and the 14 million persons with sufficient enough hearing impairment to deny them access to television, the Commission's report held out hope. A hope that finally they would be able to benefit from a wide range of information that those of us who hear take for granted. I am talking about more than entertainment. Television is a critical source of communication, providing world news, information on local events, and serving an important educational role.

Unless television broadcasts are encoded for closed-captions and decoding devices are available, deaf and hearing-impaired individuals are unable to receive urgent advisory messages about emergencies and catastrophies, educational programming, or entertainment.

Mr. Speaker, until the development of closed-captioned TV, less than 20 years ago, deaf and severely hearing-impaired persons had no access to the information that is routinely available via television to those of us who hear. Even today, hearing-impaired Americans generally have access to the benefits of television only when they are at home using an electronic decoder they have purchased for their personal television sets.

I would like to describe this technology very briefly. The device necessary to decode television broadcasts weighs less than 4 pounds, is smaller than a cable TV box and costs between $160 and $200. Hospitals, hotels, and other places with an in-house television cable system can provide closed captioning services for the hearing-impaired people by providing a decoder for each TV set or through head-end decoding. Head-end decoding is usually more economical. A commercial system that feeds up to 1,000 sets can be purchased for $1,800–$2,500.

Mr. Speaker, the loss of communication due to impaired hearing is a particularly important issue to older adults in our society. Nearly 38 percent of older Americans suffer from some loss of hearing and could potentially benefit from closed-captioned technology. Approximately one in four persons between the age of 65 and 74 has a hearing impairment. This is twice the rate of individuals age 45 to 64. Moreover, in the age bracket of 75 and older, 4 out of 10 persons have hearing loss.

As a Member of the Select Committee on Aging for the past 17 years, and as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Housing and Consumer Interests, I have learned about the significant relationship between hearing loss and quality of life for aging persons. Professionals in the aging network tell us that for many older persons, hearing loss begins a cycle of frustration, exhaustion and depression. In fact, researchers have linked hearing impairment to dementia in older adults. Technology to improve communication for these individuals—like closed-captioning television—becomes even more important in light of this information.

Mr. Speaker, the Closed-Captioned Television in Public Facilities Act of 1991 targets badly needed assistance to the most vulnerable of all deaf and hearing-impaired persons as well as those who can gain the most from this technology. First, my bill would require that closed-captioned television be available to deaf and hearing-impaired residents of federally-funded nursing homes and hospitals. In addition, elementary, secondary, and college students in schools that receive Federal financial assistance would have access to closed-captioned television.

Second, a provision of my bill addresses the accessibility to closed-captioned television in places of public accommodation. Under this bill, the Federal Government will not finance any conferences that are held in a facility that does not make closed-captioning services available to their guests upon request. It is my hope that this measure will encourage hotels to make this a standard service to their hearing-impaired quests.

Third, my bill will require that libraries receiving certain Federal assistance make available televisions with decoder technology.

In addition to improving access to the hearing-impaired, my bill will provide benefits to large segments of the non-deaf population. For example, closed-captioned television is helpful in learning the English language. This benefits children, adults with poor literacy skills, and those individuals learning English as a second language.

The legislation will do one other thing. By increasing the number of persons watching closed-captioned television broadcasts, it will indirectly encourage producers and networks to produce more hours of closed-captioned programming. I am happy to say that all of the prime time schedule is finally being broadcast with closed-captioning signals, as are most major sporting events. However, to encourage future expansions of closed-captioned broadcasts we must broaden the use of closed-captioned television.

Mr. Speaker, during the 101st Congress, I introduced this legislation as H.R. 3993, and I am very pleased to have worked with our distinguished colleague Mr. MARKEY, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance, to include one of the provisions of that bill in the Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA]. It requires that federally-funded or produced public service announcements be closed-captioned. Public service announcements provide vital information on issues of National scope; from AIDS to the IRS. The Federal Government has supported the National Captioning Institute in order to promote greater availability of closed-captioned programming, and this provision is a good first step.

I was proud to have H.R. 3993 endorsed by key organizations representing the deaf and the hearing-impaired, and the disabled, including: the National Association for the Deaf, the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, the American Society for Deaf Children, the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, the American Deafness and Rehabilitation Association, the American Academy of Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, the Deafness Research Foundation, the Conference of Educational Administrators serving the Deaf, Telecommunication for the Deaf, Inc., the National Captioning Institute, the National Head Injury Foundation, the National Center for Law and the Deaf, and the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. I am committed to working with these organizations and the committees of jurisdiction in Congress again during the 102nd Congress to improve access to closed-captioned television for the hearing-impaired.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Closed-Captioned Television in Public Facilities Act of 1991, which will help to bring deaf and hearing-impaired persons more completely into the mainstream of American life and improve literacy for both children and adults.

BUCKS COUNTY PEACE POLL

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I want to call your attention to the results of a Persian Gulf exit poll, that was taken to determine the current mood of voters regarding the Persian Gulf crisis. The poll was conducted on election day, November 6, 1990, by the Doylestown Peace Force, along with the Bucks County Alliance for Nuclear Disarmament [BAND], and the newly formed Bucks Advocates for Middle East Peace. By a 2-to-1 margin, the Bucks County voters surveyed rejected a military invasion of Kuwait or Iraq; 3,185 voters were surveyed at 21 polling places in predominantly Republican election precincts.

Mr. Speaker, as war clouds begin to gather, I believe that the results of this poll should play a part in the ongoing debate over the direction of our policy. I strongly commend the results to the attention of all of the Members of the House of Representatives.

FINAL PERSIAN GULF EXIT POLL RESULTS

3,185 voters at 21 polling places, heavily Republican, mostly male.

(1) What is the best way to resolve the Persian Gulf Crisis:

29% (a) By a military invasion of Kuwait or Iraq? (915)

50% (b) By letting the trade embargo and blockade run their course? (1157)

21% (c) By withdrawing U.S. forces from the area and letting international diplomacy work? (668)

(2) Do you support or oppose the use of U.S. military force in solving the Persian Gulf Crisis?

67% Support (1848).

33% Oppose (903).

(3) Does President Bush have the right to commit the U.S. to war in the Middle East without prior Congressional approval?

38% Yes (1108).

62% No (1830).

(4) Would you reduce your personal energy consumption as part of a national energy policy to decrease our dependence on Middle Eastern oil?

93% Yes (2836).

7% No (202).

(5) Should the U.S. continue to spend $50 million a day (or $15 billion per year) on military action in the Persian Gulf?

45% Yes (1170).

55% No (1407).

(Figures do not necessarily add up to 3185 on any given question because respondents did not always answer all questions.)

VETERANS FUNERAL BENEFITS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to boost funeral benefits to a level previously afforded to all our veterans.

As many of my colleagues are aware, prior to 1981, a burial allowance of up to $300 was provided in all cases where a veteran died: First, of service-connected disability; second, if he was a veteran of any war; third, if he was discharged for a disability incurred or aggravated in the line of duty; or fourth, if he was in receipt of, or entitled to, disability compensation.

Under the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981, the veterans' burial benefits were decreased significantly by limiting funeral benefits to veterans receiving pension or compensation benefits, or residing in a VA supported health facility at the time of death. That reduction mistakenly placed an economic value on a benefit given by Congress to ensure that all veterans would be buried with dignity and respect, regardless of their income or social standing at time of death. It is also in direct violation of a longstanding principle held by the American Legion which calls for equal benefits for equal service.

In the 1990 Veterans Benefits and Services Reconciliation Conference agreement, burial plot allowances have been further limited. The conference agreement eliminates the plot allowance of $150 with the exception of veterans who are in receipt of DVA disability benefits, such as compensation or pension.

My legislation restores the pre-1981 eligibility for veterans for the purposes of receiving funeral benefits, increases the amount of those benefits from $300 to $400, and increases the plot allowance from $150 to $300.

The death of a loved one is an emotional strain on a family, it should not be a financial one too. In these times, the cost of a burial has increased dramatically, often becoming a tremendous financial burden on the families of these veterans during their time of grief. It is my sincere hope that my legislation will help defray a portion of these burdensome costs.

We have a moral obligation to restore these benefits that we promised to our nation's veterans at the time of their induction into the service of their country, to provide them with reasonable compensation for their funeral costs. Reinstating these deserved benefits to our veterans is essential to fulfill our obligation to all those who have fought and risked their lives to protect the ideals and people of our great Nation.

I insert at this point in the RECORD the full text of my bill for review, and I invite my colleagues to cosponsor this important legislation.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Veterans' Burial Benefits Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. ELIGIBILITY FOR BURIAL ALLOWANCE.

Subsection (a) of section 902 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Where a veteran dies—

"(1) of a service-connected disability; or

"(2) who was—

"(A) a veteran of any war;

"(B) discharged from the active military, naval, or air service for a disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty; or

"(C) in receipt of (or but for the receipt of retirement pay would have been entitled to) disability compensation;

the Secretary, in the Secretary's discretion, having due regard to the circumstances in each case, may pay a sum not exceeding $400 to such person as the Secretary prescribes to cover the burial and funeral expenses of the deceased veteran and the expense of preparing the body and transporting it to the place of burial. For the purpose of this subsection, the term 'veteran' includes a person who died during a period deemed to be active military, naval, or air service under section 106(c) of this title.".

SEC. 3. INCREASE IN THE BURIAL PLOT ALLOWANCE.

Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 903(b) of title 38, United States Code, are amended by striking out "$150" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "$300".

A COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, with over 400,000 American men and women preparing for battle in the Persian Gulf, the words "nuclear proliferation" have suddenly entered the lexicon of this administration. President Bush called it "one of the greatest risks to the survival of mankind." Moreover, he cites Iraq's aggressive campaign to develop nuclear weapons as the principal rationale for attacking sooner, rather than later.

This is all very puzzling in light of the administration's adamant opposition to a comprehensive test ban, a measure that would unquestionably slow the engine of nuclear competition and reduce obscenely wasteful military spending. This position not only undermines consensus on the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, it weakens the credibility of our commitment to end the nuclear arms race.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce, along with 30 of my colleagues, a bill urging the President to reassess the necessity for underground nuclear explosions, and to support a comprehensive test ban. No single measure will be more effective in controlling the rampant spread of nuclear weapons than a comprehensive test ban [or CTB], an objective acknowledged in the Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty of 1968, and the Threshold Test Ban Treaty of 1974. This goal was further underscored in the fiscal year 1991 Defense authorization bill, which expressed the sense of the Congress that

* * * the United States shares a special responsibility with the Soviet Union to continue the bilateral nuclear testing talks to achieve further limitations on nuclear testing, including the achievement of a verifiable comprehensive test ban.

Contrary to the view that a comprehensive test ban is of minor concern to the parties of the Limited Test Ban Treaty [LTBT], a majority of signatories are convening a special amendment conference in New York from January 7–18, to consider amending the treaty to prohibit underground nuclear explosions. Not only does the Bush administration continue to oppose a CTB amendment, it conveyed to the 41 countries that requested the conference that calling the meeting itself represented an "unfriendly act."

Of the three nations with veto power over the proposed CTB amendment, only the Soviet Union pledged to support a comprehensive test ban. Regrettably, Great Britain and the United States maintain that nuclear testing must continue as long as national security depends on nuclear deterrence.

This view stubbornly ignores an improved ability to simulate nuclear effects, advances in verification technology, and greatly expanded Soviet openness. Moreover, recent improvements in stockpile reliability, security, and safety warrant a new assessment of the costs and benefits of a comprehensive test ban to nuclear deterrence and national security. They also warrant the planned phaseout over this decade of many older nuclear warheads, which were designed before recent advances in safety and security occurred.

Continued opposition to a CTB jeopardizes the future of the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT], which must be extended in 1995. As was evidenced at the recent NPT Review conference, a majority of the parties are becoming increasingly disgruntled with the U.S. position. Without clear progress toward a CTB by 1995, the treaty may be extended for only a short period, and may ultimately lapse. Such an outcome would destroy the very foundation of the regime to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Limited Test Ban Treaty Amendment Conference in January offers an opportunity to expand and fortify the international nonproliferation regime. Because a comprehensive test ban amendment would apply to all parties to the Limited Test Ban Treaty, passage would include "threshold states" not currently bound by the Nonproliferation Treaty in a uniform, nondiscriminatory agreement.

More importantly, it offers a chance for the United States to assume a proper leadership

role in efforts to contain the spread of nuclear weapons. To ignore this in favor of developing a third generation of exotic nuclear weapons is to ignore the national interest and the real opportunities for a new world order.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and send a strong signal to the President during the amendment conference this month.

INTRODUCTION OF THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing the Family and Medical Leave Act. It is the same bipartisan compromise that passed the House of Representatives on May 10, 1990, by a comfortable margin. This year, after more than 6 years of trying, I believe we will finally see this bill become law.

The Family and Medical Leave Act provides jobs security at times of great family or medical need. The bill allows an employee to take up to 12 weeks per year of unpaid leave for the birth or adoption of a child, the care of a seriously ill member of the immediate family, or the serious illness of the employee. Any preexisting health insurance arrangements must be continued during the leave period, and the employee must be reinstated into the same or an equivalent position upon return from leave. Small employers—those with less than 50 employees—are exempt from coverage of the bill. Extensive medical certification is required to confirm a serious illness. To be covered, an employee is required to have been employed by the employer for at least 1 year. Part-time employees, those working on an average less than 20 hours a week, are not covered by the bill.

The bill that I am introducing today was passed by both the House and Senate last year. The majority of the Congress has already spoken on the need for this legislation. More importantly, the American public wants this bill to become law.

The legislation that we see today is a result of many years of negotiation and compromise. This is the fourth Congress to witness the introduction of family and medical leave legislation. When we began in 1985, we were asking a lot more from American employers. But through the years of talking with workers and employers alike, we have arrived at a modest, bipartisan, compromise that balances a worker's need for job security during a family emergency with an employer's day-to-day requirements in operating a successful business.

The gap between the leave policy in this country and the rest of the world has continued to widen. Recently we learned that Europe is likely to substantially strengthen its family leave policies. Why is it that families the world over seem to get better treatment than do families in this country? We certainly profess to care about our families. There is no shortage of rhetoric about how important it is to "preserve and protect" the family. But when it comes to the basics, we don't match the rhetoric with action. We simply cannot say that we care as much about families here as they do there until we show it with our actions.

Europe is strengthening its law not only because it helps families but also because it is good business. They realize the importance of investing in the work force to remain competitive. Productivity and efficiency requires tending to the needs of the work force. Family needs are one of the most pressing concerns of today's workers. Our competitors are tending to these needs, we are not. Far from hurting our competitiveness as some have maintained, establishing a leave standard will help us compete.

President Bush vetoed this legislation in June of last year. It is my belief the President will reevaluate his opposition. Hopefully my colleagues, who have strongly supported the bill throughout the many years of compromise, will prevail on the President to reconsider. Hopefully the newly designated Secretary of Labor, who as a House member voted for the bill and voted to override the President's veto, will help the President reevaluate his position. Perhaps the fact that a growing majority of the American people strongly support this bill will encourage the President to take a second look. Because of the great value the President places on the family, he should be for the bill.

Mr. Speaker, the Family and Medical Leave Act is a bill that everyone in Congress should be able to support. I hope that we will see it move through the legislative process quickly in the 102d Congress.

INTRODUCTION OF OMNIBUS SMALL BUSINESS LEGISLATION

HON. ANDY IRELAND

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, as we begin the 102d Congress I would like to take this opportunity to salute those men and women who were such an integral part of our recent decade long economic recovery and who will be the foundation of the next economic upswing. I am talking about our Nation's job producers, innovators, and a major portion of our very social fabric—our small business community. In recognition of this vital economic segment today I will introduce an omnibus small business bill. I do this each Congress and it has been very rewarding. For example, over the last 2 years working with other Members in both Houses of Congress, we were able to see many issues I had raised addressed by various committees including a new White House Conference on Small Business, coverage of the Internal Revenue Service under the Regulatory Flexibility Act, and a study to address the remarkable small business information system developed by the European Community.

Last year, the House Republican Research Committee's Small Business Opportunities Task Force, which I was fortunate to chair, worked with the small business community to develop a set of small business legislative priorities. I shared the resulting "Small Business Policy Statement" with more than 8,000 small businesses around the country, and asked for their review and comment. The response was overwhelming.

The largest number of comments came on the issue of health care. Letter after lettter cited the lack of affordable health care as the number one small-business problem. "We not only cannot find affordable health insurance, but it is getting more difficult to find health insurance companies at all," said one company. "Our business health insurance policies have had rate increases every 6 months for the last year-and-a-half, and we have never had a claim," related another firm. "Health care costs are going to put us out of business if something is not done," laments yet another small business owner. Clearly, we in Congress must do something to address this problem.

The general business environment is also of vital concern to the small businesses we heard from. "We always want to comply with Government regulations, but the most difficult part is understanding what the Government wants and trying to translate that into something the company can operate within," one company wrote. "It is very difficult for a small business to meet all the demands that are required by law."

Another firm contends that "We are top-heavy with out-of-touch bureaucracies in this country * * *" "We spend 50 percent of our office time on records and filing paperwork for the State and Federal Government," says another. "Government has grown so large that it does not see itself as a servant of its citizens anymore. It's like them against us. Government needs to work with private enterprise to make America competitive in the world. Those who are willing to take a risk to start a business and therefore provide jobs for other citizens should be helped, not hindered at every turn," concludes another frustrated small business owner.

These small businesses are sending a message to Congress loud and clear; they care about their employees, they want to do something about the social problems we face in this country, and they want to be responsible, active members of their communities and our country. But we in Congress must work with the small business community to build legislative solutions that stimulate and encourage small business participation and cooperation. We need to reject failed bureaucratic approaches to governing, and to offer pro-active strategies for dealing with the issues we face as a nation in a way that complements free-market initiatives rather than competing with them.

Mr. Speaker, the ideas contained in my omnibus bill are for the most part not new. Many of them have been introduced by either myself or other Members before in various forms. All the issues are important however and deserve our attention. I will briefly describe the seven titles of the bill and my intentions.

First, I propose to raise the status of the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to Cabinet level. As the President's principal adviser on all matters relating to small business the Administrator would be extremely valuable at all Cabinet sessions devoted to various economic questions confronting the Nation. This elevation would merely mean a small adjustment in the Administrator's pay

status. The Cabinet exists solely by tradition and serves as a sounding board and an advisory body to the President. In no way would Cabinet status require enlarging the bureaucracy or Federal expenditures. Should not small business have a voice where it counts the most?

Second, the Regulatory Flexibility Act which requires all Federal agencies to review the impact of their regulations upon small business has been a very constructive law. I propose that failure to comply with the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act be subjected to judicial review. At the present time this is not the case and there appears to be a body of evidence that some agencies on occasion have flaunted this law due to the lack of judicial review. I propose to change this.

Third, I propose that the chief counsel for advocacy for the Small Business Administration conduct a study on the impact of the Federal Government upon small business. This study should include, but not be limited to, the taxes small business must pay, various tax requirements that must be met, and forms that must be submitted, as well as the regulatory burden of all other Federal agencies by agency. We often in the Congress talk about the burden the Federal Government imposes on the small business community. However to date we have never really sat down to actually quantify this burden. I suspect the burden is far more serious than we know and each succeeding Congress only adds to it. This is information that we must and should have.

Fourth, I propose as did some Senators in the waning days and nights of the 101st Congress that the Internal Revenue Service be prohibited from the retroactive application of regulations and rulings unless specifically directed to do so by the Congress. Recently in this country agents have fanned out across the land and have been badgering innocent business people over all types of regulations—independent contractors being but one example. People have products to produce and businesses to run. We need one clear set of rules to play the game. We do not need changing rules or rules which are explained and enforced years after the fact.

Fifth, I propose as many of us in Congress have in the past to allow self-employed individuals to deduct 100-percent of their health insurance costs. Why should they be treated differently from other business enterprises? Fair is fair. Is only a 25-percent deduction any way to encourage health coverage?

Sixth, I believe it would be a positive move for business development to increase the number of S corporation shareholders. At present we allow the entity to have a maximum of 35 shareholders. I would propose we increase the number to 50.

Finally, we must act on a great error which Congress committed during the rewrite of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. The small business exemption was left out. This must be corrected. I am reintroducing a Senate proposal from last Congress authored by the distinguished chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee the Honorable DALE BUMPERS. We cannot delay on this issue as action is required by April 1 due to the next proposed wage increase.

Mr. Speaker, I have no pride of authorship over any legislation I introduce. I am however in touch with the Nation's small business community and I believe I have a fair knowledge of what issues demand our attention. I would hope this omnibus bill could be called a well-intentioned effort to call every Member's attention to several matters of interest to us all.

WHY OFFICIAL ENGLISH?

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, in the RECORD of November 2, 1990, my colleague Representative JOSÉ SERRANO rose in opposition to the Language of Government Act. He listed several reasons on which he based his objections. I must point out, however, that my colleague from New York is sorely mistaken about both the intent and the legal effect of the Language of Government Act.

Mr. SERRANO terms the Language of Government Act an "English-only" proposal. To the contrary, supporters of the Language of Government Act strongly support and encourage the teaching and maintenance of other languages.

Mr. SERRANO points to the uniqueness of American citizens in that "we do not share a common race, religion, or ethnicity." This is absolutely correct—and absolutely why we must all be able to communicate with each other if we are to live as neighbors in peace.

Mr. SERRANO suggests that when this bill becomes law, English will be "the only acceptable mode of expression." This is untrue. Every linguistic mode of expression is acceptable; diverse language skills are encouraged. What English will be is the one language that everyone can count on. No matter what part of the country a citizen travels to, he or she should be able to speak to the fellow Americans who live there.

Mr. SERRANO disparages the American melting pot. We are not homogeneous, but we are a single Nation. We are Americans. We are German-Americans, we are Haitian-Americans, we are Korean-Americans, we are Chinese-Americans, and we are Native-Americans, but we are Americans first and foremost, and our language has been our common bond.

Mr. SERRANO attributes the motivation behind the Language of Government Act to the alleged fear that English is somehow endangered. This allegation makes no sense. As he says, 96 percent of the population speak English. Why should we think it is endangered? We are rather concerned with the 4 percent that do not speak English. Look at those numbers: For every 24 Americans who speak English, 1 does not. How can the one ever expect to succeed in the English-speaking society, to compete with the other 24, to partake of the vast opportunities in our country, unless she or he speaks the language of the others? How can one fully participate in the political and social debates in our Nation if one's information must be sifted through a language filter? Quite simply, he or she cannot fully participate.

Mr. SERRANO accuses the Language of Government Act of interfering with the medical treatment of an ill patient and denying a fair hearing to a suspected criminal. This argument is totally groundless; it is but another attempt to distort the true meaning of and motivation behind the bill. The language of the bill itself specifically exempts from "official government actions," that is, those to be conducted in English "actions that protect public health or safety; and actions that protect the rights of victims of crimes or criminal defendants."

The intent of the bill is clear, and if these precise words are cloudy, we'll find words that aren't. The purpose of the Language of Government Act is to ensure that we have a common medium—a common language—through which we can all communicate. We need to be able to talk to each other; no one should be left out. This is a goal which will hinder no one and help us all.

THE COMMISSION ON CLOSURE AND RELOCATION OF THE LORTON CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to establish a 21-member commission to develop a plan for closure of the Lorton Correctional Complex by the year 2010 and for the establishment of new "model" prison facilities to be located at sites within the District of Columbia.

The commission will have 21 members, 9 appointed by the mayor of the District of Columbia, Sharon Pratt Dixon, 9 appointed by Fairfax County, and 3 appointed by the President.

The commission will have three responsibilities:

First, developing a plan for closing Lorton by the year 2010, including identifying options for the use of the land now occupied by the prison such as perhaps a community park.

Second, developing a plan for new model prison facilities located in the District of Columbia to replace Lorton.

The new prison should be a model prison. It should incorporate the most advanced, progressive, and imaginative ideas in the field of corrections in both design and operation. It should be an example from which other prison systems across the country can draw new ideas and solutions and should be an institution which others, throughout the country, seek to emulate.

Model programs in alcohol and drug abuse treatment, education, vocational training, and rehabilitation must be included in the new facilities. The newest thinking in the area of prison industries should also be incorporated so that inmates develop skills that will enable them to secure jobs upon leaving prison.

Third, identifying steps for improving operations at Lorton before it is closed. If new facilities are needed before Lorton is closed, then they should be constructed with a secondary use in mind such as a community col-

lege, library, or community facility. When Lorton is closed in 2010, these facilities could be put to use in their secondary capacity.

Mr. Speaker, closing and building prisons are not easy tasks. But a new prison in the District of Columbia will make a difference.

A new model prison will allow for the development of academic and vocational training programs to help inmates develop basic life skills and a trade that can be used upon release to avoid a future life of crime. Crowded conditions could be relieved. Living conditions could be improved. Security conditions could be strengthened within the prison.

A new prison will help residents of the District of Columbia. A new prison would remove one of the major aggravants in the relationship between the District of Columbia and northern Virginia. A new prison would pave the way for improved relations and cooperation on all levels.

And I believe this can be accomplished by a close working partnership between both the District of Columbia and the Federal Government. As equal partners, both contributing to the establishment of a new prison, these goals can be accomplished.

Establishment of this commission will be the first step in the process, and I am committed to working with District officials toward that end.

Mr. Speaker, over 80 years ago President Theodore Roosevelt pointed out serious problems at the jail in the District of Columbia, including overcrowding and widespread inmate idleness.

Today these same conditions are present at the Lorton complex and I believe we have an obligation to see what can be done.

I encourage Members to join me in supporting this legislation.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Commission on Closure and Relocation of the Lorton Correctional Complex Act."

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT.

There is established a commission to be known as the Commission on Closure and Relocation of the Lorton Correctional Complex (in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

SEC. 3. DUTIES OF COMMISSION.

The Commission shall carry out the following:

(1) COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR CLOSING THE LORTON CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX BY 2010.—Because of the serious operational and safety problems at the Lorton Correctional Complex which adversely affect the inmates of the complex, employees of the District of Columbia Department of Corrections, and residents of the District of Columbia and Fairfax County, Virginia, the Commission shall develop a comprehensive plan for closing the Lorton Correctional Complex by the year 2010 and in the plan shall identify and recommend options for the use of the land on which the complex is located.

(2) PLAN FOR NEW PRISON FACILITIES LOCATED WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The Commission shall develop a comprehensive plan for the establishment of new model prison facilities within the District of Columbia to replace the Lorton Correctional Complex when it is closed in accordance with the plan developed under paragraph (1). The plan shall identify and recommend—

(A) appropriate sites for the new prison facilities,

(B) strategies for financing, including Federal funding for, the new facilities,

(C) plans for expeditiously phasing in the operations of the new facilities, and

(D) plans for ensuring that the new facilities will be models in education, vocational training, and rehabilitation of the inmates of the facilities.

(3) STEPS FOR IMPROVING OPERATIONS AT THE LORTON CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX.—The Commission, using existing knowledge, resources and experience, shall identify and recommend appropriate strategies for improving the effectiveness and safety of operations at the Lorton Correctional Complex before it is closed under the plan developed under paragraph (1) and the new facilities are established under the plan developed under paragraph (2).

SEC. 4. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall be composed of 21 members appointed as follows:

(1) The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors shall appoint 9 members.

(2) The Mayor of the District of Columbia shall appoint 9 members.

(3) The President shall appoint 3 members.

(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS.—

(1) MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE FAIRFAX COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,—of the members of the Commission appointed under subsection (a)(1)—

(A) at least one member shall be an individual who is a member of a local civic association in northern Virginia,

(B) at least one member shall be an employee of the Virginia Department of Corrections who is knowledgeable about the establishment of new prison facilities,

(C) at least one member shall be a member of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors,

(D) at least one member shall be a member of a chamber of commerce in northern Virginia,

(E) at least one member shall be an employee of the Fairfax County Sheriff's Department, and

(F) at least one member shall be an employee of the Fairfax County Police Department.

(2) MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Of the members of the Commission appointed under subsection (a)(2)—

(A) at least one member shall be a member of a local civic association in the District of Columbia,

(B) at least one member shall be an employee of the District of Columbia Department of Corrections who is knowledgeable about the establishment of new prison facilities,

(C) at least one member shall be either the Mayor of the District of Columbia or a member of the District of Columbia City Council,

(D) at least one member shall be a member of a chamber of commerce in the District of Columbia or the Washington Board of Trade, and

(E) at least 2 members shall be employees of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department.

(3) MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.—Of the members of the Commission appointed under subsection (a)(3)—

(A) one member shall be the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, and

(B) one member shall be the Director of the National Institute of Corrections.

(c) CONTINUATION OF MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) GENERAL RULE.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), if a member was appointed to the Commission because the member was an officer or employee of any government or if member is appointed to the Commission and later becomes an officer or employee of a government, that member may continue as a member for not longer than the 30-day period beginning on the date that member ceases to be such an officer or employee or becomes such an officer or employee, as the case may be.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Service as a member of the Commission shall not be discontinued because of paragraph (1) if an individual has served as a member of the Commission for not less than 3 months.

(d) TERMS.—Each member of the Commission shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

(e) VACANCIES.—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term. A member may serve after the expiration of that member's term until a successor has taken office. A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(f) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Commission may not receive additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Commission.

(g) QUORUM.—11 members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(h) CHAIRPERSON; VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Commission shall be elected by a majority of the members of the Commission.

SEC. 5. DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF COMMISSION; EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.

(a) DIRECTOR.—The Commission shall, without regard to section 5311(b) of title 5, United States Code, have a Director who shall be appointed by the Commission and paid at the rate of basic pay payable for level III of the Executive Schedule.

(b) APPOINTMENT AND PAY OF STAFF.—The Commission may appoint personnel as it considers appropriate without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointment to the competitive service. Such personnel shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

(c) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—The Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title, United States Code.

(d) STAFF OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Upon request of the Commission, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of that department or agency to the Commission to assist it in carrying out its duties under section 3.

SEC. 6. POWERS OF COMMISSION.

(a) HEARINGS AND SESSIONS.—The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out this Act, hold hearings, sit and act at times and places, take testimony, receive evidence as the Commission considers appropriate. The Commission may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before it.

(b) POWERS OF MEMBERS AND AGENTS.—Any member or agent of the Commission may, if authorized by the Commission, take any ac-

tion which the Commission is authorized to take by this section.

(c) INFORMATION.—The Commission may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out section 3. Upon request of the Chairperson or Vice Chairperson of the Commission, the head of that department or agency shall furnish that information to the Commission to the extent otherwise permitted by law.

(d) GIFTS AND DONATIONS.—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services or property.

(e) MAILS.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

(f) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.—The Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, such administrative support services as the Commission may request.

SEC. 7. REPORTS.

(a) INTERIM REPORTS.—The Commission shall submit to the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, and appropriate committees of Congress interim reports. Such reports shall be submitted at the end of the 6th and 12th month after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) FINAL REPORT.—The Commission shall transmit a final report to the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, the President, and appropriate committees of the Congress not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act. The final report shall contain a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the Commission, together with its recommendations for legislation or administrative actions it considers appropriate.

SEC. 8. TERMINATION.

The Commission shall terminate 90 days after submitting its final report pursuant to section 7.

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION.

To carry out this Act there is authorized to be appropriated an amount not to exceed $1,000,000.

AGING AIRCRAFT SAFETY ACT OF 1991

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today, Public Works and Transportation Committee Chairman ROBERT A. ROE, JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT, the ranking minority member on the committee, WILLIAM F. CLINGER, Jr., the ranking minority member on the Aviation Subcommittee, and myself introduced the Aging Aircraft Safety Act of 1991.

This legislation is identical to H.R. 3774 which passed the House in the 101st Congress by a voice vote on the Suspension Calendar on July 16, 1990. Unfortunately, the Senate did not take up the measure, and it did not become law.

The bill directs the Federal Aviation Administration to implement rules to further ensure that older airliners are safe and airworthy by directing a special inspection of older aircraft focused on the problems associated with age.

Ever since the Aloha Airlines accident in May 1988 when the top of an older Boeing 737 ripped off because of metal fatigue and cracking not spotted in routine inspection and maintenance, the Government agencies responsible for aviation safety and the airline and aircraft manufacturing industries have redoubled their efforts to ensure the safety of aging aircraft.

The FAA and the industry are to be commended for the aggressive action taken to ensure that necessary repairs and inspections of older aircraft are accomplished. This bill builds a further safety redundancy into the system already established. By requiring a special safety inspection focused on aging aircraft issues and problems when the aircraft is down for heavy maintenance checks after its 15th year of life, the traveling public can be assured definitively that all that needs to be done to keep older aircraft flying safely has been done.

For further, more detailed information on the aging aircraft issues and the legislation, I refer you to committee hearing publication 101–25 and the House committee report on last year's bill, 101–606.

The following is a section-by-section description of the bill:

Section 1 provides a short title, the "Aging Aircraft Safety Act of 1990."

Section 2(a) directs the FAA Administrator to initiate a rulemaking not later than 180 days after enactment to assure the continuing airworthiness of aging aircraft.

Section 2(b)(1) requires the Administrator, pursuant to the rule, to make inspections and reviews of each aircraft's records to permit a determination that the aircraft is in safe condition and properly maintained.

Section 2(b)(2) provides that these inspections shall be carried out as part of an aircraft's heavy maintenance checks after 15 years of service.

Section 2(b)(3) provides that these inspections shall be conducted as are other inspections under existing law, specifically pursuant Section 601(a)(3)(c) of the Federal Aviation Act which provides that the Administrator shall establish the manner in which inspections shall be conducted, including at the Administrator's discretion, inspections and reports by properly qualified private persons.

Section 2(d) provides that the rule should establish the procedures to be followed in conducting the required inspections.

Section 2(e) requires air carriers to make aircraft and records available for the required inspections.

Section 3 directs the Administrator to establish three aircraft maintenance safety programs:

(1) A program to verify that air carriers are maintaining their aircraft in accordance with programs approved by FAA.

(2) A program to provide training and enhanced participation of FAA inspectors and engineers in conducting corrosion and metal fatigue inspections.

(3) A program to ensure that air carriers demonstrate either commitment and technical competence to assure the airworthiness of their aircraft.

If you wish to become a cosponsor of this bill, have your staff contact the Aviation Subcommittee staff at extension 59161.

ENTERPRISE ZONE LEGISLATION

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today important legislation to provide Federal incentives for investment in our most distressed and impoverished areas. The Enterprise Zone Tax Incentive Act of 1991, very similar to legislation which I sponsored last year (H.R. 5190), is designed to aid those areas of the country which were bypassed by the economic recovery that occurred generally in our country over the last decade. These locales have suffered the most, even before the recent downturn in our economy. As I stated during the Committee on Ways and Means hearings on enterprise zone proposals in 1989, the lack of job opportunities, poor educational facilities, and job skills keyed to a changing economy form a vicious cycle of poverty in many of these areas.

The legislation introduced today represents a comprehensive effort to improve the economic and personal quality of life in these areas of the country. It would provide direct Federal incentives for employment, child care, housing, health insurance, and capital investment. The bill also recognizes that direct Federal tax incentives alone will not overcome the poverty and stagnation in many of these areas. Businesses want to operate in safe communities, with access to markets and quality schools and housing to attract good and long-term workers. In addition, startup businesses and others may not have the profits necessary to use Federal tax incentives. This legislation would award extra Federal tax incentives to those communities demonstrating a financial commitment to their own development in the form of crime prevention, infrastructure, property and sales tax abatements, and loans or grants to small business.

It remains essential that we find a way to inject new capital investment into these impoverished areas. We must create a climate in which new businesses can develop and existing businesses can remain and thrive in an enterprise zone. This legislation would allow the deferral of an individual's capital gain on the sale of any asset wherever located if it is reinvested in an enterprise zone. It would lessen part of the risk of investing in an unproven enterprise zone business by making losses realized on stock or debt or those businesses fully deductible against ordinary income.

Because I believe strongly that communities benefit when people live where they work, this legislation also would give small businesses tax credits for employing workers who live in the zone. It also would give businesses credits for providing these same residents with health insurance. It would encourage child care facilities, either in the parents' apartment building or place of work. It would assist the rehabilitation of existing buildings which may now sit idle or underused. The more resources a State or local government is willing to dedicate to an area, the more likely the area could be designated an enterprise zone and the more tax incentives the zone could receive. The bill also helps the local community get the most

bang for the buck by allowing them to determine which benefits are the most helpful for their particular area. Those communities can negotiate for the most efficient investments when they can control the mix of incentives.

Let me emphasize my desire to provide a meaningful incentive to improve the plight of our poorest neighborhoods. I live in the innercity. I know first hand of the decay, the poverty, the hopelessness that many who live in these communities feel. While I am a realist about our ability to solve many of the problems of those least able to help themselves, I believe that we can provide some hope for a brighter future through these benefits and incentives.

Because I understand the fiscal restraints on our ability to finance solutions to these problems in times of tight budget considerations, this legislation places an annual cap on the total amount of tax incentives which can be used for each enterprise zone. The cap is designed to limit the cost of this legislation roughly to the revenue cost the administration attached to its own enterprise zone proposal in 1990. The cap has been set based upon preliminary revenue estimates of the revenue impact of this legislation, and some further adjustment of the cap amount may be required at the time such revenue estimates are refined. These limits are the only way that the Government can be certain that the costs of this legislation will not skyrocket beyond both our willingness and our ability to fund the program. Like all other legislation, if enterprise zone incentives are enacted, they must be fully financed under the pay-as-you-go budgetary discipline.

I know that it will not be easy to enact this legislation. It will be controversial. Some wish to provide no special incentives to help the most needy pull themselves out of the spiral of poverty. Others, who may wish to help, would go about it in a very different way. I sincerely hope that we can work out our differences, and enact this legislation as expeditiously as possible in the 102d Congress. By introducing this legislation today, I hope to move the debate forward toward that successful conclusion.

CLAY AND HORTON SPONSOR LEGISLATION TO PROMOTE FULL CITIZENSHIP OF FEDERAL AND POSTAL WORKERS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, today my good friend and colleague on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, FRANK HORTON, and I are introducing the Federal Employees' Political Activities Act of 1991. In doing so, we are continuing a bipartisan effort to restore to 3 million Federal and postal employees the right to freely and fully exercise the most basic right of American citizenship, the right to choose their government.

The Hatch Act is among the most ignoble laws ever enacted in this country. It precludes Federal and postal employees from speaking at political gatherings, from serving as delegates to political conventions, from circulating nominating petitions, or from running for partisan office. In short, the law provides that while they may vote, Federal and postal employees, even when acting as private citizens, are precluded from engaging in virtually any other organized activity to make their political views and desires known. Today, there are over 3,000 separate regulatory rulings interpreting and enforcing the Hatch Act.

In the face of this regulatory morass, Federal and postal workers have little idea as to just what constitutes unlawful political activity under the Hatch Act. To the extent that the law serves any end at all today, it serves to intimidate and discourage Federal and postal employees from engaging in any political activity; and, regrettably, both Democratic and Republican administrations have sought to use the law to muzzle perceived opponents. The incoherent and irrational restrictions of the law, coupled with its inconsistent, biased enforcement, are justification enough for its reform. There is, however, a greater imperative for revisiting this statute.

The severity of the restrictions on the freedom of speech and freedom of assembly of Federal and postal employees imposed by the Hatch Act should be more readily apparent to us, assembled in this House, than perhaps any other group of Americans. We, even more than others, understand that voting is merely the bottom line of a complex political process. The events that proceed it, the months of expressing views; persuading friends, neighbors and relatives; the telephone and house to house canvassing; the organizing at the county, ward, and precinct levels; the neighborhoods teas, precinct caucuses, and county conventions; these are the nuts and bolts of a successful campaign. These are the means by which one truly makes one's voice heard in this country, and it is these very means of expression that are denied to Federal and postal employees.

Our bill ensures that Federal and postal employees, as well as the public, shall be able to freely choose, without fear of intimidation, whether they wish to participate in the politics of their country, be it local, State, or national. It better protects Federal and postal employees from the coercion and intimidation intended to force political involvement, the kind of abuse the Hatch Act sought to redress. It also frees Federal and postal employees to engage in otherwise lawful political activity on their own time, and thus ends the coercive gag imposed upon them by the Hatch Act today.

The legislation we are introducing today is identical to the Hatch Act reform bill passed overwhelmingly by the House in the 101st Congress. Except for technical corrections necessitated by passage of the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989, it is the same legislation as the bipartisan compromise originally developed by the former ranking Republican Member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, GENE TAYLOR, and myself in the 100th Congress.

In the last Congress, the House initially passed this bill by a margin of 297 to 90. This body reconsidered the bill after it was amended by the Senate and passed it again by a margin of 334 to 87. After President Bush vetoed that legislation, we voted to override that veto by a margin of 327 to 93. In the Senate, they came within two votes of overriding the veto. Prior to the 101st Congress, the House had overwhelmingly passed legislation to reform the Hatch Act in the 94th, 95th, and 100th Congresses.

Free speech and the right to exercise a meaningful voice in the selection of one's government are the foundation of our Republic. These rights are no less important to Federal and postal employees than they are to women, Blacks, or any other group of American citizens. Clearly, this fact is apparent to the American people and to the Congress. I am confident that this Congress will provide Federal and postal workers with the full political rights to which they are entitled.

A summary of the major provisions of the bill follows:

The bill states that it is the policy of the Congress that employees should be encouraged to fully exercise their rights to participate or not participate in the political process of the Nation. The exercise of this right should be free and without fear of reprisal or penalty.

The bill prohibits on-the-job political activity on the part of Federal and postal workers. Federal employees may not engage in any political activity while on duty, in a Federal facility, in uniform, or while using any vehicle owned or leased by the Government.

The bill contains strict prohibitions against official coercion. Federal employees may not use official authority or influence to interfere with the result of an election or to intimidate any individual to vote or not to vote, to give or withhold a contribution, or to engage or not engage in any political activity. Federal employees may not give a political contribution to a superior, or give, receive, or solicit a political contribution in a Government building. Federal employees may not solicit, accept, or receive a contribution from, or give a political contribution to, any person who has or is seeking a contract with the employee's agency, is regulated by the agency, or has interests which may be affected by the performance of the employee's duties. This bill retains and conforms the various criminal prohibitions relating to elections and political activities contained in chapter 29 of title 18, United States Code.

While retaining strict prohibitions on activities that may coerce or intimidate other Federal or postal employees or private citizens, the bill provides that Federal and postal employees may otherwise engage in any legal political activity off the job. They may run for partisan political office without taking leave as long as the campaigning does not interfere with the performance of their duties. An employee who requests leave without pay or annual leave for the purpose of running for office may only be denied such leave by agency management based upon the exigencies of the public business.

The special counsel is authorized to issue regulations and to enforce the administrative prohibitions concerning political activity. Actions brought by the special counsel would be brought under the general disciplinary action procedures of 5 U.S.C. 1215. The Merit Systems Protection Board may impose any penalty provided by that section. Possible pen-

alties include fines, debarment from employment, removal, and reprimand.

FBI FIRST AMENDMENT PROTECTION ACT

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, today the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CONYERS] and I are introducing legislation to establish a principle that should be self-evident: The Federal Bureau of Investigation should not be investigating first amendment activities—taking pictures at demonstrations, surveilling religious services, monitoring conferences—without some direct relevance to the investigation of criminal activity.

In most of its investigations, the FBI does focus on investigating criminal conduct. In most areas, it opens a case only when it has reason to believe that a crime has been or will be committed. But in the areas of counterintelligence and international terrorism, the FBI recognizes no such limits. It continues to investigate lawful activities of U.S. citizens who have contact with foreign nationals or who peacefully express support for foreign organizations.

In hearings last Congress, we learned that the FBI had been interviewing Amnesty International members who wrote to the Soviet Embassy in Washington complaining about the treatment of political prisoners in the Soviet Union. In the wake of the CISPES investigation, we learned that the FBI opened cases on individuals because they had attended a lawful meeting or the showing of a film. The GAO reported last year that the FBI had opened thousands of cases on similarly tenuous grounds.

Without a focus on criminal conduct, it is impossible for the FBI to define the scope and purpose of its own investigations. Not only is there a chilling effect on first amendment freedoms, but there is also a waste of investigative resources that could be used more productively. The CISPES case is a perfect example. The FBI monitored marches, meetings, rallies, conferences, and demonstrations without collecting any evidence of Federal crimes.

In drafting the bill we are introducing today, we have been careful to ensure that it will not tie the hands of the FBI. Therefore, we have adopted the very standard that the FBI has followed with great success since 1976 in all its investigations of domestic terrorism. Under this criminal standard, the FBI has not been hampered at all. To the contrary, it has been very successful, making important arrests and putting numerous members of terrorist groups in jail. Thus there is proof that the standards in the bill are not onerous.

The FBI's counterintelligence and international terrorism missions are important and will remain so, but elements of its operations in those areas are holdovers from the cold war era. The world has changed greatly and the FBI needs to keep pace. It needs to refocus its efforts to be more effective. The FBI's counterintelligence authority stems from a series of vague executive branch directives dating back before World War II. The standards in those orders need to be clarified, updated, and embodied in legislation. The best way to do so is through the criminal standard, which our bill would establish.

This legislation will not hinder the FBI from acting to prevent terrorist acts before they occur. Under our bill, if the FBI receives credible information that an individual or group is planning illegal activities, the Bureau could investigate. The bill merely says that the FBI could not investigate citizens merely because they have contact with a foreign national or express political support for the goals of a foreign entity.

The CISPES case, which the FBI itself admits got out of hand, occurred because the Bureau lacked clear guidelines on how to investigate groups that support international terrorism. Our bill has a simple rule: The FBI can investigate support activities that are criminal in nature.

Our bill also addresses the question of what to do with the files after a case is closed where the FBI improperly collected information on first amendment activities. The provision ensures that the records may not be circulated inside the Bureau and may not be disseminated outside the Bureau except to requesters under the FOIA and the Privacy Act. Thus, the records will be preserved for historical purposes and will be available to the record subjects, who have a right to know if they were subject to FBI surveillance.

Americans have a right to express peacefully support for anyone and anything, and they should not have the FBI looking over their shoulder. The FBI is our Nation's premier law enforcement agency. It should focus on what it does best, catching criminals, and spies.

THE FAIR CAMPAIGN ACT OF 1991

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation to address one of the most serious problems facing our government today—the declining faith of the public in Congress.

We need to reestablish public trust and confidence in this institution—and we need to act swiftly. We can accomplish this goal to a large degree by finally undertaking comprehensive Federal election reform, because our campaign system is largely at fault for reduced public faith.

The Fair Campaign Act of 1991, which I introduced today, would allow House candidates to run without being rich or tied to special interests. It also would end the corrosive impact of negative campaigning by establishing an enforceable set of rules. This legislation also would close substantial loopholes in current campaign financing laws to give us a fairer, more competitive system.

The costs of campaigns are out of control, discouraging too many qualified men and women from running for office. I believe that candidates should be able to run and win because of their ideas and ideals, not the size of their campaign purse. That is why the Fair Campaign Act would establish a voluntary spending limit of $300,000 for a House candidate's primary and general election campaigns combined. As an incentive to reduce spending, candidates who comply with the voluntary limits would be eligible for reduced postage rates.

Furthermore, to reduce the influence of special interest groups in elections, the Fair Campaign Act would limit PAC contributions to $1,000 per election per cycle.

My legislation would also establish a Fair Campaign Practices Commission within the Federal Election Commission. The Commission, which would be comprised of eight members appointed by the President in consultation with the majority and minority leaders of both chambers, would develop a "code of fair campaign practices" to promote honesty and fairness in Federal elections and monitor the use of false or unsubstantiated charges in elections.

The Commission would monitor campaigns, investigate charges of unfair practices, and enforce the code in a timely manner through subpoena power and cease and desist orders, with access to Federal courts for injunctions. The Commission would have one year to issue rules on the code.

The Fair Campaign Act contains several other important reforms. The legislation would increase restrictions on election-related activities by corporations and labor relations. "Soft money" is banned and the use of labor dues in the political process would be restricted. The bill would also improve disclosure of independent expenditures and sponsors of unauthorized political advertising.

Mr. Speaker, to survive, a democracy must maintain an electoral systems that reflects the ideals of equality and fairness. Citizens must have faith both in their government and in the process of electing public officials. Unfortunately, the reality of today's campaigning, with its negativism and special interests, has led to an erosion of the American people's belief in our system.

I invite my colleagues in the House to join with me to adopt without delay a comprehensive campaign reform package that will restore that faith.

MAX PIEVSKY: A MAN OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my dear friend, the Honorable Max Pievsky, on the occasion of his retirement from the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Max was first elected to represent the citizens of the 174th legislative district in 1966, and for the last 14 years, he served with distinction as the chairman of the house appropriations committee.

Among his many accomplishments as appropriations chairman were: voluntarily open-

ing the house appropriations committee accounts to the public, sponsoring legislation creating a Medicaid fraud unit in the Commonwealth's department of justice, he authored the Pennsylvania budget reform code, providing urgently needed State funds for the Philadelphia public and nonpublic schools, obtaining additional aid for the education of handicapped and retarded children, fighting for appropriations to Philadelphia colleges and universities, and funding medical research for diseases like Tay Sachs, Lupus, and Spina Bifida. Max also sponsored legislation setting up the new State-operated Philadelphia Regional Port Authority.

Presently, Max is continuing his career in public service as a commissioner on the Delaware River Port Authority, where he commits his attention and energy to realizing the full potential of our port systems. Max also devotes his considerable talents as a member of the board of directors of the Philadelphia Association of Retarded Citizens, has served as a board member of the Philadelphia Port Corporation and of We The People 200, Inc. And he continues as the untiring and hardworking leader of the 54th Ward Democratic Executive Committee where he brings government closer to the citizens of his neighborhood.

Max is a member of the Equity Lodge, F&AM; the Ludwig Lodge of B'rith Sholom; the Steuben Lodge, Knight of Pythias; the Circle Square Club; the Pannonia Beneficial Association; and the Shomrim of Philadelphia.

Max and his lovely wife Shirley are members of the Temple Shalom Congregation. It is my deepest hope that Max and Shirley will enjoy the additional time they have to spend with their children and grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, mere words are not sufficient to praise Max Pievsky for his work and dedication to the betterment of his neighborhood, the city of Philadelphia, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Thank you, Max.

And thank you, Mr. Speaker, for this opportunity to bring to the attention of this people's House some of the many accomplishments of Max Pievsky, a true man of the people.

CLAY SPONSORS LEGISLATION TO END THE PERMANENT REPLACEMENT OF STRIKING WORKERS

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to ban the permanent replacement of striking workers. The bill I am introducing is very similar to legislation I sponsored in the previous Congress, H.R. 3936, which had 189 cosponsors. The only difference in this year's bill is to include railway and airline workers in the bill's coverage.

When workers strike today for improved working conditions, there is a good chance they will lose their jobs. Permanently replacing workers who strike was deemed lawful by the Supreme Court in the Mackay Radio case. This deficiency in labor law has remained for many years, but has become especially serious in recent years as, increasingly, employers have not hesitated to effectively fire striking workers.

The problems spawned by the Mackay Radio decision were exacerbated by the Supreme Court's 1989 decision in Trans World Airways versus International Federation of Flight Attendants. In this decision, the Court departed from precedent and decided that employers could offer preferential benefits to strikers who cross picket lines and return to work. The Court condoned a practice it had earlier labeled inherently destructive of the right to strike.

The bill I am introducing reverses the Mackay Radio case and the TWA case by prohibiting the hiring of permanent replacements during a labor dispute and prohibiting discrimination against striking workers returning to their jobs once the labor dispute is over. This year's bill includes coverage of railway and airline workers so that the bill will apply to all private sector workers covered by the National Labor Relations Act [NLRA] and the Railway Labor Act [RLA].

Since 1935, the National Labor Relations Act has protected the right of workers to join unions and engage in collective bargaining. A key protection of the NLRA is the prohibition against firing workers for exercising their right to join or help organize a union. During a strike however, this protection loses its force. A strike is the one instance when it is legal to replace an employee for supporting union activity.

When the air traffic controllers struck in 1981, President Reagan fired the striking workers and proceeded to hire permanent replacements. His action gave the green light to similar actions by private employers. Since 1981, thousands of workers at Continental Airlines, TWA, the Chicago Tribune, Magic Chef, the International Paper Co., and many others have suffered the harsh experience of losing their jobs to permanent replacements when they exercised their right to strike. Repeatedly, we have seen communities torn apart as replacements take the jobs of an existing work force. The striking workers are legally helpless to do anything but look on as they lose their jobs.

Increasingly employers provoke strikes to exploit the weakness in the law. The Daily News strike in New York City is the latest example of how employers have tried to use strikes to get rid of their obligation to bargain. Provoking strikes undermines not only basic worker rights but also the stability of labor-management relations.

The effective right of workers to withhold their labor as leverage during negotiations is an essential element of our collective-bargaining system. As workers have felt increasingly unable to strike, faith in collective bargaining has been seriously undermined. Legislation is needed to restore confidence in the process which underlies all of labor law.

I commend this legislation to the attention of my colleagues and urge your support for it.

FOR REASONABLE IRS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

HON. ED JENKINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation designed to relieve hundreds of small businesses from the burdensome information reporting requirements imposed by section 6045 of the Internal Revenue Code. This legislation will clarify congressional intent concerning the type of transactions that are to be reported pursuant to section 6045, and it will relieve many small coin and precious metal dealers from the unfair treatment that has resulted from inconsistent Internal Revenue Service [IRS] Regulatory and enforcement efforts.

In 1982, as part of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act [TEFRA], the Internal Revenue Code third-party information reporting rules were broadened to require the filing of reports by securities brokers and others. The IRS, in March 1983, promulgated regulations for the reporting of transactions occurring on or after July 1 of that year. Less than a year later the Service recommended modifying the regulations. The proposed modifications conflict with the regulations promulgated in 1983, and to this day the Service has neither resolved the conflict nor progressed toward final action on this matter.

The IRS has indicated that the reporting requirements do apply to coin and bullion dealers and with respect to transactions of any size. Testimony received last year by the Oversight Subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee, however, suggests inconsistent application and enforcement of the reporting rules. Some IRS enforcement agents require taxpayers to file 1099(b) information reports on all transactions, others may ignore the rules altogether, while still others apparently require the reporting of only those transactions valued above certain arbitrarily established limits, such as the value of 1 ounce of gold or of one silver coin. Taxpayers, therefore, have been placed in the impossible position of having to comply with reporting requirements, but of not knowing how to do so.

Testimony before the Finance Committee also indicated that the average cost to a dealer of reporting the subject transactions is $8. Reporting costs of very small dealers can be considerably higher. One small coin dealer in my district told me that his cost of reporting a single transaction is as high as $20. Small businessmen will either not engage in transactions were the costs of reporting exceed the profit to be earned, or they simply will not report the transactions and take their chances with the IRS. In a case that has been cited during the debate on this issue the IRS assessed a fine against a coin dealer who failed to file a 1099(b) report for the purchase of five pre-1963 silver dimes—a transaction valued at less than $5.

This is no way to do business. Third-party information reporting can be an important tool in tax administration, and the Congress has determined that compliance with the tax laws demands that the IRS require the reporting of

appropriate information. Taxpayers do not object to fair rules and regulations in this regard, but they have a right to know, with certainty, what the law is and how to comply with it.

The legislation I am introducing today will provide the necessary degree of certainty. It will define "broker" to exclude those who simply deal for their own inventory and it will exempt small transactions from the reporting requirements by establishing a per transaction reporting threshold of $5,000.

I believe that this proposal offers a fair and reasonable solution to this problem, and I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the full test of the bill be printed in the RECORD immediately following my remarks.

CHILDREN OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE WEEK

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced a resolution to designate the week of February 10–16, 1991, as "Children of Substance Abuse Week."

The resolution follows:

H.J. RES.—

Whereas, according to the National Association for Children of Alcoholics, there are over 28 million children of alcoholics in the United States, with approximately seven million under the age of 18. These children represent the innocent victims of alcohol addiction;

Whereas alcohol costs our society an estimated $85 billion each year;

Whereas scientific evidence supports that alcoholism tends to manifest itself in families. Children of alcoholics run a two to four times greater risk of developing an addiction to alcohol or other drugs;

Whereas in more than 65 percent of all reported child abuse cases, alcohol abuse by the parental figure was the single most significant factor;

Whereas children of alcoholics exhibit symptoms of depression and anxiety more than children of non-alcoholics;

Whereas young children of alcoholics are more likely to have difficulties in school, such as higher rates of truancy, school drop out and are referred to school authorities and counselors more often;

Whereas by bringing attention to the plight of the children of alcoholics, of all ages, we will be offering hope and encouragement for these innocent victims of this disease and we will be taking a significant step forward towards ending the generational cycle of addiction;

Whereas this resolution seeks to raise the level of public and professional awareness on behalf of the families and children effected by addiction;

Whereas a national week of recognition would give local, state and national organizations the opportunity to sponsor events to break the silence often surrounding familial alcoholism; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week of February 10–16, 1991, is designated as "Children of Substance Abuse Week", and that the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate programs and activities.

PROTECTING THE MORTGAGE INTEREST DEDUCTION

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, today, along with my colleague from Oregon, Mr. AUCOIN, introduced a resolution putting Congress clearly on record as favoring protection of the Federal mortgage interest deduction. During the previous Congress, 250 of our colleagues in the House joined us as cosponsors.

As the ranking minority member of the House Subcommittee, I believe the mortgage interest deduction is a vital component of our Nation's housing policy. It is crucial to the economy as well as to the hopes and dreams of millions of American families. In fact, as a report of a major housing association stated last year, "The mortgage interest deduction may well be the most important tax policy in America today and it has been the cornerstone of housing policy for most of the century."

Despite the overwhelming support of our colleagues who cosponsored this legislation, the solid support of American homeowners and housing industry, the mortgage interest deduction was violated on the altar of budget summitry. Make no mistake, the limitation on the personal interest deduction in the quest for additional revenue was a direct assault on the mortgage interest deduction.

Very soon, the President will propose a new Federal budget for fiscal year 1992. And, while the budget process should more effectively control spending and revenues, and does demand a pay-as-you-go process, the deficit will be larger than anticipated last October and the pressure for additional revenue to offset the deficit increase, the cost of the Persian Gulf deployment, and perhaps additional costs for the savings and loan bailout, will force the tax writing committees to seek more revenue. I am concerned that the nose of the camel is now under the tent and that soon the floodgates will be open on a renewed and devastating assault on this deduction.

For this Member, there is not higher priority than dealing with the deficit. I am eager to work with others, if necessary, to craft alternatives for any increase in revenue we must need. However, to those who are considering again attacking the mortgage interest deduction as a way of gaining revenue, I say, "Do not; look elsewhere."

It is unfortunate that further consideration of limiting the deduction would come at a time when the housing industry is already suffering and when the real estate market is in such a slump. We all know that while home prices have recently leveled off, the increase in the cost of housing over the last 10 years had been greater than the increase in family income. For the first time in half a century, the percentage of people in this Nation owning their own homes has shown a steady decline. Young families trying to capture their share of the American dream are finding that harder to attain.

There is no question that homeownership is an essential underpinning of the American family. For most American families the purchase of a home is the largest investment they will ever make. In fact, owning a home is, for many of us, the American dream. The economic security and stability for the family will be threatened if the mortgage interest deduction is attacked.

Indeed, we should not even contemplate a further assault. Rather we should be doing everything we can to encourage further incentives to invest in homeownership.

The legislation introduced today is intended to protect the American family and head off any potential new assault on the American dream. I have great confidence that a large majority of the House agrees with me on this issue.

GUAM COMMONWEALTH

HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, when the 101st Congress convened 2 years ago, the world was a very different place. No Member sworn into the Congress that day contemplated that all 15 republics in the Soviet Union would in so short a period of time be clamoring for political self-determination. Eastern Europe was a distinct political entity, and nowhere was the division between the two Europes more clearly etched than in the division of the two Germanys. That, of course, has all changed. And changed, too, is the balance in the Middle East where 500,000 U.S. troops are now poised to guarantee freedom and political self-determination for the people there.

In all of this, the United States has clearly played a major role. We are seen as the champions of freedom throughout the world, and once again we have provided the courageous leadership expected of us and which we expect of ourselves.

On the opening day of the 101st Congress, I introduced the Guam Commonwealth bill to extend political self-determination for the people of my territory. While we made great progress as is attested to by the 211 House Members who signed as cosponsors in the last Congress, sadly, that bill must be reintroduced today. Again, we must grapple with the rights and needs of a people—American citizens—who became a part of the American democratic system not as a result of the Vietnam war, the Korean conflict, World War II, or World War I, but rather, as the result of the Spanish-American War over 92 years ago. Last year, we passed a comprehensive immigration bill that essentially opens our doors widely to those throughout the world wishing to enter our shores as full-fledged citizens. As American citizens, Guamanians, of course, are not eligible to enter as immigrants. At the same time, as American citizens from the territories, we do not enjoy the full rights and privileges extended to and enjoyed by other Amer-

icans. Ironically, our governmental system makes it easier for former strangers and former enemies of our country to immigrate and in a relatively short period of time to enjoy full citizenship than it is for us who have stood in line for 100 years. This is a sad commentary on our inability to take care of our own.

After almost a century, we do not want fellow citizens of our country to be our wardens; nor do we want to be their wards. We do not want to walk in front of our fellow citizens; nor do we want to walk behind them. We merely wish to walk alongside all.

Toward fulfilling our quest, we have worked hard and have made great strides. One leg of our triad is economic self-determination which is essentially a reality in our territory based on our flourishing tourism industry. Another leg is cultural self-determination, the establishment of a multiracial, multicultural community, which is also being fulfilled. And insofar as we could, insofar as the Congress has permitted us, we have even made strides in political self-determination—rising from a naval protectorate with an appointed Governor and a merely advisory legislature to a political entity where the Governor, the legislature, and the Delegate to Congress are freely elected and self-rule, though limited, is a fact.

But our government is still an imposed one dictated by the fiat of Congress. And our relationship with the United States is not one freely chosen, but one decreed by the treaty provisions with a foreign country.

Therefore, logically, the centerpiece and the strongest leg of our triad and the one which coalesces the other aspects and gives them strength is true political self-determination. In our case, we are seeking that through a commonwealth relationship with the United States.

What commonwealth will achieve for Guam is an end to these inequities. We seek only simple justice and simple equality. We want the same rights as the immigrants from Eastern Europe, Southeast Asia, and throughout the world whose diversity is continuing to make America the great Nation it is. We want to join with them in saying, "Yes, America, we want to be with you. We want to be a part of you. We want to contribute our share." But this can only be said when Congress extends to us, members of the family for so long, the same rights and privileges we grant so generously and so proudly to millions of others throughout the world.

THE FINANCIAL INDUSTRY REFORM AND CAPITAL ENFORCEMENT ACT

HON. DOUG BARNARD, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BARNARD. Mr. Speaker, every Member of Congress is aware that we have serious problems in our financial services industry. While the commercial banking industry and its insurance fund has received the most recent headlines, problems in the insurance industry are also starting to get attention. In today's Wall Street Journal, it was reported that the securities industry is expected to post its worst results since 1974.

We cannot protect the deposit insurance funds and make our financial services industry competitive unless Congress acts aggressively to restructure the industry so that it can attract the capital it needs to compete in the global marketplace. Of course, our immediate concerns are the losses to the bank insurance fund. We can take two approaches to dealing with the losses. First, we can panic and use taxpayer capital. We can substitute intense regulation which suppresses market forces and takes the place of private capital. None of these will help the overall competitiveness of the financial services industry, let alone the taxpayer. The second approach would be to change the competitive structure of the industry such that it attracts private capital and places it at risk, combined with a system of aggressive regulation that guides market forces.

Today I am introducing, along with my colleagues Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. FRANK, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. CARPER, Mr. DREIER and Mr. BAKER, the Financial Industry Reform and Capital Enforcement Act, which embodies the second approach. This bill is substantially the same as legislation that we introduced in the last Congress as H.R. 1992. Our proposal establishes a reciprocal structure for competition in the financial services industry while providing a tough capital enforcement mechanism that provides for early intervention while solving the problem of too big to fail. It is not an expanded powers bill for banks. It does not favor one financial services industry over another. It will attract desperately needed commercial capital to the financial services industry. It provides for functional regulation of the financial services industry. It is a fair bill that protects the taxpayer and assists the economy. I urge my colleagues to give the proposal careful consideration to join us in cosponsoring a solution to this urgent problem.

IN RECOGNITION OF HON. MIKE CARR UPON RETIREMENT FROM 28 YEARS SERVICE AS CHANCERY COURT JUDGE

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, today I stand in the Halls of Congress, in the "people's chamber," to speak in honor of a great citizen of my district, the Honorable Mike Carr.

Judge Carr was elected chancellor of the 15th chancery court district of Mississippi in 1962 and completed seven terms as chancery judge. He retired from the bench on December 31, 1990, and assumed senior judge status.

Judge Carr was born on December 5, 1920, in Clinton, NC. He received a bachelor of arts degree in 1946 and a bachelor of laws degree in 1949 from the University of North Carolina. He is married to the former Mary Helen Field of Centreville, MS. They are the parents of Helen (Cakie) Waltman and Julie Chadwick, and have five grandchildren.

Judge Carr enlisted in the Army Reserve in 1942 and served on active duty from 1943 to 1946. He was appointed in 1949, and served 2½ years, as law clerk to the Honorable Edwin R. Holmes of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Entering the private practice of law in my hometown of Brookhaven, MS, in 1951, Judge Carr has been a productive and honored member of the community for many years. He was elected district attorney of the 14th judicial district of Mississippi in 1955 and served in that position until his election as chancery court judge.

Judge Carr has been very active in community and church affairs. He is a fellow member of Faith Presbyterian Church, past-chairman of the board of trustees of Belhaven College, past-president of the Brookhaven Kiwanis Club, of the Brookhaven-Lincoln County Chamber of Commerce, of the United Fund of Lincoln County, and of the Mississippi Judicial College. He is a member of the North Carolina, Mississippi, and American Bar Associations.

It is an honor to pay tribute to this high calibre individual who has contributed so freely and generously to the State, district, and city that he chose to call home.

HONORING JUDGE THOMAS R. RUMANA OF THE PASSAIC SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with a very special sense of pride and friendship that I rise today to honor a distinguished American who has served the State of New Jersey for 18 years as a judge of the highest caliber and finest distinction. Judge Thomas R. Rumana tirelessly strived to ensure that the quality of justice dispensed by his court was not eclipsed by the overwhelming quantity of cases before him.

For his unflagging devotion to his office and the sacred trust bestowed upon him, his friends and colleagues will honor him on the occasion of his retirement from the bench. A special dinner commemorating his excellence in public service will be held on January 18 at the prestigious restaurant The Tides in Haledon, NJ, to celebrate Judge Rumana's distinguished record and exemplary conduct while serving the people of the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Tom for 55 years, since our days at Camp Altaha in the Boy Scouts, where he displayed his first notes of judicial discretion by sounding reveille wake-up calls every morning as our camp bugler. It was that same year that the future Judge Rumana had his picture taken on the steps of the Paterson Courthouse and was advised by a family friend to study law. This was the same courthouse where he ultimately would spend so many late hours toiling over his judicial responsibilities.

Born and raised in Paterson, NJ, his parents, Louis and Elsie Rumana, ran a tailoring shop on Clark Street. In addition to his bugling talents, Tom was renowned as a basketball

and football star at Paterson Central High School and Paterson State College, now known as William Paterson College. Judge Rumana left college in 1942 and entered the Army, serving through the end of World War II in the European campaigns.

Upon his return, he finished his undergraduate education in 1947 at Rutgers University. Judge Rumana went on to obtain his juris doctor degree from Dickinson School of Law in 1949 and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1950, and was admitted to the Bar of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1958. In addition to his outstanding career accomplishments, Tom is known for his easy smile and sartorial splendor.

During his 22 years in private practice, Tom also made time to hold public office serving as deputy city treasurer in Paterson from 1955 to 1970 and after moving to Wayne was elected president of the Wayne Township Governing Council.

In 1972, Judge Rumana was appointed to the Passaic County District Court and later the New Jersey County Court of Passaic County. He served there until being appointed to the New Jersey Superior Court in 1976 and was reappointed by Governor Kean in 1983. During his term on the bench, he was assigned to the civil courts for 11 years and spent 7 years overseeing the criminal courts.

Throughout his career on the bench, Judge Rumana was known for his impeccable integrity and his strenuous efforts to be fair in all his judicial judgments. Attorneys from both sides of the aisle, staff, and law enforcement officials all agree, Judge Rumana possessed the one quality most essential for a judge: he is a good listener. Tom is well-known for his insistence on excellence and giving every case the attention it demanded. This led to late nights in chambers and working on countless weekends.

Even in cases charged by high emotion, Judge Rumana's demeanor was remarkably calm. He was not swayed by popular moods or pressures. He always based his decisions on the Constitution and the laws of the State. A public defender who argued the Crescente case before him, a particularly high-profile case involving the murder of a municipal court judge, said of Judge Rumana,"The man's integrity is complete. There are no breaks in the armor of his principles."

Tom has been supported throughout his career by his lovely wife Marilyn, to whom he has been married for over 30 years. And I know, they are both very proud of their son Scott, who is nearing the completion of his own law degree studies at New York Law School.

Mr. Speaker, it is rare that a Member of the U.S. Congress has a chance to come before the House and honor such a man as Judge Thomas R. Rumana. What makes this occasion even more uncommon and of special significance is the fact that Thomas Rumana is my lifelong friend. He has been a valued companion and confidant for these many years, and he is worthy of all the accolades that may be bestowed upon him.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to take this opportunity to share with you and all my colleagues here in the House this moment of deep gratitude to a man who can truly be recognized in our Nation as an example to us all of what public service should mean. Judge Thomas Rumana personifies the dedication and sacrifice which such service demands. I am proud, honored, and privileged to call him my friend.

TRIBUTE TO MADAME GIULETTA SIMIONATO

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, on February 1, 1991, I will have the great privilege of honoring Madame Giuletta Simionato, world-famous mezzo soprano during A Gala Salute to Italy and the Americas at Carnegie Hall. Madame Simionato's contribution to the musical tradition and cultural heritage of her people brought great happiness to millions of opera lovers around the globe during her 30 years as a singer. Twenty-five years after her farewell to the stage, Madame Simionato continues to inspire a new generation of performing artists. Four of these young people will be lauded at Carnegie Hall as winners of the Second Enrico Caruso International Voice Competition, USA—Ms. Mayda Prado, Ms. Yan Yan Wang, Mr. Kim Alan Josephson, and Mr. Rick Moon. They have been influenced strongly by the past work of many great singers, and they have a true living legend in Madame Simionato, who serves as honorary Chair for the competition.

This beloved mezzo has sung well over 50 roles during her career, but is perhaps best remembered for her portrayal of Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana" by Pietro Mascagni, which celebrates its 100th anniversary this year.

On May 1, 1990, a bronze sculpture depicting Madame Simionato as Santuzza was dedicated in her honor to the Metropolitan Opera by Inter-Cities Performing Arts, Inc. Inter-Cities, a cultural and philanthropic organization founded by Mrs. Carmela Altamura, based in Union City, NJ seeks to bring people of all ethnic backgrounds together through the arts. Since its inception in 1985, Inter-Cities has encouraged the work of numerous promising talents throughout Hudson County and the greater New York/New Jersey area. Its mission is to cultivate a new generation of performers and to educate the public on the need to maintain the artistic and cultural life of our nation. Inter-Cities' efforts have increased significantly at a time when many other companies have folded. This is almost entirely due to the indomitable spirit of the organization's founder.

Mrs. Altamura, a woman of many talents, as singer, philanthropist, community activist, and mother, fills a gap in the cultural and artistic fabric of Hudson County by providing an abundance of performance opportunities to local artists, dance troupes, singers, and musicians. Her own recitals and musical endeavors have expanded the awareness of local businesses and institutions to the ever growing need for private support and funding of the arts. We are all very grateful to her for her unfailing dedication to this essential task.

In keeping with this vision, Inter-Cities Performing Arts Inc., invites regional and international performers in addition to local artists to participate in its Enrico Caruso International Voice Competition, USA. This event was held for the second time this past April in the chambers of Jersey City mayor, Gerald McCann. It drew over 100 contestants from all over the United States, Europe, South America, and as far away as China. The three top winners were awarded over $10,000 and will have the opportunity to sing on February 1 as featured artists at Carnegie Hall during A Gala Salute to Italy and the Americas.

Carnegie Hall will become a place of great festivity for the Italian American community and all music lovers on February 1, 1991, as Inter-Cities presents an evening of spectacular orchestral, choral, and operatic experience. They will celebrate a longstanding, rich tradition of musical expression shared by people on both sides of the Atlantic with Madame Simionato, the winners of the Second Enrico Caruso International Voice Competition, USA, the New Chamber Orchestra of New York—conducted by Gisele Ben-Dor, the Inter-American Violin Quartet, and piano soloist Cristina Altamura and the Villa Victoria-Walsh Academy Choir. The contributions of great musicians like Mascagni and his "Cavalleria" will be recalled by Madame Simionato and they will applaud and extend a hand of welcome to the young artists of tomorrow.

I wish to congratulate Madame Simionato for her many achievements and I would like to express my deep appreciation for her involvement with Inter-Cities. I would also like to extend my heartfelt thanks and warmest wishes to Mrs. Carmela Altamura and to all of the members of Inter-Cities whose untiring efforts in the arts give so many upcoming professionals the chance to be heard.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is most unfortunate that the 101st Congress adjourned without adopting credible campaign finance reform legislation. The American people deserve real reform. Congress must refrain from idle rhetoric that promotes special interests and protects incumbents. To make our representative government work, it is important that the Congress owe its allegiance to the American people, not to PAC's and special interest groups.

The soaring costs of congressional campaigns continue to trouble both the public and Congress. In light of the escalating costs and continued moves to restrict fundraising capabilities, I believe that it is time Congress consider voluntary and limited public financing. Today, I am reintroducing legislation which seeks to amend the Federal Elections Campaign Act of 1971, by providing for voluntary and limited public financing of congressional general election campaigns. I do this at a time when public distrust and skepticism with regard to the electoral process is at an all time

high. I believe that public financing can be instrumental in increasing competition and reducing public cynicism by creating a competitive electoral system that will give little-known challengers some of the advantages of incumbents.

Under my proposal, a candidate, upon raising a specified amount of money in small contributions of $180 or less from individuals within his or her own State, would be eligible for a matching Federal contribution. Under this approach, the primacy of the individual contributor is stressed and PAC money is rendered less attractive. All Federal matching funds would be raised through the voluntary income-tax check-off.

The legislation would restrict candidates who accept public financing to the use of no more than $51,000 of personal funds as well as limit overall campaign spending for the general election to $305,000—half of which could come from public financing. While the Federal Election Commission data for the 1990 general election cycle is unavailable at present, the average general election for a House seat cost close to $260,000 in 1988. The $305,000 spending cap is higher than the 1988 average. In addition, the bill waives spending limits for eligible candidates whose opponents have spent sums exceeding the spending limit. This will protect a candidate from having the election bought by a free-spending opponent. All figures were originally adopted from legislation introduced by the Honorable Abner Mikva in 1979, and have been revised to reflect inflation. This proposal also provides for continual indexation of spending limits and other relevant dollar figures.

The legislation would establish eligibility criteria entitling candidates to receive campaign funds on a matching basis. Similar to current law, the criteria require submission of campaign records, including all contributions and expenditures, to the Federal Elections Commission. My proposal would also require the FEC to certify the eligibility of candidates to the Secretary of the Treasury, who would disburse the funds.

I encourage my colleagues to give serious consideration to voluntary and limited public financing. Public financing is an important concept. It opens up the opportunity to seek office to people of all economic backgrounds and political ideologies. It protects Americans from having their ballots filled with the names of only the wealthy and those who would owe tremendous legislative debts to the special-interest groups that helped finance their campaigns. Public financing is insurance for the political well-being of our system of representative government. Let us join together to remedy public skepticism and reinvigorate electoral competition. Let's show the American public that we are for reform and not for sale.

STUDENT LOAN AFFORDABILITY ACT

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, our Nation has led the world in the quality of our colleges and universities and in extending opportunities for postsecondary education to all of our citizens. We have opened our educational doors continually wider to allow students from all economic backgrounds the opportunity to pursue a higher education. And today we are acutely aware of the importance of available and affordable education not just to the quality of life of individuals but to our Nation's ability to compete in a global economy.

Unfortunately, far too many young people today are opting not to pursue a college education or postsecondary training because of the financial burdens involved. This situation results from a combination of rapid increases in college costs and a trend toward using loans as an ever larger portion of student financial aid. The Wall Street Journal reported today the crushing burden that college students are now facing. Currently, 4.5 million students are borrowing money for their education, nearly double the number of a decade ago. The average debt is $6,810 for a public-college graduate and $10,000 for a private-college graduate.

Prior to the Tax Reform Act of 1986 we recognized the importance of making the interest paid on student loans tax deductible. This situation must be restored if we are to maintain our Nation's commitment to educational opportunity for all. This is why I, along with my colleague Martin Lancaster, am introducing today a bill to restore the tax deductibility of student loan interest.

Our bill also restores the full tax exempt status for scholarships and fellowships that used to exist. Colleges and universities offer scholarships covering both tuition and room and board, and making part of this money taxable merely reduces the effectiveness of scholarship programs and the number of scholarships that would otherwise be available. As a former graduate school faculty advisor, I know these changes reduce the number of scholarships available for all students and decrease the worth of the scholarships for those who are lucky enough to get them.

No one questions that tax incentives for higher education are an investment in America's future. The time has come to amend the Tax Code to restore these important educational incentives. On behalf of myself and my distinguished colleague, MARTIN LANCASTER, I urge our colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this legislation to ensure that all students will have the opportunity to pursue a higher education.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 3, 1991]

STUDENT LOANS WEIGH DOWN GRADUATES

(By Joan E. Rigdon)

When Liam C. Floyd enrolled in Boston College Law School in 1988, he wanted to work for a district attorney's office.

Now he's interviewing with bankruptcy firms. The reason, he says, is purely financial. About to graduate with $51,000 in student loan debt, the 28-year-old Mr. Floyd figures he needs a more lucrative job to meet his $550 monthly payments.

"A lot of people like me have to really think about making a lot of money right away," he says.

Mr. Floyd's plight illustrates a problem faced by a growing number of graduates. Setting foot in a tight job market with highly leveraged diplomas, many people feel they simply can't afford lengthy job searches or slow starts in their careers. Their debt burdens are crimping not only their career plans but also their life styles, encouraging some to move back in with their parents after graduation.

INCREASED BORROWING

As grants diminish and tuition increases continue to outpace inflation, student loans are playing a bigger part in financing higher education. The number of student borrowers nearly doubled to 4.5 million in the fiscal year ended last September from a decade earlier, and the amount borrowed, adjusted for inflation, rose 61% to $12.35 billion, according to the Department of Education. Total average indebtedness for students who graduated in 1986, the most recent year for which the department has figures, was $6,810 for public-college graduates and $10,000 for those coming out of private schools.

Paying back student loans is most painful for young graduates in law and medicine, because schooling in those fields is so costly, and social work and education, because pay in those fields is low.

College students are widely perceived as deadbeats who don't repay their loans. But in fact, many defaults, which totaled $2.4 billion in the fiscal year ended last September, result from trade-school loans. The Department of Education says students from trade schools had a 26.9% default rate in fiscal 1989, compared with 6.1% for students from public four-year colleges and 5.7% for private four-year colleges.

Many recent graduates say they couldn't have gone to college without the loans, but not all of them realized their debt would be so burdensome. Student borrowers today must go through interviews when they enter school and before they graduate to make sure they are fully informed, but many people who went to college before the mid-'80s didn't have as much counseling. A 1988 study by the Massachusetts Higher Education Assistance Corp. found that 10% of 1,300 recent college graduates in the state said the debt caused them so much hardship that they wished they had never taken out the loans. About 20% said their debt levels forced them to postpone big-ticket purchases.

The debt burden "is a problem," says Joseph M. Cronin, president of the Massachusetts education agency. "But it's a problem that Congress can address" by lightening the load for the needy.

HELPING BORROWERS COPE

To be sure, student borrowers already can find help. They have a six-month grace period after graduation before their first payment is due. Deferments are available for people in a variety of circumstances, including those who are unemployed and those who continue their schooling. Some banks allow students to lower their monthly payments by consolidating their debts and extending the repayment period. Law students who want to serve in public-interest jobs can compete for loan-forgiveness grants through their schools. And teachers who choose to teach in low-income neighborhoods can have their loans forgiven.

But some educators say more needs to be done to lighten students' debt loads. Mr. Cronin suggests subsidies or loan-foregiveness plans for needy borrowers. Some say the U.S. should emulate loan programs of countries such as Germany, where students don't have to start paying back loans (which cover living expenses, because tuition there is low) until five years after they graduate.

Mr. Floyd would have welcomed such a program. In 1987, with a bachelor's degree in English literature and $15,000 in student loans (his monthy payments then were $150), he decided he couldn't afford to apply for $6-an-hour entry-level positions with publishing houses. Instead, he postponed his career by taking a job as a sheet-metal fabricator.

"A lot of students have this dream that they get a job at a really big firm, work their butts off for a couple of years, make $70,000 a year and then quit and do something they want to do," Mr. Floyd says.

So far, studies based on limited surveys of student borrowers suggest that the debt burden generally doesn't influence career decisions. "There's not a lot of evidence that very many people's career choices are being affected," says the College Board's director of policy analysis, Janet Hansen, who prepared a student debt study for Congress in 1967. She adds, however, that there isn't enough data on the subject to dismiss concerns about student loans influencing job plans.

Even some students who endured hardship to reduce their dependence on loans feel heavily burdened. Consider 25-year-old Eileen McManus, who in May graduated with a master's in social work. The debt she took on for her undergraduate degree, from Stanford University, and her master's, from the University of California at Berkeley, topped $25,000.

To reduce her borrowing while in graduate school, Ms. McManus worked 36 hours a week, gave up her apartment and rented the enclosed back porch of a friend's house for $200 a month. "I slept on the floor inside in the winter," she recalls. "It was too cold outside."

Using discounted airline tickets she received through a credit-card promotion, Ms. McManus interviewed for jobs on the East Coast and found one employer that seemed right: a residential care facility in Massachusetts.

But the job paid only $18,000 a year. "At first I was shocked," Ms. McManus says. "Then I became very angry. I thought, 'Oh my God, how am I ever going to make do with that?'"

She turned down the offer, moved in with her parents in Nashua, N.H., and worked as a lifeguard while looking for a job. Now she earns $25,000 a year as a social worker at a Nashua hospital, where she counsels outpatients. Her goal is to work for a residential facility.

With student loan payments of $350 a month, she is still living at home, limiting her entertainment to renting vidoes. "Somehow when I left school I expected my standard of living to go up a little bit," she says. "It hasn't."

Tough economic times will exacerbate the problem. "Things are going to get worse before they get better," says Saul Schwartz, an economics professor at Tufts University and a specialist on student debt. "In a recession, many more people will be unable to meet student loan payments."

One such graduate is Kelley Stark, an illustrator with a bachelor's degree in fine arts from Carnegie Mellon University. Ms. Stark, 23, graduated in May with $20,000 in debt, which will mean monthly payments of about $200. She had no luck finding a job, even though her resume included an internship with Della Femina, McNamee, a big New York advertising agency. Because she was unemployed, she had the grace period on her loans extended three months to February.

Unable to pay rent, Ms. Stark decided to move in with her brother, who was recently laid off from his job in Cynthiana, Ky. When he drives to Ohio to look for work, Ms. Stark rides along to scout out her own job possibilities.

"I'm going to keep looking in the illustration field," Ms. Stark says. "But if I don't find a job in a month or two [when her grace period expires], I'm just going to have to take anything I can get my hands on. My credit cards are screaming for mercy."

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF FLUSHING HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, the Flushing High School was the very first high school in what are now the New York City limits, and was founded in 1875 with only seven students. Originally on the corner of Union Street and Sanford Avenue, this year it celebrates the 75th anniversary at its present location on Broadway at Whitestone Avenue where it moved in 1915.

The era after World War I saw a dramatic increase in the recognition of the importance of education, and the high school populations soared from the hundred's to the thousands.

Flushing High School's population grew so fast, that annexes and double-sessions were used over the years to make room for all students and continue to provide quality education. After Bayside High School opened, the annexes were closed, and a new wing was added to Flushing in 1954, while the old section was modernized. A new gymnasium was added in 1972.

After years of painstaking effort by the community, led by city school board member Rupert B. Thomas, to get the "old high school" moved to its current location, the people of Flushing prevailed.

Mr. Speaker, from the first graduating class of six in 1876, through the thousands and thousands who have proudly exited the doors of Flushing High School since, generations have included this school as an integral part of their lives.

Flushing High School has been a landmark in many ways: in trying, and succeeding, in bringing education and future success to our children, in being a cornerstone of the Flushing community, an ever-diverse, ever-growing, ever-changing neighborhood, and the building itself is a near landmark for Queens and for New York. The original principal of the new school, John Holley Clark, stated about the structure designed by C.B.J. Snyder in 1915: "The building of symmetry, stateliness and impressiveness is unsurpassed and is justly the admiration and pride of Flushing."

Mr. Speaker, I join Principal Jay Cohen, and my other friends and neighbors in Flushing in saluting the re-dedication of Flushing High School on the 75th Anniversary at its present sight. We all look forward to many, many more years of Flushing High School providing leadership education and community service.

COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENTS FOR SERVICE DISABLED VETERANS

GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of a cost-of-living adjustment [COLA] for service disabled veterans.

Last year, the 101st Congress adjourned without approving the Agent Orange Exposure and Vietnam Service Benefits Act (H.R. 5326). This essential measure included a cost-of-living increase for America's 2.5 million service disabled veterans. While Federal employees and Social Security beneficiaries received a COLA, veterans were denied this well-deserved benefit due to disagreements over the agent orange compensation provisions included in this bill.

Disability compensation is an effective way for our Nation to reimburse veterans for the earning capacity they lost due to disabilities suffered while serving in the military. Compensation also expresses our gratitude to the men and women who risked their lives in defense of our country.

Moreover, as tensions in the Middle East escalate the number of men and women serving in the Armed Forces will increase. Now is the time to show these brave individuals that we support our military, not just with words of praise but with positive actions.

Compensation COLA's are not automatic; instead, it is the duty of Congress to enact new COLA's each year. Immediate enactment of COLA legislation for service disabled veterans will provide them with the compensation they deserve and prove to all military personnel, both past and present, that we stand behind our military.

Today, two bills to give service disabled veterans the COLA they deserve will be introduced. I have cosponsored these bills and urge my colleagues to join me in supporting these important measures.

THE ADVANCED TACTICAL FIGHTER FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, in the last Congress, we witnessed remarkable changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. These changes could well portend a new security relationship between NATO and the Warsaw Pact nations. However, until such a new relationship can flower, it is prudent to

maintain an effective, modern deterrent force. As the events of August 1990 clearly demonstrate, the world is still a very dangerous place.

In fact, it is entirely possible that the 1990's will be a chaotic decade as more and more nations strive to shake off the chains of dictatorial rule. While the Soviet Union is turning its attention inward, it still will retain a significant strength. We also cannot lose sight of the fact that the Soviet Union continues to modernize its weapons systems and those weapons, in turn, are exported to many of the troubled regions of the world.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that even as we draw down our military forces in response to the changes occurring in the Soviet Union, we maintain our technical edge in key military systems. In particular, the United States must keep its tremendous lead in air superiority weapons and never allow itself to relinquish its tremendous lead in critical aerospace design and capabilities. This is the bottom line of an excellent paper prepared by the Air Force Association's Science and Technology Committee, entitled "Why the ATF: Critical Capabilities for the 21st Century." I encourage all my colleagues to read this timely and important analysis.

WHY THE ATF?

[Critical Capabilities for the 21st Century (Abridged)]

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Advanced Tactical Fighter[1] is needed to assure the ability of the US Air Force and Navy to establish air superiority over tomorrow's battlefields.

Air superiority remains a critical military mission. It is central to a full range of military capabilities, including projection of sea and land forces, close air support, air interdiction, and freedom of maneuver for US ground forces. In future conflicts, US air forces will face sophisticated Soviet and non-Soviet aircraft and air defense systems that are capable of challenging current-generation US fighters for air superiority. These systems have been exported in substantial numbers to nations that oppose US interests. At least in the initial phases of a conflict, US fighters may well have to fight outnumbered. The challenge is compounded by the development of a new generation of Soviet aircraft that will exceed the capabilities of today's US fighters.

The ATF will restore unambiguous US technological superiority in fighter aircraft. Its advanced engines and aerodynamic design will result in unmatched speed, acceleration, maneuverability, and range. Its stealth technology and advanced avionics will allow US pilots the "first look/first shot" of the battle, even against next-generation enemy aircraft. Its reliability and maintainability will require less logistics support. The ATF thus will allow US air forces to achieve surprise, take the initiative, prevent opposing air forces from regenerating their operations—and maintain air superiority in the 21st century.

Over the past year, defense decision-makers have been on an intellectual roller coaster. The federal deficit has Congress and the Administration scrambling to find programs, both domestic and defense, that can be cut without serious political ramifications. The amazing, almost daily changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have fed the perception that US defense needs have abated dramatically. Now the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, placing that nation's dictator a tank ride away from controlling half of the world's oil reserves, has led to the biggest commitment of US forces in a generation.

These developments complicate efforts to resolve questions about the future requirements for US military forces. What threats must they counter? How big should they be? What kind of weapons do they need?

No weapons program is more profoundly affected by these deliberations than the Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF). The ATF is being developed as the next-generation air superiority aircraft to replace the F-15 fighter. The Navy version of Advanced Tactical Fighter (the NATF) will start to replace the F-14 several years later. These planes are intended to fight and survive in a very high threat environment, typically deep into enemy airspace, seeking to destroy enemy air assets and disrupt enemy air operations. "High threat environment," in the case of the ATF, has often been read as "Europe" and "enemy" often defined as "the Soviet Union." The argument is now made that if the Soviets have withdawn from Eastern Europe, arms control agreements reduce or eliminate Soviet numerical advantages in aircraft, and the chance of a war in Europe seems so remote, then the ATF is unnecessary.

While this contention is plausible on the surface, it is incorrect. To see why involves a clear understanding of the role of the ATF, the threats the nation and its military forces must still meet, and what new capabilities the ATF will bring to the field that are needed to fulfill its mission. The following points stand out most clearly:

The ATF will perform as essential military mission—air superiority.

Threats have evolved, and continue to evolve, that will require the application of military force.

Continued technological growth of adversarial aircraft jeopardizes the ability of current US aircraft to perform the air superiority mission.

The ATF will restore unambiguous technical superiority to US aircraft and with it the ability to perform this essential mission.

MISSION DEFINED

The mission of the ATF is, simply stated, to achieve air superiority. Air force doctrine defines air superiority as "the capability to use the enemy's airspace to perform our combat missions and to deny the enemy the use of our airspace. . . Sustained aerospace and surface operations are predicated on control of the aerospace environment. As a primary consideration, aerospace forces must neutralize opposing aerospace forces, including both aerospace and surface threats." It continues unambiguously: "[air] superiority . . . is prerequisite to the success of land and naval forces in battle."[1]

Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney recently argued that "if you look at history . . . [and future] scenarios . . . our ability to maintain superiority in the air is absolutely crucial, not only from the standpoint of the air battle but also what we do with our naval and our land-based forces."[2]

Air Force doctrine and Secretary Cheney's remarks point up the common misunderstanding that air superiority as a mission has little or no connection with other military operations. In fact, air superiority is the key to virtually all military operations.

This has been brought into sharp focus by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the US deployment to the Persian Gulf. Early in the Gulf crisis, conflict scenarios envisioned the almost exclusive use of air-power to stop—or counter—an Iraqi attack on Saudi Arabia. All were based on one key assumption—absolute control of the air when and where US forces needed to establish it.

* * * * *

It is important to note that forces, both air and ground, are most vulnerable in the initial phases of deployment. The Saudi Arabian army and the initial contingent of US ground forces deployed to the Gulf region were massively outnumbered by the Iraqi army in and around Kuwait. US and friendly military forces were vulnerable to Iraqui air, missile, and chemical weapons strikes. Ground forces, by themselves, were incapable of stopping an Iraqi armored attack. In this situation high quality air superiority forces, able to fight and win in the air while outnumbered, as well as ground attack aircraft were critical.

Without the ability to control the air, deployment of soldiers to the region would have been very dangerous, difficult, and potentially very expensive. The hundreds of airlifters going in and out of Saudi Arabia would have been held at serious risk by Iraqi fighters, except for the cover provided by US and Saudi air superiority forces. Not surprisingly, among the first US forces deployed to the region were squadrons of F-15C/D air superiority fighters and a brigade of the 82nd Airborne Division to protect them.

On warning of a ballistic missile or air attack, air interdiction forces could have been called on to attack the delivery systems as well as chemical and other munitions sites. Air superiority fighters would have destroyed enemy aircraft attacking friendly forces and helped allied interdiction aircraft penetrate to their targets. In the event of an Iraqi armored attack, air superiority would have allowed ground attack aircraft to disrupt Iraqui supply lines—principally the flow of fuel, water, and munitions—that would have fed Iraqi tanks. Denied air cover and short of critical supplies, the attack would have slowed, and tanks in the middle of the desert would have been choice targets for futher attacks. If Iraqi ranks or infantry closed with friendly ground forces, air support could have been called in for the troops under attack.

THREATS: MISSION STILL CRITICAL

In the wake of the Gulf crisis, noting that there are continuing threats to US interests might seem superfluous. These threats can emanate from any number of sources. Israel remains at risk to its radical Arab neighbors. Despite recent conciliatory gestures, North Korea remains a belligerent, Stalinist state, and a serious threat to South Korea. Conflict could arise unpredictably in unexpected areas. Almost no one would have guessed that the British would fight a war in the South Atlantic against Argentina in the 1980s, yet they did, and the British inability to rapidly establish dominance in the air cost them dearly.

Few of the potential military threats are simple to meet, and the US military must be prepared to defeat well-equipped forces virtually anywhere in the world. This size, sophistication, and potential lethality of the Iraqi military is simply illustrative of trends in other third world military forces that US forces may have to face in the future. Small nations with large ground forces can pose huge regional threats.

[1] US Air Force Manual 1-1, p. 2-12.

[2] Testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, April 26, 1990.

Small and/or poor nations also have access to sophisticated planes and air defenses. Iraq's air force, for example, is composed of 701 tactical fighter, ground attack, and reconnaissance aircraft, including top-of-the-line MiG-29 fighters, and Su-24 and Su-25 ground attack aircraft, along with the Mirage F-1, MiG-25, MiG-23, and a variety of other older aircraft that retain at least some combat effectiveness. Other nations boast comparable aircraft and air forces. It is these modern forces that the US Air Force may have to meet and defeat, outnumbered at least in the initial phases of conflict.

A number of nations have, or are striving earnestly to acquire, chemical or nuclear weapons—or, like Iraq, both. Iraq's chemical warfare capability is documented, and it can deliver chemical munitions with aircraft and ballistic missiles as well as other delivery means. These weapons of mass destruction accentuate the threat to the initial phases of US military deployments. They also point up the critical nature of air superiority aircraft that must prevent delivery of these munitions, by killing enemy aircraft that carry them and by protecting ground attack aircraft that would strike at munitions stores, ballistic missiles, and other critical military targets early in a conflict.

While unfashionable these days to say so, there is also still real cause for caution concerning Soviet military power. Political conditions in Europe have taken a dramatic turn for the better, and the Soviet Union seems more benign than at any time since the end of World War II. The Soviet Union, however, is now buffeted by terrible instability, and its eventual political status is not clear. The Soviet Union will remain, even after conventional force reductions, by far the most significant military power on the Eurasian land mass. The Soviets, for all their economic problems, continue to produce high quality military hardware in extremely large numbers. This includes not only an impressive nuclear arsenal and mammoth conventional land forces but also very sophisticated tactical aircraft. The prospect of a politically unstable Soviet Union with large military forces equipped with first-rate weapons is not a comforting one.

Military threats to US forces, and US air superiority forces in particular, are compounded by the proliferation of high technology military systems. The Soviet Union exports its top-of-the-line fighters to third world and other countries in potentially unstable regions. More than 200 MiG-29s have been sold or given to nations that are not aligned with the US and its allies. This number is virtually certain to increase. The demand will remain as long as regional conflict persists. Furthermore, the weak Soviet economy needs hard cash. The Soviets have very little they can sell overseas. They are likely to be willing, perhaps anxious, to sell their world-class military hardware to eager customers. As more of these fighters make their way into second- and third-world arsenals, and these militaries become more practiced in flying and maintaining them, their effectiveness will grow.

Nevertheless, diminished East-West tensions virtually assure smaller US forces in the future. Indeed, since the US deployment to the Gulf, President Bush has repeated his contention that US forces twenty-five percent smaller than today's can meet our security needs of the future. US force structure and access to foreign bases will decline. Thus, if the US is to respond militarily when potent armed forces are used to threaten US interests, it must rely on rapid power projection. This in turn will place a premium on the forces and weapon systems that permit the US to project military power—tactical and strategic air forces, airlifters, rapidly deployable ground forces, and naval forces.

Smaller forces will also highlight the need for high quality weapon system. If US forces do have to fight they must win. To do so, power projection forces must be protected in the vulnerable early phases of deployment. Top notch fighters will be required to do that, fighting outnumbered against technologically sophisticated aircraft.

At the same time, as US force structure declines and the technology of adversarial aircraft continues to improve, the quality of US forces will have a direct impact on the likelihood of conflict. US strategy presumes that adversaries are prone to being deterred when faced with the likelihood of defeat. The adequacy of preparation—the state of weaponry, training, and logistics—is measured against the array of forces that the US military may have to face. Inferior weapons reduce the probability of military success and concomitantly increase the likelihood that the US will face an undeterred aggressor.

Air superiority is a vital element of balanced military operations. Without it, victory is far more difficult, and it can be a decisive edge. Air superiority thus will remain an integral element of US doctrine, an essential ingredient of success on the future battlefield, and a key component of the deterrent formula. US fighter aircraft and other military systems must be responsive to extant threats as well as those projected well into the future.

* * * * *

TECHNOLOGY: MISSION JEOPARDIZED

Technology built into new foreign fighters and other military hardware now challenges the technical supremacy enjoyed by the US Air Force for many years. This challenge emanates principally from the development and procurement of advanced Soviet aircraft and surface-to-air missiles. Although the Soviet threat is perceived to have abated, Soviet systems are widely distributed to its allies and other third world countries and continues to be produced in large quantity.

Since 1980, the Soviets have introduced three front-line fighters[3] to complete for air superiority and protect their ground assets. The 1981 MiG-31 was based on the MiG-25 interceptor. But both the MiG-29, an F-16 equivalent introduced in 1984, and the Su-27, roughly comparable to the F-15 and introduced in 1986, are new. The Soviets produce these aircraft in large numbers—about 150 MiG-29s per year and 100 Su-27s per year. The Soviets have produced 620 Su-27s—about four-fifths of the total of all the F-15s that the US has produced since the beginning of its production run in 1974 and over 1000 MiG-29s.

Both the MiG-29 and Su-27 are sophisticated fighters that pose a serious threat to the US ability to maintain air superiority with current generation US fighters. They are roughly aerodynamically equal to their US counterparts. They have outstanding maneuverability, a key attribute in close engagements. and they carry advanced air-to-air missiles. Both, in fact, can perform maneuvers that US fighters cannot.

They are also equipped with look-down/shoot-down radars. The low altitude sanctuary US fighters and other aircraft have often used to evade Soviet radars is now seriously degraded. In 1985, four percent of Soviet fighters had look-down/shoot-down radars. That figure is 41 percent today and will reach 73 percent in another five years.

Soviet radars are now capable of detecting US fighters at the horizon—when they come into the line-of-sight of the opposing radar and the same time that US fighters can see enemy planes. This essential equality undermines the ability of US planes to surprise their adversaries. This combination of factors—large numbers of Soviet fighters, very maneuverable, armed with modern missiles, and equipped with very capable avionics and radar—in itself poses a serious threat to the ability of US air forces to establish air superiority.

The threat to US air superiority is compounded by very capable Soviet surface-to-air missiles (SAMs). The Soviet SA-10 and SA-12 are both mobile and incorporate improved target engagement capabilities compared to their predecesors. They are both able to engage targets at very low as well as high altitude, and the Air Force considers the Soviet SAM threat lethal down to 100 feet. Just as advanced Soviet aircraft are being widely sold, the SA-10 is expected to proliferate throughout the third world.

US air superiority forces will be further jeopardized by next-generation Soviet weapon systems. The Soviets are expected to introduce two new tactical aircraft and a new SAM, possibly by the end of the decade. The new aircraft—the Counter Air Fighter (CAF) follow-on to the MiG 29 and the Air Superiority Fighter (ASF) follow-on the Su-27—will incorporate improved engines that will cruise supersonically without fuel-eating afterburners, some low-observable (stealth) technology, and improved aerodynamics that will enhance maneuverability. Both will embody superior capabilities compared to the F-15 and F-16 fighters now in the US inventory. The future SAM threat will be from the SA-15 and SA-X-17. Both will be mobile and highly resistent to electronic countermeasures. While Soviet economic problems may delay deployment of these systems somewhat, the deployment question is "when," not "whether."

The Soviets are also building two large aircraft carriers. While they have built smaller carriers in the past, the new ones will carry a large complement of aircraft (approximately 70). What aircraft these large carriers will deploy is not certain, but it is certain that the Soviets will be able to project air superiority assets in regions they never could before.

These systems will provide the technological basis for providing the Soviets and those equipped with Soviet hardware with the means to achieve air superiority in a conflict with US forces. The situation now—"essential technological parity," according to Secretary Cheney—offers the advantage to the force with better training (the US) or with greater numbers (the Soviet Union or those distant countries equipped with advanced Soviet systems). In any event, the air superiority situation today is tenuous.

The new Soviet ASF and CAF are, according to estimates, only about three or four years behind the ATF in development. Traditionally, Soviet aircraft have lagged eight to ten years behind the US. The F-15, for example, was first deployed in 1974; the Su-27 went into production in the mid-1980s. The Soviets are now narrowing this lag time. The enhanced capabilities in the new Soviet systems will significantly degrade the advan-

[3] Descriptions of current and projected Soviet fighters and surface-to-air missiles are based on unclassified US Air Force briefings and testimony by Defense Secretary Cheney before the House and Senate Armed Services Committees.

tages of the F-15 and F-16. If the ATF is delayed significantly or terminated, air superiority could devolve to the Soviets and Soviet-equipped forces.

Finally, it must also be noted that the US may face non-Soviet aircraft in future conflict. US forces in the Middle East and British forces in the Falklands campaign have faced French military hardware sold to Iraq and Argentina respectively. The European Fighter Aircraft (EFA), the French Rafale, and the Japanese fighter aircraft (FSX) will probably have capabilities in some measures superior to the US F-16 and F-15.

To recap: capabilities embodied in new Soviet Fighters undermine US dominance in information management (from improved, look-down/shoot-down radars, now essentially equal to US fighters), maneuverability (from better engines and advanced airframe design, now about equal), speed and acceleration (from improved engines, now about equal), and sustainability (from large numbers, and improved third-world performance with Soviet exports). These developments will, in turn, reduce the ability of US air superiority aircraft to seize the initiative and achieve surprise (because of the essential equality in information management and speed and acceleration) and undermine the persistence of US forces (because of higher attrition of US forces and greater survivability for adversarial aircraft). The declining ability to seize the initiative, achieve surprise and mass, and persist in operations will limit the Air Force and Navy in performing their offensive and defensive counter-air and SEAD operations. The development and deployment of next-generation Soviet, European, and Japanese aircraft will further degrade the competence of current generation US fighters. The ability of the US to establish air superiority in future combat is in jeopardy.

ATF: MISSION CAPABILITY RESTORED

The Advanced Tactical Fighter will restore unambiguous US technical superiority. ATF technologies are well within reach, and the ATF prototype program offers very high confidence that no major unexpected technical hurdles remain.

Each of the enhanced capabilities embodied in the ATF will play a key role in overcoming the threats posed by adversarial fighters and SAMs:

Low observability will permit the ATF to achieve a "first-look/first-shot" capability. The ATF will be able to see enemy planes before they see it, by virtue of capable radars and its own very low visual and radar cross section. Seeing the enemy planes first will permit the US planes to take the initiative, achieve tactical surprise, and get in the first shot—often the decisive one—of the battle.

While both the F-15 and Soviet fighters are detectable at the horizon, the ASF and CAF, by incorporating low-observable technology will be able to see the F-15 before it sees either of them. The advantages of first-look/first-shot will confer to those aircraft.

* * * * *

Supersonic cruise without the use of fuel-hungry afterburners—the capability known as "supercruise"—will provide faster transit to the battle area, permit longer loiter time while there, and improve range. Survivability will be enhanced by the ability to accelerate out of danger, fly to relatively safe haven, and return to battle at an opportune time.

Supercruise also reduces the vulnerability of the ATF to enemy SAMs, by reducing the amount of time the aircraft remains within the missile's lethal zone. In combination with stealth, the lethal zone of enemy SAMs can be reduced by 95 percent.

Maneuverability enhancements allow the ATF to defeat enemy fighters in a close-in battle and to defeat enemy air-to-air and surface-to-air missiles by out-turning or out-jinking them. According to published reports, the ATF will have "superturn" capability, that is the ability to turn tightly at supersonic speeds.[4] This ability, in combination with supercruise, will allow the ATF to achieve tactical advantage over enemy aircraft and engage and disengage an enemy as the tactical situation demands.

Improved reliability and maintainability will allow the ATF to fly the same number of sorties with much less support and maintenance. * * * One of the new engines being developed for the ATF has fifty percent fewer hot parts and forty percent fewer total parts than previous engines. This improves reliability and reduces the logistics support required.

* * * * *

Existing aircraft can be improved, but because of inherent limits in older designs they could not match the ATF in low observability, aerodynamic performance, avionics, or reliability and maintainability. They would thus remain more vulnerable to detection, less able to achieve surprise and initiative, and more vulnerable to enemy aircraft and SAMs. Development of these alternatives would take years and billions of dollars while providing less capability.

CONCLUSION

Military threats to US security emanate from a combination of both political developments, which lead nations or groups to oppose US interests; and technical developments, which result in military hardware that allows those nations and groups to undertake military actions against US forces. Recent events clearly show that these threats cannot be ignored.

The ATF, on its present schedule, is twelve years away from its first operational deployment. Preparing for the future always requires vision, and with the long development times for new systems, extraordinary foresight is demanded of our leaders. Keeping vital objectives in mind is not easy. But the logic is clear:

Threats to US interests remain.

The US must retain the ability to deter those hostile to US interests, and to defeat aggressors if necessary.

Air superiority is a key mission, vital to the success of US military operations.

Other nations are developing aircraft and military systems for their own use and for export that threaten the ability of the US to maintain air superiority during conflict.

The ATF is the only alternative that provides the US with an unambiguously technologically superior aircraft capable of maintaining air superiority over current and projected military threats.

Without the ATF and the NATF, the US will be in jeopardy of losing the "high ground" above the battlefield and oceans. Losing this vital capability will in turn place in peril the ability of all other US forces to perform their missions. This must not be allowed to happen. The ATF must remain a top priority for the US military and the nation as a whole.

[4] See "Aerospace Daily," 7/3/90, p. 9.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO EXPAND THE BOUNDARIES OF THE FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY BATTLEFIELDS MEMORIAL NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

HON. D. FRENCH SLAUGHTER, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, there are many historically significant sites throughout the United States that deserve recognition and preservation for future generations. I am particularly concerned with the Civil War site of General Longstreet's flank attack during the Battle of Wilderness, and have reintroduced today legislation which will permit the protection of this land by the National Park Service.

As I have stated previously on the floor of the House, my legislation is not just another national park expansion to be implemented like most other expansions. Rather, it coincides with Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan's American battlefield protection plan which brings Federal attention to the role that States, localities and private preservation groups must play if we are to effectively preserve our history for future generations.

The legislation I have set forth to foster the preservation and interpretation of Longstreet's flank attack at Wilderness Battlefield is the first step toward making the goal of public-private partnership a reality. Following the unveiling of his American battlefield protection plan, Secretary Lujan toured the site of Longstreet's flank attack which is currently owned by a private developer and slated for residential construction. At that time, the Interior Secretary revealed that the landowner was interested in working with the National Park Service, Spotsylvania County officials, and private preservation groups to reach an agreement on the protection of this site. Although many details have yet to be resolved between these groups, the current plan entails the purchase of land from the developer by a private preservation group so that the property can be held in abeyance until such time as the Interior Department has the ability to purchase the land. Donation of the property to the Park Service may also be possible in the long term. The key to making this idea work is the adoption of legislation to permit the inclusion of Longstreet's flank attack in the boundary of Wilderness Battlefield.

Rarely do you find an instance where local officials, citizens, the Federal Government and private landowners agree that a solution to preservation is possible. By moving this legislation quickly, the Congress will encourage a more prudent approach to Civil War preservation that benefits all interests in the long run. I urge my colleagues to support and cosponsor this measure.

THE HUNTER PROTECTION ACT

HON. RON MARLENEE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. MARLENEE. Mr. Speaker, today 39 of my colleagues are joining with me in reintroducing the Hunter Protection Act to prevent antihunting activists from disrupting lawful hunts on Federal lands. I have said it in the past and I will say it again; hunter's rights in America are being seriously threatened by the increasingly militant tactics of a small but well organized group of antihunting fanatics.

Antihunting activists have continually wreaked havoc for sportsmen in this country, from undermining the Yellowstone Park bison hunt in Montana, to disrupting deer hunting on public lands in both Maryland and Virginia. These activists must be stopped from their malicious assaults on the American tradition of hunting.

Dramatic increases in the numbers and nature of these well-orchestrated attacks against law-abiding hunters have forced 37 States to enact legislation outlawing deliberate acts that disrupt legal hunts.

Unfortunately, Congress must now take action to reverse these alarming trends. The Federal Government, which manages over 30 percent of America's land, including up to 50 percent in some Western States, must work to protect hunters on Federal lands from the harassment of antihunting fanatics.

Toward this end, I am today reintroducing the Hunter Protection Act of 1990. This bill is modeled after last year's version and contains the best features of similar laws currently in 37 States. This legislation will make it illegal to interfere with lawful hunts and to badger hunters pursuing their sport on Federal lands.

The 16 million licensed hunters in the United States have been the major financial supporters of wildlife conservation in this country. Last year alone, more than $517 million was paid out for licenses, duck stamps, and excise taxes on equipment and ammunition. Of that amount, a large portion will be used to finance game research and management programs and help purchase habitat that benefits all creatures.

This legislation will continue the conservation tradition by contributing all moneys collected as fines to the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and the Pittman-Robertson Act. Both of these programs acquire lands to protect wildlife habitat.

Join with us in preventing harassment tactics against hunters on Federal lands by becoming a cosponsor of the Hunter Protection Act.

RELATIVE TO INTEREST IN STANFORD UNIVERSITY

HON. TOM CAMPBELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. CAMPBELL of California. Mr. Speaker, at the time of my election to Congress, I was a tenured member of the faculty of Stanford University. I wished to maintain that status during my time in Congress, and also to teach an occasional class or seminar at Stanford. In return for this, I have been permitted to remain a tenured member of the Stanford faculty, to continue to occupy the home my wife and I own on Stanford land, to pay land rent, co-investment fees and mortgage to Stanford in connection with that home, to rent out a cottage located on that property to a Stanford student, and to receive a stipend as well in the semesters that I teach. I have made all these facts known to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct of the House of Representatives, and have received their approval.

I have prepared this statement as a standard letter to submit to any agency or person when appropriate in connection with my work as a Congressman whose district includes Stanford University. I offer it to allow you to discount in any way you wish, the vigor of my argument in Stanford's behalf by reason of my own personal and financial interest in Stanford. However, I offer my personal assurance that whatever I request on Stanford's behalf I would for any comparable institution located in my district.

PROPOSAL FOR AUTOMATIC CONTINUING BUDGET RESOLUTION AND HIGHWAY TRUST FUND

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, today I want to bring to your attention two of the issues I intend to pursue during the hours of debate that will consume this body. The first is a change to the budget process that I offered during last year's debate on the budget reconciliation package. This proposal was not allowed to be considered during last year's climactic finish of the 101st Congress—even though no substantive objections to it were raised. My proposal would provide automatic continuing resolutions whenever Congress fails to pass, by the beginning of a new fiscal year, the required appropriations measures. This automatic CR will provide funding for Federal services and Federal salaries at a level which is the lowest of: The previous fiscal year's appropriation, the House-passed appropriation, or the Senate-passed appropriation. The automatic CR would remain in force until the necessary appropriations legislation is signed into law.

As Speaker FOLEY noted during debate on the budget last year, "We should not have this question of a continuing resolution before us at all, because the Government should not be closed." I agree. There is no justification for a shutdown of the Federal Government. The resulting curtailment of public services and furlough of Federal employees is not only costly, it is dangerous.

Contrary to what you may believe, the shutdown of the Federal Government costs the taxpayer. In 1981, it cost the Government $5.5 million to send Federal workers home and an additional $9 million in retroactive pay. In 1986, the furlough of Federal employees cost the taxpayers $33 million, not including retroactive pay. We all can agree that the costs of furloughs that arises from budget gridlock are unnecessary and unconscionable during an era of fiscal austerity.

My proposal is nothing more than good commonsense government. I am enclosing letters of support for this budget change from the National Federation of Independent Business and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, October 15, 1990.

Hon. GEORGE W. GEKAS,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GEKAS: The U.S. Chamber of Commerce supports your intention to offer legislation as an amendment to the budget reconciliation package that would provide for automatic continuing resolutions whenever Congress has not passed necessary appropriations by the beginning of the new fiscal year. The amendment would provide funding at a level which is the lower of either the previous year's appropriation, the House-passed appropriation, or the Senate-passed appropriation, until the necessary legislation is signed into law.

By providing temporary funding until Congress and the President are able to come to agreement on a fiscally sound budget, this amendment will allow all parties involved in the budget process to avoid the specter of government shutdown. The threat of closing the doors of government could no longer be used by either side to attempt to force the other into a bad deal. In short, the Gekas amendment will provide for a more sound and rational budget process.

Sincerely,

DONALD J. KROES,
Vice President.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF
INDEPENDENT BUSINESS,
Washington, DC, October 15, 1990.

Hon. George Gekas,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE GEKAS: I am writing on behalf of the over 500,000 members of the NFIB to express our support for your amendment to the reconciliation package to be considered by the Congress this week.

As we understand it, your amendment would provide for automatic continuing resolutions to take effect if Congress has failed to pass its appropriations bills by the start of the new fiscal year. The continuing resolution would only be in effect until the proper appropriations legislation is enacted.

This represents a reasonable and fair approach to an eminently unfair political situation. Since the continuing resolution would provide funding at last year's level, money will be saved and programs and services will not be needlessly sacrificed. Additionally, the country will be spared a government shutdown that occurs because of inaction on the part of Congress and the Administration.

Again, the NFIB is pleased to express its support for your amendment.

Sincerely,

JOHN J. MOTLEY III,
Vice President,
Federal Governmental Relations.

Under the conditions of my budget proposal, budget responsibilities of the legislature and executive would not be altered. Both entities will still face the tough decisions required by

the Constitution. My proposal is geared simply to preventing the shutdown of Government.

The second initiative I want to talk about involves that highway trust fund. This year Congress must reauthorize the programs that maintain the roadways and bridges that make up this Nation's Interstate System. I am calling on the membership of this body to take the lead in releasing the unobligated balance in the highway trust fund for the purpose of upgrading our infrastructure and turning back the recession that threatens our economic prosperity. Because of the present condition of our roads, bridges, and the economy I stress that this action happen now—without delay.

By putting the dollars in the highway trust fund to work, thousands of new jobs can be created. Specifically, it has been estimated that a 2-year drawdown on the highway trust fund of $3 billion annually would result in the direct creation of nearly 120,000 jobs and a total of nearly 300,000 jobs in associated construction, supplier, and service industries. By contrast, the Congressional Budget Office estimates that each 1 percent increase in the unemployment rate will increase the Federal budget deficit by $52 billion in 1991.

In addition to the positive impact on employment releasing the unobligated funds will have, it is necessary to continued economic growth that the condition of our infrastructure be immediately upgraded. The U.S. Department of Transportation states that 40 percent of the Interstate Highway System is in need of repair. DOT also tells us that 41 percent of U.S. bridges are classified as "structurally deficient" and "functionally obsolete."

Our deteriorating infrastructure already costs our economy. Nearly 1.3 billion hours and 1.4 billion gallons of gasoline are wasted each year due to poor road surfaces and congestion on limited access highways. Research by the Road Information Program [TRIP] documented that poor roads add almost $20 billion per year to the cost of driving in the United States, about $120 per licensed driver. If our economy is to grow it must be supported by a strong infrastructure. Currently, as a percentage of GNP, the United States ranks 55 in the world in capital investments in infrastructure, according to the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development.

All of these statistics point to the need and rationale for releasing the unobligated funds in the highway trust fund. What occurs to me to be just as important as these stated reasons is the need to restore faith in this institution as representatives of the people. For the first time, last year this Congress authorized funds collected from fuels taxes to be used for purposes other than infrastructure maintenance and construction. Half of the fuels tax increase passed last year, goes to deficit reduction. In addition, the unobligated moneys in the highway trust fund are being used to mask deficit spending further.

Mr. Speaker, my plea today to the Members of this body is to join me in taking the bold steps necessary to pass an automatic CR and to immediately release the highway trust funds, without matching requirements, so that our national economy can once again be started on the path of growth.

IN MEMORIAM OF JAWAD F. GEORGE

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened to learn of the death by cardiac arrest of Jawad F. George on Wednesday, November 21, 1990. As many Members of the House are aware, Mr. George was a longtime activist in Arab-American affairs. He was associated with the National Association of Arab Americans and had directed it since 1989.

Jawad George was a frequent visitor to Capitol Hill, where he lobbied tirelessly for a balanced U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East. He sought to further understanding between Americans and the people of the Arab world, believing such understanding was essential to solving the myriad problems of the region. His drive, determination, and dedication to the causes of peace and justice were unique and will be sorely missed.

By profession, Jawad George was a lawyer and had been president of his own law firm, Jawad F. George & Associates. He also served with the law firm of Arnold and Porter from 1976 to 1979. However, his true interest was in Arab-American affairs. He founded and was the first president of the Palestine Congress of North America. He also served as president of the American Federation of Ramallah, Palestine, a Christian town in what is now the West Bank from which his grandparents emigrated to the United States. From 1984 to 1989, Jawad served in the Palestine National Council—the Palestinian's parliament in exile.

Jawad was a native of Plainfield, NJ and moved to Washington to attend Georgetown University, from which he received bachelor's and master's degrees in foreign service. He received a law degree from the Antioch School of Law.

While a student, he worked for then-Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY.

In addition, Jawad served as special counsel to the chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council in Window Rock, AZ, in 1981, helping the Navajo nation develop a justice department.

Jawad will be deeply missed by all who knew him.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AMERICAN JOURNALIST RETIRES

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, on November 30, 1990, my friend, Phil Slomovitz, retired.

I know many people who have retired, but few if any have had such a long and unusual career. When he retired at 94, he certainly must have been the most senior working journalist in America.

His life has spanned the 20th century, through two world wars, a cold war, revolutions, a depression and many recessions, and most importantly, the birth of the State of Israel.

Virtually all of Phil Slomovitz's journalistic career has been spent with America's Jewish press, beginning in the early 1920's with Detroit's Jewish Chronicle, and concluding in 1990 with the Detroit Jewish News.

Phil immigrated to America from Russia in 1910. I am sure that he would not have lived half the productive life he has if he had stayed in Russia.

America gave Phil the freedom to develop his talents and express his convictions. In return, Phil gave America and America's Jewish community 70 years of journalism that was characterized by scholarship, uncommon good sense, and conviction.

Phil is an extraordinary American, and his columns will truly be missed.

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to introduce into the RECORD Phil Slomovitz's last "Purely Commentary" column and an excellent retrospective of his long and productive career.

[From the Detroit Jewish News, Nov. 30, 1990]

MY EIGHTY YEARS AS AN AMERICAN

(By Philip Slomovitz)

(On this very important day of my life I keep proclaiming my pride in being an American and in my loyalties as Jew and Zionist. My "Purely Commentary" column of November 1960 referred to having been "Fifty Years An American" at that time. The November 1980 "Purely Commentary" was devoted to 70 years as an American. That column appeared as a special essay in my second book, *Purely Commentary*, published in 1981. I am now reproducing it here verbatim with the 50th and 70th anniversary facts, with a single change, substituting for the 70th the present 80th)

Eighty years filled with the privilege of being an American must justify the selfishness of pronouncing it to family, friends, the nation.

Only once before, under the slogan of "Fifty Years an American," did this commentator, who often was listed as a perpetuator of personal journalism, resort to the conceit of boasting about his Americanism that has always been rooted in the Jewish codes.

Twenty years later, to mark the significance of the arrival date in this sacred land, November 29, 1910, the credo of the commentator's Americanism beckons repetition. With hopes for its gracious acceptance here it is from "Purely Commentary," November 25, 1960, in its present current application.

On Thanksgiving, when we have so much to be grateful for, when Americans rejoice in the blessings and the bounties that have been allotted to them, this commentator will surely be granted the privilege of a personal word on a glorious occasion.

This column has often taken note of historic events, of anniversaries of friends and community leaders. Your commentator has shown appreciation for occurrences in communities and in the lives of fellow-citizens.

Now, the time has come for a personal reference—because the event is so vital and so deeply soul-stirring.

November 29 will mark your commentator's 50th anniversary as an American. Many anniversaries are personal in nature: to him, such an event, that of reaching the age of 50 years as an American, calls for thanksgiving, for a bit of reminiscing, for additional soul and heart-searching.

Fifty years as an American meant 50 years of freedom—freedom to speak the mind and to express views without hindrance; 50 years of service to causes that fit into the American way of life and therefore help in the uplifting of the less fortunate; 50 years that were not without their battles and debates—but they were disputes and arguments of such a nature as to echo what the striver for justice acquired as part of his immersion into Americanism.

The last 50 years revolutionized the world. They were politically stirring. The half century began with challenges unparalleled in history. They changed the fabric of America's acts and thoughts. They transformed our land into a new mold.

Two world wars claimed the lives of millions of our fellow Americans. Smaller conflicts and some calamities also were costly in human lives.

While the world was being remolded, the Jewish people underwent even graver changes. Our kinsmen were threatened with extinction. We lost a third of Jewry in the course of the victimization of mankind by the most devilish minds that ever inflicted themselves upon us.

As Americans, we were part of a generation that revolted against bestialities. As Jews, we had the obligation of coming to the aid of the afflicted. As American Jews, we were destined by history to be the rescuers of the oppressed.

But while we were rescuing, we, too, were the targets of bigots. We were charged with the task of saving lives, and, at the same time, of repudiating bigots. In this country we were free to speak our minds against intolerance, to battle the anti-Semites, to demand justice wherever and whenever it was due.

In that battle, we soon learned the greatness of America. We were not alone in the fight. We soon learned that there is such a genuine principle as fair play in the great land of our adoption. We are grateful for that idea. It has helped to sustain us in our Americanism, and it has given us pride in our loyalties to this great land and its deep-rooted principles.

There was much more to our pride. When you fight the anti-Semite, you seek to eliminate the negative aspects of American life. It is when one searches for the positive, when one aims to do the creative things in life, that one is faced with the true test of American greatness. Your commentator has found the genius of America in the freedom to act in behalf of his fellow Jews through the Zionist ideal.

America spells freedom, but it does not qualify it by saying that it is to be freedom only for Americans. It is an established and sacred American principle that one who has his freedoms must not deprive others of their freedoms. More than that: he who has his freedoms must aid others to acquire similar just rights.

During the five decades of his Americanism, before acquiring citizenship and during the many years of his enfranchisement, your commentator labored for the Zionist idea. No one hindered him: the best Americans assisted in the great aspirations. Presidents, Cabinet members, Supreme Court justices, governors of states, and members of both Houses of Congress often gave him their blessings. It was the greatness of America that its leaders always gave us comfort in our work. The handful of Jews who were frightened, who, in their panic, could not assist in the greatest humanitarian effort in history, did not matter. They were unworthy of concern. They do not count now, although they still seek to obstruct justice. But there are so few of them that they are insignificant.

But even the few could have been helpful in rescuing many more people than we have succeeded in saving since our great Zionist idea became a reality. Nevertheless, we are grateful—for the millions of our kinsmen who recognized the immensity of the task and assisted in it; for the many millions of Christian Americans who, by their actions and by their encouragement, upheld the American principles of justice and the right of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of all mankind, and give us cause for gratitude and thanksgiving on this sacred day.

There is another cause for rejoicing. During his 50 years as an American, this writer had the right to adhere to the faith of our fathers—at preparatory high school, at college, while working on newspapers, in the course of travels—wherever the Stars and Stripes fluttered for us as a symbol of our citizenship.

The price of your commentator's Americanism has accompanied him abroad, where he was able to hold his head high as an American Jew, and in Israel, where he enjoyed the fruits of his labors and witnessed the fulfillment of the dream of an American Jew for whom Zionism was akin to Americanism—because the aspirations of both are kindred in spirit—and where he saw the realization of the ideal that all men have a right to pursue happiness and enjoy freedom.

Major in the sense of elation, next to the exultation that stems from good family relationships, from a fine wife and good children (all, incidentally, native-born who share mutual joys as Americans, as Jews, and as Zionists), is the privilege this writer has acquired as a working newspaperman. The most glorious post in journalism is that of the reporter. It is he, as the gatherer of news, who secures the facts to keep the people informed on what is happening. The working newsgatherer is often vastly more important even than the editor and the copy reader. Without his facts there would be no provisions for editing.

And in the role of a working newspaperman, this humble writer also has aligned himself with all information causes, with education and fact-gathering, and with a dedication to the cause of learning. One must always learn. Mikol me-lam-dai hiskalti—we learn from all who have something to impart to us. And to learn is to continue an unending ambition in life. To imspire others to learn is to assist in creating a well-informed community.

Such are the experiences of half a century. These are the aspirations of a life that has been blessed by the great privilege inherent in an Americanism that does not exclude equal loyalty to Judaism.

These are just a few of the thoughts that crop up in the rejoicing over my Americanism. Your commentator was blessed during half a century as an American. His gratitude is unbounded. This is a great day in his life—to be 50 years an American. That's the reason for devoting a column to a personal expression of thankfulness for such a blessing—to be an American!

[From the Detroit Jewish News, Dec. 7, 1990]

IN RETROSPECT: PHILIP SLOMOVITZ ENDS A 70-YEAR CAREER AS COMMENTATOR, BUT HE WILL CONTINUE AS A PARTICIPANT

(By Alan Hitsky)

Philip Slomovitz has chosen to close a chapter in his seven-decade career as an observer, defender and initiator of projects for the Jewish people. But it is a chapter, not a conclusion.

At the young age of 94, he has deemed it time to step back from the weekly stress of compiling a column—his beloved Purely Commentary—which has been a fixture on the Detroit Jewish scene since the early 1920s. His life and career have mirrored some of the most tragic and some of the most awe-inspiring moments in Jewish history. Yet his legacy to the Jewish people moves far beyond that of a mere observer.

Mr. Slomovitz would be the first to object to the idea that he is "retiring." While he has decided to step back from writing, he will continue to come into *The Jewish News* office, to catalog his voluminous files of articles about, and correspondence with, most of the Jewish and many non-Jewish luminaries of the 20th century. The files, and his Purely Commentary columns, deal with presidents and farmers, saints and anti-Semites, Jewish holidays and history, and most of all, scholarships.

Think of the span of time. At his birth in 1896 in czarist Russia, the first World Zionist Congress had just been held in Vienna with Theodor Herzl sowing the seeds for a return to the Zionist homeland. The ugly Kishinev pogroms would not occur for five more years and in 1910, when Mr. Slomovitz came to Bayonne, N.J., at age 14, World War I was still four years away.

As a student at the University of Michigan, he became involved in campus activities that have guided him the rest of his life: Zionism and journalism. He was a staff member of the *Michigan Daily* and president of the Intercollegiate Menorah Association, the forerunner of the Campus B'nai B'rith Hillel organizations throughout the country.

After graduation from U-M, Mr. Slomovitz worked as a reporter at the *Detroit News* for several years. He made community contacts that would shortly be invaluable after he was named editor of Detroit's *Jewish Chronicle*. During this same time period, he also organized Young Judaea, the forerunner of today's Detroit District of the Zionist Organization of America.

But as his illustrious career was just taking hold, the first storm cloud appeared on the horizon, the first in a series of major events that would mark each decade of his Jewish journalism career.

Henry Ford had transformed Detroit with his automobile, the assembly line and published promises of a $5 a day salary. The promise of work and wealth drew thousands to the city from throughout the United States and the world. But in the 1920s Mr. Ford also began publishing anti-Semitic articles in his *Dearborn Independent;* in the 1930s a photograph of Adolph Hitler hung prominently in his office.

Mr. Slomovitz reported the Jewish community's attempts to change Mr. Ford's views and the public battles launched by Rabbi Leo Franklin of Temple Beth El. The by-then veteran editor even met with Ford's henchman, Harry Bennett, who tried to convince Mr. Slomovitz that Ford was not an anti-Semite. Mr. Bennett claimed Mr. Ford's gift of $5,000 to notorious anti-Semite Elizabeth Drilling was not an important issue.

The Bennett affair resulted in one of the few times that Mr. Slomovitz pulled his punches. He wrote a scathing editorial exposing Mr. Bennett, but was advised by attorney and friend Morris Garvett not to publish it. "They'll call you a liar just like they called Rabbi Franklin a liar," Mr. Slomovitz recalls Mr. Garvett advising.

Mr. Slomovitz had no more success with Detroit's other notorious anti-Semite, Father Charles Coughlin of the Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal Oak. Father Coughlin gained a national following as the Radio Priest during the Depression years and through his *Social Justice* newspaper. His calls for social justice took on an increasingly strident tone as he followed Hitler's line in blaming Jews for ruining the world's economy.

Mr. Slomovitz had several meetings with Father Coughlin, bringing along prominent Jews, Christians and written material in a vain effort to prove that Jews were as anti-communist as the crusading Royal Oak prelate. It was not until the early 1940s, after several years of world war, that the Vatican and others stepped in to silence the Radio Priest.

During this time, Mr. Slomovitz pioneered numerous other efforts. He was an early supporter of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency in New York, the worldwide news-gathering organization that continues to serve Jewish newspapers throughout the world. He was a vice president of JTA from 1942–1985 and remains a board member.

He also was a behind-the-scenes organizer of the American Christian Palestine Committee, a group of leading Christian clergy who worked during the '20s, '30s and '40s for the establishment of Israel.

But in 1941, right after the tragic events at Pearl Harbor, a crisis developed for Mr. Slomovitz which became a turning point in his career. The owners of the Chronicle wanted to move family members into the business, and after 20 years as editor, his days at the paper were numbered.

Within a few months, the groundwork was laid for a competing paper, The Jewish News, which began publication in March 1942. With the commitment of a dozen backers, including the late Fred Butzel and two associates who remain friends of Mr. Slomovitz to this day—Leonard Simons and Walter Field—The Jewish News began. It included an advisory committee of 250 community leaders.

Despite community support, The Jewish News was a family business. Mr. Slomovitz' wife, Anna, was an unpaid worker, boosting circulation and classified advertising. Carmi Slomovitz, at the age of 10, became the office expert on the Addressograph machine which printed the mailing labels for the weekly paper. After graduation from college, and army service during the Korean War, Carmi became The Jewish News business manager.

The sad facts of the Holocaust were hidden from, and discounted by, the American people and the Roosevelt administration during these years. As the truth became known, articles in The Jewish News illuminated the tragic proportions of the Holocaust. On April 7, 1942, just weeks after the paper began, it published the following JTA report:

HUNDREDS OF DUTCH JEWS DIE IN NAZI FORCED LABOR MINES

SLOVAK JEWS LOSE CITIZENSHIP; JEWS TOLD TO MARK DOORS WITH YELLOW STARS; BARRED FROM RECEIVING RATIONS.

LONDON (JTA)—The Netherlands Government in Exile announced this week that 1,200 Dutch Jews, sent by the Germans to enforced labor in the salt and sulphur mines at Mauthausen, have died and that the Germans had deliberately sent them without protection into the "poisonous vapors."

"The protests of the civilized world, when informed by the Netherlands Government were unavailing," the announcement, made on Radio Orange, said.

The statement recalled the arrest of 800 Jews in Amsterdam in February, 1941, in a round-up on the streets, and the seizure of 400 in other Netherlands towns a few weeks later, and added: "Terrible rumors about their fate have been going around ever since. It has now been established that none is alive."

ALL SLOVAK JEWS WILL LOSE CITIZENSHIP

STOCKHOLM (JTA)—Three thousand Jews, including many women, have been rounded up in the town of Sarrissko, in the Zemplin district of Slovakia, and sent to forced labor camps, it was reported here this week. Hlinka Guards, the Slovakian storm-troopers, co-operated with the Slovak police in apprehending the Jews, the reports disclose.

In Bratislava, the Slovak capital, deportation of Jews to concentration camps and "ghetto towns" in the interior continues, the reports state. Speaking at a press conference in Bratislava, Sano Mach, Minister of the Interior, declared that the Jews will be deported from the country "in the same way as they came, with bags and packages in their hands and their return to Slovakia will be prevented." Another Slovak spokesman said "Michaelovce have now regained their Slovak character." Slovak authorities also revealed that all Jews will shortly be deprived of their citizenship.

TOLD TO MARK DOORS WITH YELLOW STARS

ZURICH (JTA)—A number of Rabbis and Jewish leaders were arrested this week in Slovakia for alleged "anti-State activities" and on the charge of "spreading alarming reports," according to a report by the Slovak News Agency reaching here.

A decree issued in Slovakia this week under the signature of Sano Mach, the Minister of Interior, orders all Jews to mark their doors with a yellow Mogen David. This was orderd in order to make it easier for the Nazi-controlled Slovak police and secret service men to distinguish between Jewish and non-Jewish homes when carrying out night raids on Jews.

It was after this period that Sol King and others with University of Michigan connections began circulating the facts about Raoul Wallenberg. The young Swedish graduate of U-M had disappeared behind the Iron Curtain in early 1945 after he was credited with saving 20,000-100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Nazi extermination. As a Swedish attache, Mr. Wallenberg printed and distributed false documents, rented apartment buildings and bullied Nazis SS troops and the fascist Hungarian Arrow Cross into releasing Jewish civilians into his control.

For 40 years Mr. Slomovitz repeated the story of Raoul Wallenberg in the pages of The Jewish News. The Soviet government admitted that Red Army troops had arrested Mr. Wallenberg, and claimed after a 1947 investigation that he had died of a heart attack in a prison camp.

But after years of silence on the issue, the Soviets are taking another look at the case, mindful of reports of sightings of Mr. Wallenberg in the Soviet *gulag* and spurred by efforts like Mr. Slomovitz's and the Wallenberg family in Sweden to keep the issue before the public.

With the disaster that befell world Jewry at the hands of the Nazis came renewed opportunity. In 1945, efforts were made to form a world organization to prevent war. Mr. Slomovitz became an accredited correspondent with the fledgling United Nations Organization, making monthly trips to New York to cover the effort for peace—and to lobby for a homeland for the Jews who had suffered so heinously at the hands of Nazi Germany.

He became a close associate of Michigan Sen. Arthur Vandenberg in the effort to raise support on Capital Hill for a Jewish state. In that capacity, he became a liaison between Sen. Vandenberg, Chaim Wiezmann and Abba Hillel Silver of the World Zionist Organization.

There was the euphoria after the U.N. vote in 1947 creating Israel and Jordan out of Palestine. And there was the concern as the Arabs massed their armies and attacked the new Jewish homeland. Defense of the new State of Israel included Purely Commentary in The Jewish News and support of active efforts to gather materials in the Detroit area for the new state.

On May 14, 1948, Purely Commentary stated in part:

This is Liberation Week in Palestine. On Sunday the Jewish community will take over control of the country. A de facto Jewish government already exists. A Jewish republic is functioning. Barring obstacles from the British and the massing of Arab troops on isolated colonies, it is safe to say that this is the end of Jewish statelessness.

With liberation will come many trials and tribulations. There will be difficulties in Palestine, since internal conflicts are not always avoidable. There will be the problems of financing government projects. The postal, telegraph and telephone systems will have to be reconstructed. We are confident that the Yishuv will know how to face the issues. Would that Jews outside Palestine could face problems as bravely.

Thus—the Jews in the Diaspora will be faced with issues which we must be prepared to meet. There already have been incidents of a rather unpleasant nature in this country. Anti-Semites are resorting to the taunting cries of "go to Palestine" in attacking our people. A Jewish woman was accosted by a non-Jewess at a fruit counter in a local store with the shout, "Why don't you go to Tel Aviv?" She received the proper reply: "You belong with the Nazis at the bar of justice in Berlin."

As we prepare to greet the Yishuv on its statehood we also must be prepared to face all issues in this country. The present adminstration has played a shabby trick on justice and fair play with its attempt to make an about-face in the Palestine matter. The defeat of the abortive trusteeship plan may be held against us, but we should be ready to indicate that we have saved the good name of America by effecting a defeat for injustice.

When we demonstrate on Sunday, in celebration of Liberation Day, let us resolve that we shall continue to fight for justice and decency—thus upholding the highest principles of Americanism. And let us all turn out en masse for the demonstration. No one should be missing from Detroit's gathering in honor of the Jewish State * * *

And few were. Some 22,000 persons attended the celebration at Detroit's Central High School.

The creation and sustenance of the State of Israel has been the common thread of Purely Commentary, and the world Jewish community, for all these years. But other events also punctuated the decades that followed Israel's creation in 1947 and declaration of independence in 1948.

In an effort to upgrade the profession of Jewish journalism, Mr. Slomovitz had been involved with JTA since the 1920s. To further that effort, in 1957 he helped organize the World Federation of World Jewish Journal-

ists in Stockholm. Contacts made at these meetings and in earlier trips to Israel led to numerous reports by international Jewish correspondents appearing in The Jewish News.

Four years later, Mr. Slomovitz spent weeks in Israel covering the trial of Nazi war criminal Adolph Eichmann, the director of Hitler's "Final Solution" against the Jews of Europe.

But it is not as a reporter or commentator alone that Mr. Slomovitz has made his mark. He has been a community activist for both Zionist and non-Zionist causes. He and Anna helped found JARC to help their son Gabriel and other retarded persons in the Detroit Jewish community. He has lent his name to local efforts on behalf of Technion and Bar-Ilan University, resulting in endowed chairs at both Israeli universities. And he has been honored with the Butzel Award by the Jewish Welfare Federation and the Brandeis Award by the Zionist Organization of America.

The list of awards, of associations, of working efforts on behalf of the Jewish people are endless. Perhaps these remarks by current associates can summarize the efforts of The Jewish News editor emeritus to this point in his career:

"I was fortunate to meet and be befriended by Phil almost 20 years ago on a trip to Israel," said Jewish News publisher Charles Buerger. "I have been reading and enjoying his insightful columns ever since.

"In working with him for the past six years, I am continually amazed by his knowledge and his involvement and the great pride he has for his Jewish community. Phil is the quintessential gentleman and scholar."

Jewish News Editor Gary Rosenblatt said, "Mr. Slomovitz is a role model for every Jewish journalist: a man who has devoted his life to informing and helping his beloved community through the written word.

"I am proud to know him and work with him, for he is a man of warmth and integrity."

IRAQI AGGRESSION TAX OF 1990

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to offer a tax that I believe all Americans, Republicans and Democrats alike, will strongly support.

Today, I am introducing an Iraqi aggression tax which would levy a 100-percent withholding tax on interest income earned on frozen Iraqi Government assets in the United States.

At a time when 320,000 American troops are preparing to lay their lives on the line to oppose Iraqi aggression, and when millions of Americans face the prospect of increased taxes, Saddam Hussein doesn't deserve any United States tax breaks.

This tax will help correct a serious anomaly in the Tax Code that allows Iraq to continue earning interest on its frozen assets while they continue to violate international law in their attempt to annex Kuwait.

It is ludicrous that while the United States is financing an international effort to deter Iraqi aggression, Saddam Hussein is earning free interest on Iraqi accounts in the United States. Americans don't get such a good deal; why should Saddam?

The withholding tax would affect all income of the Government of Iraq derived from investments or from deposits in banks in the United States. In particular, the measure would be levied on all interest accrued from August 2, the day of the invasion, until Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait or the President negotiates an appropriate settlement.

The bill will be written to make sure after the crisis is over that Iraq cannot file a tax return and get a refund for these specific taxes. And, of course, the law would be repealed immediately upon Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

Although the United States Treasury Department is not currently releasing figures on the amount of Iraqi Government assets in the United States, unofficial estimates put the figure at a minimum of $300 to $400 million. Experts estimate that we would raise $2.5 to $3 million a month minimum from the tax.

I am certain my colleagues would agree that this generous tax break to Saddam is deeply embarrassing in light of the fact that American taxpayers are spending millions a day to keep Saddam in check, while Iraq is receiving free interest paid by United States banks.

I urge my colleagues to support and pass this measure quickly.

A REPORT ON TODAY'S WHITE HOUSE MEETING WITH PRESIDENT BUSH

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to share with my colleagues a few observations about the meeting we had today with the President regarding the situation in the Persian Gulf.

The President announced that Secretary of State James Baker will be pursuing a diplomatic solution to this crisis including, we hope, a meeting with Iraq's foreign minister. There was bipartisan support among the congressional leadership for the President attempting to exhaust every diplomatic opportunity for solving this crisis peacefully.

In my discussions with the President concerning the gulf crisis, I stressed once again the unswerving congressional support for the goals of our policy. We must deter aggression, maintain an effective international coalition that fairly shares the human and financial cost of our policy, and remove Iraq from Kuwait, while supporting the young men and women who are defending the national interest so far from home. I emphasized to the President, as did my colleagues, that congressional support for enforcing the U.N. sanctions is nonpartisan and universal.

We have been hearing from the American people, and they share my belief that this crisis can be solved diplomatically, and by pursuing a policy of patient strength: Permitting the economic sanctions to strangle Iraq's economy and warmaking ability until Saddam Hussein removes his soldiers from Kuwait, as he must under international law. If we are going to risk the lives of American military personnel, we must be able to assure their families that all peaceful means of resolving this crisis have been exhausted.

Our leadership told the President that if he decides that military force must be used to achieve our objectives, he must obtain a congressional authorization before committing our troops to war. Nothing could be more unwise than to bypass the representatives of the American people in making such a momentous decision.

To launch an offensive military action against Iraq without the consent of Congress would provoke a constitutional crisis and lead our Nation into an armed conflict divided. As the administration urged in court, and as General Scowcroft has testified, our only procedural recourse would be to invoke our powers of the purse. No one should want this issue to come down to that. The administration can avoid such a divisive course by complying with the Constitution and uniting the Nation behind the results we all want to achieve.

The Congress of the United States will always support American troops in harm's way. The Congress and the people of the United States are deeply committed to resolving this crisis, reversing the immorality of Iraq's occupation, restoring stability to the gulf, and reviving the principle of collective security and true burdensharing to international affairs. We are hopeful that Secretary Baker's trip is successful. When he returns and reports to us on the results of his mission, Congress is determined to play its rightful role under the Constitution and its responsible role as representatives of the American people.

THE EMPLOYEE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1991

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Employee Educational Assistance Act of 1991. This legislation seeks to make permanent section 127 of the Internal Revenue Code, which excludes employer-provided educational assistance from gross income. In the last Congress this legislation had 267 cosponsors.

Section 127 was first enacted in 1978. Since then Congress has extended the program five times, in 1984, 1986, 1988, 1989, and, most recently, 1990. This on-again, off-again approach is extremely disruptive to the employees receiving educational assistance, their employers, and the educational institutions serving these individuals. Employees cannot plan their educational program; employers face serious administrative difficulties; educational institutions face similar uncertainties. It is time to end this annual ritual and make this important program permanent.

Section 127 permits employees to exclude up to $5,250 annually in tuition reimbursements from their employer. If it were not for this exclusion, employees would have to pay taxes on any educational assistance received.

This would be a substantial disincentive, especially to lower-income workers wishing to improve themselves by pursuing educational opportunities. Indeed, the tax liability incurred would be prohibitive for those with relatively modest wages. (The general explanation of the Revenue Act of 1978, which created the section 127 program, states that "The tax law has required out-of-pocket tax payments for employer-provided educational assistance from those least able to pay.") All such barriers to upward mobility need to be reduced or eliminated.

Since 1978, over seven million workers have benefited from this program. Last year there were over 1.5 million recipients of educational assistance. This program particularly helps non-itemizers and lower-income workers who cannot meet the "job-relatedness" requirement of section 162 to deduct educational expenses. By removing the job-related requirement, section 127 eliminates the bias in the Code against lesser skilled workers who simply cannot meet this test. Section 127 also achieves substantial simplification by avoiding confusing case-by-case inquiries into whether or not a particular course is or is not "job-related."

Lower-income workers are taking advantage of this program in disproportionate numbers. According to a survey conducted by the American Society for Training and Development ("ASTD"), 71 percent of those receiving employee educational assistance earn less than $30,000 annually. Nearly 99 percent of all section 127 recipients earn less than $50,000. Participation in the program declines as salary increases. Employees making less than $15,000 participate at twice the rate as those making over $50,000.

Over half the beneficiaries of employee educational assistance take business-related courses, followed in descending order by engineering, health science/nursing, education and computer science. The claim that section 127 is a boon to law students and the like is nothing more than a canard. Those attending professional school account for less than one-half of one percent of all section 127 beneficiaries. The ASTD study found that section 127 was "especially significant for upgrading employees, creating incentives for upward mobility, and providing remediation and basic skills training."

Employee educational assistance is especially critical in maintaining the competitiveness of our workforce. Indeed, President Reagan's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness recommended that section 127 be made permanent. More specifically, the American Electronics Association reports that the United States was short some 20,000 engineers between 1981–1985. To counter this trend, over half of all U.S. electronics firms have section 127 programs. Similarly, the National Education Association reports that 45 percent of all public school systems provide educational assistance to teachers.

As recently as December 17, 1990, President Bush's designee for Secretary of Education, former Tennessee Governor Lamar Alexander, stated that one of his top priorities will be improving adult education. Recalling what a union organizer told him about workers coming to a new General Motors plant in Tennessee, Governor Alexander said their first question was, "Where can I go back to school?" While he didn't say so, what the Governor was referring to was programs like section 127.

Since 1981, student assistance has been cut back dramatically, with more than $2.8 billion lost from student Social Security benefits, restrictions on grants and loans, and the like. Employer-provided educational assistance remains as vital opportunity for those Americans wishing to retrain and further educate themselves. Unless we act, this program will expire on December 31, 1991. Don't let this happen. Support the permanent authorization of section 127.

A TRIBUTE TO INEZ KAISER

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine and dedicated work of Inez Kaiser. She is retiring from her position as executive officer of the Redlands Board of Realtors and will be celebrating her retirement with friends and family later this month.

Inez began her real estate career in 1955 with the Burbank Board of Realtors. Ten years later, she and her family moved to Yucaipa and became a member of the Yucaipa Board of Realtors while working as an agent for Miller Realty. She was promoted to the position of office manager with Miller Realty and became president of the Board of Realtors in 1975. Inez left Miller Realty in 1980 and one year later became the executive officer for the Redlands Board of Realtors.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and my colleagues in recognizing Inez Kaiser for her successful real estate career. I would like to join her daughter Sharon and many dear friends in offering Inez the very best as she begins a new and wonderful chapter in life.

FREE ENTERPRISE WEEK

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Hauppauge High School chapter of the Distributive Education Clubs of America for its participation in Free Enterprise Week from January 13–19, 1991, as part of the Phillips Free Enterprise project.

For many decades, DECA programs throughout the Nation have given our country's young people excellent opportunities to learn entrepreneurial business skills. DECA's hands-on approach to learning, in which students participate in actual business ventures in their communities, has given many of America's business leaders their start in the business world.

During Free Enterprise Week, the Hauppauge High School chapter of DECA will conduct many informational forums, including a free enterprise information assembly, speeches by local entrepreneurs, presentations by teenage business people, and a presentation of certificates of appreciation to local business people who participate in DECA programs throughout the year.

Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in the efforts of the Hauppauge High School chapter of DECA. Under the able leadership of project chairmen Douglas Munk, Thomas Scott, and Robert Weinberg, the Hauppauge High School DECA program has provided many of Long Island's young people with meaningful business experience that will benefit the community for years to come. I wish everyone associated with the Hauppauge High program continued success.

THE INTERSTATE GREYHOUND RACING ACT OF 1991

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce that I am today introducing a bill, the Interstate Greyhound Racing Act of 1991, which will regulate interstate commerce with respect to the interstate simulcasting of greyhound racing. Identical legislation, which I introduced in the 101st Congress, was reported by the House Energy and Commerce Committee last year following a hearing by the Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Competitiveness Subcommittee.

Thirteen years ago a similar bill, the Interstate Horseracing Act of 1978, was considered by the U.S. House of Representatives and passed by a voice vote. The U.S. Senate also passed the Interstate Horseracing Act of 1978 by voice vote. The only major difference between my bill and that passed in 1978 is that today we are extending to greyhound owners the same protections given the horsemen in 1978.

Mr. Speaker, my bill does not require any Federal money. It does not create any new agency of Government and it does not legalize off-track betting. The States legalize off-track betting.

My bill does provide that an interstate wager on a greyhound race taking place in one State may not be placed with an off-track betting office in another State without the consent of the following: the racetrack where the race is to be run, the racing commission of the State where the race is to be run, and the racing commission of the State where the off-track betting office is located.

Consent cannot be given by the racetrack where the race is run in disregard of the interests of the greyhound owners. My bill requires the racetrack where the race is to be run to have a written agreement with the greyhound owners' group, setting forth the terms and conditions allowing the track to give its consent to an interstate wager with an off-track betting system in another State.

This issue was succinctly covered during Senate floor consideration of the Interstate Horseracing Act of 1978 by the then senior

Senator from Kentucky, the Honorable Walter D. Huddleston, wherein he stated:

In essence, this bill regulates the acceptance of an interstate off-track wager that is placed or accepted in one State on the outcome of a horserace taking place in another State.

The bill prohibits such wagering unless all the parties involved in racing—the track, the horsemen, the off-track betting interests, and the racing commissions of the States involved—agree, either directly or indirectly, regarding the terms and conditions of such wagering. This bill will prevent an off-track betting system in one State from using a race in another State without the permission of the parties that have a "proprietary" interest in that race.

Mr. Speaker, I am concerned about reports that greyhound races have been simulcast to interstate off-track betting locations without the consent or agreement of the greyhound owners. These owners have the same proprietary interest as the horsemen, and my bill seeks to protect those interests to the same extent that horsemen are now protected.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

Few of us are aware that over 26 million people visited the 48 greyhound racetracks in the United States in 1988. Even more important to the 14 States involved was the fact that greyhound racing contributed over $225 million to State and county governments. This figure does not include the millions of dollars produced through payroll taxes and sales taxes generated at the track as well as at local motels, restaurants, gasoline stations, and other greyhound-related businesses.

Greyhound racing is the sixth largest spectator sport in America and it is growing every day. My own State of Kansas has been the home of the National Greyhound Association for many years, but it was not until this year that Kansas, along with Texas and Wisconsin, actually began the planning and construction of 10 new greyhound tracks. Interestingly enough, a greyhound racetrack that generates a handle of more than $500,000 will employ a minimum of 600 people. Greyhound racing is a parimutual spectator sport that creates employment, produces taxes, and provides entertainment.

The sole registry for the racing greyhound on the North American Continent is the National Greyhound Association [NGA]. The NGA is a voluntary, nonprofit association operated in accordance with the laws of Kansas. It was organized in 1906, and its membership today is in excess of 6,000 owners and breeders whose greyhounds compete at tracks throughout the continent. The NGA maintains records of all breedings, litters whelped, individual registrations, transfers, and leases. Their rigid identification system has played an integral role in maintaining the sport's impressive reputation as a creditable, major spectator sport. The NGA is an associate member of the World Greyhound Racing Federation and a charter and founding member of the World Alliance of Greyhound Registries and the American Greyhound Council.

The greyhound has its origins deep rooted in the lands that cradled earliest civilization. Murals and paintings suggest that the greyhound of today was around some 4,000 years ago. He was the subject of art, lore, sport, and entertainment in the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Persia, Greece, Rome, and later in England and Ireland. Cleopatra championed greyhound hunting and coursing—racing, however, it was not until the 1700's that the first formal rules of greyhound coursing were initiated by Queen Elizabeth I. The support of Cleopatra and Elizabeth I has been the basis for referring to greyhound racing as the Sport of Queens.

A TRIBUTE TO NEIL P. ANDERSON

HON. BRIAN J. DONNELLY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. DONNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay honor to Mr. Neil P. Anderson, who retires today from his position as program manager for base installation security systems, and director of development of the U.S. Air Force Electronic Systems Division, located at Hanscom AFB, MA.

Mr. Anderson is a life-long resident of Massachusetts, and received a degree in electrical engineering from Tufts University in 1956. After graduating from college, he received a commission as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps. He served as a field artillery and communications officer until receiving an honorable discharge in 1959.

After leaving the Marine Corps, Mr. Anderson joined Sylvania Electric as a design engineer, where he helped develop radar and electronic intelligence equipment.

Mr. Anderson joined ESD in 1963 in the planning and technology division. As an assistant to the deputy director, he worked on design programs for a wide variety of electronic systems, including command and control, information integration, and high frequency, UHF and satellite communications. In 1973, Mr. Anderson took over as program manager for the Fixed Based Air Traffic Control Radar Program. His work there led to the global deployment of a new generation of airport surveillance radars, precision approach radars, and ground control systems for the Air Force Communications Command.

Mr. Anderson later joined the Physical Security Center of Excellence, and has served as its director of development since 1979. As director, he has been responsible for the planning, development, testing, and production of electronic physical security and monitoring systems which protect nuclear weapons and other Defense Department facilities. The center is also involved in the acquisition and deployment of monitoring equipment used in support of the INF Treaty with the Soviet Union.

During his 30 years in Government service, Neil Anderson has received numerous awards, including 11 for superior performance, and the Air Force Systems Command Certificate of Merit. In recognition of his long service, Neil's friends and coworkers will be hosting a party in his honor. I hope all my colleagues will join me in congratulating Neil Anderson on his retirement, and extend to him our best wishes in his future endeavors.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN PLAYS KEY ROLE IN SPACE MISSION

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the invaluable contribution of the University of Wisconsin to the success of NASA's recent Astro–1 mission aboard space shuttle *Columbia*. The Wisconsin ultraviolet photo-polarimeter experiment [WUPPE], developed by the University of Wisconsin at Madision, was 1 of 4 astronomy instruments comprising the Astro Observatory.

The objective of the Astro–1 mission was to study the invisible x rays and ultraviolet rays emitted from objects in space. Visible light is but a very small part of the electromagnetic spectrum. Thus, a more complete investigation and understanding of the universe depends upon the study of these other wavelengths which do not penetrate the Earth's atmosphere.

During the course of the 9-day Astro–1 mission, NASA experienced several problems which threatened to reduce significantly the amount of science originally planned for the mission. One such problem involved the failure of the keyboards and video displays on the two shuttle-based computers used to control and operate the Astro Observatory. Consequently, the shuttle astronauts could neither enter commands in the computer to precisely point the telescopes, nor visualize what the telescopes were doing.

However, thanks to the skill and tireless work of scientists on the ground, expecially the University of Wisconsin instrument team, much of the planned science on the Astro–1 mission was salvaged. With the onboard computers dysfunctional, NASA improvised by having Dr. Ken Nordsieck, a University of Wisconsin professor of astronomy, relay commands to the shuttle orbiter. Dr. Nordsieck was selected by NASA to be the alternate payload specialist for the Astro–1 mission. Thus, he was trained to operate all of the telescopes aboard the shuttle. Using those skills and ground based computer displays, Dr. Nordsieck essentially guided the shuttle crew as they pointed the Astro instruments with a joystick.

I commend the University of Wisconsin team for its outstanding contribution to the Astro–1 mission. The Wisconsin team was headed by Dr. Arthur D. Code, WUPPE's principal investigator. Dr. Kenneth Nordsieck was the coprincipal investigator.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I believe one of the most critical issues for the 102d Congress to consider is campaign finance reform. We all realize the importance of this issue, as we just returned from our districts

after participating in very costly campaigns. For the good of this country and institution, we must address this issue in a nonpartisan fashion. We must stay clear of proposals that are bent on helping one political party over the other. We must strive to bring down the costs of elections and bring back competitive elections that allowed both candidates to compete on a more level playing field. Congress must consider this legislation in the full House, under an open rule and open debate.

MEDICAL RESEARCH CAN BENEFIT FROM ENHANCED VA/DOD/MEDICAL SCHOOL BOND

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would enhance the medical research alliance between the Department of Veterans Affairs [VA], the Department of Defense [DOD], and the Nation's medical schools.

This bill would authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in conjunction with the Secretary of Defense, to make grants—from new funds—for the establishment of medical research centers at eligible medical schools. The Federal Government would pick up half the tab, the private sector would pay the other half.

The House approved this legislation during the second session of the 101st Congress, but the Senate failed to act. I believe it is imperative that this measure be reintroduced and enacted for the enrichment of our national medical research effort and the resulting improved quality of life for mankind.

VA and DOD have entered into many sharing agreements involving medical personnel, equipment, facilities and, to a limited extent, research. Further, VA enjoys teaching/education/patient care affiliations with more than 100 medical schools. The measure I am introducing today would take this collaborative relationship a crucial step further—into a united quest for solutions to illness and disability.

Grant priority would be given to schools without established research centers and to research involving some of the most pressing medical challenges of our time, including Alzheimer's, cancer and diabetes. The results of this research would benefit veterans and nonveterans alike.

The distinguished chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, SONNY MONTGOMERY, has indicated that this bill will be considered early on by the committee since the same measure, essentially, has already received ample scrutiny. The bill is also cosponsored by Representative JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT, the ranking minority member of the Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Hospitals and Health Care.

Mr. Speaker, in these times of fiscal restraint, it makes all the sense in the world for forces with a common pursuit—particularly one as urgent as medicine—to link not just for cost effectiveness but for the common good. I hope my colleagues will again support this measure.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE DEATH OF BILLY VUKOVICH III

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, on November 25, 1990, Billy Vukovich III of Fresno died while taking practice laps at Mesa Marin Raceway, in Bakersfield. Billy was the third generation of Vukovichs to be successful race car drivers. His grandfather won the Indianapolis 500 twice and his father raced in it 12 times. In 1988, after finishing 14th at Indy, Billy was honored as Rookie of the Year.

Billy was a great race car driver, but his life was about more than just racing. He followed his passion, just as his father and grandfather had done. He lived his life to the fullest. He was kind to those around him, respected his family, and was true to his friends.

His life may have been short, but it was a success. Not by the measure of prize money or how he placed in his last race, but in the hearts of all that knew him.

A recent New York Times article on Billy recounts a conversation he had with his friend, Ken Coventry. "I don't have a problem with getting in the car because I'm right with the Lord and I know where I'm going." We grieve at such a loss and console his family, but are certain that Billy has reached his destination.