HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Tuesday, April 9, 1991*

The House met at 12 noon.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 29, 1991.

I hereby designate the Honorable RICHARD A. GEPHARDT to act as Speaker pro tempore on Tuesday, April 9, 1991.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Reverend David Powers, Dennis Union Church, Dennis, MA, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, Lord of all the nations, we bow in gratitude for every evidence of Your generosity in our lives and our land—yet conscious, too, of many needs demanding our attention today.

Engage our hearts and minds in doing justice and peace for all who ache for a springtime of new life. We pray Your continued blessings on the United States of America.

Strengthen all those committed to our Nation's life: those who govern, or defend, or struggle for an even better country. Grace this Congress with insight, courage, compassion, integrity.

Hold this House, and all who serve inside these walls within Your care. And use us as instruments in birthing a brand new day, through the power of Your Spirit alive in us. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] to lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MONTGOMERY 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

S. 134. An act to establish a U.S. Marshals Association; and

S.J. Res. 94. Joint resolution relative to Iraq.

INTRODUCTION OF REVEREND POWERS

(Mr. STUDDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like very briefly to call to the attention of the Members of the House the fact that today's eloquent and moving opening prayer was offered by the Reverend David Powers, director of the Dennis Union Church in Dennis, MA.

Reverend Powers came to Dennis and Cape Cod 13 years ago after a distinguished and varied educational and professional career. After undergraduate work at Carleton College, he continued his studies at Harvard Divinity School and the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome. Before coming to Dennis, he preached for many years in Vermont.

Although I would ordinarily question the sanity of anyone who voluntarily leaves Cape Cod to come to Washington, DC, even for a brief period of time in April, I am sure I am speaking for all Members in welcoming Reverend Powers this morning and thanking him for his words of wisdom and prayer. Lord knows we need it.

HOUR OF MEETING ON THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1991

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Wednesday, April 10, 1991, it adjourn to meet at noon on Thursday, April 11, 1991.

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

There was no objection.

MAKING IN ORDER ON APRIL 10, 1991, CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1047, VETERANS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1991

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on Wednesday, April 10, 1991, to consider a motion pursuant to clause 1 of rule XXVII on H.R. 1047, the Veterans' Compensation Programs Improvement Act of 1991.

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

There was no objection.

MAKING IN ORDER ON APRIL 11, 1991, CONSIDERATION OF S. 534 AND S. 565, GOLD MEDALS TO GENERALS SCHWARZKOPF AND POWELL

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on Thursday, April 11, to consider motions pursuant to clause 1 of rule XXVII on Senate 534, to award a gold medal to Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, and Senate 565, to award a gold medal to Gen. Colin L. Powell.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VISCLOSKY). The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker pro tempore signed the following enrolled bills on Tuesday, March 26, 1991:

H.R. 1281. An act making dire emergency supplemental appropriations for the consequences of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, food stamps, Unemployment Compensation Administration, veterans compensation and pensions, and other urgent needs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1282. An act making supplemental appropriations and transfers for Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1285. An act to resolve legal and technical issues relating to Federal postsecondary student assistance programs and to prevent undue burdens on participants in Operation Desert Storm, and for other purposes; and

S. 725. The Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental Authorization and Personnel Benefits Act of 1991.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE JOHN HEINZ, SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 119) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable John Heinz, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the House to join a committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McDADE] is recognized for 1 hour.

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

Mr. Speaker, I know I speak on behalf of every Member of the House in expressing profound sorrow and deep regret at the tragic death last week of Senator JOHN HEINZ of Pennsylvania. The resolution I offer today on behalf of the members of the Pennsylvania delegation states that the House will adjourn later today as a mark of respect to the memory of Senator HEINZ.

I know that many Members of the House would like to express their feelings on the character and accomplishments of Senator HEINZ at the the appropriate time. I have organized, along with my colleagues from Pennsylvania, a special order 1 week from today, Tuesday, April 16, at the close of business to honor Senator HEINZ.

Our sympathies go out to all the victims of the brutal aircraft accident which took the lives of Senator HEINZ and six other people on April 4. We all mourn the loss of human life, and pray for the families of the deceased and the recovery of those injured in the accident.

I had the privilege to work closely with JOHN HEINZ on issues of importance to Pennsylvania when he served as a Member of this House in the early 1970's and since 1976 when he was elected to the U.S. Senate. Those of us in Congress knew JOHN HEINZ as an effective legislator, a particularly strong defender of the elderly, and an influential voice on trade, health, and environmental issues.

His constituents knew him as a diligent defender of their interests. The accident which took his life came as he was preparing for a hearing on unscrupulous telemarketing sales scams which have been bleeding millions of dollars from elderly Americans. This kind of issue, one where he crusaded against injustice, was typical of the kind of commitment he had to the people of this Nation.

JOHN HEINZ was a man who seemed to have it all—a loving family, great personal charm, intelligence, political popularity, considerable wealth, a record of legislative accomplishment and a vitality that always seemed to endure. It is difficult to comprehend his absence. Congress has lost a valuable Member, the people of Pennsylvania have lost a tireless protector of their rights and the Nation has lost an irreplaceable public servant.

JOHN HEINZ could have easily spent his life on the sidelines living a life of leisure. Instead, he chose to dedicate his time, talents, and energy to public service. As a result, we are all richer. This country is a better, more caring place because of JOHN HEINZ.

Our sympathies go out to his wife, Teresa, and his three sons, John, Andre, and Christopher.

□ 1210

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished whip of the Democratic Party, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAY].

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the senior Member of the Republican delegation in the House of Representatives for yielding to me. I would like to join with the gentleman in supporting his resolution.

I have a lot of memories about JOHN HEINZ, fighting to get a bill passed, but none more vivid in my mind than my memories of him on a tennis court, sending a great passing shot down the line. One of the best times that JOHN and I had together was playing in a celebrity tennis tournament run for the benefit of the Children's Hospital in Philadelphia, sponsored by the Philadelphia Urban League. It was an event that said a lot about JOHN HEINZ.

He was known for his work for the elderly. In fact, he was interested in helping all Americans of all ages. That is why he was such a strong supporter of the Urban League.

It certainly explains his work on behalf of the elderly.

In the 6 years that his party controlled the Senate, Senator JOHN HEINZ chaired the Special Aging Committee, and because of his work there he won a seat on the National Commission on Social Security Reform. This allowed him to work on achievement so logical that you wonder why nobody thought of it before: removing employment barriers for the elderly, ending penalties for workers older than 65, and barring mandatory retirement.

He made his mark in health care, too, particularly by getting tough new rules for nursing homes taking Medicare and Medicaid patients.

It would have been fitting that one who did so much to ensure a productive old age would have been allowed decades more of productive life and public service.

But it was not to be.

William Penn, the founder of our State, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which JOHN HEINZ so ably represented, wrote of the death of any individual when he said:

They that love beyond the world cannot be separated by it. Death is but crossing the world as friends do the seas. They live in one another still.

The death of JOHN HEINZ does not erase our memory of his good works, his public service, and his contributions to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and to this great Nation. He and his work live on in our memories and will until we cross that sea ourselves to join him on that far shore.

Our prayers and our sympathy are with his lovely wife, Teresa, and their children and the rest of his family. Their loss is our loss and, indeed, the Nation's.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his very kind and moving comments.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING].

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, my leader, for yielding to me.

JOHN HEINZ was a great leader for Pennsylvania. He was a true friend of all Pennsylvanians. I think what I heard over and over again from my constituents in the last several days is the following: "He didn't have to do that. He didn't have to work for us. He didn't have to fight for the elderly, but he did."

That is the true mark of a great leader. He never sought a great deal of recognition. His motto was, "Let's get the job done. Don't worry who gets credit."

He also fought for the elderly and for the young, but he fought for all Pennsylvanians. Over and over again my constituents are mourning his loss because they truly believe that they lost a true friend, a true leader, and they truly believe that he was the man they wanted most of all to represent them. That is why he had the overwhelming victories that he had in Pennsylvania, and the last victory was a huge victory on his part, beating all others in the State as far as votes cast and votes that he received.

He will be greatly missed by his family, but he will be missed by all Pennsylvanians who believe that we were part of his family.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for his very moving comments.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCHULZE].

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

I say to my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McDADE], the dean of the Pennsylvania delegation,

and I thank the gentleman for taking this time, it is with heavy heart that we even address the issue.

JOHN HEINZ, just the name, invokes so many memories that I know the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCDADE] shares over the last 16 or 17 years. We remember that dynamic smile of JOHN HEINZ. That we will always remember.

I remember his days in the House when he used to carry pad and pencil, and at every delegation meeting was taking notes. One time I asked him about that and he said, "You know, if you both hear something and write it or jot it down, it doubles the memory and you can remember a lot more."

I know that months afterward if I were to ask him about a meeting and I would say, "Now, who was the speaker?"

He would say it was Charlie Jones or whoever it was. He had a marvelous memory and a dedication to service.

The reason he expended that effort was that he wanted to be the best Representative that Pennsylvania had. That showed as he went on to run for the Senate. I remember very well his first Senate campaign. One time the pilot landed—he was bouncing around the State in a helicopter and landed that helicopter in my back yard in Malvern because he had several speeches, because that was the only way he could cover the State. As a matter of fact, he loved aircraft and he loved flying. It is kind of a shame that that activity that he loved so much was part of his final moments.

I also remember very fondly when JOHN was king of the Hill. Remember there was an athletic competition and JOHN HEINZ was the outstanding House Member athlete.

He was very proud. He was proud of his family. He was proud of his wife who stood beside him and was, as we all know, a bright, vivacious, intelligent, dedicated woman and was such an inspiration to him, as were his children.

We also remember the time that one of his boys was in an accident and was injured very badly and the empathy and the pain that was written in his emotion, in his very physical being, expressed what kind of an empathetic human being that he was, and he carried that empathy to his constituency and as was stated here, the poor and elderly of America.

He and I had been working on a hearing on Medicare fraud to be held in Philadelphia.

I think of his actions and his influence on international trade. He and I thought very much alike along those lines.

I was just thrilled to have an articulate, intelligent spokesman for our point of view in the Senate and in the Senate Finance Committee, and of course, being on the Ways and Means Committee we worked together on many things.

His synergism was marvelous, because I guess our feelings ran parallel on so many issues and in so many things.

He will long be remembered for the influence he had. When we talked about trade, he wanted—and we all hear that trite phrase, "a level playing field."

□ 1220

He wanted the American steelworker to have the same opportunity to sell his goods around the world as other people do.

Now, if that required a level playing field, then JOHN HEINZ wanted a level playing field. If it required tilting the playing field our way a little bit, then he wanted it tilted. But he was an intelligent, articulate spokesman for that sometimes forgotten man, the steelworker.

I referred to the steelworker because the tides of international commerce which washed over the United States of America and eliminated hundreds of thousands of jobs in America, it was sometimes difficult for the average steelworker to comprehend some of those international tides and trends that were sweeping his job away.

But JOHN HEINZ had a great deal of empathy and understanding, not only for their position but did everything he could to ease the pain as it washed over and leveled that playing field so that the American steelworker would have a job in the future, so that America would be his vision of America, as a dynamic, producing nation, not just a serviceman to the world, not just flipping hamburgers and doing service jobs.

His legacy will long be remembered not only in this House and in the Senate but in the small towns and villages across the United States of America.

Mr. Chairman, I am proud of the fact that you took this time. I appreciate your giving us the opportunity to informally say a few words about our beloved departed Senator JOHN HEINZ.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear friend for sharing those reminiscences with us which bring to bear some of the vitality of our dear friend, JOHN HEINZ.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Ohio, Ms. MARY ROSE OAKAR.

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I of course represent a good portion of Ohio, but my mother was born in Pennsylvania. So in a sense I have always felt a real affinity toward that wonderful State.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to join our colleagues in paying tribute to the late great Senator HEINZ. Of course, we are deeply saddened not only of his death but all those in that terrible crash, including the children who died.

Mr. Speaker, it seems as if Senator HEINZ' path and my own legislatively seemed to cross very often. I recall Senator HEINZ coming to Cleveland, OH, my own district, along with Senator METZENBAUM, to discuss and openly support the plight of the working person, the steelworker, the manufacturing worker, who seemed to be forgotten. He was so supportive of the concept that America must have a strong industrial base, which of course he did not want to see us lose. He was a conferee very often with respect to issues that we all cared about, housing, the FIRREA bill, the Defense Production Act, et cetera.

But I guess I knew him best for his work on the Select Committee on Aging, not only when he chaired the committee but when he was the minority leader of that committee.

He introduced very fine, decent legislation that took into consideration the quality of life for our older Americans. He was a member of the bipartisan Pepper Commission, as I was, and the numerous hours of hearings and meetings and seminars that the 15-member Commission sat through. I always found that he had a very, very great interest in the area of health care and wanted to provide accessibility to the 37 million Americans who do not have, in this country, access to health care. I think it would be a real tribute, no matter what means we use, to dedicate a bill in his honor because he really was very, very dedicated to this area of accessibility to affordable health care for all of our people.

Mr. Speaker, he was one of the most conscientious members of the Pepper Commission. He added greatly to the debate, which we in Congress will have to face.

Finally, I want to say that I did not ever have the pleasure of meeting his wife or his children, but they were always near and dear to his heart and he frequently referred to them in the course of discussion over some of these issues. It seemed that they mirrored the concern that he had not only for his family but for the American people.

I know my family in Pennsylvania are all good Democrats, but I know that they, my uncle and other relatives who do live there, did have an enormous respect for his moderate voice.

Mr. Speaker, he will be sorely missed.

I think many of the pieces of legislation and amendments that he passed are part of the living legacy that we will all have with and for our good friend, Senator JOHN HEINZ. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. MCDADE. I thank the gentlewoman for her very beautiful comments.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished deputy whip, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER.]

Mr. WALKER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in favor of the privileged motion that the gentleman has offered on behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation as dean of the delegation. It is indeed a fitting tribute to JOHN HEINZ.

Of course, JOHN HEINZ' friends are saddened by his tragic loss, but even those who did not have the privilege of knowing JOHN personally should feel diminished by this loss. The Nation and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have lost a true advocate. He was an advocate for Pennsylvania, he was someone who was certain to give the Nation many more years of leadership and contributions, had he lived.

Mr. Speaker, he made certain that what he did in the Congress was the kind of thing where he knew what his constituents were thinking. He was the first U.S. Senator in Pennsylvania to utilize town meetings as part of his representative approach. He moved around the State in order to understand what people were thinking.

Pennsylvania being a diverse State, those opinions did not necessarily always gell in all areas of the State. But you can be certain that once JOHN took a position, he advocated it fully.

Mr. Speaker, I remember an instance in the Congress where he and I were on different sides of the issues. He was in the Senate, and I was here in the House. But the Senate had passed a bill, and he wanted badly to get it through. I remember him coming over on the House floor and sitting right behind me for the better part of an afternoon to let me know that despite the fact that I was in opposition, he was letting me know where he stood on the issue.

So he was a real fighter. When you happened to be on a different side of an issue with JOHN HEINZ, you knew you were in for a real fight.

His moving around the State to find out what people were thinking did characterize his approach to public service. It is ironic that that is exactly what he was doing when he died. He was approaching issues that were of concern to him at the present time.

As he moved around the State, he was someone who made a lot of friends, and I remember that in Lancaster County he developed many friends over the years, starting with my predecessor and your former colleague, Ed Eshelman, who was a great advocate of JOHN HEINZ in Lancaster County; introduced him around the county.

I remember even as I was on Ed Eshelman's staff, I was a member of the Congressman's staff, JOHN HEINZ coming into Lancaster County, and he was there for dinner. Somehow the planes got mixed up, and he was not able to get out that evening.

So, my wife and I had just moved into a house. We offered JOHN to come over and stay at our house for the evening. The only room that we had to offer him was piled full of boxes. And he came in and stayed in this room. My wife was terribly embarrassed: Here was one of the richest men in the world, and where she was putting him up was in this room full of boxes.

Mr. Speaker, it did not faze JOHN in the least. He had a grand time with us. We got him on the plane early in the morning. He left, and he never forgot the episode.

So he is someone we will miss as his friends. We certainly want to extend our sympathy to his wife, his family, and to the families of all those who were killed as part of this tragic incident.

Mr. MCDADE. I thank my good friend for sharing those reminiscences.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my good friend, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAZZOLI].

Mr. MAZZOLI. I thank my friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCDADE] for yielding, and for having offered this resolution, which I certainly rise in strong support of, as I am sure the entire House will, because it recognizes in a way that only this Chamber can recognize the contributions that JOHN HEINZ made during his public life, part of which was served here in this body among us.

I recall in 1971, when I first came to Congress, that JOHN HEINZ was in the class which we called the 92d Congress class.

□ 1230

JOHN came slightly later as my friend remembers, because of a special election, but he was warmly received into our class, and, even though he then transferred across the hall, to the Senate side, he still remained a Member of the 92d Congress class, which includes, among others, Secretary Kemp, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL], and the gentleman from California [Mr. DELLUMS], and many others.

However, Mr. Speaker, I like to think of what the gentleman from Pennsylvania just momentarily ago said, which is that JOHN HEINZ, by reason of his privileged background, by reason of his having been "born and bred to the purple," could have stood along the sidelines.

He could have very well clipped coupons, as we say, and enjoyed life to the fullest, and hardly anyone would have ever criticized that. But JOHN HEINZ—and I might say also Pete DuPont, another Member of the 92d Congress class who later became Governor of Delaware and also a member of one of the great American families—did not stand along the sidelines. They contributed. They put their intellect and talents to work, their energy to work, to make America a better place in which we can live and raise our families.

So, Mr. Speaker, when the gentleman's special order is taken, I intend to speak at greater length on behalf of JOHN HEINZ, but I just want to make mention that while JOHN went on to different things in a different chamber, and he moved into different legislative paths than this gentleman from Kentucky did, I will always remember JOHN as a good, generous, hardworking, decent, contributing person, and his death is a great tragedy to this country.

I would join with all of our colleagues in extending to his wife and the family, and to Pennsylvania, our condolences at this grievous loss.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MAZZOLI]. We know that he and Senator HEINZ were warm friends, and we appreciate his participation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON].

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, and chairman and dean of our delegation, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCDADE], for offering this privileged resolution.

Mr. Speaker, the news hit all of us like a thunderbolt. JOHN HEINZ, Pennsylvania's senior Senator, was killed in a midair collision over Lower Merion Township.

JOHN HEINZ has always loomed so large over Pennsylvania, one of the most popular politicians in the history of the State. He had served Pennsylvania on Capitol Hill for over 20 years, first as a Member of the House of Representatives, 1971–76, then as a Senator, (1977–91). Yet at the time of his death, JOHN HEINZ was only 52. He had accomplished a great deal in so short a time.

Pennsylvania, and the entire Nation, were well-served during JOHN's tenure. During the past 5 years, I had the opportunity to work with him on several issues of importance to Pennsylvanians. I always found him to be knowledgeable, dedicated, and unfailingly gracious.

JOHN HEINZ's wit and good humor taught me much about what it means to serve in Congress. He taught all of us that you can do a tough job with grace and style, lessons worth learning in the often cutthroat atmosphere of Washington, DC. He knew his issues, and never shied away from hard work. On issues like trade, the environment, and aging, he took a back seat to no one. But he was always a gentleman when the battles were over, win or lose.

I remember back in the early 1980's, when JOHN HEINZ eagerly took control of the Senate Select Committee on Aging. He quickly began highlighting the problems of America's senior citizens. He held hearings, and brought the problems of our senior citizens to the

forefront. He showed all lawmakers, Republican and Democrat, how much our aging citizens needed our help.

In the last 2 years, when the Pentagon threatened to eliminate funding for the V-22 Osprey and close the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, JOHN HEINZ stood up for Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. He bucked his own President and Secretary of Defense with his resolute support for the Osprey and the yard. This much is certain: We could not have kept the V-22 alive, and the navy yard open, without his help.

That is the way JOHN HEINZ was: a fighter until the end. He would stop at nothing to help the State he loved. If he had to go toe to toe with George Bush and Dick Cheney, so be it. He was a leader who always put Pennsylvania first.

He was a model Senator, a master of any situation. When he met with foreign leaders, he was a statesman, representing America graciously and eloquently. But he was no less eloquent when meeting with constituents at town meetings or on the campaign trail.

JOHN HEINZ was born to a wealthy Pennsylvania family. He could have spent his life with the rich and famous, tending to the lucrative family business and socializing with high society. But JOHN HEINZ wanted to help people. He dedicated his life to public service, and he came to Washington to help his fellow Pennsylvanians have a better life.

It was an honor to know JOHN HEINZ, and I will miss him. America is a better place because of his good work.

Mr. Speaker, let me join with my colleagues in paying tribute to their No. 1 friend in Pennsylvania. What a terrible tragedy occurred last Thursday afternoon as JOHN HEINZ was doing what he has done so frequently in our State, and that is criss-crossing the State, visiting every small town and city, in an attempt to reach out to his constituents.

On Thursday, JOHN HEINZ was coming into Philadelphia because that evening he had a town meeting scheduled in the heart of my district where I had intended on being with him in Media Borough as he reached out to some 300 people once again, as he had done so frequently throughout his career as both a Member of the House and a Member of the other body.

In Pennsylvania JOHN HEINZ was No. 1. He was No. 1 because he cared about all of our State, whether it was fighting for our parks, such as Gettysburg, or Valley Forge, or the Independence historical sites, or whether it was fighting for a university system, like Penn State, and the major universities and colleges of which we are so proud, or fighting for the coal miners' protection up in the Northeast, or fighting for the steel industry out West. Mr. Speaker, JOHN HEINZ was there covering the bases for our constituents whether it was fighting for the farmers in the central part of Pennsylvania, or whether it was fighting to help get funding for the Tinonium wildlife preserve in Philadelphia in my district. JOHN HEINZ was our leader. JOHN HEINZ was someone we could count on to take care of those priorities that Pennsylvania has as a Commonwealth, fighting for defense work, most recently leading the battle to save the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and to fight for the full funding of the V-22 Osprey and the Philadelphia International Airport as a major transportation center in our Commonwealth, as he did for the Pittsburgh Airport in the other part of our State.

Mr. Speaker, I think the best tribute to JOHN HEINZ' leadership in our State was his success in the ballot box. When JOHN HEINZ ran for reelection most recently several years ago, he received the largest plurality of any official in our Commonwealth by winning by over 1 million votes. The voters of Pennsylvania I think spoke in words that no one else could put down of how well they respected that man as their leader, whether it was the Republicans, or the Democrats, or the blue-collar steelworkers, or the industrial workers from our heartland of our Commonwealth, whether it was the women in our State who saw JOHN HEINZ as an advocate for their issues, or whether it was the farmers in the central part of Pennsylvania who saw JOHN HEINZ fighting for their concerns. He, in fact, was a representative of our entire State, and no one could match his ability to garner the support of the voters of Pennsylvania.

In addition, on a national level JOHN HEINZ also established a reputation which I think is second to none in fighting for senior citizen priorities and concerns, fighting for banking reform, programs for the poor as a member of the Banking and Housing Committee, especially dealing with issues affected and affecting public housing in this Nation, and he certainly was a champion for environmental issues, especially the rain forest issue which played such an important priority position in JOHN HEINZ' series of objectives.

Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure of working with Senator HEINZ last year on a key piece of legislation that would benefit a group of Americans very close to my heart, the emergency responders, the firefighters, and paramedics and EMT's, across this country. It was JOHN HEINZ who introduced the fire service bill of rights in the Senate and had that bill of rights pass the Senate. Unfortunately in this case I failed the Senator because he could not get the bill fully through the House in time to have it made into law, but we will continue that battle this year and will be successful for those 3 million heroes around this country that he fought so eloquently for in the last session of Congress.

As was said by so many of our colleagues today, JOHN HEINZ could have lived the life of the rich and famous, but he chose to help others. JOHN HEINZ was the model public official. As a third-term Member of the Pennsylvania delegation and someone who relied very heavily on his advice and consultation, JOHN HEINZ was a model to me, and JOHN HEINZ was a model, I think, for anyone who chooses to accept the life of a public servant in this great Nation. JOHN HEINZ was more than a politician. JOHN HEINZ was more than a Senator. JOHN HEINZ was a true statesman and a real gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, we are going to miss him deeply.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON]. His remarks helped us understand the legacy that the Senator left in this great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RITTER], my friend.

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MCDADE] for yielding, and I rise in support of his privileged motion.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today to pay tribute to my friend, Senator JOHN HEINZ. The news of his death this past Thursday was truly a shock, and I frankly still have a hard time believing that he is no longer with us.

During his life, much was made of JOHN HEINZ' financial wealth, but in the wake of his death we remember him, not for his financial wealth, but for the wealth of service that he gave to his State and his country.

Despite its sylvan beauty, Pennsylvania is in many ways a tough and gritty State. Among its green, rolling hills are valleys filled with farms, steel mills, and factories, and the hard-working people who make them work. Those are the people who elected JOHN HEINZ first to the House, and then to the Senate, and he was their champion. He became part of this Pennsylvania fabric. We would read press reports about people referring to JOHN HEINZ as patrician, but to those who knew him he was down to Earth literally and figuratively.

For us in the Pennsylvania delegation, Mr. Speaker, he was also a champion. From his work to end unfair trade practices that crippled our steel industry, to his commitment to caring for our Nation's elderly, JOHN HEINZ was truly a man for the people. JOHN HEINZ was on the cutting edge of bringing America into the global economy, bringing American industry and American workers into the global economy, and bringing them in from a position of strength. He was a champion of manufacturing, of production, of making

things, and he led the Congress in the pursuit of the policy issues that would strengthen "Made in America."

Seventeen hours a day, 7 days a week. That is how I remember JOHN HEINZ, a whirlwind of energy who always had time for a few minutes of conversation or a quick joke when things got too serious.

□ 1240

He was tireless in his service to the people of Pennsylvania and tireless in his dedication to his friends, his colleagues, and his constituents.

I remember that in 1978, when I first ran for Congress and JOHN had just come into the Senate 2 years before, JOHN traveled to a rally at the Blue Valley Farm Show in a building out in Bangor, PA, in my district, and he was to be my special guest. He barely knew who I was back then, but he came in the middle of a driving snowstorm, flew in, and gave me in the campaign a tremendous boost, as we were then trying to unseat a long-time entrenched incumbent. He must have met during the course of his stay there everyone in the place. They loved him, and I think he loved doing it.

Over the next 13 years we worked together on dozens of issues, and I was always taken by the gentleman's intelligence, his wit, and his dedication to public service. JOHN HEINZ was a frequent visitor to the Lehigh Valley. He had his patented town meetings, and we will always remember him in Allentown, in Bethlehem, in Easton, in Bangor, in Emmaus, or wherever, with his sleeves rolled down, his tie down a bit, his collar unbuttoned, with that handsome, dynamic, athletic, bright-eyed look. That is the image that is going to live in our hearts for a long time to come.

Right now my thoughts and sympathies are with his lovely wife Theresa and with his children as they try to cope with their immeasurable loss. It is a loss that is shared by JOHN's friends and by the people of the Lehigh Valley, my congressional district, by the people of Pennsylvania, and by this whole Nation.

Mr. Speaker, he will be missed, but his legacy of hard work and dedication, his sense of humor, and his public service will live on.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RITTER] for participating. His remarks will enrich this RECORD.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words about the loss of my dear friend and colleague from Pennsylvania, Senator JOHN HEINZ.

Senator HEINZ, a tireless champion of Pennsylvanians, died a tragic death last week while in service to his State.

I had the pleasure of working with Senator HEINZ on a variety of issues affecting our State, including the preservation of jobs at an Amtrack facility, amendments to the community development block grant program that secured funds for local governments, and the protection of Pennsylvania's steel industry.

Born to wealth and privilege, he is perhaps best known for reaching out to those, like the elderly and disabled, who knew no such advantages. On countless occasions, Senator HEINZ proved himself to be a man of deep integrity and compassion. His dedication to public service, and his work on behalf of peole who are often disenfranchised from the political process, will be long remembered by his many friends in Pennsylvania and across our Nation.

Senator HEINZ will be missed, not merely as a good politican but as a good man. Congress has suffered a loss that won't be soon forgotten.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, Pennsylvania has tragically and suddenly lost one of its great leaders, Senator JOHN HEINZ. Typically, JOHN was working his way across the State to serve Pennsylvanians when his plane was lost last Thursday. I join my colleagues in the Pennsylvania delegation in expressing our great sorrow and shared sense of loss at the passing of this distinguished Pennsylvanian.

The unique life of JOHN HEINZ will serve as a living legend to those who had the privilege of working with him. JOHN HEINZ was one of those people who had it all. Wealth, fame, a loving and devoted family. But he knew that the essence of a rich life comes from within and is measured by how the lives of others have been affected for the better. For 20 years, first in Congress and then in the Senate, he served as a champion for the poor, the aged, the sick, and those who lacked adequate housing for their families.

In fact, the day before his life ended, JOHN HEINZ was in Altoona, in my district, receiving an award from the residents of Blair Towers, a housing project for the elderly, for his efforts on their behalf. He was beloved by those who so greatly benefited from his concern and caring.

It is comforting at times like this to recognize that a life well lived is the greatest gift. JOHN's legacy will live on in the memories of those he served so capabily.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his widow, Theresa, and his three sons.

Mr. MCDADE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VISCLOSKY). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the resolution.

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE HONORABLE JOHN HEINZ

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VISCLOSKY). Pursuant to House Resolution 119, and on behalf of the Speaker, without objection, the Chair appoints as members of the funeral committee of the late JOHN HEINZ, the following Members on the part of the House:

Mr. MCDADE of Pennsylvania;
Mr. GAYDOS of Pennsylvania;
Mr. COUGHLIN of Pennsylvania;
Mr. YATRON of Pennsylvania;
Mr. SHUSTER of Pennsylvania;
Mr. MURTHA of Pennsylvania;
Mr. GOODLING of Pennsylvania;
Mr. SCHULZE of Pennsylvania;
Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania;
Mr. WALKER of Pennsylvania;
Mr. CLINGER of Pennsylvania;
Mr. GRAY of Pennsylvania;
Mr. RITTER of Pennsylvania;
Mr. COYNE of Pennsylvania;
Mr. FOGLIETTA of Pennsylvania;
Mr. KOSTMAYER of Pennsylvania;
Mr. BORSKI of Pennsylvania;
Mr. GEKAS of Pennsylvania;
Mr. KOLTER of Pennsylvania;
Mr. RIDGE of Pennsylvania;
Mr. KANJORSKI of Pennsylvania;
Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania; and
Mr. SANTORUM of Pennsylvania.

There was no objection.

OPPOSE H.R. 5, A BILL THAT WILL LEAD TO MORE LABOR DISPUTES, AND MORE STRIKES

(Mr. BALLENGER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, this week the Aviation Subcommittee will be holding a hearing and subcommittee markup on H.R. 5, the Striker replacement bill. H.R. 5 would ban the hiring of permanent replacement workers in any strikes, lawful or unlawful, violent or nonviolent.

The proponents cite strikes in the airline industry as well-publicized examples of why we need this legislation. The facts show otherwise. According to the Air Transport Association "from 1981 to 1990, there were only 7 strikes—less than one per year, and considerably less than the previous decade when 26 strikes occurred." This in spite of the airline industry being heavily unionized with roughly 60 percent of its work force belonging to a union, much more than the U.S. work force as a whole.

For the airline industry, labor costs represent its largest operating expense—almost $50,000 per employee—double the national average for employee compensation. Last year, the airlines experienced their worst year, losing $2 billion with little hope of improvement for 1991.

While the airline industry is experiencing huge losses, we do not need H.R. 5 which provides a recipe for increasing labor costs, losing American jobs permanently to foreign workers overseas, as well as flexibility to bargain in good faith.

Oppose H.R. 5. It is anticompetitive.

HORSE STABLES IN MANASSAS

(Mr. HOAGLAND asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, my subject for today is a proposed Government expenditure of $80,000—$80,000 for what, you might ask.

Nine additional riding stables at the Manassas National Battlefield Park. The park currently has three stables.

Why does Manassas need nine additional horse stables, you might ask. That would be a good question.

The answer is unclear. The National Park Service has stated that the stables are needed to provide housing for National Park Service horses.

But the Secret Service states that the "addition to the existing structure" is essential for training personnel for the Vice Presidential Protective Division.

I believe we have more modern transportation facilities for use in protecting the Vice President.

Reports in the press claim that the nine additional riding stables are really for training equestrian Secret Service agents to accompany the Vice President and his family—avid horseback riders—and other top administration officials on outings. The Vice President's office claims that the National Park Service is using the Vice President as a cover to go forward with a program that has been under consideration for some time, and rejected in 1987. National Park Service Director William Penn Mott rejected the plan for housing for horses because it would violate the historic character of the park.

Mr. Speaker, I know we have housing problems in this country, but for horses? Throughout the Midwest, and I am sure in other areas of the country also, our national park system has needs that would more directly serve the public.

Mr. Speaker, in the correspondence that follows, which I ask be made part of the RECORD, I urge Secretary Lujan to save $80,000 of the taxpayer's dollars:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 5, 1991.

Hon. MANUEL LUJAN, Jr.,
U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY LUJAN: I am writing to express my concern about reports that the National Park Service is planning to spend $80,000 to add nine riding stables to the current three at the Manassas National Battlefield Park for Vice President Dan Quayle and other top-level administration officials. Although administration officials have denied in the media that the expansion is "for the Vice President," I am enclosing a June 8, 1990 letter from Joseph T. Petro, Special Agent in Charge, U.S. Secret Service, in which he states that "the addition to the existing structure is essential" for training personnel for the Vice Presidential Protective Division.

This expenditure is particularly questionable now given that the National Park Service faces a backlog of several billion dollars of much needed restoration and maintenance of visitors' centers and trails. Throughout the midwest, our National Park system has needs that would more directly serve the public. Moreover, the Administration is requesting zero for urban parks and zero for the rivers and trails conservation program. These cuts lead many to question the consistency of a fiscal policy that closed national parks and other government services last October because of budget cuts, but required three rangers to accompany the Quayle family on a horseback excursion through the park.

I am concerned that the expansion of the Manassas Battlefield stables may be inconsistent with your American battlefield preservation and restoration initiative as well as the park's general management plan which provides for restoring the park to its original Civil War state. You will recall that former National Park Service Director William Penn Mott rejected a 13-stall, $500,000 equestrian center in 1987 because it would violate the historic character of Manassas. I would also note that Manassas is currently the only battlefield park with an equestrian program for rangers and that this program uses 15% of the park's budget. I understand that other parks are able to be patrolled on foot or by a patrol car.

In sum, Mr. Secretary, I urge you to reject these expansion plans to promote the wise expenditure of limited taxpayer dollars and to protect the park's historic and natural integrity.

I appreciate your interest and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

PETER HOAGLAND.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE,
Washington, DC, June 8, 1990.

Mr. JAMES M. RIDENOUR,
Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.

DEAR DIRECTOR RIDENOUR: On June 4, 5 and 6, 1990, the Vice Presidential Protective Division participated in extensive horseback riding exercises at Rock Creek and Manassas Battlefield Parks. These are two of the locations where Vice President, Mrs. Quayle and their children often horseback ride. The training, which involved more than 40 people, included horsemanship and practical riding problems with an emphasis on emergency medical care and evacuation. In order to make these exercises as realistic as possible, the Fire and Rescue units from Washington, D.C. and Prince William County and a Vice Presidential helicopter from the U.S. Marine Corps were utilized.

Whenever a training exercise involves so many people and separate organizations, coordination becomes essential. In this regard, I would like to commend to you the outstanding work performed by the U.S. Park Police Horse Mounted Training Unit and the National Park Service Rangers at Manassas. Both units endured three long, hot and physically demanding days to make these exercises meaningful for us. The success of this training was the result of the competence, professionalism and patience of Sergeant Alex Wynnyk and his staff along with Rangers Carl Hanson, Denis Ayers and Barbara Mauller. They not only coordinated the complex practical exercises, but also provided valuable and very necessary horsemanship training for our agents. We are grateful to them for their contributions.

This training has also demonstrated the continuing necessity for additional horse stalls and work space at the Manassas Battlefield Park. In order to conduct this training in the future, the addition to the existing structure is essential. We appreciate your support in approving the construction of this facility which is to begin on October 1, 1990.

Again, please express our gratitude to all the National Park Service and U.S. Park Police personnel who were involved in this training. It was most beneficial in helping us to maintain a safe environment for the Vice President and his family when they participate in horseback riding activities. We look forward to working with the outstanding individuals of both organizations in the future.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH T. PETRO,
Special Agent in Charge.

EXCESSIVE LEGAL FEES IN S&L BAILOUT

(Mr. DUNCAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, last week it was reported that the FDIC has paid the partners of a Wall Street law firm fees of up to $600 per hour. This is not only ridiculous, it is scandalous. No wonder most Americans are absolutely fed up with the bailout of these banks and savings and loan associations. No wonder most Americans are beginning to wonder if our Federal bureaucracy can do anything in an efficient, economic manner.

Most of our large Federal departments and agencies have hundreds or even thousands of lawyers on their payrolls already. Yet it seems that every time they get anything complicated or any significant lawsuit, they feel they have to hire outside counsel.

I wonder if some of these Government lawyers are hoping to get in good with these big firms so they can get high-paying jobs later by sending business to them now.

This whole situation of outside legal fees should be investigated. I wonder how much of it is going to firms with former high-ranking Government lawyers now on their payrolls.

To hopefully start the discussion on this and help correct the situation, I am today introducing a bill to limit the fees of outside counsel hired by our Federal Government to $125 an hour. My bill would also limit the fees a firm can get from the Federal Government in any 1 year to $1 million.

Mr. Speaker, we can get good, well-qualified lawyers for fees like this. We almost have to believe that someone needs his head examined for agreeing to pay fees like $600 per hour.

INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT TO SEEK AN INTERNATIONAL RESOLUTION ON DRIFTNETS

(Mrs. UNSOELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, today I am urging my colleagues to support a sense-of-the-Congress resolution that will call on the President to seek an international moratorium on the use of large-scale driftnets, while still striving for a permanent ban on these 20-to-30-mile-long curtains of death.

Without a moratorium—and ultimately a permanent ban—we will never close the loopholes that allow Japan, Taiwan, and Korea to continue the horrendous practice of destroying hundreds of thousands of salmon, marine mammals and seabirds while the United States Government stands idly by.

We have a U.N. resolution calling for a moratorium by June 30, 1992—but mark my words: Unless Congress and the administration keep the pressure on these countries, they will look for an "out." This wasteful and destructive practice will live on—and the senseless killing will go on.

□ 1250

TRIBUTE TO DUKE UNIVERSITY BLUE DEVILS—THE BEST BASKETBALL TEAM IN THE UNITED STATES

(Mr. VALENTINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VALENTINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the best basketball team in the United States, the Duke University Blue Devils, from Durham, NC., the Second Congressional District.

Mr. Speaker, these true scholar-athletes proved that college athletic teams can be exciting and successful, without compromising athletic standards.

I am extremely proud of Coach Mike Krzyzewski, truly one of America's outstanding college basketball coaches, as well as his charges. His student athletes are the positive role models that our school-aged youngsters need to see in order to know that studying and success go together.

Duke has established high standards, both educationally and athletically. I hope that other universities that aspire to Duke's athletic success will also try to emulate Duke's academic success.

Mr. Speaker, I again offer hardy congratulations to the victors, for both their victories on the court and their victories in the classroom.

TRIBUTE TO "SONNY" CARTER

(Mr. RAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, last week Astronaut "Sonny" Carter, Senator John Tower and his daughter, and 20 other fine Americans lost their lives in a tragic commuter aircraft crash on the Georgia coast. We mourn each and every one of these fine Americans, but today I want to pay respects to my constituent Astronaut Carter.

Mr. Speaker, Astronaut Sonny Carter was an outstanding individual. He graduated from Emory Medical School in Atlanta, played professional soccer, graduated No. 2 in his class at the Navy's Top Gun School, was the first flight surgeon to ever land a plane on an aircraft carrier, was an astronaut aboard the *Discovery*, and, at the time of his death, was training for a shuttle mission scheduled for this December.

Navy Capt. Sonny Carter was known and loved by everyone who knew him. His life demonstrated what hard work, a natural ability, and a great attitude could accomplish. He was an inspirational speaker who spoke to audiences whenever he was invited and whenever he had the opportunity He was on this ill-fated flight to address the State convention of the National Rotary Club on Jekyl Island, GA.

Sonny Carter will be missed in middle Georgia and across America. His memory will always live on in all of our hearts. Our prayers today are with his wife, his two young children, other relatives, and friends.

RESOLUTION TO HALT MASSACRE OF IRAQI KURDISH POPULATION

(Mr. LEVINE of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution calling on the President to take immediate action to halt the massacre of the Iraqi Kurdish population. We are moving much too slowly to stop this tragedy. Hundreds of thousands of Kurds have fled their homes, thousands have died, and thousands more are at imminent risk of death from starvation, disease, exposure, and further attack by Saddam Hussein's helicopter gunships and ground troops.

The reluctance of the administration to act by firing upon Saddam's helicopters earlier as they ruthlessly attacked the civilian Kurdish population has already cost innumerous lives. If we hesitate any longer, there will be no one left to benefit from the proposed U.N. buffer zones in Iraq.

Mr. Speaker, President Bush rightly could and did claim the moral mantel for America in our important effort to defeat Saddam Hussein. He should not allow that victory to be compromised now by abandoning the Kurdish population, who so desperately needs help from the international community.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD the text of my introduction, and urge Members to support immediate protection and assistance for the Iraqi Kurds.

H. CON. RES. 112

Whereas Saddam Hussein has brutally attacked the Kurdish population of northern Iraq with helicopter gunships and armored ground forces in retaliation for their rebellion against his dictatorship;

Whereas the civil conflict in Iraq has displaced hundreds of thousands of Iraqis, primarily members of the Kurdish minority population;

Whereas many of these displaced persons, as well as those Kurds and other rebel groups still in Iraq are at imminent risk of death due to starvation, exposure, injury and disease;

Whereas the medical personnel stationed currently with the multilateral forces in the Persian Gulf area could provide urgently needed medical care on a timely basis;

Whereas Iraq has continued to keep its borders closed to international relief efforts, severely impeding efforts to ameliorate human suffering: Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should immediately request the deployment of United Nations forces in Iraq to escort international humanitarian relief providers, such as the Red Cross, the Red Crescent, the U.N. Children's Fund and other U.N. relief agencies and private voluntary humanitarian relief organizations to provide services to Kurds and other Iraqis;

(2) the President should call upon coalition medical teams stationed in the Persian Gulf to provide humanitarian relief and medical assistance to Iraq's Kurdish population in areas where urgently needed;

(3) the President should call upon the United Nations to station peacekeeping forces in Iraq to protect the Kurdish population and other groups who have suffered attacks by Iraqi government forces.

UNITED STATES-MEXICO FREE TRADE AGREEMENT IS GOOD FOR UNITED STATES

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, the United States-Mexico free-trade agreement is good for the United States, but the agreement is in deep trouble.

Mr. Speaker, it is good for the United States for the following reasons: First, the world is moving into trading blocs, and we have to do the same in our hemisphere to protect American jobs and American industry. Second, a more competitive Mexico will mean less undocumented workers from Mexico coming to the United States. Third, there will be a more reliable source of petroleum from our friend south of the border. Fourth, this will provide for enhanced political stability with Mexico, a nation that is our friend, that has been governed by a President who is courageous, who has taken significant actions in the area of drug cooperation, in the area of the environment, and in the areas of environmental and other strong economic standards.

Mr. Speaker, there are several issues that need to be dealt with—the issue of

worker protection, the issue of clean air at the border, and the issue of wage disparity. These can be done in parallel negotiations to the free-trade agreement, rather than adding amendments to the fast track procedure.

Mr. Speaker, this is good legislation. It is good to have free trade with Mexico. They are our most important trading partner. Again, this House should approve the United States-Mexico free-trade agreement.

DAVID O. MAXWELL'S PLATINUM PARACHUTE

(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, we have all heard about the golden parachute. Let me go one better and talk about the platinum parachute, 27 million dollars' worth of pure platinum.

David O. Maxwell, who has just left as Chairman of the Federal National Mortgage Association, Fannie Mae, on his way out pocketed $27 million in salaries and bonuses.

Mr. Speaker, Fannie Mae is not strictly a Federal agency, but it is federally chartered and is identified by the American people with the Federal Government.

This $27 million appears to me an obscenely and extravagantly excessive payment to any person associated with Federal Government, including Mr. Maxwell, who was a success in turning Fannie Mae around.

Mr. Speaker, consider only that the President of the United States makes less than 10 percent of that money, and Gen. Colin Powell, our Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, less than 5 percent of that generous payout. Consider the burdens that those gentlemen bear compared to the duties which Mr. Maxwell had at Fannie May. There is no comparison.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when the housing stock of this Nation is in such shambles and disrepair, and needs to be corrected, how can we possibly allow $27 million to be paid out to the former head of any agency dealing with the Nation's housing? How much good could this money do for housing in Louisville and Jefferson County and the Nation?

Mr. Speaker, I hope there is some way Congress can rescind this $27 million platinum parachute. But if this outrage cannot be withdrawn by Congress, I hope that Fannie Mae officials, of Mr. Maxwell himself, will be shamed enough by this gross tale of mispayment to rescind the money and use it for public housing or other more appropriate uses.

AMERICAN DEFENSE WORKERS NEED AMERICAN SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE

(Mr. GEJDENSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, this is a time when America needs to address not simply foreign policy issues, but domestic issues. The politics for administrations are when they do not have solutions for domestic issues, to go abroad. But we are a country that cannot afford to squander these months ahead, as defense workers and others find themselves without jobs.

Mr. Speaker, it is important for the United States to lead the world toward freedom in Eastern Europe and elsewhere, but in eastern Connecticut and around this country, as defense workers face unemployment, a lack of health care, the inability to send their children to college, they look to the Federal Government and find their needs are being rejected.

Mr. Speaker, American defense workers built this country. American workers financed the freedom that is now being enjoyed in Eastern Europe and across the globe, and they ought not be left behind. We need the administration to join with the Congress to address issues like health care, the cost of college education, and to see that there are jobs for American workers, so we can continue to lead the free world.

□ 1300

RESTRUCTURING OF THE U.S. URANIUM ENRICHMENT INDUSTRY

(Mr. OXLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, a secure uranium supply is necessary to national security, continued leadership in nuclear technology, and our economic growth. Uranium enrichment represents a critical factor in this supply line. I urge Congress to promote the goal of privatization of this industry.

Directing the U.S. uranium enrichment enterprise toward a competitive private status assures an economical supply of nuclear fuels. The worldwide supply of enriched uranium has grown steadily since the 1970's. The European suppliers consistently price their product below that of the United States. For example, the United States' largest private competitor, Eurodif, has lowered its prices while the United States has raised theirs. The Soviet Union also sets their prices at 5 percent below the current United States price.

This ultimate goal allows the United States to increase its market share on the global nuclear stage by forcing the industry to engage in more efficient research and development and eliminate unnecessary costs which might not be cut while under Government supervision.

Let us work toward the restructuring and promotion of the U.S. uranium enrichment industry and help America remain the leaders of a new energy standard.

AMERICANS, NOT THE EMIR, DESERVE FIRST CALL FOR ATTENTION

(Mr. VISCLOSKY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, President Bush is trying to shed his image of favoring the wealthy at the expense of working Americans.

But his latest actions in Kuwait only magnify this preference.

The Army Corps of Engineers is in Kuwait rebuilding the Emir's palace at the President's request.

Meanwhile, my constituents have had devastating flooding problems for years.

But could these Americans get the President to send corps' experts to save their homes?

Last fall, 273 homes were destroyed by a flood in Highland, IN.

Those homes belonged to Americans who work hard to make each mortgage payment. They displayed yellow ribbons and American flags in their front yards. They believe in democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I have a great deal of respect and sympathy for the people of Kuwait who have seen their country ravaged by an unjust occupation.

I would, however, like to ask the President: Does the Emir make mortgage payments? Does the Emir believe in democracy?

My constituents, and the many like them across the Nation, are people who work hard. They pay their taxes and are loyal to our Nation.

It is these Americans—and not the Emir—who deserve first call for the attention, time, and resources of this Government.

TAKE KITCHEN TABLE COMMON SENSE INTO ACCOUNT

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, every American family has difficult times economically, but I doubt that there is one family in America, no matter where they came from, that, as they sat at their kitchen table trying to figure out how to make ends meet, would say, "I know what let's do, let us not give the kids their shots this year, or let us not send them to school this year, or let us not fully feed them this

year. That is how we will make the ends meet."

I do not think there is an American family that does not struggle to the very end to try and hold children harmless from any kind of economic downturn, because they understand their children are their future, and you are what your children become.

But let me tell the Members, something happens from Americans' kitchen tables to America's Capitol Hill, because somehow we end up with a budget that does just the reverse. Indeed, we do scrimp on vaccinations, so we have a measles epidemic. We want to make those children pay for this budget debt. We have not fully funded Head Start. Last year it was promised that it would be fully funded in 5 years. The President's budget now shows that if we continue at the increments he put it, we would fully fund Head Start by the year 2050. Well, I do not think I will be here to see it, I do not think, nor will anyone else. And heaven only knows how far it will get delayed next year.

Of course, it is the same with the WIC program. We made plans to fully fund it better, and we found out that if you feed children they do better. Amazing. But it got cut, too, not to the commitments that were made.

I think it is time that we start budgeting in this Capitol the same way that people budget at their kitchen table, that we hold our children harmless. They did not create the debt. They did not vote for anyone who created the debt and, unfortunately, they are going to inherit the debt.

We had better give them the tools to be able to compete and do it. So I hope as we look at the budget this week we certainly take kitchen table common sense into account.

INTRODUCTION OF THE OIL COMPANY FAIR TAX PAYMENT ACT OF 1991

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, as this Nation moves forward on an energy policy, let us end the huge tax subsidies to multinational companies doing business abroad.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Oil Company Fair Tax Payment Act of 1991. Its objective is to level the playing field between oil companies and other energy producers doing business here at home and those oil companies doing business abroad. It seeks to eliminate the unfair tax advantages that encourage companies to go abroad rather than invest here at home in new energy sources production.

It is not a punitive bill, but one that will serve to recover billions of dollars of lost revenues rightly owed to the American public, especially at a time when oil profits have been high and oil company policy has been to make America more dependent on foreign oil rather than moving America toward self-reliant energy production here at home.

What domestic producer of energy that only receives a tax deduction of 34 percent can compete with the dollar-for-dollar, 100-percent tax credit that oil corporations now receive for working outside of the United States?

The multinational oil corporations represent nearly 2.9 percent of U.S. companies abroad, yet account for 34 percent of the total tax credits claimed through the IRS.

As the administration has advocated, the energy marketplace has to be cleaned. Tax subsidies to multinational corporations through tax credits must be ended for oil produced abroad.

AWARD SEAWOLF CONTRACT TO ELECTRIC BOAT

(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, the Electric Boat facility located in Quonset Point, RI, exemplifies the best in my home State.

Here, thousands of highly skilled workers using the best technology available have built the bulk of our Nation's *Los Angeles* and *Trident* submarines. The unique hull fabrication techniques developed by these fine men and women have maintained our Nation's technological superiority for almost 20 years. Electric Boat's Groton facility in Connecticut has also been performing at outstanding levels of success.

Last week, I visited the Groton facility. At the Electric Boat plants in Quonset Point and Groton, I saw that these workers have the skill and the know-how to get the job done. Electric Boat has consistently met its contract deadlines and continues to drive costs down.

Today, this state-of-the-art facility's long-term stability is in doubt. The people who have worked at the Quonset Point and Groton yards may soon face a similar fate as those Americans who were employed by our once vibrant domestic shipbuilding industry. Unless the Navy is allowed to build additional *Seawolf* submarines to counter a continuing Soviet submarine buildup, there is insufficient work for two shipyards. Currently, the Navy is in the process of deciding which yard will be awarded the second sub.

In these difficult budgetary times, the Navy must spend its funds wisely. And the wisest investment is to award the *Seawolf* contract to Electric Boat.

ENFORCE AGREEMENT CONCERNING IRAQI HELICOPTERS

(Mr. KOSTMAYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, the agreement signed by General Schwarzkopf and Saddam Hussein's military prohibits the use of helicopter gunships except for administrative purposes by the Iraqis. Yet, these helicopters are being used as we speak to drop napalm and phosphorus bombs on Kurdish civilians as one of the 20th century's great tragedies unfolds before our eyes.

Why does not the President enforce the agreement, Mr. Speaker? His failure to do so after encouraging Kurdish Iraqis to revolt makes a mockery of his high-sounding moralizing during the Gulf war. To call Saddam Hussein Hitler and then to stand aside while he murders the Kurds brings shame on America.

I say to President Bush: "Enforce the agreement. The whole world is waiting and watching."

□ 1310

DEMOCRACY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VISCLOSKY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. ROHRABACHER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, because of the wisdom of our President, the courage of our military personnel, and the power of our weapons, the United States has proven again that it is the last best hope for suffering humanity longing to live in decency and freedom. Since the close of the Second World War, we have not always been on the side of democracy. Yes, mistakes were made in supporting less than free governments, in order to isolate Communist tyranny until it disintegrated from the weight of its own evil. But where freedom has existed in these 20 years was dependent on the commitment and strength of the United States of America, our people, and our leaders.

Today we have a greater chance to influence events and further the cause of freedom on this planet than at any time in history. We should not shrink from this tremendous responsibility that God has placed upon our shouders. As the cold war fades, being anti-Communist is no longer the overriding consideration for those who love liberty. It is time for us, as Americans, again to be recognized by people everywhere as the primary champions of democracy and freedom. Our influence can and should be a boon to all humankind. No people should be written off the list due to expediency.

Now while our influence in the Middle East is unprecedented, we should use our prestige to push for democratic reform and to solve some of the long festering conflicts that have threatened the peace of the region and the stability of the world.

Americans should loudly applaud, for example, the courageous commitment recently made by the royal family of Kuwait. The Emir has placed Kuwait unambiguously on the path to freedom and democracy. Free elections will be held in 1992. There is no greater tribute to our service personnel, no greater thanks to the people of our country, no greater expression of friendship that could have been articulated than this endorsement of our shared democratic values.

This was not an easy step for the Emir and for the royal family. Democracy is the best path, but it is not always the easiest path. Let us pledge that we will stick with Kuwait—its leaders and its people—as it faces the task of rebuilding and laying a democratic foundation.

Democracy is long overdue in the Middle East. In other parts of the world, history records that peace, democracy, and human progress march together. It has been reported that President Bush spoke to the Emir about democratic reform. It was friend to friend. Today Mr. Speaker we can be proud of our President and proud to have the royal family and the people of Kuwait as our friends and allies.

RECOGNITION OF POW PETE PETERSON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BACCHUS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BACCHUS. Mr. Speaker, we have chosen this day to recognize America's 80,000 former prisoners of war.

I rise to do so by recognizing the one among those 80,000 that I know best.

His name is PETE PETERSON.

PETE PETERSON served our country for 26 years as a pilot in the U.S. Air Force; he won 18 medals; he rose to the rank of colonel.

PETE completed 66 bombing missions as a combat pilot in Vietnam. In 1966, on his 67th mission, he was shot down near Hanoi. For the next 6½ years, he was a prisoner of the North Vietnamese.

Words cannot describe the torture PETE endured during those long, long years. The interrogations never stopped. Several times he was tortured until he passed out from the pain.

The form of the torture varied.

Sometimes he was tied to a bed and kept in solitary confinement for several weeks. He was fed one meal a day of grass soup and rice, or he was not fed at all. He ached with hunger.

Sometimes PETE was forced to kneel for days with his arms held high in the air, until his knees were so swollen that he could not stand.

And other times they gagged him, clamped his legs in irons, and manacled his hands behind his back. Then they tied his elbows together, making him feel as though his chest was being torn apart. Then they pulled his face and his legs off the floor, curling his body like the rungs of a rocking chair. Then they sat on him and rocked.

And sometimes the worst torture of all was the sheer monotony, the unending monotony, the numbing monotony of a life suspended in captivity. PETE lived in a cell 10 feet by 12 feet. He had no furniture. He slept on a straw mat. He had nothing to read. He was forbidden to talk.

Back home, in Florida, a world away, PETE'S wife Carlotta endured another kind of torture. For years, she didn't know if PETE was alive or dead. And when he was finally listed as POW, she didn't know if he would ever return. Sometimes her children were laughed at in school because their father had been captured while fighting an unpopular war.

The torture finally ended for PETE, Carlotta, and their children in 1973, when PETE was released and returned home.

Today, PETE rarely speaks of those years. He smiles at the simplest pleasures. He values life in all its glory, and he still loves and serves our country.

Yet PETE PETERSON still bears the scars of his captivity. His elbows are marked forever by the ropes of his interrogators. His broken arm was never properly set. His right hand is still numbed by the nerve damage caused by the manacles of his wrist.

I thought of those scars as I watched PETE agonize over the recent conflict in the Persian Gulf. I heard him speak out again and again against the barbaric treatment of American POW's by Saddam Hussein. I listened late at night as he called and comforted the frightened families of those newest POW's.

What courage it must have taken for PETE to survive those 6½ years of torture and confinement. And what even greater courage it must have taken for him to risk ripping open all those old wounds by reliving all the pain of the last war during the struggle to win and end this latest one.

As an American, I am proud to have the privilege to honor each and every one of the 80,000 former American POW's. I am proudest of all to honor the one I know best.

My friend, my roommate, my colleague from Florida's Second Congressional District, Congressman PETE PETERSON.

□ 1320

SALUTING RABBI DR. BARUCH A. POUPKO ON THE OCCASION OF HIS 50TH JUBILEE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. COYNE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to salute Rabbi Dr. Baruch A. Poupko on the occasion of his 50th jubilee. Since he was ordained in 1941, he has served the Congregation Shaare Torah in Pittsburgh, PA. Over these many years, he has set an outstanding example for our community through his dedication to human rights and the rights of Soviet Jewry.

A graduate of Yeshiva University, Rabbi Poupko has held a number of prominent positions over the years locally and worldwide, including national president, Religious Zionist of America, vice president, Rabbinical Council of America, president, Rabbinic Council of Pittsburgh, co-founder and chairman of the Pittsburgh Conference on Soviet Jewry, chairman of the Rabbinic Fellowship of Greater Pittsburgh, to name just a few.

Born in Veliz, U.S.S.R., he left Russia at the age of 13, but has never forgotten his family's homeland or his ties to his Jewish brethren in the Soviet Union. Over many years, Rabbi Poupko has worked to mobilize public support for Soviet Jewry, and has been a tireless advocate for the rights of Soviet Jews to emigrate freely from the U.S.S.R.

Through Rabbi Poupko's efforts, the Shaare Torah Congregation became the first synagogue to display across its doorway the now famous "Save Soviet Jewry" banner. He has spoken to groups around the world as a multilingual author, teacher, and lecturer. He has often traveled to Israel, Poland, the U.S.S.R., Australia, and numerous other nations, and has never missed an opportunity to encourage international support for the rights of Soviet Jewry.

Combined with the efforts of countless men and women around the world, I know that Rabbi Poupko must take great pleasure from the remarkable growth in the number of Soviet Jews who have been able to emigrate freely from the Soviet Union over the past few years. Between 1982 and 1986, an average of only 1,000 Soviet Jews were allowed to leave the Soviet Union. Since 1987, this number has steadily grown. In 1990, the world witnessed an historic exodus of Soviet Jewry as over 190,000 individuals left the U.S.S.R. While much remains to be done, I believe that Rabbi Poupko deserves our recognition for his role in working to mobilize public support for the rights of Soviet Jewry.

Mr. Speaker, Rabbi Poupko continues to contribute much to the city of Pittsburgh, our Nation, and the international community. As his Congressman, I am very pleased to wish him the very best as he celebrates his 50th jubilee year.

DEVELOPING A SUCCESSFUL AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I am going to speak today about a process for developing a successful America. You know, we Americans face a great challenge. We have just lived through an extraordinary military victory, a victory in which a 21st century military defeated a 20th century military; so on the one hand we are inclined to be very proud, very certain and very confident, yet I think we have to confront the reality of General Moore of the Marine Corps who said that this is a victory that was 1 percent smart weapons and 99 percent smart people.

It was not the Tomahawk missile or the M-1 tank or the Apache helicopter or the F-117 Stealth fighter bomber. It was the mechanic who maintained them. It was the photo analyst who looked at the satellite reconnaissance photographs. It was the planner who orchestrated all the different things happening simultaneously. It was the logistician who got food and ammunition and fuel to the right place at the right time. It was an American team that had been recruited, trained, and prepared, and 99 percent of the victory goes to the people who were ready to serve their country and 1 percent to the very smart weapons that were in a different league than the Iraqis.

Yet we have to face the reality that it is not enough just to feel good about what happened in Desert Storm. If education, the welfare state, drugs and violent crime, health care and bureaucratic decay continue to undermine America, then in a decade we are not going to have nearly as smart a people and we are not going to be economically as competitive as we were militarily.

Without reforms, we will not be able to sustain a 21st century military in a decaying 20th century America.

The imperative is to rethink and reform our culture, our institutions and our Government. I believe that imperative is clear. If you look at the gap between the quality of our military and most of our inner cities, if you look at the gap between the quality of training for air and land battle and equality of education in most of our larger city schools, if you look at the difference between the health care we were prepared to provide on the battlefield for one of our young men and women and the health care they might get in some of the neighborhoods in America which are underserved and too expensive. I think it is clear that we have a lot of catching up to do, and ironically it is not getting the military to catch up with the rest of America, it is getting the rest of America to catch up with the military.

In the last few months I have visited with a number of people, companies and systems that are beginning to develop a successful 21st century America. I was very privileged to spend 2½ days at the Milliken Co. on their annual retreat where their top management looks at qualify and develops new approaches in management.

I recently visited the Southwire Corp. in Carrollton, GA, which last year had no increase in the cost of its health care for its 5,000 employees because it undertook the right steps and did the right things, and I looked at the program Southwire has for quality which is making it a national leader in producing steel, aluminum and copper wire and other heavy metal industry, and I could tell you from having seen Milliken and Southwire, both industrial corporations, that they are competitive in the world market today because they are taking the steps to reform their culture of management, to reform the way they approach their workers and to get everyone involved.

I recently visited Dundee Mills in Griffin, GA, which has an adult education renewal program which is literally bringing thousands of adults back to get an education they did not get when they were younger. It is developing a system where they get the GED equivalent of a high school diploma, where they are learning how to read and write, and in many cases seeing someone in their 30's and 40's for the first time be able to read is a truly emotional experience.

Similarly in Griffin, I went to the Elbow Learning Center, where volunteers where helping children in a poor neighborhood to truly learn, and to stand in an old house now occupied by some volunteers and watch some 7-, 8-, and 9-year-olds work with computers, going by every afternoon for a voluntary tutorial program was truly an example of success in America.

I have seen Carrollton High School, in Carrollton, GA, which is one of the finest high technology high schools in America, wiring together the news from Cable News Network, computers, students, offering an opportunity to take what is happening this morning and tie it into the learning process, thereby making it more real for students, making students more aware of the complexity of the world, giving students a chance to work on computers and offering Japanese from Nebraska by televisions from the University of Nebraska, wiring together the world in a learing opportunity.

I recently visited Clark/Atlanta University, which is similarly developing a worldwide capacity for tele-education, wiring together, working with the U.S. military and others to wire together areas so that people can talk to each other and have conferences by television with dramatically lower cost than physically having to travel.

Finally, I looked at the West Georgia College Earning by Learning Program, a very bold experimental program in which West Georgia College undertook to pay second and third graders $2 a book for every book they read last summer and had such an impact with almost no overhead, with 46 adult volunteers and 1 adult paid only $500 to hold the program together, using public libraries as a source of books. In 5 counties and public housing projects, they had 282 students who read an average of 16 books, and they paid out a total of $7,200 for 3,602 books that were read by young people, and these were poor children who were at risk, whose teachers thought they probably would not learn how to read and write.

In each of these cases, people are better off and success is being achieved, yet in every case success is occurring despite government, not because of government.

You know, it is one of the great ironies of our time that instead of Government reinforcing and strengthening success, in all too many cases we are paying taxes to support bureaucracies whose policies and regulations undermine and cripple success. In all too many cases, government is wedded to programs that do not work, policies that do not work, values that do not work, and so we are spending millions of dollars out of our tax pockets in order to set up a system that fails and then we are seeing businesses, individuals and foundations, pay thousands of dollars to create success in the shadow of Government failures.

My assertion today is that we can learn by studying the people, the neighborhoods, the companies and the foundations that are succeeding. We can apply the principles of success to develop a process for a successful America. This shift to emphasizing success and emphasizing a process of discovering and applying the principles of success will be a very big change from the bureaucratic welfare state.

You know, Washington has been focused on failure and on trying to create a domestic agenda that will magically solve everything. The news media focuses on failure.

I have often said that if Thomas Edison had invented the electric light in the age of the bureaucratic welfare state, that it would have been reported on the television news with the following:

> The candle-making industry has been threatened today.

And the entire report would have been about how dangerous electricity is, how uncertain this new invention is and there would have been at least 3 spokesmen from the past appearing on television to argue that we should not try this fancy new thing called an electric light.

□ 1330

And so I would suggest that if we shift from focusing on failure to focusing on success and from focusing on trying to develop an agenda to developing a process, that there will be a powerful increase in our ability to get things done not only in Washington but across the country.

Let me explain: I believe that there is a very simple, direct process for a successful America. I would describe it as a circle, what you might call the circle of American success; literally a circle that anyone can draw with four quarters drawn with just two lines to the circle.

The first quarter is technology. Technology, remember, is 75 percent people and only 25 percent hardware. It is not just the computer but how you use it; not just the Space Shuttle but how you use it.

The real breakthroughs in technology, the real differences again between the air/land battle doctrine of the American military and the Iraqi military were not just the differences between the M-1 tank and the Soviet T-72 tank, but it was in also the difference in the people who applied it, how we train the people and the kind of system we developed. The difference in health care very often is not just the medicines, but it is the doctors, the nurse, the radiologist, the anesthetist. It is the entire process by which we apply medicine.

So the first quadrant of the circle is technology.

The second quadrant is economic and management principles. It can be stated very simply: Imagine you are asked to go to Moscow to give a speech to the Russian people about how they should change their system. Almost every American would recommend that they have less bureaucracy, less red tape, less centralized control. Almost every American would advocate private property, entrepreneurship, free enterprise. Virtually every American would suggest that rationing does not work and that a market does. Almost every American would suggest that the Russians have a change in their system, to have a tax code that encourages work, that encourages success, that encourages savings, and that encourages investment.

And imagine you took your speech which you had outlined to give in Russia, and we told you at the last minute that instead of giving it in Russia, we are going to ask you to give it to the Postal Service headquarters or we were going to ask you to give it to the Health Care Financing Administration, or we were going to ask you to give it to the large bureaucracy and procurement at the Pentagon, or we were going to ask you to give it to the New York City government. The principles would be the same, yet you would feel a little foolish saying exactly what you would have told the Russians to the American Government.

So the second layer is economic and management principles, the whole concept of what it is that has worked for America.

The third quadrant of the circle is quality, a concept popularized by Ed Deming and Phil Crosby.

Deming, you will remember, is the management professor who went to Japan in the late 1940's and taught the Japanese the model of systematic management which today has led Japanese industrial corporations to be the most succcessful in the world. It is a grand irony of the American system that the Japanese listened more intently to the American professor than the Americans did.

Today, having watched and examined and explored why Toyota does so well, why Mitsubishi does so well, why Sony does so well, there is a universal agreement, I think, among analysts that it is the approach to quality and the way in which those corporations have rethought management that makes them so formidable as competitors. Literally, when they get up in the morning they approach their jobs differently.

I believe the development of quality as a management principle is as big a breakthrough for the 21st century as Taylor's concept of scientific management, Henry Ford's assembly line, and Alfred Sloan's concept of the corporation General Motors were for the 20th century.

Just as those three people, Taylor, Ford, and Sloan, invented the modern industrial system that dominated the 20th century, I believe that Deming and Crosby and their Japanese counterparts in the development of quality have created a productivity revolution for the 21st century.

Now, that is very important because if it is true, as for example, Phil Crosby suggests, that somewhere between 17 and 35 percent of all American production is remaking something that you messed up, going back and redoing it, and if you could simply learn, and he puts it, to do the right thing right the first time, you would save a tremendous amount.

We talked about budget problems in the Federal Government or the State or city governments; if we could get 17 to 35 percent more productivity by applying the quality approach, we would not have any budget problems. We would in fact have a dramatically more effective and more powerful system of government than we do today.

So the concept of quality—I can just give you one example, and that is that everybody is involved in a quality environment, every worker has a role, every worker is a stakeholder who has a stake in the future of their job and knows how well they do their company work is a function of what happens to their future because, in the world market, if you are not actively competing, you are going to be out of business, you are going to be out of a job.

There are corporations today that get 23 to 25 recommendations for improvement from every employee. Literally, some corporations with 13,000 employees get 23 recommendations from every employee, almost 300,000 recommendations on how to improve the company.

A lot of them are small things, but the cumulative effect of each little item adding up is enormous. That means they are implementing almost 1,000 improvements every work day.

Imagine if we were to go to the Postal Service, which has 750,000 employees, and challenged them to just come up with two new ideas for better postal service per employee this year; that would be 1.5 million ideas from the people who are doing the job.

Imagine if we went to schoolteachers and we said, "Tell us how you would change education from the classroom out and what you would change"? I happened to say this over the weekend in a speech, and I heard a second-grade teacher come up and she said, "First of all I would cut out 50 percent of the redtape that I have to spend my time filling out records, so that I could spend an extra half-hour to an hour a day on the children." She knew what she would do, but she does not work in a system which encourages a quality production and quality performance by getting every person involved in improving the job.

So the first three quadrants are technology; second, economic and management principles; and third, quality.

The fourth quadrant of our circle of American success is American culture. Here I want to say what may be the most abstract, but I think also the most profound, statement about what makes the American system work.

Bureaucracy does not fit the American culture. It fits fine in a country where people wake up in the morning wanting to obey the rules. Bureaucracy works fine in a place where people say, "Tell me how much the speed limit is so I can obey it." You can see this in Germany. German people are very rule-oriented. So they worked out a deal with their politicians; they will not allow politicians to set a speed limit on the autobahn because they would have to obey it. So if they will not obey it, they will not have one.

Since they will not obey it, they do not have one because if they had one they would have to obey it. That would make them very unhappy. So they told their politicians do not set one.

By contrast, if you talk to most Americans, they want to know what the speed limit is so they can know how much faster they can go. You can check almost every American in a 15-mile-per-hour zone would see if they

can get by with 20, and if they are in a 55-mile-per-hour zone maybe they can get by with 60. I have been testing it out.

I have asked audience after audience, "How many of you in the last month have gone faster than the speed limit?" Ninety percent of the hands go up every time. And yet we have tried for a half-century to create a bureaucracy strong enough to force Americans to change their behavior, and I think that has been exactly the wrong approach. Because America, more than any other country in the world, is a country made up of people who have left the rules behind.

We are precisely the people who decided to cross the Atlantic or the Pacific rather than to obey the government and rather than automatically follow the rules. And you see this in our popular literature. Virtually all of our detective novels are about people who go out on their own and break the rules in order to solve the case. You see it in the great mythology of the western.

Over and over again the American system is a system where rules are important, but at the margin they are not as important as getting the job done.

I want to suggest that what we need to do is to reverse what we have been doing for a generation.

For the last generation we have been trying to have a Government strong enough that the bureaucracy could force people to change. Instead, I want to suggest we ought to start by studying American culture and then redesigning Government to help Americans succeed. I think there are nine basic values that are at the core of American culture. I just want to share them for a moment.

The first value is national safety. I think Americans are convinced that the world is dangerous and they frankly want Americans to be stronger than anybody else because they want to keep America safe. They have seen what Kuwait City looks like. They do not want to have that happen to them. They have seen what has happened to the Kurds. They do not want that to happen to them.

So national safety is a very powerful value for the American people.

The second is personal safety. I think the American people are sick and tired of being frightened.

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They are tired of worrying about their child going to school and buying drugs in the playground. They are tired of the idea that violence and the drug culture are literally eroding civilization and our great cities, and so personal safety is a value almost as powerful as national safety.

Third, Americans believe in working. This is the most work-oriented society on the planet. Indepth interviews of people on welfare find most of them would rather work. Senior citizens over 65 get enraged when they discover that the Government today punishes them if they continue to work after 65 because it takes away Social Security money to offset what they are earning, exactly the wrong idea for a country that wants to be healthy. We ought to be encouraging people to work, not to discourage it. Just as people discover that if they are on welfare and they are getting Medicaid, and they go to work, they actually lose real disposable income because suddenly they lose all of their health care which had been free; they lose a lot of their food stamps; they lose a lot of their aid to families with dependent children; they have to pay for public housing, which had been free; and so we have designed a welfare system which is antiwork, and we designed Social Security rules which are antiwork, and yet working, I would argue, is the No. 3 value in America, and that is why we ought to change the Government to encourage working rather than trying to discourage people from doing what they naturally believe in.

The fourth value is saving, and over 80 percent of American people want an individual retirement account. They instinctly understand the value of savings. Part of it goes back to the Bible, the concept of 7 fat years followed by 7 lean years.

So, let me go back to that famous Walt Disney cartoon about the grasshopper and the ant and which one survives the winter. But the basic underlying belief in saving goes very deep in the American people, and again I think they are bothered that our Tax Code punishes saving and rewards borrowing.

The fifth is investing. Very few Americans take their savings, and put them out back, and hide them by burying them in the back yard. Very few Americans put their savings in their mattress. Americans want their savings to earn, whether it is interest, or dividends, or a rise in equity. Americans have an instinct that says, "When I save, I want to invest it. I want to have more in the future because I invested intelligently."

In addition, most Americans understand that investing is important for the future. We talk about investing in education so one can have a better future, if they are a child. We talk about investing in a small business so one can be better off later on in life than when they are a young person. Talk about investing in a home so they can build up their equity.

Americans believe in investing, and Americans instinctively understand that, if we do not invest in a new factory and invest in new machinery, we are not going to create a new job, and we are not going to have the kind of take home pay we want.

Sixth, Americans believe in learning. We do not necessarily believe in education. We certainly do not like to go and sit in classrooms and get lectured. But we love to learn. No country in the world buys more self-help books than Americans. No country in the world learns quicker when something happens. Most Americans could not find Kuwait on July 30 last year, and by August 5, most Americans could find Kuwait.

In addition, we understand instinctively that one has to learn all their life, that learning does not end at high school, it does not end at vo-tech school, it does not end at college, or it does not even end with a Ph.D. degree, or a law degree or a doctorate degree. One has to learn all their life. When one becomes 90 years old, the doctor is going to change the prescription, the Medicare system is going to change the regulations, and the hospital is going to change where the pharmacy is located. We are always going to have to learn, and so we are a country that believes in learning even at times when we are a little suspicious of education in too structured a form.

Seventh, we believe in health, and increasingly, as the babyboomers grow older, they really want to stay healthy enough to avoid debilitating diseases. They want to stay healthy enough to avoid going to a nursing home. There is a deep, passionate desire in this country to lead an active, vigorous, healthy life, and I believe health is going to become an even more powerful value in the years to come.

Eighth, we believe in the environment. We believe in the environment for two reasons. First, as a matter of quality of life, we are now a wealthy enough country that, if we want to protect the grizzly bear, we can afford it. If we want to have a wilderness area to go hike in we can afford it. We may only go once or twice in our lives, but we like every day that it is out there for the time we do want to go.

But there is a second reason the environment is a powerful value, and that is public health. Everyone I know becomes environmentalist the moment they are told there is going to be a toxic waste dump put next to their house. There is a tremendous drive as a part of our health values toward having a healthy environment, and I believe that that value is here to stay.

Ninth, we believe in honesty, and let me be quite candid. I believe that one of the reasons Washington has had such a difficult problem with scandals in the last 5 or 6 years is that the politicians and the political system are behind the curve on looking at how much things are changing. I believe that it is accurate to say that in the age of computers and information and travel, the requirement of honesty is higher than it has ever been in human history.

I say to my colleagues, "Imagine. You go across the planet. You carry a piece of plastic. You give that piece of plastic to somebody in order to get goods and services, and they take it. Two hundred years ago you had to carry gold, and someone would have tested it to make sure it wasn't counterfeit. Yet today, we expect such extraordinary levels of honesty that a stranger will give another stranger a car. Anyone who has ever had a rental car experienced this. You show them two pieces of plastic: Your driver's license and a credit card. They give you a car. You drive out. Now that has to presume a level of honesty that is extraordinary, and so increasingly honesty is an important value."

So the circle of American success I have described is technology first, economic and management principles second, quality third, and American culture fourth. All over the country there are people who are applying that circle to become successful. One can see companies that are going into technology, and they are revolutionizing the way they function, and, if we were to go to the best, most sophisticated companies in America about using computers, and then go to any level of government, local, school board, city government, county government, State government, or here in Washington, the Federal Government, and look at the difference between the most advanced information systems in the country and the biggest information systems in the country, and consistently government is the biggest user of information, we can see part of what happens to our tax dollars and part of why government is so ineffective.

I say to my colleagues, "If you go out and look at people who are applying incentives and initiatives to get young people to learn, including many poor people, programs in New York City and elsewhere where folks have come in, and they're so worried about the collapse of the schools that they are personally getting involved and personally trying to help change things, when you go and look at the best recycling programs in America, when you go and look at the most effective and least expensive prisons all over the country, there are people and institutions that are successful, but they are consistently successful despite the government. They represent a set of principles and a way of thinking about getting the job done which is fundamentally different than the way the government works and the principles we have been applying in Washington."

Now I think that there are five key steps that politicians and citizens should follow in the next few years to establish a process for a successful America.

First, we should find people and institutions who are succeeding, and we should go out and try to find out everything in our own districts which is succeeding, everything across the country, in areas in which it is succeeding.

Second, we ought to learn what principles they are using to succeed. Why are they being successful? What is it that they are doing different from people who are not succeeding?

Third, we should network those who are succeeding with other successes so they can swap ideas, reinforce morale, and build momentum. Just bringing successes together creates a whole new momentum and a whole new dynamic for even more success.

Fourth, we should publicize the successes to remind others that we can succeed and to increase hope, to educate people about the principles that work. We need more stories about the people who are learning rather than stories about people who are failing to learn. We need more stories about the recycling centers that are successful and fewer stories about the systems that are not working, and the reason here is not Pollyanna. It is not so we all go around like Disneyworld singing happy songs and being positive. It is an objective fact that what most Americans today do is accept the fact that the bureaucratic welfare state is collapsing. Most Americans accept today the fact that the inner city is too violent, too dangerous, there are too many drugs. Most Americans today know that health care is too expensive, too chaotic, and too inefficient. It does not help to tell them once again what they already know. That frankly increases just a collapse of morale. That makes people more pessimistic.

What people want to know is: So what do we do about it? How can we improve our education? If the system is not working, what do we do to improve it? If we need to recycle, how can we recycle to help the environment? If we need to have safer streets, where in America are there safer streets, and what are the principles that make them safe? Again and again, if we need better health care, who is succeeding? Who is delivering the best health care at the least cost in America so we can copy them?

Now this is the exact opposite of the current system. The current system is congressional hearings about failure covered by reporters eager to make sure the evening news leads with a failure. Well, what that does is it minimizes the ability of the country to talk to itself about the values, and the habits and the systems that work, and yet what we want to learn is what works.

Fifth, we need to apply the principles that work to our larger institutions such as education and health care and to the structure of the government itself.

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We need to take all the lessons which we are learning, for example, from IBM, Xerox, Federal Express, Motorola, Milliken, and all the companies that have been winning the Baldrige Award for excellence and quality and apply those principles to the civil service and the Federal Government. Those principles need to be applied to the Health Care Financing Administration; those principles need to be applied to the Post Office. We need to be as prepared to try to get to excellence in government as we are prepared to try to encourage our manufacturing companies to be excellent. We need to be willing to think about those principles as they apply to education and health care and welfare and law and order, as well as other areas.

If we will do these five principles, if we will find people who are succeeding, if we learn the principles they are using and network them together and publicize the successes and apply the principles that work to our government and to our larger institutions, I believe America can have an extraordinarily successful 21st century. The difference a successful America will make in your life and in the lives of your children is unbelievable.

Imagine a country where we would apply technology intelligently so you did not go to a nursing home because you had a user-friendly system that you could keep in your own home, a system that was responsive to you, a system that allowed you and your family to literally take care of people dramatically, in a way that is far easier than we have ever done before in history. Imagine an America where every person could learn rapidly on their own schedule and at their own convenience the things they want to know because the technology is there for those things to happen. Imagine an America where the Post Office is as effective as Federal Express and the United Parcel Service and where the kind of efficiency and the kind of pleasantness and the kind of customer orientation occurs in government that you expect in the private sector.

Imagine an America where the police and the neighborhoods work together to apply the principles that we describe today, so that you would have applied that circle of American success so that we destroyed the drug trade, so that we eliminated violent crime and we allowed people to do what they did only 30 years ago, walk around alone at night with absolute safety in our biggest cities. That is an enormously different America than the America which is gradually decaying in our larger cities. And imagine an America which applied to the environment all the principles of this circle of success so we had a good, sound economy and a good, healthy environment.

But beyond America, let us look honestly at what is at stake in the world. We have made an enormous difference in history. We contained the Soviet

empire, we defeated Nazi Germany and imperial Japan, and we recently projected power 9,000 miles to the Persian Gulf, yet if we do not reform America, we are not going to be able to have that kind of effectiveness in the future. No one should kid themselves, an America whose school systems are decaying, whose health care is too expensive, whose Tax Code is antiwork and anti-investment, whose bureaucracy is ineffective, and whose population is increasingly threatened by violent crime and drugs, is not an America which is going to lead the world by 2010 or 2020. And if we decay at home, our military power will inevitably decay, our prestige will decay, and let me say bluntly that there is no other country that can replace us.

The United States is the only country large enough, complicated enough, and ethnically diverse enough to be a leader on the planet, and if we do not lead the planet, I think by sometime around 2030 or 2040 we will see a level of violence comparable to World War I, except that this time the war will be fought with nuclear and chemical weapons and it will indeed be a tragic and a terrible world.

On the other hand, I honestly believe that if we Americans have the will power, if we have the moral courage, if we have the discipline to insist on real reforms here at home, if we are prepared to learn the lessons of success, if we are prepared to go out and do what is necessary to discover the people who are succeeding and help them to succeed even more, if we encourage everyone who wants to succeed to study the people who are succeeding and to apply to government the lessons of success, then I believe we are going to have an extraordinary increase in economic productivity in the United States and we are going to have a tremendous increase in confidence as a culture, and I believe it is possible that by 2050 we will literally have led the planet to peace, to prosperity, and to freedom.

That is a pretty extraordinary moment in the history of the human race. We just saw the first of the 21st century in action in Desert Storm. We just saw the first worldwide television coverage by CNN. We are living on a planet that is growing smaller and smaller, and what is at stake is whether or not America will reform itself so that as America succeeds, it has an opportunity to lead everyone else toward success.

In closing, let me encourage my colleagues to join in this search for success, and let me encourage people who may read this special order or who are watching it on C-SPAN to send me their examples of success. If you know of a local company that is succeeding, if you know of a local school that is succeeding, or a local hospital, a local doctor, if you know of local individuals who are doing successful things, then write me because I would like to pull together in a series of special orders examples of people who are succeeding and the principles that make them successful. I would like to begin to communicate the idea that Americans are in fact beginning to create the 21st century, but they are currently doing it despite their Government, and if we get behind them and if we here in Washington will change the Government to reinforce success, then I think in fact we can have an extraordinary 21st century for all of us.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to.

Mr. DORNAN of California (at the request of Mr. MICHEL) from today through April 19, on account of medical reasons.

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. DUNCAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. FAWELL, for 60 minutes, on April 17.

Mr. MCDADE, for 60 minutes, on April 16.

Mr. SANTORUM, for 60 minutes, on April 16.

Mr. ROHRABACHER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LEACH, for 60 minutes, today.

The following Members (at the request of Mrs. UNSOELD) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. BACCHUS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. COYNE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. OWENS of Utah, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. ASPIN, for 60 minutes, on May 7.

Mr. LEHMAN of California, for 60 minutes, on April 24.

Mr. RUSSO, for 60 minutes, on May 21.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 60 minutes each day, on April 10 and 11.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, for 60 minutes each day, on April 10 and 11.

Mr. OWENS of New York, for 60 minutes each day on April 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, and 30, and on May 1, 2, and 3.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

The following Members (at the request of Mr. DUNCAN) and to include extraneous material:

Mr. BROOMFIELD.

Mr. GEKAS.

Mr. MACHTLEY in 10 instances.

The following Members (at the request of Mrs. UNSOELD) and to include extraneous material:

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mrs. LLOYD in five instances.

Mr. HAMILTON in 10 instances.

Mr. DE LA GARZA in 10 instances.

Mr. TRAFICANT in four instances.

Mr. MARTINEZ.

Mr. ROE.

Mr. BONIOR.

Mr. LAFALCE.

Mr. DYMALLY.

Mr. MILLER of California.

Mr. YATRON.

Mr. SWETT.

Mr. BILBRAY.

Mr. LANTOS.

Mr. MAZZOLI in three instances.

Mr. LUKEN in two instances.

Mr. TRAXLER.

Mr. CLAY.

Mr. SERRANO.

Mr. SLATTERY.

Mr. KILDEE in two instances.

Mr. GLICKMAN.

Mr. FAZIO.

Mr. KOSTMAYER.

Mr. MRAZEK.

Mr. MATSUI.

SENATE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A bill and joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 134. An act to establish a United States Marshals Association, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J. Res. 94. Joint resolution relative to Iraq; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1281. An act making dire emergency supplemental appropriations for the consequences of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, food stamps, unemployment compensation administration, veterans compensation and pensions, and other urgent needs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1282. An act making supplemental appropriations and transfers for Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1285. An act to resolve legal and technical issues relating to Federal postsecondary student assistance programs and to prevent undue burdens on participants in Operation Desert Storm, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 725. An act entitled the "Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental Authorization and Personnel Benefits Act of 1991."

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following title:

On March 22, 1991:

H.R. 1316. An act to amend chapter 54 of title 5, United States Code, to extend and improve the Performance Management and Recognition system, and for other purposes.

On March 29, 1991:

H.R. 1281. An act making dire emergency supplemental appropriations for the consequences of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, food stamps, unemployment compensation administration, veterans compensation and pensions, and other urgent needs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1282. An act making supplemental appropriations and transfers for Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 1285. An act to resolve legal and technical issues relating to Federal post-secondary student assistance programs and to prevent undue burdens on participants in Operation Desert Storm, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Resolution 119, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 10, 1991, at 2 p.m. in memory of the late Honorable JOHN HEINZ of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

941. A letter from the Department of Energy, transmitting the 1991 annual report on the high-level radioactive waste management demonstration project at the Western New York Service Center, West Valley, NY, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2021a note; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

942. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the planning, construction, acquisition, alteration, repair of facilities, and other public improvements of Agriculture Research Service facilities at Beltsville, MD; Riverside, CA; New Orleans, LA; Greenport, NY; and Yakima, WA; to the Committee on Agriculture.

943. A letter from the Comptroller of the Department of Defense, transmitting notification that the Department plans to transfer an additional $146.1 million to the operation and maintenance appropriations for the modernization and expansion of automated data processing systems; to the Committee on Appropriations.

944. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report that certain appropriations to the Department of Veterans Affairs have been reapportioned on a basis that indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1515(b)(2); to the Committee on Appropriations.

945. A letter from the Congressional Inquiry Division, Department of the Army, transmitting notification of the decision not to convert to contractor performance and to retain the in-house operation of the Training and Audio Visual Support Center at Fort Eustis, VA, pursuant to Public Law 100-463, section 8061 (102 Stat. 2270-27); to the Committee on Armed Services.

946. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the 1991 joint military net assessment produced jointly by the Department of Defense and the intelligence community, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 113(j); to the Committee on Armed Services.

947. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the 1991 report on allied contributions to the common defense, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928 note; to the Committee on Armed Services.

948. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting selected acquisition reports [SARS] for the quarter ending December 31, 1990, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2432; to the Committee on Armed Services.

949. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a request for T45TS Defense Enterprise Program baseline approval, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2437; to the Committee on Armed Services.

950. A letter from the Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a copy of a news release regarding the closure of Pease Air Force Base, NH; to the Committee on Armed Services.

951. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for civil defense programs for fiscal years 1992 and 1993; to the Committee on Armed Services.

952. A letter from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the 1991 consolidated annual report on the community development programs administered by the Department, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5313(a); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

953. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Finance Institutions Examination Council, transmitting its 1990 annual report, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(c)(3); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

954. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Asian Development Bank Act to authorize consent to and authorize appropriations for the U.S. subscription to the special capital increase of the Asian Development Bank, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

955. A letter from the Deputy Director, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting a report of covered assets as of September 30, 1990 required by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

956. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the 13th annual report on the administration of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1692m; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

957. A letter from the Chairman, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting its annual report on operations and financial information, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1752a(d); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

958. A letter from the Executive Director, Resolution Trust Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's annual report of covered property as of September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

959. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to authorize consent to and authorize appropriations for an increase in the U.S. quota in the International Monetary Fund, to authorize acceptance of the proposed amendments to the Fund's articles of agreement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

960. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a copy of Radon in HUD Assisted Multifamily Housing: Policy Recommendations to Congress; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

961. A letter from the Executive Director, Neighborhood Reinvestment Corportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

962. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled "Audit of the Department of Finance Revenue's Federal Match Program," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

963. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled, "Review of Receipts and Disbursements of the Public Service Commission's Agency Trust Fund for Fiscal Year 1990," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

964. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled, "Review of the Metropolitan Police Department's Use of Overtime for Fiscal Years 1988 Through 1990," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

965. A letter from the Chairperson, National Advisory Council on Adult Education, transmitting the annual report of the National Advisory Council or Adult Education, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1209(d); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

966. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, transmitting a copy of the Principles of Public Information as adopted; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

967. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the annual report on the Youth Conservation Corps Program in the Department, fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1705; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

968. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting activites of the Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program for the period October 1, 1989 through September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

969. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a draft of

proposed legislation to extend the authorizations of appropriations for programs under the Native American Programs Act of 1974, and for other purposes, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

970. A letter from the Administrator, Energy Information Administration, transmitting the Department's activities of the Administration for calendar year 1990, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 790f(a)(2); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

971. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report, "AIDS Knowledge and the Effectiveness of AIDS Prevention Interventions in Minority Communities"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

972. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a report containing an analysis and description of services performed by full-time USG employees as of September 1990 who are performing services for which reimbursement is provided under section 21(a) or section 43(b), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2765(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

973. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notice of the Department of the Navy's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Korea for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 91-23), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

974. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting the Department of the Army's proposed lease of defense articles to Norway (Transmittal No. 7-91), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

975. 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. 112(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

976. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting a report on women in development for fiscal year 1989 through fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

977. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, tranmitting a listing of all outstanding letters of offer to sell any major defense equipment for $1 million or more as of December 31, 1990; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

978. A letter from the President, Inter-American Foundation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1992 and 1993 for the Inter-American Foundation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

979. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a list of all reports issued by GAO in February 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

980. A letter from the Executive Director, Marine Mammal Commission, transmitting the annual report under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act for fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

981. A letter from the Deputy Director for Administration, Central Intelligence Agency, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

982. A letter from the Director of Management and Budget, transmitting OMB cost estimate for pay-as-you-go calculations; to the Committee on Government Operations.

983. A letter from the Employee Benefits Manager, Farm Credit Bank of Columbia, transmitting notice that the audit for the period ending August 31, 1990 is in progress and should be concluded in the next few weeks; to the Committee on Government Operations.

984. A letter from the Farm Credit Administration, transmitting its activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

985. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

986. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

987. A letter from the President, Inter-American Foundation, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

988. A letter from the Corporation Secretary, Legal Services Corporation, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

989. A letter from the Chairman, National Commission on Migrant Education, 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.

990. A letter from the Executive Director, National Mediation Board, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

991. A letter from the Executive Director, Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, 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.

992. A letter from the Executive Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

993. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

994. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting a report on its activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

995. A letter from the Executive Secretary, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1990, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

996. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's legislative recommendations for 1991, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 438(a)(9); to the Committee on House Administration.

997. 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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1003. 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.

1004. A letter from the Commissioner, Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to reauthorize appropriations for the Navajo and Hopi Relocation Commission; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1005. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General for Legislative Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the purpose of carrying out the activities of the Department of Justice for fiscal year 1992 and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1006. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report on the amounts deposited in the U.S. trustee system fund, and a description of expenditures from the fund for the period of October 1, 1989 to September 30, 1990; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1007. A letter from the Federal Judicial Center, transmitting the 1990 annual report of the Federal Judicial Center, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 623(b); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1008. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the annual report, fiscal year 1990, of the Fish and Wildlife Service on the expenditures for the conservation of endangered or threatened species, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1544; to the

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1009. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report concerning the establishment of a plan for closing existing gaps in radar coverage along the coastline of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico, pursuant to Public Law 101-225, section 208(2) (103 Stat. 1913); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1010. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report for the fiscal year 1990, pursuant to 46 U.S.C. app. 1118; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1011. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1012. A letter from the Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting a report entitled, "The Title 38 Personnel System in the Department of Veterans Affairs," pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1205(a)(3); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1013. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting informational copies of lease prospectuses, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 606(a); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

1014. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the 14th annual report on activities under the Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 2513; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

1015. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting activities of the National Space Grant and Fellowship Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2486j; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

1016. A letter from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting a letter of explanation regarding the Department of Veterans Affairs' financial needs as a result of the gulf war; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1017. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the quarterly report on the expenditure and need for worker adjustment assistance training funds under the Trade Act of 1974 for period ending December 31, 1990, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2296(a)(2); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1018. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the Commissioner of Labor statistics to be classified as Executive Level IV, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Education and Labor.

1019. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, transmitting the report of progress on developing and certifying the traffic alert and collision avoidance system [TCAS], pursuant to Public Law 100-223, section 203(b) (101 Stat. 1518); jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Science, Space, and Technology.

1020. A letter from the Chairman, Physician Payment Review Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395-1(c)(1)(D); jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

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:

[Omitted from the Record of March 22, 1991]

Mr. DE LA GARZA: Committee on Agriculture. Allocation of budget totals for fiscal year 1991; submitted pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Rept. 102-31). 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:

[Submitted April 9, 1991]

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H.R. 1662. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to require food advertising to meet the requirements applicable to nutritional labeling of food; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ANTHONY (for himself, Mr. ARCHER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. ANDREWS of Texas, Mr. SHAW, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. GRADISON, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. COYNE, Mr. MOODY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. CRANE, and Mrs. KENNELLY):

H.R. 1663. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to resolve finally and permanently the application of the regulations under section 861 of such code to research and experimental expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BOXER:

H.R. 1664. A bill to protect employees who report violations of Federal laws and regulations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1665. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to ensure that whistleblowers are protected from having to submit, without just cause, to psychological or psychiatric evaluations or counselling; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 1666. A bill to limit fees paid to outside attorneys who represent the Federal Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FASCELL (for himself, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. GOSS, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. BENNETT):

H.R. 1667. A bill to permanently prohibit the Secretary of the Interior from preparing for or conducting any activity under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act on certain portions of the Outer Continental Shelf off the State of Florida, to prohibit activities other than certain required environmental or oceanographic studies under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act within the part of the eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area lying off the State of Florida, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1668. A bill to provide for the partial cancellation or repayment of Perkins and Stafford loans for student borrowers who perform a year or more of full-time, low-paid service as Peace Corps and VISTA volunteers, and comparable full-time, low-paid service with a tax-exempt community service organization in the private sector; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GRAY (for himself, Mr. CLAY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. COYNE, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MOODY, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. DIXON, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. MANTON, Mr. PICKETT, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. MFUME, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. WEISS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DICKS, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. LAUGHLIN, and Mr. BONIOR):

H.R. 1669. A bill to provide financial assistance to eligible local educational agencies to improve urban education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HOAGLAND:

H.R. 1670. A bill to require the agreement of a State before allowing gaming to be conducted on newly acquired Indian lands located within 45 miles of that State; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 1671. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the treatment of foreign oil and gas income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1672. A bill to extend until January 1, 1995, the existing temporary suspension of duty on umbrella frames; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KOSTMAYER:

H.R. 1673. A bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to require schools to test for radon contamination; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. RINALDO):

H.R. 1674. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to reauthorize the Federal Communications Commission and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SAXTON (for himself, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. GALLO, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WELDON, and Mr. ZIMMER):

H.R. 1675. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to grant local governments the discretion to assign mailing addresses to sites within their jurisdiction; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 1676. A bill to provide for 2-year Federal budget cycles; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. SLATTERY (for himself, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. HORTON, Mr. PENNY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. JEFFERSON,

Mr. SERRANO, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. UPTON, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. ROE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. EMERSON, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. OWENS of New York, and Mr. WHEAT):

H.R. 1677. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make changes to the earned income tax credit to provide equitable treatment for military families overseas and to clarify and improve current law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H.R. 1678. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a Federal income tax credit for tuition; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STUDDS:

H.R. 1679. A bill to protect, restore, and conserve important fish habitat; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. UNSOELD:

H.R. 1680. A bill to require a report on improved fisheries enforcement capabilities; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LEVINE of California:

H. Con. Res. 112. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United Nations should provide escort assistance to humanitarian relief efforts in Iraq and should deploy U.S. peacekeeping forces to stop the civil war in Iraq; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. UNSOELD (for herself, Mr. MANTON, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. SWIFT, Mrs. MINK, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. LEVINE of California):

H. Con. Res. 113. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that the President should seek an international moratorium on the use of large-scale driftnets called for in U.N. Resolution 44-225, while working to achieve the U.S. policy of a permanent ban on large-scale driftnets; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MCDADE:

H. Res. 119. Resolution expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable John Heinz, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; considered and agreed to.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

46. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, relative to the acquisition of land by the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

47. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, relative to health benefits "CHAMPUS"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

48. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, relative to returning service men and women; to the Committee on Armed Services.

49. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, relative to timber-related jobs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

50. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, relative to Government-funded wages in lieu of welfare benefits; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

51. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, relative to American POW's in Southeast Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

52. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, relative to Ukrainian independence; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

53. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, relative to Operation Desert Storm; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

54. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, relative to the Baltic States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

55. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, relative to Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

56. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Guam, relative to war reception suffered by the people of Guam during World War II; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

57. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, relative to safety of life and property at sea; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

58. Also, memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Nebraska, relative to Social Security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

59. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Iowa, relative to agricultural products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

60. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, relative to the Federal highway and airport trust funds; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Government Operations.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 62: Mr. SANTORUM and Mr. BRYANT.

H.R. 64: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 66: Mr. WISE, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. GALLO, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. MRAZEK.

H.R. 77: Mr. FISH, Mr. BILBRAY, and Mr. ALLARD.

H.R. 78: Mr. BARRETT, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. HYDE, Mr. HALL of Texas, and Mr. POSHARD.

H.R. 82: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 102: Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. WEISS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. HERTEL.

H.R. 117: Mr. ECKART and Mr. JACOBS.

H.R. 179: Mr. TORRES, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 252: Mr. RUSSO, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FISH, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. DOWNEY, and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 306: Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.R. 310: Mr. STUMP, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. WOLF, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. RAMSTAD, and Mr. DANNEMEYER.

H.R. 371: Mr. OWENS of Utah and Mr. GILLMOR.

H.R. 416: Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. DE LUGO, and Mr. HERTEL.

H.R. 447: Mr. TORRES: Mr. WISE, and Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 489: Mr. BLILEY.

H.R. 506: Mr. STARK and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 525: Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. ESPY.

H.R. 548: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. HORN, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. LANCASTER, and Mr. WEISS.

H.R. 553: Mr. CHAPMAN and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 601: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. WELDON, Mr. HUGHES, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOAGLAND, and Mr. SCHEUER.

H.R. 645: Mr. JACOBS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 672: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MACHTLEY, and Mr. SKELTON.

H.R. 706: Mr. BUSTAMANTE, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H.R. 710: Mr. MATSUI, Mr. BOEHLERT, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.

H.R. 739: Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. TRAXLER.

H.R. 769: Mr. JONES of Georgia and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 784: Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. SANGMEISTER, and Mr. GLICKMAN.

H.R. 791: Mr. ROE.

H.R. 793: Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. WELDON.

H.R. 799: Mr. EMERSON, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 801: Mr. EMERSON, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 802: Mr. EMERSON, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 803: Mr. EMERSON, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 814: Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. FISH, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. MINETA, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. HUCKABY.

H.R. 849: Mr. WHEAT, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. PEASE, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. MINETA, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. PENNY, Mr. OLIN, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. CLAY, Mr. GORDON, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. VENTO, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. MINK, Mr. FROST, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 870: Mr. WEISS, Mr. STARK, and Mr. DOOLEY.

H.R. 871: Mr. WEISS, Mr. STARK, and Mr. DOOLEY.

H.R. 872: Mr. MFUME, Mr. WEISS, Mr. SABO, Mr. STARK, and Mr. DOOLEY.

H.R. 873: Mr. MFUME, Mr. WEISS, Mr. STARK, and Mr. DOOLEY.

H.R. 888: Mr. WEISS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. TALLON, Mr. ANTHONY, and Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT.

H.R. 908: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. SARPALIUS.

H.R. 924: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. GORDON, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. WALSH, Mr. ESPY, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. RHODES, Mr. QUILLEN, and Mr. HERGER.

H.R. 961: Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. REGULA, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LAROCCO, and Mr. COSTELLO.

H.R. 976: Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. FISH, Mr. GALLO, and Mr. FOGLIETTA.

H.R. 994: Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, and Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 997: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA and Mr. DE LUGO.

H.R. 1022: Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. FISH, and Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 1048: Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. HYDE.

H.R. 1059: Mr. WEISS, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. FISH, Mr. JONTZ, and Mr. KOLTER.

H.R. 1069: Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 1074: Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. WALSH, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. HERTEL.

H.R. 1092: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MACHTLEY, and Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi.

H.R. 1112: Mr. MOAKLEY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. ECKART, Mr. FROST, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. PRICE, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MOODY, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey.

H.R. 1124: Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. ROE, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. HYDE, and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 1130: Mr. PEASE, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. OBEY.

H.R. 1149: Mr. FROST, Mr. WALSH, Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming, and Mr. ROE.

H.R. 1154: Mr. GUARINI, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. HERTEL.

H.R. 1178: Mr. ROE, Mr. GEJDENSON, and Mr. MINETA.

H.R. 1197: Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ESPY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. SERRANO.

H.R. 1202: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. OLIN, Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. TORRES, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mrs. MINK, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. FUSTER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. DELLUMS, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. HYDE, Mr. DE LUGO, and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 1233: Mr. YOUNG of Florida.

H.R. 1234: Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. WEISS, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. ENGEL, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. HERTEL.

H.R. 1240: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. PEASE, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. VENTO.

H.R. 1273: Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. ROE, Mr. BILBRAY, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 1289: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. EMERSON, and Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 1300: Mr. SOLARZ.

H.R. 1304: Mr. GALLO, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. GORDON, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. HORTON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LENT, Mr. PEASE, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. LIVINGSTON, and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.R. 1305: Mr. GORDON, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. LAFALCE, and Mrs. BOXER.

H.R. 1306: Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. ROE, and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 1317: Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. HERGER, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. BARNARD, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. UPTON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. BRYANT, and Mr. HERTEL.

H.R. 1319: Mr. COX of California and Mr. ZIMMER.

H.R. 1326: Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. JONTZ.

H.R. 1341: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. FEIGHAN.

H.R. 1385: Mr. PERKINS, Mr. TALLON, Mr. FROST, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. KOLTER, and Mr. NEAL of North Carolina.

H.R. 1400: Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. HANSEN, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. RHODES, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. GOSS, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. MARTIN, and Mr. RIGGS.

H.R. 1445: Mr. ROGERS, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. LANCASTER.

H.R. 1446: Mrs. UNSOELD.

H.R. 1453: Mr. BUSTAMANTE and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 1472: Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. KYL, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. ARMEY, and Mr. INHOFE.

H.R. 1494: Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. PAXON, and Mr. ECKART.

H.R. 1504: Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MANTON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. YATES, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. AUCOIN.

H.R. 1549: Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. GOSS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 1550: Mr. THOMAS of California.

H.R. 1601: Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 1606: Mr. MARTIN, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. BOEHNER.

H.R. 1637: Mr. KANJORSKI.

H.R. 1651: Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. SANTORUM, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. KYL, Mr. SKEEN, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. BAKER, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. HYDE.

H.R. 1658: Mr. PICKETT, Mr. RITTER, Mr. FISH, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.J. Res. 2: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. PURSELL.

H.J. Res. 27: Mr. COBLE.

H.J. Res. 66: Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. ZIMMER, Ms. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. REGULA, Mr. STARK, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. TANNER, Mr. HAMILTON, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. HEFNER, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. RHODES, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. HEFLEY, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.J. Res. 69: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STARK, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. EMERSON, and Mr. SAXTON.

H.J. Res. 95: Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JONTZ, and Mr. COBLE.

H.J. Res. 107: Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. ROE, Mr. GALLO, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, and Mr. KASICH.

H.J. Res. 123: Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. STOKES, Mr. MANTON, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. COBLE, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PAXON, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. COYNE, Mr. FISH, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LAFALCE, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.J. Res. 141: Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. BEVILL, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. CARR, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. ROE, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. WILSON, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. YATRON, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. UDALL, Mr. RAY, Mr. WEBER, Mr. DICKS, Mr. REED, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. FUSTER, MR. FOGLIETTA, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MFUME, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. DIXON, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MORRISON, Mr. BACCHUS, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. TALLON, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. SPENCE.

H.J. Res. 154: Mr. CHAPMAN, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. GALLO, Mr. HOYER, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. SWETT, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. STARK, Mr. MORRISON, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. WISE, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. ROSE, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. DIXON, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. MFUME, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. PAXON, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. PORTER, and Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT.

H.J. Res. 156: Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. GRADISON, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. TANNER, Mr. STALLINGS, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. LIVINGSTON, and Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT.

H.J. Res. 169. Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. FISH, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. LAROCCO, Ms. LONG, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. COOPER, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. HALL

of Ohio, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HENRY, Ms. HORN, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MOODY, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. SWETT, Mr. TALLON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. YATRON, and Mr. ZIMMER.

H.J. Res. 171: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut, Mr. RITTER, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. WEISS, Mr. GRANDY, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. ROSE, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. HUNTER, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. MANTON, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. MOODY, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. MFUME, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, and Mr. ROWLAND.

H.J. Res. 180: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PETRI, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. ROE, and Mr. TORRICELLI.

H.J. Res. 185: Mr. BENNETT, Mr. HORTON, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. MFUME, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. POSHARD, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.J. Res. 201: Mr. WILSON, Ms. LONG, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. SWETT, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. WOLF, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WOLPE, and Mr. SMITH of Florida.

H. Con. Res. 61: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. GORDON, Mr. SWETT, Mr. MCMILLEN of Maryland, and Mr. JONES of Georgia.

H. Con. Res. 92: Mr. OXLEY, Mr. ECKART, Mr. WALSH, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, and Mr. OWENS of Utah.

H. Con. Res. 101: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. HORTON, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. COSTELLO, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. SERRANO.

H. Con. Res. 102: Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. PORTER, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. PETRI, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. BALLENGER, and Mr. JEFFERSON.

H. Res. 64: Mr. LENT and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H. Res. 100: Mr. HEFLEY and Mr. DELAY.

H. Res. 101: Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. PATTERSON, and Mr. POSHARD.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

46. By the SPEAKER: Petition of borough of Hi-Nella, PA, relative to the Philadelphia Navy Yard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

47. Also, petition of the city of Pomona, CA, relative to Armed Forces serving in the Persian Gulf; to the Committee on Armed Services.

48. Also, petition of city of Woodbury, NJ, relative to the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

49. Also, petition of the Legislature of Rockland County, New City, NY, relative to the Doherty case; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

50. Also, petition of Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Monmouth, NJ, relative to medical care for combat wounded veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

51. Also, petition of Offshore Governors' Forum, relative to the Insular Policy Report; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

52. Also, petition of Legislature of Rockland County, New City, NY, relative to U.S. Coast Guard presence in the Hudson River; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

SENATE—*Tuesday, April 9, 1991*

The Senate met at 2:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable RICHARD H. BRYAN, a Senator from the State of Nevada.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray:

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me * * *.—Psalm 23:4.

Gracious Father in Heaven, we are unspeakably grateful for the wisdom—the insight of King David concerning life beyond this life. Death is but a shadow through which we pass between life here-and-now and life eternal. We do not walk alone through this valley for the Lord, our Shepherd, is with us.

Loving Father, may peace cover, comfort, and console Mrs. Heinz, her sons, all of their loved ones and the Senator's staff who mourn the loss of this beloved gentleman statesman. We thank Thee for the memory of Senator JOHN HEINZ, his quiet gentleness, his toughness, his tireless perseverance in pursuing his concern for the elderly, the environment, international trade, and those less fortunate than most of us. Thank Thee for his leadership in his party and the Senate, his faithful, effective, long service to his State, the Nation, and the world. May the issues he so doggedly confronted continue to be championed by his peers.

In His name who promised, "* * * I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also."—John 14:2,3.

Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the standing order, the majority leader is recognized.

ORDER FOR MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that today, following the time reserved for the two leaders, there be a period for morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SCHEDULE

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, today there will be no rollcall votes. The Senate will conduct morning business during which Senators may speak on any subject. I know that many Senators wish to offer eulogies to our late colleagues, Senator HEINZ and Senator Tower.

On Wednesday, the Senate will not be in session to permit Senators to attend Senator HEINZ' funeral, which will be held in Pittsburgh.

On Thursday, it is my hope that the Senate will be able to proceed to the consideration of Calendar item No. 38, S. 207, the CFTC authorization bill. I had previously announced my intention to proceed to that bill today, but in veiw of intervening events and continuing disagreements on the bill, I believe it better to defer that until Thursday. It is my hope that we can proceed to it on Thursday.

On Friday, the Senate will not be in session. At 10 o'clock on Friday morning, in the National Cathedral, there will be a memorial service for Senator HEINZ, and I know that many Senators will wish to attend that service.

DEATHS OF SENATOR JOHN HEINZ AND FORMER SENATOR JOHN TOWER

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, and Members of the Senate, the tragic and untimely deaths of our colleagues, Senator HEINZ of Pennsylvania and Senator Tower, are a shocking and painful reminder to all of us that our lives and fates are in the hands of God.

Senator Tower's daughter was with him in the aircraft and tragically shared his fate.

The accident that took Senator HEINZ' life claimed the lives of six others as well.

Memorial services and funeral services are our society's means of marking the end of a human life. Those ceremonies give friends and families a focus for their grief and meaning and dignity to the life that has been lived and has now ended.

But nothing can dim the pain of loss for family and close friends.

On behalf of the Senate, I express our deep sympathy for the families of all who lost their lives in these tragic accidents.

Senator Tower served the people of the State of Texas in this body with distinction for many years. As chairman of the Armed Services Committee for the first 4 years of the 1980's, he presided over and directed one of the greatest military buildups of our history.

His commitment to the security of our Nation was total and absolute. His experience and knowledge were a source of continuing guidance to President Reagan and to President Bush. Senator Tower's service on the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board ensured that the fruits of his years of experience were available to the Nation until his untimely death.

The death of Senator JOHN HEINZ has cost the Nation one of its most dedicated public servants. Senator HEINZ chose service in the Senate over the many other opportunities open to him.

In 20 years in the Congress, including service in both the House and the Senate, JOHN HEINZ' career illustrated the American ideal of returning to the Nation in public service the prosperity and freedom that so many Americans enjoy.

I had the honor of serving with Senator HEINZ on the Finance Committee. His commitment to the health care of the elderly was reflected in the concern he showed for stability of the Medicare system. His concern about the steady erosion of good jobs for working men and women was reflected in his interest in fair trade.

When he served as chairman of the Senate Select Committee on the Aging, JOHN HEINZ took a leading role in developing the 1983 Social Security program package which has ensured the continuing stability of the retirement income provisions of that program to this day. His concern about the well-being of older Americans was reflected in his work on the Senate Finance Committee's pension subcommittee, as well as his continuing and active role on the Aging Committee.

His work and his example showed that there is no generation gap in the United States: He gave as much care to the interests and needs of older Americans as any political leader—indeed, as any leader anywhere—and he made the rest of the Senate pay attention to those concerns as well.

Senator HEINZ' dedication to working men and women was reflected in his continuing and energetic efforts to ensure that our Nation's trade policies were not pursued at the expense of the workers of Pennsylvania or the rest of America.

He recognized that every element of our Nation's economy, including its manufacturing jobs as well as its newer technologies, deserved the fair treatment of the Congress if all our people were to benefit from the expansion of our economy.

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

JOHN HEINZ served the Senate with true distinction and commitment for over 14 years. He was an effective ally and an honorable opponent in legislative activities.

His personal commitment to his duty kept him in close and constant touch with people all over Pennsylvania. The heavy schedule of travel, meetings and hearings during the last recess reflected that commitment, even as it cost him his life.

Pennsylvania has lost a dedicated and effective representative. America has lost a public servant of integrity and conviction.

His wife Teresa and his sons have the most sincere condolences of the Senate, and our prayers in their time of need.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] is recognized.

RELATIVE TO THE DEATH OF JOHN HEINZ, A SENATOR FROM THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA—SENATE RESOLUTION 92

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, in the absence of the distinguished Republican leader, Senator DOLE, who is unavoidably out of the Chamber, I have sought recognition, and I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I offer a resolution for our distinguished colleague, Senator JOHN HEINZ, as follows:

Whereas the Honorable John Heinz served Pennsylvanians in the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives with devotion and distinction; and

Whereas his efforts on behalf of Pennsylvania and all Americans earned him the esteem and high regard of his colleagues; and

Whereas his tragic and untimely death has deprived his state and nation of an outstanding lawmaker.

Resolved, That the Senate expresses profound sorrow and deep regret on the death of the Honorable John Heinz, late a Senator from Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate recesses today, it recess as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator.

Mr. President, our colleague, Senator HEINZ, had a brilliant record academically, in business, as a Federal legislator, as a family man, and as a friend. His life demonstrated an extraordinary commitment to his country, to his State, to people generally—really, to the world. His contribution to the Congress, both the House and the Senate, is well known from the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD where he put an indelible mark.

His loss is a terrible one for his wife Teresa, their sons John IV, Andre, and Christopher, and for all of us who survive him in the Senate.

Not so well known about JOHN HEINZ are some facts that those of us who worked with him so closely know. He always carried a file with him. If you observe the working habits of Senators, like people generally, their habits vary. JOHN HEINZ was never without a large working folder so that whenever he had a spare moment, or even less, he was hard at work on the vast number of items which were on his agenda.

For those of us who had the opportunity to visit JOHN HEINZ in his office, his desk was a model of neatness and organization, with dozens of folders, each one identified. No matter what anyone's workload might have been, it was always a wonder to see how many individual items Senator HEINZ was working on at the same time.

He always carried a briefcase when he went home, and it did not make any difference what the hour was. I seldom went home with him at the end of regular working hours, but we traveled to our homes a few blocks apart, where we lived in Georgetown, as a matter of custom on the late night sessions of this body. Most do not realize that the hours of the U.S. Senate are very long indeed, and that it is frequently our practice to adjourn in the wee hours of the morning, anywhere from midnight, to 2 a.m., 3 a.m., 6:30 a.m. But whatever time JOHN HEINZ departed this Chamber—when it was our custom to ride home together I was the driver—JOHN HEINZ always had a briefcase.

Few know the details of his very prodigious State travel. Last week, when the Senate was in recess and many people were doing many different things, JOHN HEINZ was at work, as usual. Last Wednesday I spent the better part of 2 hours with Senator HEINZ in Altoona, PA, when our paths crossed as we sat with a group of people in Altoona from 1:20 until 3:10 in the afternoon. The next day he was back at work in Williamsport, PA. Then en route to Philadelphia, the extraordinarily tragic event occurred where his chartered plane collided with a helicopter, causing the untimely death of Senator HEINZ as well as four pilots and two schoolchildren on the ground in Merion, PA.

I think, Mr. President, that Senator HEINZ had as extraordinary a record as has been accomplished in the U.S. Congress, in the Senate or in the House. I doubt that there is any really good occasion, but this is probably as good an occasion as can be found, to comment on certain news media criticism in reporting on the death of such a distinguished public servant. The obituary columns recycled ancient unsourced criticisms which might have come under a caption "He wasn't absolutely perfect."

When I noted that material, I said to myself, "Isn't there any point when a person, even a public figure, who has less rights than others, is spared?"

I decided to make this brief comment when my son, Shanin Specter, who had noted the same material said to me: "This reinforces the reasons against going into public service."

America very much needs role models like JOHN HEINZ in public life. I know the reactions of my own sons, Shanin and Stephen, to the treatment of public figures. I do not know the reactions of Senators JOHN HEINZ' sons, John, Andre, and Christopher. But I hope they and others will be motivated to emulate an extraordinary role model like Senator JOHN HEINZ.

I fully appreciate the rights of any to express themselves in any way they choose. Those are rights which we all possess, and I have just exercised some of mine.

I can only say, Mr. President, that Pennsylvania is in a state of absolute shock over what has happened. In Philadelphia, the regular programming was interrupted when a series of people appeared on radio and television programs, commenting on their own recollections of an extraordinary public servant. I know that the city of Pittsburgh and, for that matter the entire State, is overwhelmed with grief at the passing of such an extraordinary young man who had the world at his disposal. All of the attributes of quality found their way into Senator JOHN HEINZ' life. He touched this body very deeply. He touched me very deeply, and I know he will long be remembered.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. MITCHELL. Does the Senator intend to seek the adoption of the resolution he has just submitted? May I suggest that would be appropriate. I note the presence of the distinguished Republican leader on the floor. Might I suggest, with his consent, that I and the Republican leader and all Senators on both sides of the aisle be added as cosponsors to the resolution? Would that be agreeable to the Senator from Pennsylvania and the Republican leader?

Mr. SPECTER. I thank the distinguished majority leader. That is entirely agreeable.

I send the resolution to the desk. Under the circumstances articulated by the distinguished majority leader, I urge its adoption.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That will be the order.

The resolution will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 92) relative to the death of Senator John Heinz, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Whereas the Honorable John Heinz served Pennsylvania in the United States Senate

and the United States House of Representatives with devotion and distinction; and

Whereas his efforts on behalf of Pennsylvanians and all Americans earned him the esteem and high regard of his colleagues; and

Whereas his tragic and untimely death has deprived his state and nation of an outstanding lawmaker.

Resolved, That the Senate expresses profound sorrow and deep regret on the death of the Honorable John Heinz, late a Senator from Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate recesses today, it recess as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 92) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

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

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

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN HEINZ AND JOHN TOWER

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I thank my colleagues for permitting me to speak at this time.

The Senate is in mourning today as we return to a Chamber and a city where JOHN HEINZ and John Tower served with great distinction and ability.

With JOHN HEINZ' tragic death, each Member of this body has lost a good friend.

JOHN's staff has lost a leader of integrity and intelligence.

The people of Pennsylvania have lost a tireless and effective champion.

America's elderly have lost one of their best friends.

And Teresa and John, Andre, and Christopher, have lost a loving and devoted husband and father, and our heart goes out to them.

JOHN HEINZ was a public servant who brought uncommon energy and dedication to his job. I remember many committee meetings, and many sessions on this floor where his leadership and diligence were instrumental in getting the job done, and getting it done right.

Once JOHN HEINZ grabbed hold of an issue—and it was usually a tough and complex one—he would not let go.

He gave his all to this job from the very moment he took office, and he was still working, as Senator SPECTER just pointed out, still on his way to more meetings, still giving his all, when we lost him.

JOHN's tragic death occurred not far from Philadelphia, the city where America was born, and I have no doubt that when George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and America's forefathers gathered over 200 years ago to write the Constitution, they hoped that leaders such as JOHN HEINZ would one day give themselves to serving their country.

What impressed me most about JOHN HEINZ was what brought him to Washington. It was not money. It was not thirst for power or fame; rather, it was a sense of duty.

Many in JOHN's position might have chosen a life devoted to making more money. But JOHN, however, chose a life devoted to making a difference. And what a positive difference he made for Pennsylvania, for working men and women, for the elderly, for the sick, and for America.

While the Senate was still reeling from the death of JOHN HEINZ, we learned of the loss of our former colleague, John Tower, and his daughter, Marian.

John Tower served in this Chamber for nearly a quarter of a century, and in that time, few in this city did more to ensure our national security.

During his 4 years as chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, John Tower was President Reagan's right hand in rebuilding our national defense, and the difference that his leadership made could be seen in our victory in the gulf.

When John Tower retired from the Senate he had every right to return to his beloved Texas, and to focus on his personal career. Instead, he continually answered the call of his Nation, serving for 2 years as chief negotiator for the United States at the strategic arms reduction talks, and as chairman of the Special Review Board on the Iran-Contra Affair.

John was there when President Reagan needed him, and was there for President Bush, serving as a close friend and adviser. Many of us joined the President yesterday in attending funeral services in Texas, and in extending our sympathies to John's daughters, Jeanne and Penny.

Mr. President, it has been a sad week: two friends, so committed to public service and to our country are gone.

Oliver Wendell Holmes once said that "To live fully is to be engaged in the passions of one's time."

Today, as we mourn the death of JOHN HEINZ and John Tower, we can take heart in the fact that here were two men who lived life fully. For here were two men who truly embraced the passions of their time.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Arkansas.

TRIBUTE TO A FRIEND—SENATOR JOHN HEINZ

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, it is with sadness that I stand here today to pay tribute to my friend and our friend and our colleague, Senator JOHN HEINZ of Pennsylvania. It is very difficult today to find the right words to convey the sense of loss that I and the entire U.S. Senate feel at this moment. His death has left a void in this Congress that will be impossible to fill.

Senator JOHN HEINZ and I served on a number of committees together. The Finance Committee, the Governmental Affairs Committee, the Special Committee on Aging, where I had the good fortune to share the leadership with a person of his commitment and his expertise and his compassion.

It was on the Aging Committee, too, where I saw JOHN HEINZ, Mr. President, at his best. He was and he will remain without peers in his dedication to issues affecting the elderly, particularly the poor and the frail in our society. It is there that the loss of JOHN HEINZ as a public servant, I think, will be felt most keenly.

All of the issues affecting the elderly for which Senator HEINZ fought are far too numerous to mention. So instead I will merely give a few highlights of his long, distinguished career on the Aging Committee.

In 1985, Senator HEINZ, then the chairman of the Aging Committee, was one of the very first Members of Congress to examine the phenomenon of quicker and sicker discharges from the hospitals that were endangering the health and well-being of many frail Medicare beneficiaries. He was instrumental in the passage of watershed nursing home reform legislation in 1987, thereby ensuring that nursing home patients, all across America, not just Pennsylvania, would have a better quality of life.

When the Medicare Catastrophic Act was being considered by the Senate, Senator HEINZ worked to include a prescription drug benefit, as well as protection for low-income elderly for Medicare's out-of-pocket costs.

During the debate on the repeal of the catastrophic law, Senator HEINZ fought long and hard to retain some of those benefits, prescription drug coverage among them. Although most of the law was eventually repealed, Mr. President, prescription drug coverage today remains as one of the greatest health care needs of the elderly of

America. And Senator JOHN HEINZ retained that commitment to help the elderly pay for those prescription drugs necessary to carry on their lives.

JOHN HEINZ also went after fraud. He went after abuse in the Medicare system, conducting investigation after investigation, in the selling and marketing of pacemakers, in the reuse of kidney dialysis machinery. Senator HEINZ sponsored the legislation that eventually expanded the Medicare Program to include a hospice benefit, as well as a bill that gave Medicare beneficiaries the opportunity to enroll in health maintenance organizations.

Health care, however, is not the only area where our colleague JOHN HEINZ had an impressive list of achievements. He was active in combating age discrimination, championing legislation to eliminate mandatory retirement at age 65. He and I had the honor of working together to ensure that older Americans across our country be guaranteed retirement pay when a plant closes down and other workers are eligible to receive retirement and severance benefits.

His tireless efforts to remove the Social Security Trust Funds from deficit reduction calculations were finally successful last year, Mr. President, as he believed that the funds in the trust were being used to mask the true size of the Federal deficit.

But by far, Mr. President, I think that JOHN HEINZ will be remembered in this body because of his tenacity and his dedication. To the millions that were tired, and disabled, Social Security recipients, his unmatched commitment to beneficiaries of all ages illustrates why Senator JOHN HEINZ will be missed by all of his colleagues.

I encourage my colleagues to take just a moment to reflect on and appreciate all that JOHN HEINZ stood for and all that he accomplished.

Mr. President, I would like to insert into the RECORD following my statement a statement that Senator HEINZ would have delivered on the morning of Friday, April 5, 1991, at a field hearing of the Senate Committee on Aging in Philadelphia, PA. Of course, this statement was never delivered by Senator HEINZ, but I consider it a fitting tribute to him to have that statement made a part of the RECORD.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senator HEINZ' statement of April 5 that was to be delivered be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING HEARING "BLEEDING MEDICARE DRY: THE GREAT SALES SCAM" PHILADELPHIA, PA, APRIL 5, 1991, U.S. SENATOR JOHN HEINZ

Good morning. This is the first in a series of hearings that will be held examining how unscrupulous and greedy Medicare providers are bleeding millions of dollars from the Medicare program, and in some cases, endangering the lives of our senior citizens.

As today's hearing title suggests, our focus will be on a scam perpetrated by telemarketing durable medical equipment suppliers. These are Medicare providers who establish "telephone boiler rooms" where teenagers and others with no medical background are given lists with the names and telephone numbers of unsuspecting senior citizens. Call after call is made to induce seniors to accept what is described as "free" medical equipment—equipment that is rarely needed or beneficial and may even be dangerous. Getting a senior to accept even more equipment means a cash bonus for those in the boiler room.

Sadly this equipment, which is never free, often has little or no therapeutic value. As more of it is pushed through the front doors of senior citizens, the pockets of more and more unscrupulous providers are lined with millions of Medicare dollars—money that could be used for services and equipment that really is needed.

These greedy entrepreneurs have studied the Medicare system and developed clever schemes. Their scam is simple: They work the phone to sell "free" equipment to senior citizens. Their purpose is clear: to rip-off Medicare for as much as they can get, close their doors when Medicare realizes what they are doing, and then start dialing again the next day under another name. These kinds of scams are helping cause a hemorrhaging Medicare program.

Medicare is a program where costs are out of control. A program where millions of dollars are lost every day to providers who think of new ways to perpetrate rip-offs and scams against unsuspecting senior citizens, while Federal caretakers sit idly by and fail to do the corrective surgery needed to stop the bleeding of Medicare.

Our witnesses today will describe a story of intrigue ranging from how seniors are called and equipment is pushed on them, to a former DME employee who will describe how he was hired as a delivery man, was called a Medical Technician, but ultimately was a salesman, and the government witnesses will explain how the Department of Health and Human Services allows these practices to continue.

It seems that each year brings with it a new way to scam our elderly and taxpayer pocketbooks through Medicare. Unscrupulous durable medical equipment telemarketers with dollar signs in their eyes are blind to the threat their equipment often poses to our seniors or the harassment they cause. I am concerned about the negative image telemarketers have given to durable medical equipment industry.

Ladies and gentlemen, during the past few years budget deficits have resulted in Congressional action racheting down on Medicare reimbursement while we have put Medicare recipients through a meatgrinder. Frankly, this is one Senator who refuses to allow the wheel on the grinder to continue. I will not support further beneficiary cuts or cost-sharing increases for moderate-income Americans until I am convinced that we have rid the Medicare program of the scam artists who are solely interested in a fast buck—not helping seniors remain independent.

Mr. PRYOR. To the end, Mr. President, Senator JOHN HEINZ was working to make the world a better place for all Americans.

Mr. President, in conclusion, we have all heard that knowledge is power. Senator JOHN HEINZ had that knowledge. He worked to acquire it. He worked at knowing the subject matter which he was dealing with, and the most complex issues that face us as a country and that face this body as a U.S. Senate.

Mr. President, he had something more, something a great deal more than that knowledge. He had an extraordinary compassion for people, people who were helpless, old, sick, frail, or lonely. He exercised that compassion in such a noble way that I will always remember that depth of commitment and the depth of this compassion that JOHN HEINZ had. Truly, he was one of those rare Americans that believed in and practiced that service to humanity is the best work of life.

Mr. President, in addition, I would like to ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by the Aging Committee staff on Senator HEINZ' accomplishments in the field of elderly legislation and causes, and also those involving health care and related issues, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

SENATOR JOHN HEINZ

1. AGE DISCRIMINATION: MANDATORY RETIREMENT

Senator Heinz championed legislation to eliminate the requirement that older Americans must retire at age 65.

2. AGE DISCRIMINATION: PROTECTING PENSION BENEFITS

Senator Heinz joined forces with Senator Pryor and others to ensure that where a plant was closed, and workers were eligible to receive retirement and severance benefits, older workers could not be denied their full retirement pay.

3. HEALTH CARE: HOSPICE BENEFIT

Legislation was enacted under the direction and sponsorship of Senator Heinz to add hospice coverage to the Medicare program, thereby ensuring that terminally ill Medicare beneficiaries may spend their remaining days in their own homes rather than in an institution.

4. HEALTH CARE: NURSING HOME REFORMS

Senator Heinz sponsored legislation that Congress enacted to ensure that nursing home residents cannot be bound and tied to their beds or wheelchairs. The Heinz legislation was designed to prevent nursing home patients from being treated like second class citizens.

These reforms also required safety measures be built into nursing home facilities to protect the lives of their residents.

5. HEALTH CARE: HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS

The Congress enacted legislation introduced by Senator Heinz to provide Medicare recipients a lower-cost alternative to fee-for-service medicine. Senator Heinz was also responsible for legislative changes designed to improve administrative and quality assurance oversight of the risk contract HMO program.

6. HEALTH CARE: HOME DIALYSIS FOR ESRD PATIENTS

Senator Heinz was responsible for legislation providing Medicare payments for staff assistants for home hemodialysis patients too sick to travel safely to dialysis facilities for their treatment, on a demonstration basis.

7. HEALTH CARE: MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG COVERAGE

Senator Heinz was successful in adding an amendment to the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act to provide prescription drug coverage for Medicare beneficiaries.

8. HEALTH CARE: UNCOVERING FRAUD

As Chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, Senator Heinz led a number of investigations into fraudulent acts under the Medicare program. His investigation into how "Pacemakers" are sold and marketed was instrumental in educating the Congress on such abusive practices.

9. HEALTH CARE: MEDIGAP FRAUD AND ABUSE REFORM

Senator Heinz, along with Senator Pryor and other members of Congress, was responsible for a comprehensive reform of the market for Medigap insurance, and a strengthening of federal oversight of Medigap laws, to prevent aged beneficiaries from being taken advantage of by abusive sales practices and to improve the quality of the supplemental insurance.

10. HEALTH CARE: COST CONTAINMENT IN MEDICARE

Senator Heinz was a strong supporter of legislation enacting prospective hospital payment under Medicare and subsequent legislation reforming the manner in which Medicare pays physicians (i.e., RBRVS). Both of these measures are designed to slow the rate of increase in Medicare costs, thereby helping to prevent any erosion in Medicare benefits for elderly and disabled beneficiaries.

11. PENSIONS: REDUCING THE TIME FOR VESTING

Congress passed legislation sponsored by Senator Heinz that lowered the period of time an employee had to work before being eligible for pension benefits.

12. SOCIAL SECURITY: OFF BUDGET

The President signed into law legislation to remove the Social Security Trust Funds from deficit reduction calculations. John Heinz joined forces with Fritz Hollings and Pat Moynihan to lead the effort to accomplish this goal. Senator Heinz was determined to protect the trust funds and to ensure that they were not being used to mask the size of the federal budget.

13. SOCIAL SECURITY: DISABILITY

Senator Heinz was deeply committed to ensuring that the nation's disabled citizens were treated with both compassion and equity in their dealings with the federal government. He fought tirelessly to ensure that disabled children were not evaluated under a stricter standard when applying for disability benefits than were adults. His efforts in this area were confirmed when the Supreme Court in the historic *Zebley* decision required the SSA to change its standard for evaluating childhood disability under the SSI program.

Heinz also introduced legislation to reform SSA's entire disability determination process and authored legislation which liberalized disability rules for disabled widows.

14. SOCIAL SECURITY: EARNINGS TEST

Senator Heinz believed that the Social Security Earnings Test which reduces benefits $1 for every $3 earned over $9,720 for those aged 65 to 69 contradicted the work ethic that this nation believes in. He cosponsored legislation to repeal the test and called for its elimination on the Senate floor and in the Finance Committee.

15. SOCIAL SECURITY: TRUST FUNDS

Throughout the 1980's and into the 1990's Senator Heinz endeavored to protect the Social Security Trust Funds so that they were not used for political purposes and to ensure that benefits would continue to be payable to beneficiaries both today and tomorrow.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I am very proud this afternoon to be able to stand in the U.S. Senate, and have seated beside me Mr. Jeff Lewis, who is JOHN HEINZ' chief of staff for the Special Committee on Aging. Mr. Lewis was to be with Senator HEINZ at the Special Committee on Aging hearing in Philadelphia on April 5. I know that this Senate—all of us alike, on both sides of the aisle—extend to Jeff, to Senator HEINZ' personal staff, to his committee staff, and to all of those that he touched along life's way, along with Senator HEINZ' wonderful family, our prayers, and our thoughts during this very trying hour.

Mr. President, I thank the Chair. I yield the floor.

Mr. PRESSLER addressed the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] is recognized.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR JOHN HEINZ

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to Senator JOHN HEINZ. I served with him on two committees. In fact, the first event that I held after being elected to the Senate was hosted by Teresa and JOHN HEINZ in their home.

I think he was one of the greatest Members of the U.S. Senate. Indeed, Senator SPECTER has mentioned his capacity for hard work. I recall Senator HEINZ coming to South Dakota to hold hearings. I recall one such hearing in Sioux Falls which was on the rural elderly. He came prepared with detailed questions about different counties. Obviously, he had spent several hours preparing.

I also traveled with him to Aberdeen, SD, again in a long meeting with members of the medical profession. He asked complicated questions on how part A and part B Medicare were affecting smaller cities and hospitals. And people were amazed that this heir to a huge fortune and prominent Member of the Senate knew in such detail, county-by-county, hospital-by-hospital, some of their problems. He did his homework so well and was so dedicated to the work he was engaged in.

My wife Harriet comes from western Pennsylvania. She and I have long felt a special relationship with JOHN and Teresa HEINZ because of that fact.

THE DEATH OF FORMER SENATOR JOHN TOWER

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I pay tribute to former Senator Tower and his daughter. Their loss has given us a deep sense of sorrow.

Just recently I completed reading his book, "Consequences." I had dictated a letter to him, thanking him for his accurate remarks regarding myself. His comments pleased me. I never signed that letter. Ironically, it is still in my office.

During his four terms of Senate service, John Tower set a great example for us with his tenacity and leadership.

John Tower and JOHN HEINZ set a clear example of distinguished, devoted public service. I pay tribute to both of them.

Mr. COHEN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROCKEFELLER). The Senator from Maine.

THE DEATHS OF SENATOR JOHN HEINZ AND FORMER SENATOR JOHN TOWER

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, as we have heard, last week the tranquility of the Senate's recess was shattered by two concussive explosions: The deaths of JOHN HEINZ and John Tower. And the news came with merciless swiftness. Both men were airborne, both pursuing engagements and duties. An air pocket perhaps, or even a wind shear in the one tragedy; a pilot's miscalculation in the other. A few seconds of terror, and then disintegration. Two colleagues, two friends, were snatched from us by death's cold hand with little opportunity to grieve the loss of one before being forced to face the horror of losing the other.

A total of 21 people died in the crash that killed John Tower; 7 more died in the one involving JOHN HEINZ, including 2 schoolchildren.

As Senator DOLE mentioned, yesterday a number of Senators traveled to Dallas to attend a memorial service for John Tower and his lovely daughter, Marian, who was better known to her friends and associates as Pooh. Tomorrow we are going to make another sad journey, this time to Pittsburgh for JOHN HEINZ.

As the world spins relentlessly on its axis and the events rush at us with a terrifying velocity, we are forced to pause and to reflect how thin is the membrane that separates this life from another, and how quickly our hearts can be stopped, our voices silenced, the threads of mortal existence severed. Death forces us to stand mute—momentarily—in its long shadow.

Yesterday's ceremony was a celebration of John Tower's life and that of his daughter. There were reminiscences by those who knew both the father and the daughter well. We listened to some inspiring poetry written by John's mother, the celestial voices of the Highland Park United Methodist Church Choir and a soul-touching solo by Fred McClure.

We learned some facets about John's life that go unnoticed by strangers—

the light and fun-loving side, the family-loving side.

Most people see only the surfaces of others: their physiques, their clothes, mannerisms, and idiosyncracies. They see only the faces that are prepared for others to meet. Most people saw in John Tower only his English tailored suits, the stiff collared, and cuffed shirts. They saw his shortness of height, his brusqueness of manner.

They saw hard, sharp edges—of intellect to be sure, but of temperament, too. And they took a snapshot of the man; he was caught in the freeze frame of their judgment.

However, those who worked for John Tower and those who knew him saw a different man. Behind the formality, indeed, an uncommon gentility, was a very warm and generous man who cared deeply for his family, for his friends, and most especially for his country. There was a mental and intellectual toughness in him and a love for the richness of language. He was part poet, part preacher, and pure patriot.

More than any other Member of the Senate—with the exception of Scoop Jackson, his friend—it was John Tower who stayed the course during the 1970's and the 1980's when it was unpopular to speak out for a strong national defense. He was labeled a hawk who never met a weapons system he did not like. And yet, as chairman of the Armed Services Committee, he was the only member that I can recall who ever voted to terminate a weapons system built in his own State. When he called upon his colleagues to identify what State-grown or State-nurtured program they were willing to put on the defense budget chopping block, not one came forward—no one. It was a sound of no Senator speaking.

John Tower's critics said he was a captive of the Pentagon. And yet it was John Tower who initiated the first study on reforming the structural organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. That reorganization was subsequently signed into law and known as the Goldwater-Nickles bill, but it was John Tower who was the first one willing to take on the Pentagon; yet, he received little credit for it.

On the way to the memorial service, I began rereading his book "Consequences." With every word, I could hear his rich baritone voice and the way he would roll certain words, his cadence. The book has been described by some and dismissed by others as simply a vendetta. I do not find it to be so. Yes, he does hit back at those who hurt him, But John Tower's goal in life was never to get even, but to get it right.

"Consequences" is not just a book by a former Senator. It is not even a book just about the Senate. It is a book about a life. It is a story of a boy sprung from the love of a mother-poet and a father-preacher. It is a story about Texas where politics, in John's own words, "is a contact sport," perhaps like roller derby played with brass knuckles. It is about a man with a small body and a large mind and an even bigger heart.

What leaps from the pages of his book is honesty. You will find admissions of personal failings and deficiencies, but they are trifling when compared to the contribution he made to Texas, to this institution, to his family, and most importantly, to this Nation.

Dag Hammarskjöld, the former Secretary General of the United Nations, kept a diary entitled "Markings." It was published after he died in a plane crash in 1961—the same year John Tower was sworn into the U.S. Senate.

Hammarskjöld believed that in his diary entries he gave the only true profile that could be drawn of him. There were others, like the poet W.H. Auden, who disagreed.

Perhaps it is impossible for anyone to draw a true account or a self-portrait, since we look at ourselves through a one-way mirror of the mind. But I believe that you will find in "Consequences" a portrait of John Tower that comes closer to the man than any profile ever sketched by journalistic friend or foe.

There is, in his book, the history of John's life. You will find in its pages a sense of honor, duty, and country. Those words meant a great deal to him.

He was, like all of us, flawed. But there was a nobility of being in John Tower—not a nobility of blood, but a nobility of purpose, of spirit. There was in him what the ancient Greeks called "Arete."

John Tower never asked favors. "He never gave any quarter. He stood foursquare and unafraid. He never hesitated and he never retreated or failed to speak out against hyprocrisy." And like Lt. Col. William Travis at the Alamo, he never surrendered.

He was my friend, and I am truly saddened by his death. And yet I take some comfort in the words of Robert G. Ingersoll, who wrote:

> And yet, after all, what would this world be without death? It may be from the fact that we are all victims, from the fact that we are all bound by a common fate; it may be that friendship and love are born of that fact; but whatever that fact is, I am perfectly satisfied that the highest possible philosophy is to enjoy today, not regretting yesterday, and not fearing tomorrow. So, let us suck this orange of life dry, so that when death does come, we can politely say to him, "You are welcome to the peelings. What little there was we have enjoyed."

John Tower feasted on life, and he left little for death to scavenge. But he left a great deal for us to ponder.

One of his proudest moments occurred when he took the oath of office in 1961, with Lyndon Baines Johnson in the chair, and his father, a minister, giving the opening prayer.

A copy of that prayer adorned John's office wall for 24 years. It is a prayer for each of us, and for all time:

> Our Heavenly Father, we give Thee thanks for this great nation. We thank Thee for our heritage, for those intrepid men across the years who have given their lives in war and in peace that this nation, under God, may lead the races of men out of the lowlands of despair to the mountain peaks of freedom. May we merit the love and respect of free people everywhere as we give to the world spiritual and economic leadership. Bless, we pray Thee, this great deliberative body. May the decisions here made bring honor to our country and lasting peace to our world. May each member of this body feel the tremendous responsibility of these decisive days. With the man of God, may we remember "Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people." Give us faith and courage as a nation to face up to the need of this age * * *

Those final words, which began a quarter century of Senate service, served as an inspiration to the man who was called "the Little Giant" from Texas. "Give us faith and courage as a nation to face up to the need of this age."

Tower was his name, and for me, he did.

AGRICULTURE IN THE GATT

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, within the next several weeks, the Senate will likely vote on the administration's request for fast-track trade negotiating authority. A number of Senators have announced that they oppose extension of fast track because they are concerned that the interests of American farmers would be harmed by international trade negotiations.

Mr. President, no Senator pays more attention to the welfare of American farmers than do I. Agriculture is far and away the major industry in Montana. More than half of the jobs in my State are—directly or indirectly—linked to agriculture. I have repeatedly fought to protect farmers interests in the Agriculture Committee and here on the Senate floor.

But, far from being cause for concern, international trade negotiations are the best hope for maintaining a strong and growing farm economy in the United States.

AGRICULTURE IS AN EXPORT INDUSTRY

Mr. President, we must keep in mind that agriculture is America's No. 1 export industry. In most years, the United States is the world's No. 1 agriculture exporter. Recently, U.S. agricultural exports have averaged close to $40 billion per year. Further, if all agricultural trade barriers were eliminated worldwide, U.S. exports would rise by $8 to $10 billion annually.

Already, the United States exports about 75 percent of its wheat crop and 40 percent of its soybean crop as well as significant quantities of rice, beef,

corn, and many other commodities. Nationally, more than one out of every three cultivated U.S. acres raises crops for export.

Increasingly, exports have a direct impact on prices of U.S. farm commodities. As this chart of wheat exports and wheat prices illustrates, good export markets means good prices for farmers. Since 1965, wheat prices have risen and fallen with exports. And this relationship is not just true for wheat. For example, economists estimate that beef exports to Japan have raised the price of the average American steer by $56. Thus, exports work to restore the strength of rural America while holding down the cost of the farm program by keeping prices high.

EUROPEAN TRADE BARRIERS

Unfortunately, not all news is good in agriculture export markets. A number of countries, including the EC, Japan, and Korea, maintain trade barriers that cut deeply into United States agricultural exports.

The EC is probably the worst offender. In the mid-1970's, the EC was the world's largest net importer of agricultural exports. By the mid-1980's, the EC was the world's largest net agricultural exporter—rivaling the United States. The EC employed a web of trade barriers, including import levies, export subsidies, and domestic supports, to complete this transformation.

The scope of the EC farm program literally dwarfs that of the United States. For example, in 1990 the EC spent about $11 billion on export subsidies alone. The United States spent only $10.4 billion to fund its entire farm program. According to last year's national trade estimate, the EC farm program contribute $7 billion to the U.S. trade deficit each year.

The EC farm program robs American farmers of markets, depresses farm prices, and costs U.S. agriculture billions of dollars each year.

THE GATT NEGOTIATIONS

This array of costly agricultural trade barriers worldwide led the United States to seek international trade negotiations to eliminate agricultural trade barriers. Starting in 1986, the United States and its trading partners launched a major round of trade negotiations under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—the GATT. A major objective of the round—known as the Uruguay round—is to eliminate agricultural trade barriers.

I applaud the administration for launching these negotiations and I have closely followed their progress. I have not agreed with every decision the administration has made during this period. For example, I believe that the administration should have spent more time focusing on the most serious agricultural trade barrier—export subsidies—and less time supporting the abstract principle of free trade. But fundamentally these negotiations are sound and worth continuing.

CONGRESSIONAL OBJECTIONS

A number of my colleagues, however, have raised concerns that I would like to address briefly.

First, some have argued that the huge disparity between the U.S. farm program and the EC farm program make formula cuts unwise. In other words, they are concerned that a 75-percent cut in both the United States and the EC farm program would leave EC farmers better off because they start from a higher base.

This a valid criticism. However, it is a criticism of the current state of affairs, not the negotiations. The EC treasury and consumers already spends three to five times as much as the U.S. supporting agriculture and the disparity is growing.

Moreover, the United States has cut its farm program by 55 percent over the last 4 years and further cuts are contemplated in the 1990 farm bill. Without international trade negotiations, the disparity will grow worse. Only trade negotiations hold out the promise of leveling the playing field for American farmers. But the huge size of the EC's farm program does point up the need for an agreement to require very deep cuts in agricultural subsidies—particularly export subsidies.

Second, others of my colleagues have argued that some farm commodities, such as peanuts, may not fair well if all trade barriers were eliminated. Most farm commodities, including soybeans, wheat, corn, and beef, seem likely to benefit from free trade. But some commodities may experience competitive problems. I don't believe these concerns should stop us from going forward with trade negotiations, since most of the agricultural community stands to benefit. But I do support my colleagues' efforts to make special arrangements to address the concerns of producers of these commodities.

THE BUDGET AGREEMENT

All Senators from agriculture States would be well advised to support extension of fast-track negotiating authority. As I have argued on this floor previously, without fast-track negotiating authority, no trade agreement would likely be concluded.

But terminating the fast track would have another less obvious impact on American agriculture. In last year's budget agreement, we included a provision that required the Administration to increase agriculture supports if an agricultural trade agreement is not reached. Specifically, if by June 30, 1992, the United States has not entered into an adequate agricultural trade agreement, the Secretary is required to take a number of steps, including increasing spending on export programs by $1 billion and extending marketing loans to all major commodities. The Secretary is also directed to consider other discretionary steps, but the increase in farm spending is mandatory.

This provision puts famrers in a win-win situation regarding the Uruguay round. Either we conclude a sound GATT agreement that increases agricultural exports or we increase farm program benefits to compensate. Farmers benefit either way.

In fact, the only way that farmers could lose is if the Congress creates a third option by terminating the fast track. If the Congress disapproves extension of fast-track negotiating authority, the President is allowed to waive the new spending. If Congress gave the opening. I am confident that the Office of Management and Budget would use it to press for further cuts in the farm program.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this portion of last year's budget agreement be printed in the RECORD directly following my statement.

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

(see exhibit 1.)

CONCLUSION

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, if American agriculture is to prosper in the next century, we must expand export markets. The U.S. market for agricultural products is not likely to grow much in the foreseeable future, but farm productivity continues to increase each year.

Inevitably, this means we will need fewer and fewer farmers each year unless we can find new markets for our agricultural products.

The only course that offers a brighter future is putting our faith in international trade negotiations to open new markets for U.S. agricultural products. In order to conduct those negotiations, I urge my colleagues to support an extension of fast-track negotiating authority.

EXHIBIT 1

SEC. 1302 READJUSTMENT OF SUPPORT LEVELS.

(a) FAILTURE TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENT—If by June 30, 1992, the United States does not enter into (within the context of section 1102(a) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (19 U.S.C. 2902)) an agricultural trade agreement in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), agricultural acreage limitation and price support and production adjustment proprams and export promotion levels shall be reconsidered and adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Secretary") in accordance with subsection (b), as appropriate to protect the interests of American agricultural producers and ensure the international competitiveness of United States agriculture.

(b) REQUIRED MEASURES.—Pursuant to subsection (a), in order to protect the interests of American agricultural producers and ensure the competitive position of United States agriculture, the Secretary—

(1) is authorized to waive any minimum level for any acreage limitation program required or authorized for any of the 1993

through 1995 crops of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, or rice established under section 107B(e), 105B(e), 103B(e), or 101B(e) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (as amended by sections 301, 401, 501, and 601 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990), respectively;

(2) shall increase by 1,000,000,000 for the period beginning October 1, 1993, and ending September 30, 1995, the level of export promotion programs authorized under the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (as amended by section 1531 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990), in addition to any amounts otherwise required or made available under such programs; and

(3) shall permit producers to repay price support loans for any of the 1993 through 1995 crops of wheat and feed grains at the levels provided under sections 107B(a)(4) and 105B(a)(4) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, respectively.

(c) FAILURE OF AGREEMENT TO ENTER INTO FORCE.—If by June 30, 1993, an agricultural trade agreement under the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has not entered into force for the United States, agricultural price support and other programs and export promotion levels shall be reconsidered and adjusted by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (d), if the Secretary determines such action is appropriate to protect the interests of American agricultural producers and ensure the international competitiveness of United States agriculture.

(d) SPECIFIC MEASURES.—

(1) MEASURES TO BE CONSIDERED.—Pursuant to subsection (c), the Secretary shall consider—

(A) waiving all or part of the requirements of this title, and the amendments made by this title, requiring reductions in agricultural spending;

(B) increasing the level of funds made available for the programs authorized under the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978; and

(C) permitting producers to repay price support loans for any of the 1993 through 1995 crops of wheat and feed grains at the levels provided under sections 107B(a)(4) and 105B(a)(4) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, respectively.

(2) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary is authorized to implement the measures specified in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (1). This authority shall be in addition to, and not in place of, any other authority under any other provision of law.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—If the Secretary determines the action is appropriate pursuant to subsection (c), the Secretary shall implement measures specified in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) and either or both of the measures specified in subparagraph (B) or (C) of paragraph (1).

(e) LIMITATION.—This section shall not be construed to authorize the Secretary to reduce the level of income support provided to agricultural producers in the United States.

(f) TERMINATION.—The provisions of subsections (a) and (b) shall cease to be effective if the President certifies to Congress that the failure referred to in subsection (a) to enter into an agricultural trade agreement in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations under the GATT is a result in whole or in part of the provisions of section 151 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2191), or essentially similar provisions, not applying or in effect not applying during the period ending May 31, 1991 (or during the period June 1, 1991, through May 31, 1993, if the condition of section 1103(b)(1)(B)(i) is satisfied) to implementing bills submitted with respect to such an agreement entered into during the applicable period under section 1102(b) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (19 U.S.C. 2902(b)).

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER SENATOR JOHN TOWER AND SENATOR JOHN HEINZ

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I join my colleagues in their expressions of remorse and condolence on the passing of Senators John Tower and JOHN HEINZ.

I did not have the privilege of serving in this Chamber while John Tower was a Member. I knew him by reputation and I followed his work. I simply associate myself with those who have spoken here this afternoon in paying tribute to his leadership in this Chamber, his fearless and often controversial advocacy of a strong national defense, which is part of the reason why today we see the Soviet Union in collapse and is part of the reason why in the last few months we enjoyed the remarkable victory we did in the Persian Gulf.

John Tower was a brilliant individual who served his State and Nation admirably, and, while in the course of that service, one who speaks his mind often becomes controversial and has detractors as well as supporters, there is no doubt in my mind that history will treat the services of John Tower very, very favorably.

Mr. President, it was an honor in these last 2 years to serve in this Chamber with Senator JOHN HEINZ and to get to know him. Like everyone here, I was jolted, unsettled, shaken by his sudden death. I served with him on the Governmental Affairs Committee where he was a persistent and tireless fighter in the name of governmental efficiency, in the cause of a Government that serves people but does so in the least wasteful and most honorable way possible.

Tribute has been paid here to Senator HEINZ' advocacy on behalf the elderly of our Nation. That is so true, and the record speaks for itself. Mr. President, you know because you worked with him in his advocacy of a strong and fair trade policy for the United States of America, which quite literally protected tens of thousands of jobs for Americans in this country.

It is obvious that JOHN HEINZ did not need public service. He could have lived, in the most simple terms, a very comfortable and satisfactory life without the pressure, the travail, the demands of public life. But he was, in a classic sense and in the best American traditions of public service, called to serve the public, and he did so honorably and effectively, and all of us here and all of the people of Pennsylvania and this Nation owe him a debt and will miss him dearly.

Mr. President, I want to say that, coming from Connecticut and particularly coming from New Haven, we have a special sense of loss at JOHN HEINZ' passing. He was a 1960 graduate of Yale University and maintained an active and generous interest in that great institution. He supported it generously, was a leading patron of our art gallery, and in that sense contributed to the quality of life of the people of Connecticut, and we will continue to benefit from that generosity and thank him for it.

My wife and I join with all those here who extend sympathy to his wife Teresa and to their children and fervently hope that they truly will know no further sorrows.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise to join my colleagues in expressing deep grief and sadness at the death of our colleague, JOHN HEINZ and to express my most heartfelt sympathies to his wife and his children.

I was a relatively recently elected Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, having been elected in 1970, when JOHN HEINZ was chosen at a special election on the 2d of November 1971. We then were both elected to the U.S. Senate in 1976. So I served together with JOHN HEINZ in the U.S. Congress ever since 1971, virtually the entire time that I have been a Member of the Congress.

Over those many years we worked together on many issues. We served together on the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee, and served even more closely together as Members of its Subcommittee on International Finance and Monetary Policy. When the Republicans controlled the Senate from 1981 to 1986 he chaired the subcommittee and I served as ranking member. When the Democrats took over control of the Senate in 1987 I chaired the subcommittee and he served as ranking member.

During his tenure as chairman of the International Finance Subcommittee from 1981 to 1986, Senator HEINZ established himself as a leader in the Senate on such issues as export controls on high technology, the Export-Import Bank, and export promotion. As chairman of the subcommittee he was a principal author of the International Lending Supervision Act of 1983, the Export Administration Act reauthorization of 1985, and the Export-Import Bank Amendments Act of 1986.

I had the privilege of becoming chairman of the International Finance Subcommittee in 1987. Senator HEINZ served then as the ranking member. In that Congress the International Finance Subcommittee produced a large portion of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. I had the privilege of working closely with Senator HEINZ in crafting a major revision of

the Export Administration Act, significant new measures dealing with exchange rate policy and international debt, as well as the export promotion programs of the Commerce Department and the Export-Import Bank. Taken together with his work on the Finance Committee, Senator HEINZ played an exceptionally large role in the passage of that major piece of legislation.

In the last Congress the subcommittee again undertook a major revision of the Export Administration Act, which was passed by the Congress last October but was subsequently pocket-vetoed by the President. Senator HEINZ again played a critical role in the passage of that legislation. The Senate has passed that bill again this year and it is now awaiting action in the House. It is my hope that the Congress can complete action on that legislation and that it will be signed into law.

The final enactment of this legislation would be an appropriate tribute to Senator HEINZ. It might be fairly said that over the past decade no Member of Congress played a larger role in the development of U.S. export control policy than Senator HEINZ. He brought to this difficult and complex issue a balanced perspective that sought to weigh the need of U.S. exporters to compete in international markets against the genuine U.S. security interest in controlling the export of sensitive technology. The depth of his interest in the issue is reflected in the book he just published in March of this year on the U.S. export control system entitled "U.S. Strategic Trade: An Export Control System For The 1990's."

Mr. President, JOHN HEINZ' commitment to serving the Nation was extraordinary. It was felt very deeply. I can remember on many occasions working into the late hours of the evening with him on difficult and complex matters which might not be the headline issues of the day but were important to our national interest.

Often a legislator accomplishes a great deal of his contribution in handling issues of that sort. JOHN HEINZ was very good at it. I can remember working with him on housing legislation, securities legislation, on international financial institutions, on export policy, on which he was a recognized expert. To think of someone at 52 years of age—JOHN HEINZ would have been 53 this October—with literally years yet ahead of him to serve his State and to serve his Nation, taken from us in this tragic way cannot help but bring us all up short in terms of realizing how much our fate is beyond our control.

I listened carefully to JOHN HEINZ' colleague from Pennsylvania, Senator SPECTER, who spoke earlier of Senator HEINZ setting an example for young people to follow. I think he did that here in the Senate. He was favored by circumstance and he recognized in the very finest sense an accompanying responsibility. He delivered on that responsibility in his tenure, first in the House of Representatives and then here in the U.S. Senate. He carried out the responsibilities of his office with uncommon vigor and dedication. He was an extraordinarily able Member of this body. I hope his family finds comfort in the contributions he made. Certainly those of us who were privileged to serve with him will always remember his leadership, and his commitment. He will be deeply and sorely missed in this body.

As one who was privileged to serve with JOHN HEINZ throughout his entire career in the Congress of the United States, I extend my very deepest and heartfelt sympathies to his wife Teresa and to his three sons.

JOHN TOWER

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, we were all reeling from the tragic airplane crash involving Senator JOHN HEINZ last Wednesday, April 4, when the very next day, April 5, the news media brought a report of the tragic death of former Senator John Tower and his daughter and 21 others in a plane crash in the State of Georgia.

I had long admired Senator Tower before coming to this body. While here, I had the distinct honor of working with Senator Tower in the U.S. Senate. I found him to be brilliant and decisive, tenacious, always impeccably dressed, an extraordinary individual in every sense of the word.

Senator Tower did much to aid in the rearming of America in the 1980's, which I think was instrumental in our tremendous victory in the gulf. I think it was instrumental in leading to arms reduction agreements with the Soviet Union on INF, and the significant progress made on strategic arms reduction.

His contribution to the Senate, to the Congress, and to America has been very profound indeed. I remember well dealing with John Tower as a striking, tough opponent. When anyone articulated a view that disagreed with one of Senator Tower's positions, a battle royal was on. I recall in the spring of 1982 offering a sense-of-the-Senate resolution for a summit meeting between President Reagan and the Soviet General Secretary Brezhnev. It seemed to me that that was something which was within the purview of the Senate and something which ought to be done. It followed one of President Reagan's famous Saturday radio addresses where he talked about the need for preparedness and great military strength. It seemed to me a summit meeting would be a good idea. Given the Senate's responsibilities on ratification of treaties and responsibilities for foreign affairs generally, it would be a good proposal to offer.

I had no idea of the texture of the resistance which would be encountered from my colleague, Senator John Tower. We have Tuesday caucuses with the parties, as all Senators know, and Senator Tower made a point to bring the matter up at one of those caucuses. It got the issue a great deal of attention—there are a lot more people at caucuses than are present on the Senate floor at any given moment.

It was a very fascinating experience to be on the other side of a controversial issue from Senator Tower—always fair, always direct, not necessarily gentle, but always appropriate. It was a real experience to work with him.

I recall another occasion where later one night he had an item which came to the attention of the floor under the black box category, something that very seldom occurs on the Senate floor. I, among others, was interested in the details. I recall going back into the cloakroom, sitting with Senator Tower for a protracted period of time as I heard his views on governmental secrecy and the importance of black box or the importance of nondisclosure. It was quite a fascinating discussion which occurred that night in the Senate cloakroom. We did not all agree when the discussion was ended, but it was always a remarkable experience to deal with Senator Tower on a governmental issue.

There was always the overwhelming sense of his thorough understanding of every issue and a very profound appreciation of public policy concerns, especially the complexities of national security and defense issues.

I recall his departure from the Senate when quite a number of our colleagues stood and complimented Senator Tower. I recall even better the bruising confirmation battle which occurred in this Chamber in early 1989, and I know that this body mourns for him deeply at this point. There is certainly unanimity in the Senate today on his outstanding contribution to this body to our country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

PRIVILEGE TO SERVE WITH

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I will be speaking on both of our departed colleagues with whom I had the opportunity and privilege to serve, both Senator HEINZ and Senator Tower.

DEATH OF SENATOR JOHN HEINZ

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, elsewhere in the RECORD of our proceedings today I will speak at length on my friend JOHN HEINZ. I would like to say on this occasion how deeply grieved I am at this untimely death.

I have listened to many thoughtful statements this afternoon. I, too, would like to express my condolences to Teresa Heinz, to their three children, to the entire Heinz family, and acknowledge sincerely and in a heartfelt way what a special friend JOHN HEINZ was to us all. Having had the opportunity to work closely with him on

a number of issues, especially environmental issues affecting the global environment—one of JOHN's many passions and one to which he brought a special intensity of interest, a special energy and dedication—I can merely underscore what so many others have already said. This was an extraordinary man who brought his heart, his energy, his intelligence, and drive to public service in ways that only he could. I admired him greatly. I enjoyed him as a friend. I appreciated what he stood for as a person.

Like all of my colleagues, I will truly miss him. It is a cliche but let me say it anyway. Words are inadequate in every respect to express what we are all feeling about the death of JOHN HEINZ.

Mr. President, my heart goes out to his family.

DEATH OF FORMER SENATOR JOHN TOWER

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, although I did not have the opportunity to work closely or serve with former Senator John Tower, I did have an opportunity as a Member of the House of Representatives to serve on the Arms Control Observer group at a time when Senator Tower was our chief negotiator in Geneva. I developed a great respect for his efforts in that project and that endeavor.

My sympathy and condolences are extended to his family, and I join the comments of so many others in acknowledging with sadness his untimely death.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN HEINZ

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I rise today with great sadness to remember an exemplary Member of this body, a proud Pennsylvanian, and a great American—Senator JOHN HEINZ. JOHN HEINZ was a Senator who fought not only for the issues he believed in but for the region of the Nation he proudly represented. His loss is a loss to this body, to his State, and to the Nation.

JOHN was the cochair of the Northeast-Midwest Coalition in the Senate, and I had the privilege to serve in that organization with him. JOHN was strongly dedicated to the Rust Belt. He worked tirelessly on legislation to strengthen the economy of that area. Because the Corn Belt experiences some of the same problems as the Rust Belt, I had the opportunity to work closely with JOHN on several matters of shared importance to both of our regions.

For example, last Congress Senator HEINZ and I coauthored legislation tightening up on the federally subsidized irrigation program, a program which currently punishes areas with an abundant supply of water, like ours. Through this and other efforts, I gained a strong appreciation and admiration for the time and work that Senator HEINZ spent on the regional concerns of the Northeast and Midwest.

Personally, JOHN HEINZ was friendly and accessible. Though his background was one of wealth and privilege, he had the ability to reach beyond his social class. He worked hard for the many working people of his State.

JOHN HEINZ also had an Iowa connection—his mother was born in Cedar Rapids and his Iowa ancestry on his mother's side went back a few generations. He reminded me of his Iowa ties on several occasions over the years. I know countless Iowans join the Nation in mourning JOHN's loss.

Mr. President, my sincere and heartfelt sympathies go out to Mrs. Heinz and her children, to his family, staff, friends, and supporters. My thoughts are with those closest to JOHN during this difficult time.

In closing, I want to mention that I am especially moved that Senator HEINZ' family has asked memorial contributions be directed in part for the promotion of programs addressing infant and child health. Through this effort—and through memorial donations toward saving the Amazonian rainforest—JOHN's family has assured that in saluting his memory we will be helping to secure our world's future.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR HEINZ

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the memory of one of our own, to the late Senator JOHN HEINZ of Pennsylvania. We are all saddened by his untimely death.

I only had the privilege of serving with JOHN a short time. However, during that time I was struck by his diligence and hard work. He served this body with dedication and commitment.

Everyone who knew JOHN was enriched by their association with him. With a hands-on style, he fought hard for and enthusiastically devoted himself to the State of Pennsylvania.

JOHN was a dedicated public servant and a visionary. He further touched the lives of others by his commitment to many philanthropic organizations. A member of the U.S. Senate for 15 years, he leaves lasting and significant contributions to his State and the Nation.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his wife Teresa, his three children, Henry John IV, Andre, and Christopher; and to the citizens of Pennsylvania.

Admired and loved by family, friends, and colleagues, all of us will miss this dynamic man.

JOHN GOODWIN TOWER

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. President, the sudden, accidental deaths of a colleague and a former colleague remind us that fate can sometimes be quite cruel. The shock and sadness we feel are magnified by memories of long friendships and recent encounters.

Today I want to talk about the life John Tower lived and the public service he gave, not the tragedy which took his life and that of his daughter Marian.

For 14 years we served together in this body, representing the people of Texas. We came from different parties and had different voting records, but we worked together in a spirit of cooperation that grew over the years. Especially on issues important to our State, we had an excellent working relationship.

When John Tower was first elected to the Senate in 1961, he told a newspaper reporter that he intended to remain in that seat "as long as the people of Texas will have me." Elected as a Republican, at age 35, to a seat that was originally held by Sam Houston, John Tower seemed to face long odds of even being reelected, much less serving four terms. But John Tower proved the skeptics and critics wrong, and not for the last time.

As a member and later chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, he demonstrated time and again his commitment to a strong national defense, second to none. He developed an expertise which was widely recognized and built a record of achievements in the early 1980's which helped permit our subsequent military successes in Panama and the Persian Gulf.

He was a patriot to the core of his being. In World War II, he enlisted in the Navy at the age of 17 and served throughout the war on a gunboat in the Pacific. Ever the Texan, pictures of him from that time plainly show cowboy boots peeking out from under his naval uniform.

After the war, John remained in the Naval Reserve and worked his way up the enlisted ranks. When he retired from the Senate, he was the only active enlisted reservist in the Congress. He brought to this body his keen understanding of and appreciation for the problems facing enlisted personnel in our Armed Forces.

After leaving the Senate, he remained in public service as our chief negotiator on strategic nuclear armaments. And when the Iran-Contra scandal was uncovered, it was John Tower who headed the special review board that told President Reagan, and the rest of us, just how we got into that mess, and how we could avoid similar problems in the future.

John Tower failed to win a final victory, however, when he was denied confirmation as Secretary of Defense in the new Bush administration. I supported John because I knew him well, and recognized his extraordinary qualifications for that post, and because I could not square the man I had worked with so closely with the negative reports which surfaced about him.

That was a painful period for him, and for us as an institution. But John Tower moved on and undertook new challenges—until last Friday's tragedy.

Mr. President, let us now remember and honor him for his long record of service and his devotion to our Nation.

Let us remember his keen mind and hard work. Let us praise his unwavering patriotism and his achievements in strengthening our defense posture. And as we recall his combativeness, let us acknowledge that he always put our country first.

JOHN HEINZ

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. President, we are all shocked and saddened by the tragic and untimely death of our colleague from Pennsylvania, Senator JOHN HEINZ.

I know that I speak for many when I say that JOHN will be sorely missed, not just by those of us who knew him, but by the millions of Americans who benefited from his years of work here in the Congress. He had done much, but he had much yet that he wanted to do.

During the last few months alone JOHN was deeply involved in many of the most difficult issues before the Finance Committee, where I have had the privilege of working with him for the past 12 years: He was vigorously protecting the Social Security trust funds from misuse in the budget accounting process by working with Senator MOYNIHAN and others to establish the famed "firewall."

He showed his concern for those with severe health problems, for example through his efforts to extend home care to the most frail of dialysis patients.

And, of course, his role as ranking member of the Aging Committee and as a member of the Pepper Commission vividly demonstrated the intensity of his commitment to quality health care for the elderly, the disabled, and their families.

Today we moved forward with our work on health issues in the Finance Committee, thinking often of JOHN as we will in the days and years to come. I think he would be pleased that we are launching a series of hearings on one of the most challenging problems facing the American people and their elected officials—access to affordable health care for the millions of Americans who lack insurance coverage. It was an issue in which he had invested himself.

His compassion was also visible in his handling of trade matters. When the Finance Committee was working on the 1988 Trade Act, in which he played a major role, we invited then-Secretary of Commerce Baldrige to talk with us about possible changes in the antidumping and countervailing duty laws. During that meeting, JOHN showed an extraordinary mastery of the details and the legal complexities. But he did not see these trade issues just in terms of statistics and theories. He was driven by their effect on real people and their daily lives. In the same vein, he was one of the strongest supporters of the targeted jobs tax credit. He was a good friend and an able Senator. We will miss him.

IN HONOR OF SENATOR JOHN HEINZ

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to express my deep sorrow at last week's horrible tragedy that took from us a valued friend and colleague, Senator JOHN HEINZ. I wish to express my heartfelt condolences to his family, friends and staff for their heartache caused by his untimely death.

Mr. President, JOHN HEINZ was a hard working, energetic and effective Senator, with an acute sense of public duty. He fought vigorously for his constituents in Pennsylvania, and for many issues and ideas in which he believed strongly.

JOHN HEINZ will be remembered by all of us for many reasons. As a member of the Finance and Banking Committees, he concentrated on halting unfair foreign trading practices and strengthening the competitive position of American industry. He made numerous contributions as a member of the Committee on Governmental Affairs. And he had many exceptional accomplishments on the Special Committee on Aging.

I, for one, will recall his hard work on behalf of the elderly in this country. Although he chaired the Special Committee on Aging before I came to this body, I came to respect his work as the highest ranking Republican member of that committee. And I have grown to appreciate his many contributions as the committee's chairman.

During the early 1980's when many sought to deregulate the nursing home industry, JOHN HEINZ refused to jump on the bandwagon. He fought to achieve a bipartisan compromise that not only retained nursing home regulation, but also insured the improvement of the quality of care that those who reside in nursing homes can expect to receive.

JOHN HEINZ was a principal mover in the reforms that helped repair the fiscal condition of the Social Security trust funds. Not only was he a member of the National Commission on Social Security Reform, but he played a lead role in pushing the legislation produced by the Commission through both the Senate and the House-Senate conference committee in 1983. This was a contribution of monumental importance to the millions of Americans who already receive Social Security benefits, and the additional millions who expect one day to draw Social Security payments.

He also wrote legislation that prompted Medicare peer review organizations to evaluate more home-based and nursing home care. He documented fraud and abuse in the medical device industry. And he successfully fought to eliminate mandatory retirement in most professions.

JOHN HEINZ played a major role in forcing this country to recognize that an individual's productive capacity does not suddenly disappear upon turning age 65. Because of his efforts, many older Americans are making productive contributions in today's work force, rather than being forced to retire before they are ready.

JOHN HEINZ was a strong and influential voice for older Americans. He made more contributions to their well being than I can describe here today. And I am certain he would have been an important contributor in many debates yet to come, including the debate that this Senate must have about long-term health care.

Mr. President, I will miss JOHN HEINZ. But the Senate is a better place for his having served here, and I am proud to have had the opportunity to serve with him. It is a terrible irony that a man whose public service emphasized the quality of life for senior citizens should die so young.

I yield the floor.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN HEINZ

Mr. DECONCINI. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the memory of JOHN HEINZ, a colleague and a friend. As Senator DOLE has pointed out, here was a man who had the world at his disposal, yet he chose to spend his life helping others.

JOHN HEINZ was a man who never lost an election, and his State and the Nation are better for the 20 years he served in the U.S. Congress. I was fortunate to have served with JOHN in the Senate. I know that he loved this institution, he respected its traditions, and he left this body stronger, and richer, as a result of his service.

JOHN HEINZ was never complacent, and always compassionate. I had the privilege of serving with him on the Helsinki Commission and the Aging Commission. In his tribute, Senator DOLE pointed out that JOHN HEINZ' death occurred close to Philadelphia, the birthplace of democracy. I can say from my work with him on the Helsinki Commission that Senator HEINZ was committed not only to the concept of democracy as we know it in this country, but also to the cause of human rights and individual freedoms throughout the world.

JOHN's dedication to the elderly was legion. Wherever there was a fight for better health care for the elderly or for greater retirement benefits, JOHN HEINZ was in the thick of battle. Other colleagues have enumerated Senator HEINZ' efforts on behalf of the elderly: his actions in combatting age discrimination; his championship of legislation against mandatory retirement; his fight against nursing home abuse; his yeoman's contribution to shoring up the Social Security financing system in 1983; and his efforts thereafter to remove Social Security trust funds from deficit reduction calculations. On the day after his untimely death, Senator HEINZ was to have held a field hearing of the Senate Special Committee on

Aging on Medicare and telephone marketing scams targeted against the elderly. Until the day he died, JOHN HEINZ was a protector and defender of those, who Hubert Humphrey has said, are "in the twilight of life."

"One man of courage," Andrew Jackson once said, "makes a majority." For those of us who had the privilege of seeing JOHN HEINZ fiercely defending a position, we know that he was a man not only of conviction, but of courage. Ten years ago when the Reagan administration tried to classify ketchup and pickle relish as vegetables in school lunches, JOHN stood up to that injustice. "This is one of the most ridiculous regulations I ever heard of," he said, "and I suppose I need not add that I know something about ketchup and relish." JOHN HEINZ would confront his own party, if the cause was just.

"I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end." The words were Abraham Lincoln's. Lincoln lived those words, and so did JOHN HEINZ. I would like to express my sincere condolences to Senator HEINZ' wife and his three sons. JOHN's devotion to his family was the most important commitment in his life. All of us who had the good fortune to know and serve with him are richer for that experience.

A VALUED FRIEND AND COLLEAGUE

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to express my deep sorrow at last week's horrible tragedy that took from us a valued friend and colleague, Senator JOHN HEINZ. I wish to express my heartfelt condolences to his family and friends and his staff for their heartaches caused by his untimely death.

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JOHN HEINZ was a strong and influential voice for older Americans. He made more contributions to their well-being than I can describe here today. And I am certain he would have been an important contributor in many debates yet to come, including the debate that this Senate must have about long-term health care.

Mr. President, I will miss JOHN HEINZ, but the Senate is a better place for his having served here, and I am proud to have had the opportunity to serve with him. It is a terrible irony that a man whose public service emphasized the quality of life for senior citizens should die so young.

Mr. President, I, again, want to extend the condolences not only of myself but of my family to the family of JOHN HEINZ. It is even more difficult when someone dies under such tragic circumstances, and we will miss Senator JOHN HEINZ in this body.

I yield the floor.

Mr. METZENBAUM addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. METZENBAUM].

THE LOSS OF A FRIEND

Mr. METZENBAUM. Mr. President, I rise to address myself to the loss of my good friend and colleague, JOHN HEINZ. JOHN HEINZ came to the U.S. Senate 4 days after I did. He came—I think it was something like January 3, 1977. I had only known the name Heinz before that, as so many of us have in this country. It is a well-known family name.

I got a chance to know this man and to know his wife, Teresa, and to know his boys. They live somewhat close to us. We spent some time exchanging family visits. I must say that in every sense of the word, JOHN HEINZ was a class act. We worked together on a number of pieces of legislation, he came from Pennsylvania, I from Ohio. We shared mutual concerns about many of the workers who came from his State and mine: steel workers, coal workers.

I also found that JOHN was the kind of person with whom you could work, with whom you could level. There were not any games you had to play with JOHN. You just had to tell him where you were and what was on your mind, and you would get an answer from him as to what he felt and whether he could be with you or against you. We did not always agree, but never was there an occasion in which our disagreement was disagreeable.

I cannot think of any person with whom I have served in the Senate for whom I had more respect. As a matter of fact, that respect went to a length that I do not think has been reached by any other Member of this body.

Though JOHN was from a different political party than I, I urged him at one point to enter the Presidential sweepstakes, and I told him that I would bring him in contact, and I did bring him in contact, with one of most prestigious names in all of Ohio's history, a member of the other party whom I felt would be on the same wavelength. JOHN HEINZ had the capacity and the ability and the quality and the concern for his fellow man and woman to lead this country not only as a U.S. Senator but from the President's office as well, and I made no bones about urging him to do that. That is not to say that I as a Democrat would have supported him, but I just believe that this Nation is served best if the best of both parties are offered to people as candidates, and I thought he represented what I considered to be the best of the opposite party.

He worked hard at the issues in which he believed. He fought hard for them. He was an able advocate. He was an able adversary when we were on opposite sides of an issue. But he was never anything less than a gentleman. There were many times when I wished that he had been a member of the party to which I belong, because I think that there are few among us who stand out head and shoulders above the rest. JOHN HEINZ was that kind of a Senator.

The Senate has lost an able colleague. The Nation has lost a tremendous leader. And that wonderful wife of his, Teresa, and their three boys, have lost so much. When we first learned of

his death, a tragic one, an unbelievable kind of fatality, the first thoughts my wife Shirley and I had were of his beloved Teresa. What a wonderful human being she is. We all grieve with her and her boys in the loss of their JOHN. We want Teresa and the family to know that we deeply share their loss.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

THE TRAGIC DEATH OF SENATOR HEINZ

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I join my colleagues from both sides of the aisle in expressing the deep sense of loss we feel over the tragic and untimely death last week of Senator JOHN HEINZ.

I had great respect for Senator HEINZ and his many contributions to the Senate and the Nation. It was always a special privilege to serve with him and work with him in this Chamber during the 14 years he was a Member of this body.

Senator HEINZ' death is an enormous loss for Congress and the country. He was an effective leader on many essential challenges, particularly Social Security and other issues affecting the Nation's senoir citizens. He was an outstanding chairman of the Special Committee on Aging from 1981 to 1986, and an outstanding Republican leader on the committee in the years since then. We worked closely together on numerous issues relating to Medicare and the health needs of elderly Americans, and those programs are stronger today because of the tireless commitment and hard work of JOHN HEINZ.

Our colleague was also a dedicated champion of civil rights and equal justice under law for all Americans. If we are closer to achieving the American dream for all our citizens today, it is largely because conscientious leaders like Senator HEINZ have consistently been willing to stand up, often against the odds, and speak out for the needs of all those who need our help the most.

I also recall the efforts we made together in recent years on arms control, especially our continuing work to reduce the flow of arms to enemies of Israel in the Middle East.

In all of these and many other endeavors, our colleague from Pennsylvania was a Senator of extraordinary ability and dedication. I will miss his leadership and his statesmanship, but most of all I will miss his friendship and the extraordinarily engaging warmth of his personality. I am saddened by his death, and I extend my deepest sympathy to the members of his wonderful family. I ask unanimous consent that a tribute to Senator HEINZ that appeared in the Boston Globe last Friday may be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Boston Globe, Apr. 5, 1991]

A CHAMPION OF STEEL AND THE ELDERLY

(By Michael K. Frisby)

WASHINGTON.—Sen. John Heinz of Pennsylvania was a strong advocate for the American steel industry and for the concerns of the elderly.

Heinz, 52, who died in a plane crash yesterday, was one of Congress' richest members. He also was a liberal Republican who worked frequently with Democrats to forge compromises on issues.

"He was one of those people who helped make the Senate work," said Sen. John Kerry. "He was one of those good spirits who helped the Senate be a positive place. He and I joined together a few months ago to try and deal with the special banking problems we now face. I'm going to miss him."

Heinz, an heir to the H. J. Heinz food fortune, was a strong voice for the environment and a former chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Aging.

A native of Pittsburgh, Heinz spent five years in the House before running for the Senate in 1976, spending $2.9 million of his own money to win the election. He would have been up for reelection to a fourth term in 1994.

Heinz largely concentrated on issues involving the elderly and on protecting steel from foreign competition. Moreover, he was instrumental in persuading the Reagan administration to negotiate pacts compelling exporting nations to curb steel exports to America.

Heinz was the No. 2 Republican on the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee. He was also the ranking minority member of Banking's subcommittee on securities.

Heinz, said aides to other senators, always had a kind word for people he passed in the hallways and was well-liked by staffers.

Sen. Timothy Wirth, a Colorado Democrat, attended prep school with Heinz and said of his longtime friend: "John Heinz was one of the most creative, able people I have ever known. His intense intelligence, sparkling charm and broad vision combined to make a rare and remarkable person. He and Teresa were our dearest friends in the Senate and for many years before. We will miss him."

TRIBUTE TO JOHN HEINZ

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, during the years I have been privileged to serve in the U.S. Senate I can recall few occasions that were more sorrowful than the untimely death of our colleague, JOHN HEINZ. While I know there is nothing I can do and little I can say to ameliorate the distress and heartache of the family, friends, and staff of Senator HEINZ, I rise today to speak because of my deep respect for Senator HEINZ.

He was a man of outstanding ability and his credentials were more than adequate for any career he might have chosen. His talents were especially well-suited to the public service career that he chose.

During the two terms that Senator HEINZ served in the Senate, he and I agreed on some issues, disagreed on some issues, and on a few occasions we collaborated on some projects. I came to know him as a man who had the courage to do what he believed was right, even in the face of overwhelming opposition. I respected his expertise in a wide-range field of legislative subjects and his ability to maneuver within the procedural constraints imposed by this legislative body. He will be sorely missed.

Mr. President, I remember too well the sorrow I felt as a young man when both my parents were killed in an accident. The grieving that accompanied the loss of loved ones never ends, but it does lesssen with time. It is my heartfelt hope that time will befriend Senator HEINZ' family by softening the sharp anguish that I know they are feeling now.

IN MEMORY OF SENATOR JOHN HEINZ

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, John Heinz' sudden death is a loss to the U.S. Senate and to our Nation. He was a vibrant, caring human being who earned the respect of his peers on both sides of the aisle.

JOHN's career was marked by a commitment to the people of Pennsylvania, to saving jobs for working families; finding a solution to our Nation's health care crisis; and protecting the elderly from economic ruin.

As chairman of the Special Committee on Aging, Senator HEINZ led the fight to keep Medicare premiums within the economic reach of American's seniors. He fought to broaden eligibility, providing hundreds of thousands of Americans with access to needed care. And he worked to stop the Medigap insurance frauds that stole millions of dollars.

His concern transcended his home State. Last fall, he played a critical role in getting the Washington area's subway system completed. Although the subway serves Pennsylvania Avenue and not Pennsylvania, Senator HEINZ' commitment to building a 21st-century transportation system in the Nation's Capital was so great that he worked with the Maryland and Virginia delegations—and the administration—to ensure that funding necessary for completion was available.

Senator HEINZ' legacy lives on, in the legislation he passed, and in the many lives he touched.

Senator HEINZ could have chosen a life of carefree leisure; or stilled his social conscience with an endless series of checks and charity balls. Instead, he chose to become a U.S. Senator, rolling up his sleeves and fighting to meet the critical challenges our Nation faces, every day.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN HEINZ

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I do not want to be overly long. I want to today express my deepest sympathy to the family of my friend, JACK HEINZ. I will make my remarks about our departed former colleague John Tower at the proper order on Thursday, so as not

to take the time of the body on this day.

All of us are obviously stunned and very saddened by his death, but it is not grief as much as the celebration of his remarkable life that motivates my remarks. I think that the thing that stuns all of us is that all of us have chosen this kind of lifestyle; this is the way we do our business—little planes, chartering; got to get to this place; 400 people waiting for you; ice on the wings. We have all done that one.

And then our spouses have often waited and wondered about us as we finish a talk and somebody says, "We have an aircraft for you." You say, "Whose is it?" And they say, "You are going to like the guy; marvelous pilot." So we take those chances and they are part of our lives that we have chosen. But the sadness of this is it seemed that it need not have been.

JOHN HEINZ was a great friend of mine. He was very kind to me. We fished together. We legislated together. We laughed together. I have spent time in his home in Pennsylvania and in Idaho, and he in mine in Wyoming.

JOHN HEINZ' life could have been very much different than the one he chose for himself. A man who was not as devoted to his fellow man and woman could have taken the many blessings and the many benefits of that life and lived a very comfortable and self-gratifying type of existence.

But such a lifestyle was never a real option for JOHN. And I interchange JOHN and JACK because that is the way—I think someone said once a person who is very loved has many names. But his strength of character disabused that other lifestyle. He did not want any part of that. It would not have allowed, ever, that he would have ever taken the easy road.

I have never met a person who was a more complete person in the sense that he was a dazzling skier; a tennis player. He flew around the world in a single-engine plane when he was just a young man; just started out and flew the world in a little aircraft after he got a pilot's license at a very young age. This is the kind of person he was.

He worked, instead, as a public servant, and he constantly demonstrated the very finest attributes of selflessness in that profession. He worked tirelessly for the people of his State. And when he was taken from us, he was not enjoying the full Easter break, which some have done. He was working. He was delivering to his constituents. He was fulfilling his end of the bargain for the trust that the State had reposed in him, and which he very sacredly cherished.

When it came to Pennsylvanians or Pennsylvania industry or the elderly or the senior citizens or Social Security, there really was no greater advocate. The elderly had no better friend on either side of the aisle, in either body. My friend from Arkansas, Senator PRYOR, said that so ably today.

On his last day on the Earth, Senator HEINZ was to chair a hearing. He was on his way to do that. The purpose was to protect the elderly from telephone marketing scams.

So after several years of trying, he saw his goal of separating the Social Security trust fund from the rest of the budget in calculating the deficit become a reality. He was relentless, too. If he had a legislative goal, you better hitch up your belt, because he would take on anybody and everybody to do just what he believed was right.

And contrary, I think, to some very unfortunate reports—which really disappointed me because of the quality of the authors of the reports and their remarkable reputations—by folks who do not seem to understand this place, JOHN HEINZ was very well liked in this place. He was no lone wolf. He was not isolated. He cared deeply about his colleagues, and developed some rich and strong friendships here. And we will hear that tomorrow as our marvelous friend from Missouri, Senator JACK DANFORTH, gives the eulogy in Pittsburgh, and then again in the National Cathedral on Friday.

So you can take on whoever you want to in this Senate. I have done a little of that. You can advocate the controversial positions here. I have done a little of that. But it is the way you do it and the courtesy you extend to your colleagues along the way that is the real test. And no one ever faulted JOHN HEINZ for his civility or for the sincerity of his beliefs. But when you got into a fray with him, you knew you had been dealing with a formidable opponent.

I recall so vividly how, in 1986, I was carefully trying to shepherd the Immigration Reform and Control Act through the Senate. It was a contentious piece of legislation, in any event, and I felt like I was walking on eggshells in this area of emotion, fear, guilt, and racism.

When I was managing the bill on our side, JOHN HEINZ came out and offered his very important but very nongermane amendment regarding the Social Security trust fund. The immigration bill had enough problems without that contentious amendment attached to it, and I remember a very spirited exchange between the two of us, right here, a few feet away; a very earthy and remarkable relation.

He said, "I did not realize you felt quite that strongly about that." And I said, "Do you want me to say it again?" He said, "No; I think I have heard enough." And then that wink, and the smile. And he ultimately let me proceed, but only after he had the opportunity to have a hearing on that amendment at some future time.

Sometimes JACK would win and sometimes he would lose. But even then you knew he would come back. No matter which way it turned out, he would walk off the floor with his friends—we would walk off together—and as I say give you that quick smile, that twinkle of his eyes which said in effect to me, "I enjoy the scrap, I enjoy the battle, but I equally cherish your friendship." That was so typical of my friend JOHN HEINZ. When he disagreed with you, he was a tough opponent. However, when he agreed with you, there was no one about better to have in your corner.

So that is why I was particularly honored that he served as a deputy whip, and why he was particularly effective in that capacity. He regularly attended meetings, was always reliable in his assistance and, in fact, his last speech on the Senate floor was a result of his deputy whip activities.

But there was so much more to JOHN than his work in the Senate. As I say, I came to know him soon after I arrived here. We had a great, great time together fishing in the Spruce Creek and Pine Creek and Slate Run. We spent time together, as I say, in our mutual homes. I will always cherish those times that we shared—with one exception. That was the night he assured us that if we fished for German browns at 1:30 in the morning that we would have some extraordinary denizens of the deep that would come forward. And Senator JACK DANFORTH and I stood there in the water, in the pitch dark for about 2½ hours and finally allowed that we did not really like that kind of fishing, and that we were not about to take any more of it, at which he said, "Then you can quit, if you want," and we said, "That is exactly what we are going to do, quit." He got a great chuckle out of that because nobody even got a bite, but he laid into one, and we often thought he staked that particular fish out.

Enough. I do not want to take any more time as we get ready to conclude. But there is an ultimate accounting of JOHN's life. It is here in the Senate. It is his record. It was so clear that he was blessed in so many ways, but it was a unique man, only like JOHN HEINZ, who could take as many blessings, material, physical, mental, his God-given talents, and use them to improve the lives of so many who were not as fortunate. I do not know anybody that did it more beautifully.

It would have been easy to allow those blessings to primarily benefit himself and his family. Instead he shared them in his service to his fellow man. And he made some great contributions to the elderly of this Nation. He worked diligently to improve our Nation's health care and to improve our trade policy, and he had a passionate love of life. He was a lover and collector of art and a man of letters and learning.

My life is richer for having shared a portion with him and his dear and remarkable wife, Teresa—such a remarkable woman: A mother, a wife, a fellow campaigner with him, a dazzling and magnificent woman—and three wonderful sons, who will carry on the tradition in the most magnificent way, John and Andre and Christopher. Andre was a page here on this floor about a year ago. Christopher had just been told that he had been admitted to Yale University hours before this tragedy. And he said: "I've got to tell Dad." But he never had that opportunity.

Of course, JOHN would have been very thrilled that this fine young man was going to go on with his education. And John and Andre and Christopher are going to go on in the same way, doing things for others with their passionate love of life and in memory of their father. I am not putting that on a burden basis. They will do that because that is the way they have been raised.

So we will miss this man. He has made the Senate a better institution and America a better place. To Teresa, John, Andre, and Christopher—sparkling people—they will go on. The pain will lessen. So, to them our sympathy and our love and may God keep him in His loving caring.

IRAQI REFUGEES

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I wish to speak of a situation in the Middle East today, and that is the human tragedy of terrible proportions that is occurring in Iraq. Hundreds of thousands of Kurds and Shiites and other refugees are fleeing Saddam Hussein's tyranny. They are seeking sanctuary in Turkey, in Iran, and some in occupied Iraq. There are reports that thousands of men and women and children are being injured and many perishing in the icy mountain passes leading into Turkey or in the squalid and overcrowded refugee camps in Turkey and Iran.

I praise President Bush's decision to send emergency food and other aid to these refugees, including the air drops from our U.S. military aircraft. But we all know that these air drops can sustain only a handful of the masses that are streaming out of Iraq. The United Nations and individual countries like Britain and France are also responding to the genocidal savagery that Hussein is using against his very own people.

But as so often in the case of these all too familiar tragedies—like the countries of Africa and Asia are prone to—unfortunately too little comes too late for thousands of these suffering refugees.

My information is that the Emergency Refugee and Migration Account at the State Department now has less than $40 million. In fact, much of that is already committed to meet urgent needs of thousands of starving refugees in the horn of Africa and Southeast Asia, and sub-Sahara Africa.

Funds that might be available to help the Kurds and the Shiites and others who are fleeing murder, torture, brutality, and starvation in Iraq are just not adequate. We know that. But yet the United States has to provide large-scale immediate and effective help for these suffering people.

I urge President Bush to submit an emergency supplemental request for these refugees now. As chairman of the Foreign Operation Subcommittee with jurisdiction over the Emergency Refugee and Migration Account, I pledge my cooperation to help move an emergency supplemental for the Iraqi refugees to the President's desk without delay.

We know that the Kurds and the Shiites claim the rebellion against Hussein was at the urging of the Bush administration. President Bush said he never gave these oppressed people any reason to believe that the United States would intervene on their behalf. That is not the debate. That issue no longer even matters. Let the historians sort out the arguments later on.

The brutal reality is that those who rebelled are paying a terrible price for their courage. To remain in Iraq under Saddam's control means more killings, more torture, more savagery. They have no choice but to flee. Their only hope is that they might get help from the world community. It is one of those times in history for American good will and generosity to come forth.

Mr. President, as we recall, at the height of the Desert Storm bombing, we were spending perhaps as much as a billion dollars a day to wreak destruction. Let us now spend a fraction of 1 day of that amount to save the lives of the people who had the courage to stand up against their Government, hoping to depose the dictator who remains in control of their country.

Is there any American who, when they watch these pictures, when they watch a mother carrying a badly burned child, when they see families walking through the icy streams, when they see children scratching, trying to find another little twig to burn to keep warm, when they see whole families huddled together in the cold hoping they may all be alive the next day and not frozen to death, is there one single American who would not be willing to help? I doubt it very much.

We helped during the war. The United States spent an enormous amount of money. Let us be willing to spend at least a tiny fraction of that to help the people who are still suffering under the oppression that we fought against in Desert Storm. It is what America is best at. It is something that we can do well. Let us show the rest of the world once again the difference between Saddam Hussein and us. Let us go to their aid. It can be done. It should be done. I hope it will be done soon.

THE KURDISH TRAGEDY

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I would like at this point to address a problem which a few others have discussed already this afternoon, and that is the tragedy involving the Kurds as they attempt an exodus from the Kurdish areas of Iraq.

It is gratifying that the United States has decided to recognize the fact that events in Iraq are leading toward what is potentially one of the great, politically induced disasters of our time. Our contribution of the resolution of this issue, however, is to this point minuscule in relation to the dimensions of the problem and also in relation to our responsibility for these events. Moreover, we are still concentrating on immediate next steps while continuing to ignore the long-term requirements of a solution.

All figures are suspect, and we must use a great deal of caution when dealing with the estimates of other governments. Nevertheless, a snapshot of how things stand at this moment would look something like this: Perhaps 300,000 Kurds have crossed into Turkey and almost a like number are located in border regions of nearby Iraq. Iran has accepted about 300,000 Kurds also and says it is preparing to admit about 200,000 more. Iran has also received about 40,000 refugees from the southern regions of Iraq. Finally, there are perhaps 15,000 to 20,000 persons currently located in the part of southern Iraq presently controlled by the coalition.

An international relief effort of some dimension is now being organized for the relief of Kurds who have fled to the vicinity of Turkey. Whether that relief effort will arrive in time and in the amounts needed to stave off the threat of immediate disaster is an open question. It is also an extremely heavy responsibility for the world community but in particular for the wealthy nations of the world—I might add especially for nations like Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, on whose salvation the Kurds' resistance was focused in the immedaiate past.

Meanwhile, so far as I know, there is no similar response under way to aid those who have fled in the direction of Iran. Now that the Government of Iran has asked for this assistance, it ought to be provided with the same sense of urgency as the aid now moving toward the Iraq-Turkish border region. Certainly, if there was ever a moment for the world to respond to an Iranian request, this is it.

Meanwhile, attention is being focused on the proposal from Prime Minister Major of the United Kingdom for enclaves in which refugees could find safety and relief. That is an excellent

idea but it has ramifications and limitations which have not yet been explored. I doubt, for example, that it is possible to set up enclaves in very shallow areas along the Turkish and Iranian borders. There is no infrastructure there; no way to mount a relief effort for so many people. The logistics of this problem have their own iron logic. Any such enclave must be deep enough to encompass towns which can then serve as the focal point for massive relief efforts.

I believe therefore that the enclaves concept probably requires us to think in terms of a fairly deep region extending well into the Kurdish regions of Iraq, and therefore right back within reach of Saddam Hussein's forces. If I am correct in this assumption, then the survival of hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children depends precisely upon being able to create zones of safety and relief that cannot exist without the cooperation of the Iraqi Government.

The idea of enclaves does not therefore allow us to delay consideration of precisely the one issue which the administration has not wanted to face; that is, what exactly do we expect of the Government of Iraq in order to allow this crisis to be resolved on terms we can live with as a principled people, and what actions are we prepared to take if they will not?

In my opinion, we have several tools at our disposal. First, the Secretary General has been authorized to involve himself in this issue by Resolution 688.

Second, Resolution 678, which authorized the use of force, also clearly and for reasons that are certainly valid now, spoke of the need not merely to force Iraqi troops out of Kuwait, but to take such steps as would be needed to restore international peace and security in the region. Certainly, a mass flight of peoples such as has now occurred constitutes a threat to security in the region well within the sense of this language.

Third, there is Saddam Hussein's own declaration of amnesty, which opens the door to hard-nosed conditions for outside supervision of any such amnesty within the area of a declared enclave. Since Saddam Hussein has so spectacularly demonstrated that he is far from honest in declarations of this sort, the world community must address itself to enforcing the sincerity of that declaration.

Let me make sure that I am perfectly understood on the latter point about these enclaves. If my assumptions are correct, an enclave big enough to be able to sustain the refugee population we now have must extend to some depth within the Kurdish areas of Iraq. At its farthest reaches nearest the borders of Turkey and Iraq, Saddam Hussein's power is attenuated, weakened, and blunted.

But the farther down into the Kurdish areas of Iraq this enclave reaches the more within Saddam Hussein's grip it is, and consequently the more clearly we have to deal with his behavior.

If we do not push this issue hard at the United Nations, exerting the kind of leadership we did in order to assemble backing for the use of force, it will not be possible to deal with the present crisis effectively. As was also the case then, we must be prepared to exert new and extra forms of pressure on Iraq to secure the kind of compliance we require.

By this, I certainly do not mean that we should stop the withdrawal of our troops, but I do have some other ideas to offer. Specifically, No. 1, we should still demand an end to those helicopter flights. If anything can enable Saddam Hussein to pursue the Kurds into the mountains, it will be helicopter gunships. That has already been demonstrated.

There is still something to be gained by taking this step, late as it is. And it is worth noting again, Mr. President, that the terms of the cease-fire explicitly prohibited the use of helicopter gunships for the purpose to which they are now being put. The spokesman for the State Department, when pressed after the slaughter became evident, said, "Is our policy ambiguous? Yes."

Mr. President, by that time, the administration, exercising its authority in these circumstances to establish policy on behalf of the country, granted in effect a specific easement to allow the helicopter gunships to be used to slaughter the Kurds. They knew it was going on day after day, and from reports as late as yesterday, it is still going on; as late as yesterday.

We have the power to order them to stay on the ground. Everybody is aware of what is at stake. But some are reluctant to take the step because they are afraid of a straw man. The straw man says that if we shoot down the helicopter gunships, then we are on a slippery slope which leads to the introduction of U.S. ground forces, and then on to our entanglement in an internal civil war. Nonsense.

As recently as this Nation's superb achievement during the Persian Gulf war, we demonstrated the capacity to make careful, even subtle, judgments in holding together an international coalition and exerting force with precision, with devastating effect, and avoiding complications that were there, were obvious, and were dealt with.

This straw man should not be allowed to prevent us from saving the lives of these people. It was wrong to allow these gunships to fly. We should stop these flights now.

Second, we should remind Iraq that failure to comply with Resolution 688 can lead to a Security Council recommendation to the General Assembly that Iraqi membership in the United Nations either be suspended or even, in the extreme case, revoked. If anyone thinks that these are relatively mild threats for Saddam Hussein, I believe the connection could be made that these are steps toward the point at which at least some important members of the United Nations may question whether an Iraq that can only be held together by extreme violence can ever be regarded as other than a threat not only to its own people but to its region.

Third, the United States, acting for itself, should consider whether or not to warn Iraq that failure to allow this matter to be settled in a humane way could increase the chance that assistance will reach the Kurdish rebels of a sort that would even the odds should they confront a much less powerful Iraqi Army in the future. And by this, I do not mean, again, the straw man which has been asserted, that we would then become entangled in the internal affairs of Iraq.

Mr. President, the argument that we should not involve ourselves in the internal affairs of Iraq is being made now at a time when, as has been noted by one acute observer:

> We control and occupy 20 percent of the territory of Iraq; at a time when we control totally 100 percent of the airspace of Iraq; at a time when we propose, in concert with the other members of the coalition, to control 100 percent of the flow of oil out of Iraq and take such percentage of its oil revenues as we deem appropriate in order to satisfy war reparations; at a time when we, in concert with others, propose to regulate every single import Iraq seeks from the rest of the world community.

So the assertion that we do not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Iraq when it comes to preventing the slaughter of tens of thousands of people—and potentially, even more—that complaint, that excuse seems a little hollow.

Fourth, the United States, acting for itself, should make clear that we intend to apply the sanctions to their maximum extent short of denying the necessities of life to the people of Iraq; not just until Saddam Hussein is gone, but until such time as a new government is formed which takes account of the human rights and political rights of Iraqi citizens.

As to the question, what kind of government—again, a straw man—the answer is, the design is not up to us, but the world community will know it when it sees it by the absence of the kind of terror now going on, and, until then, Iraq should not expect an easing of the sanctions beyond the level necessary for humanitarian reasons.

Fifth, the United States, having taken the step of ending our present state of involvement with Saddam Hussein's survival, should begin to press for the establishment of an international fact-finding tribunal to record

and analyze what can be learned of Iraqi behavior in Kuwait and during the current uprising. If these crimes are allowed to be hidden, believe me, we will again see processions of world leaders heading to Baghdad one day to shake Saddam Hussein's hand or the equally bloody hand of some Baathist lieutenant who succeeds him in control of the very same apparatus of terror and oppression of which Saddam Hussein is the principal, but not the only, architect.

Mr. President, there are many complex legal and ethical issues involved here. Whole new chapters of international law are about to be written. Let us focus, however, on certain immediate realities. Thousands upon thousands of lives are in our hands. We have the authority and international law to engage the United Nations in this matter. We have the authority and the Security Council resolutions to define conditions that will avert disaster. We have the power to impose these conditions. What we do not yet have is the one ingredient without which all else is inert and useless, and that is American leadership. Hopefully, though delayed, it will eventually be provided.

(The remarks of Mr. GORE pertaining to the introduction of S. 95 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CONRAD). The Senator from New York is recognized.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. MOYNIHAN pertaining to the introduction of S. 786 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

CFTC LEGISLATION

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, as the Senate knows, we had hoped to go to the CFTC legislation today. In fact, it was announced 3 weeks ago at our caucus that we would try to do it today.

I know the majority leader has done everything possible to bring that bill up. I know that there are some who still have concerns about it and object to it coming up.

Let me just state, Mr. President, that for almost 3 years, we wanted to bring up the CFTC reauthorization. Many of us, myself included, have seen the problems, and sometimes even some of the scandals that have occurred in commodities trading. I should note, incidentally, that the vast majority of men and women involved in that business are honest, ethical, hard working people. But those who are unscrupulous have been able to work through a number of existing loopholes.

We have fashioned a bill that closes those loopholes. We have fashioned a bill that allows the oversight agency to enforce the rules and to stop fraud. But that bill cannot even get on to the floor of the U.S. Senate. And I want to make one thing clear: One of these days if we see a scandal break, a scandal that could have been avoided by passage of this legislation, let there be no doubt that I was ready to go with that legislation today, just as I was last year. I want to make it very clear that every member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, Republican and Democrat alike, is ready to go with that piece of legislation. It was voted unanimously out of our committee.

If there are parts of the bill Senators do not like, then as part of the democratic process—vote against it. Or offer a better amendment. I will not try to preclude any amendments. Take up the amendments, and vote them up or vote them down. But let us not hold up important legislation like that, especially if it is solely because of the personalities of some within the executive branch. The American people deserve strong legislative oversight, just as they deserve strong, tough laws to protect the financial and commercial markets of this country.

I do not want it said someday when we find there is a scandal in this industry, "Why didn't Congress do anything?" We cannot sit back and wait and wait and then when something happens have every Senator running down to the floor with an immediate solution saying, "here is what we should have done." We can do it today or we can do it the day after tomorrow.

I commend the majority leader, who has tried mightily to bring up this piece of legislation. I commend those Senators who have worked so hard—Republicans and Democrats alike, in many committees, not just my own Agriculture Committee—to bring this legislation to the floor.

I do not want any of those who may be delaying it now, those who are unwilling to vote it up or down, and unwilling to bring up alternative amendments, to come to the Senate floor if there is a scandal asking, "Why hasn't Congress done something?"

I am giving fair warning. Now is the time to do something. Sometimes we allow matters to get out of hand in this country—the executive branch has and so has Congress. We do not have to. Let us push aside special interests of whatever nature—political, commercial, or economic, and push aside the egos of those within the executive branch who may be more concerned about their own position and their own power than they are of the common good. Let us go forward with something America needs. Not what a lobby group needs, not what an individual's ego needs, not what Republicans or Democrats need, but what America needs. Let us get the CFTC bill up here and let us get it passed.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

THE REFUGEE CRISIS IN IRAQ

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, on January 12 of this year, I voted to give the President the power to go to war against Saddam Hussein. I did so believing Kuwait must be liberated. But, most important, I cast my vote believing the evil of Saddam Hussein must be destroyed.

I said in my speech in this Chamber on that important day "international morality * * * is at stake." A victory by Saddam would have been a victory of anarchy over order, war over peace, brutality over liberty, immorality over morality.

We achieved our goal of liberating Kuwait. And we achieved our goal of diminishing Saddam's capacity to wage war against any neighbor for years to come. For that, the American people and people and nations around the world are grateful to President Bush and to our heroic troops, all of whom performed magnificently.

But has international morality been restored? Has Saddam been truly defeated? One look at the anguished faces of the refugees struggling to escape Saddam's terrorism—one look at the bruised, bloodied, and burned faces of Kurdish children—tells us that the immorality of Saddam Hussein continues to snuff out innocent lives within Iraq, even if it no longer threatens our own.

Saddam cannot wage war upon his neighbors. He no longer controls the fourth largest army in the world. But he still controls one of the most brutal armies in the world. He can and does attack the innocent, defenseless people of Iraq: the Kurds in the north, the Shiite Moslems in the south, indeed any citizen who dares challenge his rule. It is being reported today that Iraqi forces massacred 2,000 to 3,000 people in the village of Kara Henjir alone this week. Up to 2 million Kurds are refugees and may face starvation if their needs are not met. Every hour more and more Kurds die from exposure, disease, malnutrition, and injuries suffered at the hands of Iraqi troops.

In the face of such terrible news, it must be said: Final victory in the gulf cannot be proclaimed until Saddam is gone from power and his regime no longer engages in the mass murder of innocent Iraqi people.

During the gulf war, we saw televised images of Iraqis decrying the allied bombing. We now know much of that was stage-managed propaganda, designed to weaken our resolve. In the real world of Iraq, millions of its citizens must fervently pray for the final defeat of Saddam Hussein. I understand why we ceased hostilities just a few short weeks ago. But frankly, I believe our troops would have received a hero's welcome throughout much of Iraq had they marched further into that nation.

Few advocated continuing the war—I did not—but it is becoming clearer that many people in Iraq actually wanted us to do more. They wanted us to free them from Saddam's evil rule.

But the United Nations did not mandate the liberation of Iraq. Marching all the way to Baghdad was not part of the mission of Operation Desert Storm. One Saddam Hussein recognized that fact; once he saw that his troops and even his helicopters could operate freely throughout all but the southern portion of the country that we occupied, he moved swiftly. He has taken full advantage of the cessation of hostilities to consolidate his hold on his country, a hold that was in doubt following the war, thanks to Shiite and Kurdish rebellions—rebellions overtly encouraged by the United States.

We defeated Saddam's army, liberated Kuwait, occupied part of Iraq, and encouraged the Iraqi people to rebel against Saddam Hussein, all because we saw in Saddam the kind of evil that once before in this century created a Holocaust and threatened the security of the civilized world. Do we have the moral right now to stand silently by as Saddam butchers thousands of innocent Iraqi men, women, and children?

I did not speak out and vote for the use of force against Saddam Hussein on January 12 only to remain silent on April 9 while Saddam's murderous rampage rages on.

I believe the United States must pursue final victory over Saddam. We must use all reasonable diplomatic, economic, and military means to achieve his removal from power. Until that end is realized, the peace and stability of the region will not have been fully accomplished.

If we do not act, if we neglect our duty to humanity, we would, as Dwight Eisenhower once said in speaking about a failure to confront evil in the world, "outrage our own conscience. In the eyes of those who suffer injustice we would become partners with their oppressors."

There is more, much more, we can and should do now to confront the evil of Saddam Hussein and avert further loss of innocent lives.

First, we must dramatically expand our airlift operation to feed, clothe, and shelter the enormous refugee populations created by Saddam's aggression, within and outside of Iraq. That humanitarian response to a tragedy of historic proportions is something the world community simply must undertake with all possible speed.

Second, the President should declare that Iraqi helicopters will be shot down if they fly. That is our policy for Iraqi fixed-wing aircraft. That should be our policy for helicopters. Such action would not in itself lead to rebel victories over Saddam. But we could, in that simple step, end one horrific tool of Saddam's suppression of the Iraqi people. We could, in short, save many lives.

Third, we should encourage passage of a new Security Council resolution as proposed by British Prime Minister John Major. That resolution would create U.N.-sponsored "safe havens" within Iraq to provide immediate relief for the beleaguered refugees. But there will be no safe havens unless their safety is assured by a military presence or capability. The security of those buffer zones must be protected by the use of force if they are violated. One thing we have learned about Saddam is that he will respect nothing unless compelled to do so by the threat of force, or the actual use of force.

Fourth, we must consider such a threat or use of force to stop the wholesale slaughter of mass numbers of civilians even outside the safe havens. While we should not become militarily involved in a civil war in Iraq, we have an obligation to prevent the creation of new "killing fields." We have a duty to protect the truly innocent from annihilation at the hands of a modern, mechanized army.

Fifth, at some point the concept of safe havens must be transformed into a policy of safe passage home for the Kurds and other refugees of Saddam's aggression. Some way of assuring that the Iraqi refugees can return home without being strafed or bombed must be worked out by the United Nations. We cannot tolerate the long-term institutionalization of refugee camps. The refugees of Iraq deserve to go home and live in peace.

Sixth, we should make clear to Iraq that all costs associated with the refugee problem will be added to the bill Iraq owes the world community as a result of Saddam's aggression. Saddam and his clique must realize that every action they take against their own people will delay their ability to rejoin the community of nations and rebuild their nation. Frankly, I cannot see letting Iraq reconstitute its normal oil export business as long as Saddam remains in power.

Finally, if Saddam manages to survive in the months ahead, we should realize that getting him out of power may involve providing more than just verbal support for the Kurdish rebels and others who seek to establish a legitimate government in Baghdad. While the logistics of providing military and financial aid to rebels are complex, the concept must be explored.

There are those who say that all this discussion about what to do with Saddam Hussein and the refugees of Iraq is fruitless, because we have no business meddling in the internal affairs of a sovereign nation.

Iraq has sovereignty. But Saddam Hussein does not. We have no obligation to consider him, or treat him, as a legitimate head of state. He is a thug, a terrorist who is claiming to rule a nation, not a legitimate ruler in his own right.

We have every right to come to the aid of Iraqi people who want to be rid of this criminal and who want to restore a legitimate government in Iraq. We have a right and an obligation to use our influence at the United Nations, among our coalition partners, and through our military supremacy to rid Iraq and the world of Saddam Hussein so that the difficult path toward peace and security in the region will not be littered with the corpses of thousands—perhaps millions—of innocent victims of Saddam's evil rule.

The liberation of Kuwait has been achieved. But the work of the community of nations will not be done until the liberation of Iraq from Saddam Hussein is also won.

Frankly, I cannot imagine us allowing Iraq to begin selling its oil again on world markets so long as Saddam Hussein leads that country.

Finally, if Saddam manages to survive in the months ahead, we should realize that getting him out of power, which must remain our goal, may involve providing more than just verbal support for the Kurdish rebels and the Shiite rebels, and others who seek to establish a legitimate government in Baghdad.

I understand that the logistics of providing military and financial aid to rebels are complex, but it is a concept that we must actively explore. There are those who say all this discussion about what to do with Saddam Hussein and the refugees of Iraq is fruitless because we have no business meddling in the internal affairs of a sovereign nation. Iraq has sovereignty but Saddam Hussein does not. We have no obligation to consider him or treat him as a legitimate head of state. He is a terrorist who rules by brutal force. He is not a legitimate ruler in his own right, chosen by his own people. We have every right to come to the aid of the Iraqi people who want, clearly, to be rid of this criminal and who want to restore a legitimate government in Baghdad.

We have a right and an obligation to use our influence within the United Nations, among our coalition partners and through our military supremacy, to rid Iraq and the world of Saddam Hussein so that the difficult path toward peace and security and stability in that region will not be littered with the bodies of thousands, perhaps millions of innocent victims of Saddam's rule.

The liberation of Kuwait has been achieved, but the work of the community of nations will not be done until the liberation of Iraq from Saddam Hussein is also won.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

AMAZING GRACE CUBIE OF SAUGUS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is a privilege to take this opportunity to honor a native Baystater, Mrs. Grace Cubie of Saugus, MA, who was recently featured in a front-page story in the Saugus Advertiser entitled "Amazing Grace Still Heads Class."

The article recognizes the impressive contributions by Grace Cubie to many communities in Massachusetts during

her long and remarkable career in education. She was born in Haverhill on January 30, 1907. The daughter of a local builder, she attended what was then called Bridgewater Normal School for 2 years, and then returned to Haverhill, where she was a teacher for the next two decades. Later, she taught in Williamstown, in Vermont, and in Manchester-by-the-Sea, and completed her career in Saugus, retiring at the age of 70.

We often forget that it is the millions of Americans doing important but uncelebrated jobs who rarely make the front page but who make this Nation what it is. In her remarkable teaching career, spanning 45 years, Grace Cubie taught every elementary school grade. Over a thousand former pupils whose lives she touched have learned to read, do math, identify the capitals of all 50 States, and most of all become good citizens—because they were students of "Amazing Grace."

In addition, she was a mentor and role model to thousands more children. For over 20 years, she was also superintendent of her church's Sunday school, helping to shape the lives of another 200 students each year. During summers, she taught or directed her church's vacation bible school, teaching hundreds more children.

Mrs. Cubie was more than a teacher of students. She was a seeker of students as well. She did not just wait for Sunday school students to arrive. On Sunday mornings, she would drive from home to home, through all types of neighborhoods, to pick up the children—waking them up and even dressing them if necessary.

"Amazing Grace" is a particularly fitting description of Grace Cubie. Committed to her pupils, inspired by her faith, she has lived a life of extraordinary service to others.

Today, her son James Cubie carries on that tradition of service, and all of us in the Senate are privileged to work with him as chief counsel of the Agriculture Committee.

I ask unanimous consent that the article in the Saugus Advertiser on this remarkable woman and remarkable teacher in Massachusetts may be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Saugus Advertiser, Mar. 14, 1991]

AMAZING GRACE STILL HEADS CLASS

(By Richard Ierardi)

Grace Cubie, 84, a resident of Austin Court, has lived an amazing life—which may be why some people call her "Amazing Grace."

She has been a member of the Cliftondale Nazarene Church for 18 years, and still gives the missionary talk once a month with the help of Austin Court neighbor John Henigan, an artist whose illustrations she uses.

Sunday she talked on the closeness of Islam, Judaism and Christianity, all products of the Middle East and each a monotheistic religion.

Mrs. Cubie taught school for 18 years in Saugus, starting at the Emerson and retiring in 1975 from the Waybright. She was a teacher for 45 years in all.

She taught first in Haverhill for 20 years, where she met and married the Rev. James M. Cubie, a Congregational minister who had come from Scotland and was pastoring a Nazarene church.

The Rev. Cubie's first wife had died in Haverhill, leaving him with six children. Grace and her husband had a seventh child whom they named James.

The Cubies moved to Vermont in 1940 where James pastored a church until 1956, when they came to Lynn. The Rev. Cubie retired in 1961 and died in 1962.

The Cubie children have become a family of professional people and world-travelers.

The eldest, the Rev. Alexander Cubie, just retired as a church pastor. A sister, Agnes Rogers, teaches at Haverhill High School.

Dr. David Cubie is a professor of the Bible in Ohio. Catherine Taylor is a saleswoman in Florida.

The Rev. Anne Rearick pastors a church in New York and Robert Cubie is a journalist for the Brockton Enterprise.

James is a lawyer for the U.S. Senate's Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee. He has most recently returned from the USSR and Belgium.

Curiously, James broke his leg on a skiing trip in British Columbia at the exact hour on the same day—1:30 Sunday afternoon, Feb. 17—that Grace fell and broke her arm on a sidewalk.

Grace is proud of her family. A grandson shows promise as a writer, and a granddaughter taught English in a church high school in Japan.

"My life has been real happy," says Grace. "The Lord has been with me, helped me and given me grace for every moment."

BANGOR WELCOMES HOME THE TROOPS

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, as this past weekend was declared by President Bush as a time of national thanksgiving to mark the end of the Persian Gulf war, I would like to take a moment to recognize the efforts of my hometown of Bangor, ME, in welcoming home our valiant troops.

Anyone who has recently watched the national news is well aware of the thousands of Maine residents who have turned out at Bangor International Airport to cheer our fighting men and women at their first homecoming stop in the United States.

The patriotic response of the Bangor community is truly commendable. For many, the rousing cheers and smiling faces that our troops have received in Bangor have come to symbolize the appreciation of the entire Nation.

One soldier wrote to the Bangor Daily News:

There are not enough words to express my gratitude to the people of Bangor and the surrounding area for the warm reception we received. We had been told that the folks back home, for the most part, supported the troops deployed in the region, but we were not prepared for your magnificent show of patriotism and friendship.

Another soldier wrote that the reception he received "will be remembered as the best homecoming ever for me."

An estimated 40 percent of all U.S. troops returning from the Persian Gulf have come through Bangor International Airport, making it the largest port of entry in the country.

The welcoming crowds at Bangor International have ranged from 200 to 1,500 and many people have not missed an incoming flight. One heroic woman, Sheila Dean of Orono, ME, has spina bifida but still does her best to attend every homecoming. Ms. Dean spends $15 on oneway cab fare to the airport and once stayed 40 hours to greet a series of incoming flights. Another Mainer, City Councilor Marshall Frankel, told me he has personally met more than 50 flights.

The crowds include relatives of those in uniform, young children seeking autographs from the returning heroes, and veterans of past wars, some of whom are extending a welcome they wish they had received and others who can remember another time when the Nation honored all of its returning soldiers. Many people at the airport gatherings, both greeters and soldiers alike, are in tears. I know that all Americans are touched by the return of our troops, but it gives me a special measure of pride to see the true character of my home State on display.

I commend the Bangor community and the citizens of Maine for demonstrating their warmth and patriotism for those who have fought for freedom in the Persian Gulf. Mr. President, I ask that a series of letters that appeared in the Bangor Daily News on March 27, 1991, and an article that appeared in the Maine Sunday Telegram on March 31, 1991, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

[From the Maine Sunday Telegram, Mar. 31, 1991]

MAINERS FLOCK TO AIRPORT

(By Kimberly Clifford)

BANGOR.—Glen Rea and his 10-year-old daughter Rebecca go to Bangor International Airport as often as they can to welcome troops arriving from the Persian Gulf.

Last week, it was their 12th time.

Becky wore her Desert Storm T-shirt for the soldiers to autograph and carried her growing collection of dog tags. Her father, a Vietnam veteran, brought his painful memories for another dose of healing.

"Each time I go, I feel a little bit better," he said.

The Reas and thousands of other folks have created a phenomenon that, after more than three weeks, shows no signs of diminishing and, in fact, is growing.

Some people have not missed a single flight. Many new ones show up as more flights come in. They spend hours, even days, at the airport waiting.

"You'd think the novelty would wear off, but it's going the other way," said fifth-grade teacher Jeffrey Fuller, whose whole

family has been to the airport. "It's such a spontaneous emotional experience * * * It's magic. A miracle."

Bangor's grand reception of American troops has attracted national attention. Thousands of returning soldiers have been stunned to find so many strangers awaiting their planes at all hours of the day and night.

The strangers form their own small community while they wait, pulling up chairs to chat, sitting on the floor when there aren't enough seats, working on homemade yellow ribbon pins. They are united by their need to be part of the celebration.

Rea, a stockbroker, did four stints as a Navy captain in Vietnam between 1965 and 1967. Every time he returned to his home base near San Francisco, the antiwar hostility was worse, he said. When he came back for good in 1967 and sailed through the Golden Gate Bridge, protesters dropped garbage from the bridge onto his destroyer.

The homecoming is different now.

"Even if you feel down and tired, when that plane touches down and you see the troops, and people start shouting and the band starts playing, you get caught up in it."

Each time a plane arrives and the first trickle of soldiers passes the terminal banner that says "For Our Troops With Love from the Greater Bangor Community," the response of the waiting crowd is always the same.

The applause begins and stays steady until the last soldier has passed through the receiving line of waving American flags and thank-you posters. The people brush tears from their cheeks and touch the soldiers as they pass—with shy pats, handshakes, even bear hugs. They smile joyfully as they speak the words they came to the airport to say: "Welcome home."

The reception at the Bangor stopover impressed Lt. Gen. Calvin A.H. Waller so much that he mentioned it to the welcoming crowd at Fort Lewis, Wash.

"I've got to tell you," he said. "I could feel my heart skip a beat."

People from all over the country, both soldiers and civilians, have written to thank Bangor for its extraordinary reception.

"We were not prepared for your magnificient show of patriotism and friendship," wrote Air Force Master Sgt. David Bibby of Gulf Breeze, Fla. "The event will stand in my memory as one of the most significant moments of my life."

The airport had to install a telephone recording when it couldn't handle the 500 calls a day asking for flight arrival times, said airport spokesperson Peggy McLaine.

"I don't know why they're coming out but they sure like it," said McLaine. "I guess everybody has their own feelings. They really are a happy group. Maybe it's because we're a little more small-town."

No one is exactly sure why Bangor has managed to maintain such unflagging devotion to returning troops. Some believe it's to make up for the dreadful treatment of returning Vietnam troops. Some say the national press attention is keeping it going. Others think it may be Bangor's strong military ties with the Maine Air National Guard stationed at what used to be Dow Air Force Base. A few say it is the Bangor area's wide open spaces and small-town atmosphere that foster neighborliness and friendliness.

Whatever their reasons, the greeters display an impressive warmth and sincerity. The homemade posters, the small gifts, the band music, the older veterans in uniform, the children with their flags, all symbolize their commitment. People feel personal about the troops.

Rebecca Rea, for example, has a Marine pen pal whose name she got in school.

"She's been involved at a very personal level," said her father. "It's more than a war in the gulf area. There's a person out there. Where is he? Is he in action tonight? We'd get out the map."

Elaine Lundin of Hampden visits the airport every day. She passes the time crocheting doilies for Christmas presents. Last week she wore a "USA" T-shirt covered with soldiers' autographs. On her shoulder, one had signed: "Thanks for the love and prayers."

"I love them," she said about the soldiers. "I spent 18 hours here the first time I came. I wouldn't miss it."

Her daughter Melissa took a day off from school last week to spend her 13th birthday greeting flights at the airport.

"That's what she wanted," said Lundin.

Waiting with Lundin was Sheila Dean of Orono, who loves to hug the soldiers. They've given her rank insignias (she pins them to her Army field hat); dog tags (she wears them around her neck); autographs (they cover her cotton knit shirt); and Saudi Arabian money (she keeps it in her denim bag along with a stash of soda and her medication).

"Dean has spina bifida and waits for the troops in her wheelchair. An American flag is stuck down inside the left handle.

She's a relative newcomer to the homecomings, but once she started, she couldn't stop.

"I was here for 40 hours the first time," she said. "I don't know if it's patriotism or I'm just glad they're home."

She feels guilty when she doesn't come.

"I guess because I'm an American citizen and they fought for us."

Dean says she takes a cab to and from the airport—$15 each way—"but it's worth it."

She keeps returning, she said, "to show them how proud I am that they went over there and did a job for our country and that they did it well. . . . I have a lot of fun with these guys. They're so glad to be home. One guy said. 'What are you, the welcome wagon? I said, 'No, I'm the welcome wheels.'"

Across from Lundin and Dean sat Jim and Adria Hughes from Hampden. It was their sixth welcome.

"It's the least we can do," she said. "No one has to come. That's the best thing about this. It's like you want to be faithful to them. We don't know what they've been through or what they're going home to, but here everybody gets treated the same."

"It's quite an impression to see grown men come through crying," said her husband. "It's emotional."

The Hugheses have made the welcome a family affair. They plan to bring their visiting daughter from Poland, Maine, and her family to the airport next weekend. Their 9-year-old granddaughter, Heather Sommers of Hermon, brings Reese's Peanut Butter Cups to swap for soldiers' autographs.

Not far from the Hughes' group were six people busily fastening pins to yellow ribbons and stamping them with "Welcome to Bangor, Maine, USA, 1991." Three knew each other but three others were strangers who came along, asked what they were doing and sat down to help.

"One soldier told me he'd been waiting seven months for a piece of yellow ribbon," said Kathleen Lindh. Thus she took on the pin project with her husband Carl. They drive 30 miles to Bangor from Mariaville.

"We've missed only two flights," said Lindh.

[From the Bangor Daily News, Mar. 27, 1991]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Thank you very much! The thought that so many fine people would get up at 3 a.m. to greet us unknown soldiers is heartwarming. It will be remembered as the best homecoming ever for me.

Sgt. WILLIAM KELLER, USAF.

TUCSON, ARIZ.

This letter is really for the wonderful people of the Bangor area. I just had to write and tell everyone how proud I am of you folks.

I have not lived in Maine for many years, but I've always been proud to be "from Maine." But last week I found out what being proud really feels like. I had to hold on tight to keep the tears from falling when I saw Bangor on the national news two nights in a row.

I am proud of all of you for going to the airport and greeting the soldiers. What a wonderful thing to see! I can't even begin to imagine how these men and women in uniform felt. Most of them didn't know a single soul but everyone was happy to hug them. I looked for old friends and relatives in the crowd, but everyone "sounded" like my friends and relatives.

Thanks for giving me a chance to be so proud of all the people in Maine. I love you all for being there.

EVELYN QUIRION SEIDEL.

LEE CENTER, N.Y.

There are not enough words to express my gratitude to the people of Bangor and the surrounding area for the warm reception we received on Sunday, March 17, at the airport. Most of us were shocked at the turnout of total strangers welcoming us home from Saudi Arabia at such an early hour.

We had been told that the folks back home, for the most part, supported the troops deployed in the region, but we were not prepared for your magnificent show of patriotism and friendship. The event will stand in my memory as one of the most significant moments of my life and the ribbons and buttons I received will be among my most treasured possessions.

Msgt. DAVID BIBBY, USAF (Reserve).

GULF BREEZE, FLA.

Tears came to my eyes tonight as I watched "CBS Evening News." The story was about thousands of residents of your community welcoming home troops as they made their first U.S. stop.

Millions of people across the United States are flying flags and hanging yellow ribbons to support our troops, but the patriotism and love displayed by you, as you greet our service members, is the true spirit of patriotism. It takes a special kind of person and a special kind of community to open their hearts to so many who have no relation to your community.

I live in Hays, Kan., where 200 members of the local National Guard unit and 28 members of the local Army Reserve unit have been activated in support of Operation Desert Storm. So far, none of them has come home. My brother, a member of the local reserve unit, is currently stationed with the 44th Evacuation Hospital. I hope his plane is routed through your wonderful city before heading west.

DENISE RIEDEL.

HAYS, KAN.

People of Bangor, I love you all.

You did what most Americans want to do but can't; let the brave men and women who served in the Persian Gulf know personally how much we appreciate them and thank them.

You make me proud. This is what America is; good people giving of their time and themselves freely without any thought of discomfort or selfish motive.

Thank you for being there when I couldn't be.

MABELE B. PENNISON.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.

I am very grateful for the magnanimous reception you townspeople provided when our planeload of military personnel stopped off for refueling in Bangor. It was an unforgettable display of patriotism and good will.

Special thanks to the kind gentleman who loaned me his trombone so I could play with the band for the national anthem.

Capt. DAVID WEXLER, USAF.

CARSWELL AIR FORCE BASE, TEXAS.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE DURING THE 101ST CONGRESS (1989 AND 1990)

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I would like to take a few minutes to summarize the activities of the Armed Services Committee during the 101st Congress. During the past 2 years, the committee continued the overall approach to its work that it began in 1987: a mission-oriented subcommittee structured; biennial budgeting; an emphasis on broad strategy issues; and reduced micromanagement of defense activities. I have discussed each of these management and organizational initiatives on previous occasions, so I will not elaborate on them today. The committee's approach, combined with the hard work of its members and staff, resulted in major accomplishments during the 101st Congress.

1989 NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY HEARINGS

On October 21, 1988, I spoke on the Senate floor about the activities of the Armed Services Committee during 1987 and 1988. At that time, I described the extensive series of hearings that the committee had held at the beginning of each of those years on our national security strategy and the Intermediate Nuclear Forces or INF Treaty. I concluded my remarks on those hearings by explaining my intention for the committee to review U.S. national security strategy at the beginning of each Congress.

Mr. President, the Armed Services Committee carried through on this pledge in 1989 and 1990. You might remember that by the first half of 1989, President Gorbachev's reforms had already dramatically altered the political landscape upon which the United States and its allies formulate NATO's military posture and arms control proposals. In order to better understand the implications of these reforms for U.S. and allied security, the committee conducted several hearings during the first half of 1989. A total of 22 witnesses testified over the course of 8 hearings.

The first group of witnesses to appear before the committee were retired high-ranking military officers and private experts, including a distinguished scholar from Great Britain, Mr. Christopher Donnelly. Following these private witnesses were the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and senior military officers from the unified combatant commands. By the conclusion of this extensive testimony, the committee had received a comprehensive, insightful assessment of the significance of Presdient Gorbachev's reforms.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEARS 1990 AND 1991

During the first few months of 1989, the new Bush administration reviewed and extensively changed the defense authorization request for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 that had been prepared by the outgoing administration. As a result, the beginning of the committee's formal review of the defense budget request was delayed until May 1989. At that time, the committee initiated a series of hearings on the amended defense budget request with testimony by Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney and Adm. William Crowe, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Their testimony was followed by appearances before the committee by other civilian officials of the Defense Department, the Chiefs of Staff of the military services, and the Comptroller General of the United States. In addition, when the military officers from the unified commands testified during the national security strategy hearings earlier in 1989, the commiteee asked them about their operational deficiencies and the budgetary priorities they had established to correct those deficiencies. These hearings served the purpose of placing the amended defense budget request in the context of the dramatic security changes that were taking place in the Soviet Union and Europe.

As it has done in previous years, the Armed Services Committee then followed up these overview hearings with detailed staff briefings and subcommittee hearings. In all of its hearings and briefings, the committee continued to try to focus on broad defense missions and outputs instead of individual line item inputs.

By the time the committee met to mark up the defense authorization bill, it had thoroughly reviewed in a total of 44 hearings the President's amended request for fiscal years 1990 and 1991. The full committee mark up of the bill required 3 days from July 12–14, 1989.

As reported by the Armed Services Committee the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (S. 1352) provided $305.5 billion in budget authority and $299.2 billion in outlays. These were the funding levels agreed to by the President and the congressional leadership in April 1989 and subsequently formalized in the fiscal year 1990 congressional budget resolution.

By authorizing funds for both fiscal years 1990 and 1991, S. 1352 reflected the committee's continuing conviction that biennial budgeting will substantially improve the stability of defense programs and the quality of congressional oversight. Unfortunately, the committee was unable to recommend authorizations for all programs in the second year of the request because of uncertainty over whether the administration's overall fiscal year 1991 budget met the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit targets. In addition, the April 1989 budget agreement between the Congress and the administration did not include fiscal year 1991.

The committee sought to authorize in S. 1352 the maximum amount of programs in fiscal year 1991 by concentrating on stable programs. Through this approach, the committee recommended authorization for 85 percent of the total requested for fiscal year 1991, or $203 billion.

On July 24, 1989, the Senate began consideration of S. 1352. Over the course of 7 days of debate, the Senate considered 96 amendments and conducted 11 rollcall votes. The Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI], drug enforcement, and the special isotope separation plant in Idaho were among the more contentious issues that were considered during the debate on S. 1352.

After the August recess, the Senate-House conference on the defense authorization bill was organized and started with informal meetings on September 8, 1989. As in previous years, reconciling the thousands of funding and policy differences between the Senate and House bills constituted an extremely difficult challenge. About 100 House conferees and 20 Senate conferees worked for almost 2 months to reach agreement on a conference report. On November 9, 1989, the House passed the conference report (House Report 101–331). The Senate followed with its approval on November 15, and the President signed it into law on November 29 (Public Law 101–189).

1990 NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY HEARINGS

The national security strategy hearings that were held by the Armed Services Committee in early 1990 took place in remarkable circumstances. During the second half of 1989, dramatic changes continued to occur within the Soviet Union, some with the effect of producing turmoil in different parts of the country. At the same time, unilateral Soviet military withdrawals from Eastern Europe moved ahead. Democratic changes continued to energize Eastern Europe, and, most remarkably, the Berlin Wall collapsed and West and East Germany raced toward unification.

In December 1989, the Senate majority leader contacted Senator PELL, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and me to ask that the Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committee conduct hearings on the implications of these changes for our foreign and national security policy. Senator PELL and I readily agreed to the majority leader's request, and the two committees coordinated their hearing schedules during the first few months of 1990.

The Armed Services Committee actually opened its hearings on December 12, 1989, with testimony by Defense Department and intelligence community officials on the amount of warning time that would precede a Warsaw Pact attack in Europe. The hearings then resumed in January 1990 and concluded in March. By that time, the committee had held 14 hearings with 35 witnesses. The witnesses offered a broad range of expertise and perspective. They included senior civilian officials and military officers from the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the unified and specified commands, and the intelligence community; three former Secretaries of Defense; three former Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and several private experts.

The committee also received testimony from two panels of witnesses that I would like to highlight. On January 25, 1990, four distinguished experts from Japan, Germany, France, and Great Britain presented their perceptions of the Soviet threat. On the following day, a panel of European parliamentarians from the North Atlantic Assembly testified before the Armed Services Committee. By receiving testimony from these foreign experts, the committee was able to develop insights into the important views of our allies.

The committee faced a difficult challenge during this extensive series of national security strategy hearings and the defense budget hearings that followed them. The committee was responsible for determining whether the fiscal year 1991 defense budget and the 5 year defense program responded to the changes in the threats to our national security, the political situation in the Soviet Union and Europe, and the United States fiscal situation. To make this determination, the committee asked three broad questions during its review. First, how do the recent changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe affect our national interests, and how have these changes altered the traditional threats to our national security? Second, how should United States military strategy be revised in light of these changes in the threat to our national security? Third, how should the defense budget be changed in light of the changes in the threat and the development of a new strategy?

After the conclusion of the committee's national security strategy hearings in 1990, I tried to answer these questions in a series of four speeches on the Senate floor. On March 22 and 29 and April 19 and 20, I outlined my views on the changes in the threats to our national security; suggested ways we should revise our military strategy in light of the changes in the threats; and gave my views on the force structure and weapons programs we need to carry out this revised strategy.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991

With the national security strategy hearings as a backdrop, the committee focused its attention on the President's amended budget request for fiscal year 1991 and the Five Year Defense Plan. The fiscal year 1991 defense budget request that the President submitted to the Congress in 1990 represented a greatly revised version of the fiscal year 1991 request that had been proposed as the second year of the original 2-year budget request in 1989.

With a few relatively minor differences, the authorization process within the committee, on the Senate floor, and in the Senate-House conference unfolded in much the same sequence as in 1989. In preparation for the committee's markup, a lengthy series of full committee and subcommittee hearings and staff briefings were held on the amended defense budget request. This extensive and wide-ranging review, combined with the earlier national security strategy hearings, amounted to 64 hearings with more than 220 witnesses. During this same period, the committee conducted 10 nomination hearings for senior civilian officials and military officers whose testimony concerned the pending budget request.

One difference between the 1989 and 1990 authorization processes was that the administration and the congressional leadership were unable to reach a budget summit agreement for fiscal year 1991 until late 1990. In the absence of such an agreement or a Senate-passed congressional budget resolution at the time of the committee's markup, the committee decided to authorize funding of $289 billion in budget authority. I had recommended this level in my national security strategy speech on April 20, 1990, and this was essentially the level eventually agreed to in the budget summit agreement.

A second difference from 1989 was that the Senate floor debate was completed even more quickly in 1990 than in 1989. The floor debate on S. 2884, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991, took only 4 days as opposed to the 7 days that were required to complete the floor debate in 1989. The Senate passed S. 2884 on August 4, 1990.

The Senate-House conference that reconciled the countless differences between the Senate and House versions of the fiscal year 1991 defense authorization bill completed its work in much less time than the previous year's conference. In particular, only 16 days elapsed between the beginning and end of the fiscal year 1991 conference; the previous year's conference spanned 56 days. Although the length of the conference was highly compressed, the differences were no less numerous and complex than those in previous conferences. The difficulty of reaching a conference agreement is suggested by some of the issues under consideration: the Strategic Defense Initiative, the MILSTAR satellite system, the B-2 bomber, base closings, and the planned air base at Crotone, Italy. Despite these significant differences, the conferees and staffs worked extremely hard to complete a conference agreement in a little more than 2 weeks. The House and Senate passed the conference report (House Report 101-923) on October 24 and October 26, 1990, respectively. The President signed it into law on November 5.

NOMINATIONS CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE

The 1st session of the 101st Congress coincided with the beginning of the Bush administration. Therefore, in 1989, the President submitted a large number of nominations to the Senate to fill out the civilian leadership of the Department of Defense. In 1989 alone, the Armed Services Committee considered 41 senior civilian nominations, which is more than the committee had reviewed in the previous 2 years. Combined with the 13 civilian nominations considered in 1990, the committee reviewed a total of 54 senior civilian nominations during the 101st Congress.

All of these nominations were subject to the review procedures that were substantially strengthened during the 100th Congress. Some of the civilian nominations required an especially large amount of time and attention. Over the course of six hearings and meetings in January and February 1989, the committee closely reviewed the nomination of former Senator John Tower to be Secretary of Defense. On February 23, 1989, the committee voted to report the nomination unfavorably to the Senate with the recommendation that it not be confirmed. After 6 days of floor debate, the Senate rejected the nomination by a rollcall vote of 53 to 47.

Another civilian nomination that required a great deal of work by the committee was that of Mr. Victor Stello, Jr., to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Defense Programs. The committee conducted an extensive review of Mr. Stello's qualifications and background and met seven times from November 1989 to January 1990 to consider the nomination. In addition, the executive branch had a number of reviews ongoing during this period. On April 24,

1990, the President withdrew the nomination.

Mr. President, I would like to note that in 1990, the Armed Services Committee considered the unprecedented nomination of a foreign national. The Panama Canal Treaty between the United States and Panama provides that the Administrator of the Panama Canal Commission beginning on January 1, 1990 is to be a Panamanian national. In May 1990, the President nominated Mr. Gilberto Guardia Fabrega for this position. On June 21, the Armed Services Committee held a hearing on Mr. Guardia's nomination, and 1 week later, reported it to the Senate with the recommendation that it be confirmed.

The Congressional Research Service was unable to find a precedent for the Senate providing its advice and consent to the Presidential appointment or nomination of a foreign national. Therefore, it was an historic occasion for the committee and the Senate to consider Mr. Guardia as the first foreign national to be reviewed for confirmation by the U.S. Senate.

During the 101st Congress, the committee considered a total of 82,534 military nominations. These ranged from a new Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to three new Service Chiefs of Staff to numerous field-grade promotions. Some of these nominations were controversial and demanded especially close scrutiny by the committee.

Traditionally the committee has emphasized that the integrity of the promotion process is essential to the integrity of the officer corps. In the last Congress, the committee reviewed several matters involving the integrity of the promotion process. After receiving information raising questions about the procedures used for making certain general officer selections in the Army's Judge Advocate General's Corps, the committee requested the Department of Defense to undertake an investigation. The investigation, which was conducted by the deputy inspector general of the Defense Department, confirmed that there were serious irregularities in the promotion selection process. The committee's actions on this matter are explained in Senate Report 102-1.

In reviewing certain Air Force nominations, the committee encountered information indicating problems in the implementation of statutory and regulatory promotion procedures. At the request of the committee, the Department of Defense initiated a comprehensive review of officer promotion practices, which will cover each of the military departments. The committee will study the results of this review during the 102d Congress.

THE PERSIAN GULF CRISIS

The Armed Services Committee played an extremely active role in the Senate's debate on the crisis in the Persian gulf. Although this issue was more fully developed and debated in this Congress, a summary of the committee's activities during the previous Congress would not be complete without a description of its work on the Persian Gulf crisis during 1990.

Mr. President, it is a small historical coincidence that Iraq invaded Kuwait just as the Senate began debate on the fiscal year 1991 defense authorization bill. Shortly after the Senate returned from its August recess, the committee received testimony from Secretary of Defense Cheney, Gen. Colin Powell, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Mr. Terrence O'Donnell, the general counsel of the Defense Department. The committee sought this testimony to review the President's decision to deploy United States military forces to the Persian Gulf with the objectives of deterring further Iraqi aggression, defending Saudi Arabia, and enforcing the embargo.

On November 8, the President announced that the level of U.S. forces in the region would be doubled in order to create, in the President's words, "an adequate offensive military option." This fundamental shift in the mission of our military forces raised a number of serious questions. To answer these questions, the Armed Services Committee initiated an important series of hearings. Over the course of 5 working days, we held eight public hearings and two closed intelligence briefings on several different aspects of United States policy in the Persian Gulf. Among the 16 witnesses who testified were Dr. James Schlesinger, a former Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Energy, and Director of Central Intelligence; Adm. William Crowe and Gen. David Jones, former Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Dr. Henry Kissinger, a former Secretary of State; and several other private experts. On December 3, 1990, the hearings concluded with more testimony by Secretary Cheney and General Powell.

In order to make these hearings available on a wide and timely basis, I directed the committee staff to prepare them for publication as soon as possible. The mechanical process of assembling, editing, and printing congressional hearings can take almost a year. However, through the diligence and hard work of the committee staff, especially its staff assistants and printing clerks, the Persian Gulf hearings were printed and available to the public in just 1 month. I greatly appreciate the staff's efforts to prepare this 765-page document in time for the Senate's debate on the Persian Gulf.

Mr. President, I believe that the Armed Services Committee's hearings greatly assisted Congress and the American people in reaching a better understanding of the crisis in the Persian Gulf. They provided a constructive opportunity for a variety of views to be presented and discussed. The committee was also instrumental in creating the Defense Cooperation Account, which ultimately became the mechanism to pay for a large share of the war's costs.

REVIEW OF NAVY INVESTIGATION INTO IOWA EXPLOSION

Another significant activity that the committee undertook during the last Congress was a review of the Navy's investigation into the gun turret explosion aboard the U.S.S. *Iowa*.

Mr. President, on April 19, 1989, 47 naval personnel died in the explosion of the center gun of turret II on board the battleship U.S.S. *Iowa*. We were all shocked and deeply saddened by this awful tragedy. The Department of the Navy, with the assistance of the FBI, conducted an investigation into the cause of the explosion. It concluded that Petty Officer Clayton Hartwig, a gunner's mate involved in the operation of the center gun, most probably intentionally caused the explosion in such a way that he hoped it would appear to be an accident.

The committee wanted to be as certain as possible that the Navy had identified the true cause of this tragedy so that it would not happen again. Therefore, in four hearings from November 1989 to May 1990, we carefully reviewed the Navy's investigation in great detail. We also inquired into broader issues related to the manning, training, and maintenance of the U.S.S. *Iowa* and her sister battleships. In the first three of these hearings, the committee received testimony from the Chief of Naval Operations, the Navy investigating officer, the commanding officer of the U.S.S. *Iowa*, and several FBI investigators.

The final hearing was devoted to important testimony by officials from the General Accounting Office [GAO] and Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, NM. The committee had asked the GAO to assess the Navy's investigation and conclusions and to address the broader battleship issues that I just mentioned. Senator WARNER, Senator BINGAMAN, and I had also urged Sandia National Laboratories to assist the General Accounting Office by undertaking an independent technical analysis of the Navy's gun tests.

On May 25, 1990, GAO and Sandia officials testified that the Navy's investigation suffered from significant shortcomings. In particular, Sandia's gun tests, and an initial follow-up test by the Navy itself, demonstrated that the *Iowa* explosion may have been caused by unsafe powder bags and an "over ram" of the bags during the firing of the 16-inch gun. This finding essentially eviscerated the Navy's conclusion that the explosion resulted from a wrongful intentional act. The testimony by the General Accounting Office also documented serious deficiencies in the Navy's employment of

the battleships, both in terms of officer and enlisted manning and in terms of the training given to the gun crews.

Mr. President, I am very proud of the role that the Armed Services Committee has played in learning the truth about this sad incident. The committee has made a constructive contribution to the safety of the crews on our battleships.

OTHER COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Early in the 101st Congress, the committee held a series of hearings on the nuclear weapons complex. These hearings in February and March 1989 continued the committee's oversight of the defense-related nuclear facilities and operations of the Department of Energy. The hearings in 1989 focused on the safety, modernization, and requirements of the nuclear weapons complex.

Another issue to which the committee dedicated substantial time and attention was the closure and realignment of military bases. The Defense Savings Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-456), which the committee was instrumental in enacting into law, established a commission and a process for the purpose of identifying military installations that should be closed or realigned. During 1989, the Armed Services Committee carefully reviewed the list of bases that had been proposed for closure or realignment and developed the necessary implementing legislation. This effort represented the first time in more than a decade that a significant number of military installations had been closed or realigned.

During 1989 and 1990, the Armed Services Committee exercised oversight over other defense activities by holding hearings in several different areas. These hearings addressed topics such as Operation Just Cause in Panama, defense acquisition policies, the national security implications of nuclear testing agreements, and the treaty on the final German settlement.

During the 101st Congress, Mr. President, the committee continued to improve its administrative practices and procedures. In particular, the committee undertook a major initiative to automate the printing of its hearings. Although the precise savings that will be yielded by this change will not be known until all of the committee's 1990 hearings are printed, it should result in substantial decreases in our printing costs. These savings would be in addition to those achieved by other printing initiatives in the 100th Congress.

Mr. President, I have tried to convey to the Senate today a sense of the significant work in which the Armed Services Committee engaged during the 101st Congress. I ask unanimous consent that a table displaying numerical measures of the committee's workload be inserted into the RECORD immediately after my statement. Although these statistics cannot describe the full extent of the committee's work, they do provide some insight into the committee's challenging workload.

The work and achievements that I have described today were accomplished with the outstanding cooperation of Senator WARNER, the ranking minority member, and his staff. Senator WARNER and I have enjoyed an excellent working relationship for several years. I am deeply grateful to him for his advice and assistance.

The final point that I would like to make today, Mr. President, is that the members of the Armed Services Committee are assisted by a very professional and hard-working staff. I greatly appreciate our staff members' dedication and energetic support; the Armed Services Committee's record of accomplishments during the 101st Congress is largely due to their efforts.

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

	101st Congress, 1st session	101st Congress, 2d session	Totals
DOD Authorization			
Days in markup	3	2	5
Days on floor	7	4	11
Amendments	96	97	193
Rollcall votes	11	20	31
Hours of debate	53	36	89
Hearings and Meetings			
Full Committee	76	67	143
Strategic Subcommittee	13	12	25
Conventional Subcommittee	4	4	8
Projection Subcommittee	6	6	12
Defense Industry Subcommittee	11	12	23
Readiness Subcommittee	9	7	16
Manpower Subcommittee	5	7	12
Joint Session (Conventional, Readiness and Manpower)	1	0	1
Joint Session (Strategic, Conventional and Projection)	1	0	1
Joint Session (Strategic and Defense Industry)	0	1	1
Total	126	116	242
Statutory nominations	41	13	54
Military Nominations			
Army	15,312	14,567	29,879
Navy	12,704	11,573	24,277
Marine Corps	2,776	2,786	5,562
Air Force	11,394	11,422	22,816
Total	42,186	40,348	82,534

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY ACT OF 1991

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, as the Senate reconvenes for our spring session, allow me to report that during the Easter recess the Subcommittee on Water Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure of the Committee on Environment and Public Works held hearings across the Nation on the forthcoming highway bill.

As the Senate knows, the Surface Transportation Act which we regularly enact every 5 years is more than just a highway bill. Transit programs are included, as are highway safety programs.

In his address to a joint session of the Congress on March 6, 1991, President Bush asked specifically that this bill, along with one other, be enacted within 100 days. That is doable, but will take some doing. Our hearings are concluded; we are drafting a bill. It is entirely reasonable to think we might bring it to the floor early in May. In the meantime I have been in touch with my friend and neighbor, Representative ROBERT A. ROE, who is, of course, the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation, with which we will craft our final legislation.

It is too early to predict, but not too early to hope that this will prove to be the most important transportation bill in 35 years, or 46 years, depending on when you mark congressional authorization of the Interstate Highway System—the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. It will mark the end of that era. That is certain. It fell to me to manage the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987 at the beginning of the 100th Congress. We were half a year late as the conference had not produced a final bill in 1986. On that occasion, I reminded the Senate that one era was ending and another now in prospect.

> This is a moment the Senate might take to consider: H.R. 2 provides the funding to complete the Interstate and Defense Highway Program begun under President Eisenhower in 1956, the largest public works project in the history of the world. . . . [I]n a sense, we have finished the highway structure of the country, much as the day came when the railroads were built and the airline routes—well, we thought—were completed, and we would go on to other things.* * *
>
> After this 5-year bill, the highway program will undergo significant reform. We are about to enter a new era. The system is built. We are now increasingly in the business of restoring and resurfacing and rehabilitating roads and bridges. Between a third and a half of our outlays for highways this year already will be essentially on maintenance. By 1991 we expect that more than half will be. And there are other things yet to do.

That moment is now at hand. We are about to decide how we spend $105 billion over the next 5 years. This is real money. Not another authorization which never comes to anything in real life. As the Senate knows, the money for this program is collected through gasoline and other taxes and deposited in a trust fund. Let there be no doubt. It will be collected and it will be spent.

The question is whether it will be spent wisely.

Our record is not reassuring.

Thirty-one years ago the Reporter magazine, then edited by the all-seeing Irving Kristol, published a cover story on the then new interstate program of which I was the author. It was entitled, "New Roads and Urban Chaos," which will give a sense of the point of view.

It is generally agreed that the concept of a nationwide, multilane, limited access highway system dates back to the General Motors Futurama exhibit at the 1939 World's Fair in Flushing Meadows, Queens, NY. You might

say that I was present at the creation, for I knew of a hole in the fence around the fair and visited the Futurama exhibit over and again in that idyllic summer.

Later, in the 1950's, I was to serve on the staff of Gov. Averell Harriman in Albany. By that time New York State had built the first segment of the Interstate System as the New York State Thruway. This was, you see, very much a New York conception. President Roosevelt had proposed the idea to Congress, and the system was authorized in 1944. The great breakthrough came under President Eisenhower in 1956, when at the suggestion of Representative Jim Wright and others, the idea of a dedicated tax and trust fund was put in place. But the design for the new system was already in place in New York. In point of fact, the highway commissioner under Governor Dewey who built the thruway, an inspired civil engineer, Bertram Tallamy, left Albany in 1956 to start up the national program here in Washington.

I watched all this with some apprehension. In New York we had built our portion of the system as a toll road which had to pay its way. Now the rest of the country was going to be building the exact same road but as freeways—and with what came close to bring free money. This is to say the 90–10 split authorized in the 1956 legislation. In some parts of the Nation the ratio was actually 95–5. I began my Reporter article thus:

> The Wall Street Journal does not commonly describe any undertaking of the Eisenhower administration as "A vast program thrown together, imperfectly conceived and grossly mismanaged, and in due course becoming a veritable playground for extravagance, waste and corruption." It must, to the White House, seem notably unkind for the Journal to speak thus of an enterprise the administration has declared "the biggest public works program ever undertaken anywhere or at any time throughout the world." But even the President has conceded that all is not well with the $45 billion Interstate and Defense Highway program.

The program was scarcely 5 years old at this point, but already the cost was getting out of hand. Bryce Harlow, that incomparable counselor, once related to me that President Eisenhower regarded the Interstate System as the most important domestic achievement of this administration. But even so, he seems to have sensed the working of that venerable rule of economics, which is that free goods or nearly free goods will be wasted.

Here is the record.

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 provided an authorization for $25 billion in Federal funds to build the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. In addition, a 10-percent State match was required, bringing the total cost of the system to $27.5 billion.

The bill envisioned a 41,000-mile system that would be finished by 1969, that is 13 years.

What actually happened was quite different.

The 1991 estimate for the total cost of the Interstate System is $114 billion of Federal funds, for a total of $128 billion.

Thus, we see that the system took three times as long to complete as was originally proposed, and cost almost five times as much.

Actually, the program is not quite finished even yet. Two major urban segments remain. The first is the Glenn Anderson Freeway in Los Angeles, named after our good friend, the distinguished legislator from Long Beach. The other the Boston Central Artery/3rd Harbor Tunnel project. The Anderson Freeway is well on its way to completion as an innovative, multimodal transportation corridor. It is a great tribute to Representative ANDERSON. I cannot and do not make any predictions about the Boston project. I wrote in that Reporter article 31 years ago that these highways were too big for cities, or at least we had not yet learned how to put something so big in a city, where half the Interstate Program money would be spent. That was the trouble. That map made you think of great ribbons of concrete crossing Kansas to the horizon. We should have been thinking of all those Chinese walls smashing through neighborhoods and changing the character of American cities beyond recognition or redemption. It is too late now, but the techniques of opposing interstate segments in cities have developed to the point where even civilized projects cannot be built, and so I make no projections for Boston. Even so, we will include in our bill some $6.8 billion for these final bits and pieces. But that is it. The interstate is over.

What now?

I foresee a new Federal transportation program based on three principles.

First, our primary object must be to improve the efficiency of the system we now have.

After 35 years and a 460-percent cost overrun, it is time to think pricing. We have poured enough concrete. The time has come to get more transportation out of the roads we have already built.

Like all public monopolies, highways give the impression of a free good. They are not. However, that impression has led the United States to a perilous dependence on imported oil.

In 1944 we exported oil. In 1956 we imported only 11.5 percent of consumption. In 1990 this ratio had risen to 41.9 percent. It will soon pass the halfway mark.

Indeed, it could be said that the biggest single effect of the Interstate Highway System has been in the field of American foreign policy. We are a nation that absolutely must have foreign oil, and must shape our defense and foreign policies accordingly.

However, we surely must strive to keep that dependency to a minimum. There are many good features in the bill sent to us by the administration. However, it is, as I remarked at the time, more an energy policy than a transportation policy. Under the proposed Federal aid formula, the more gasoline a State consumes, the more money it gets.

This does not seem to me the right kind of incentive. Can we not devise an arrangement whereby States are rewarded for reducing their gasoline consumption? The answer, of course, is that we can.

Second, the time has come to turn the initiative in transportation matters back to States and cities.

Everywhere our subcommittee went we were impressed by the vigor and enterprise of State and local transportation officials. I would especially note our visits to Houston and to Los Angeles. Houston, for example, has developed a high-occupancy-vehicle lane which is carrying the passenger equivalent of five lanes of regular interstate.

That is what we want. More from what we have. In one of our hearings in Washington, Dr. Steven Morrison from Northeastern University offered us a simple thought taken from that magical baseball film, "Field of Dreams." "If you build it," he said, "they will come." Meaning cars, not ballplayers.

It is very hard to develop competition in a setting of public monopoly. The best approach I can think of is to let the States compete among themselves. Let them, as the economist John Kain told our subcommittee, learn from each other's mistakes; copy each other's successes.

One day, for example, a mayor is going to introduce congestion pricing and get reelected by a huge margin. Whereupon something new will appear in American urban policy.

We need this badly. A half-century ago those Austrian economists were telling us that centrally planned command economies could never succeed because no one could ever know what true prices should be. That situation is replicated within the economic sector where government has a monopoly. You see it in productivity figures. In the period 1981 to 1986, for example, productivity in durable goods manufacturing rose by an astounding 6 percent per year. By contrast productivity in transportation grew by 0.7 percent a year.

So much for just in time inventory management.

Some areas of the Nation are more efficient than others. I am concerned for example, about my own State of New York. We exist because of transportation. We began with the finest harbor on the Atlantic coast of North

America. We proceeded to build the Erie Canal, the way west. Then the New York Central Railroad. Then the Thomas E. Dewey Thruway. But then we slowed down.

On Friday, April 5, in Albany, our most able State Transportation Commissioner Franklin White testified:

The United Parcel Service estimates the cost of its parcel pickup/delivery in this region [New York City and Long Island] to be 30 percent higher than for the rest of the country.

Third, transit should be an option for cities. Which is to say highway money should be fungible. The subcommittee heard over and again about rail transit projects financed by the Federal Government that have been ruinously expensive. Again, that rule that free goods will be wasted. Similarly, we saw most impressive new systems, such as the Blue Line from Los Angeles to Long Beach, and the vastly improved New York City subways. Again, the rule should be that cities should compete. Those who make wise decisions will prosper. Those who make poor decisions, will pay.

Of course, expanded bus service is very much the agenda of many cities.

If these three principles seem stern, then so be it. We are about to spend $105 billion in taxpayers' money. Let us, for the first time in a generation, try to put in place incentives to spend it wisely and efficiently.

This is more than a transportation challenge. Like it or not, the public sector takes out about one-third of the American economy. There is much too little incentive for productivity improvements in this sector. This point is vividly made by Prof. Stanley Lebergott of Wesleyan University who would devise means for rewarding public bureaucracies for improving productivity, and alternately punishing those who do not.

Let us begin by enacting the Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my 1960 Reporter article be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

[From the Reporter, Apr. 14, 1960]

NEW ROADS AND URBAN CHAOS

(By Daniel P. Moynihan)

The Wall Street Journal does not commonly describe any undertaking of the Eisenhower administration as "A vast program thrown together, imperfectly conceived and grossly mismanaged, and in due course becoming a veritable playground for extravagance, waste and corruption." It must, to the White House, seem notably unkind for the Journal to speak thus of an enterprise the administration has declared "the biggest public works program ever undertaken anywhere or at any time throughout the world." But even the President has conceded that all is not well with the $45-billion Interstate and Defense Highway program.

The program provides for the construction of 41,000 miles of superhighway, connecting ninety per cent of the nearly three hundred cities of the continental United States with populations of 50,000 or more. When completed, the system will carry twenty per cent of the nation's traffic. Up to ninety-five per cent of the cost will be paid by the Federal government. Half of it will be spent in the cities the system connects.

Washington abounds with administration task forces, Congressional committees, and special-interest groups—all investigating this program. Those in Congress who are looking for scandal will likely find no end of it. Those in the President's office looking for ways to cut back the program will have an even easier task, although they may encounter more difficulty getting their findings published during this election year. But very few seem to be asking whether, quite apart from corruption or extravagance, the program is bringing about changes for the worse in the efficiency of our transportation system and the character of our cities.

One of the best-publicized resolves of the administration that took office in 1953 was to redress the balance of Federal-state relations by divesting the national government of such usurpations of state sovereignty as vocational education and aid to the dependent blind. While almost nothing has come of this endeavor, an important change in Federal-state relations has in fact taken place during the Eisenhower years. The Federal government, through the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956, has assumed the direction of highway construction—one of the few areas of significant government activity in which the states still had the initiative after the New Deal.

Although the Federal government has been providing some highway aid to the states since 1916, road building was almost entirely a state and local affair until 1956. The Federal Bureau of Public Roads was, as late as 1939, a small agency in the Department of Agriculture helping to "get the farmer out of the mud" by supplementing state highway budgets. The states spent the money pretty much as they pleased.

The system was permissive but not disorganized. Standards for highway construction, for example, and national routes (the familiar US sign) were successfully established on a voluntary basis. For the most part, however, these roads followed trails that had originated far back in frontier history. With the coming of the automobile they were just surfaced, and widened and straightened somewhat. Our counterparts of the "rolling English drunkard" who laid out Chesterton's "rolling English road" were the Iroquois war party and the Conestoga wagon: more purposeful but not less circuitous as they sought out the passes and water-level routes north and south, and across the continent. The Roman roads Hilaire Belloc has written of, struck like a lash across the conquered provinces, were not reproduced in America until we too established a dominant central government.

The idea of a Federal system of superhighways arose during the First World War. It was revived by the Roosevelt administration as a public-works project for building 14,000 miles of transcontinental routes. A study made by the Bureau of Public Roads, which the President commended to Congress in 1939, revealed that there was surprisingly little cross-country traffic and suggested that the concept be changed to a 25,700-mile intercity system. The idea was popularized by General Motors' Futurama exhibit at the New York World's Fair.

In 1944, after some further study, Congress authorized construction of a National Interstate Highway system on this basis. The size was increased to 40,000 miles. Thus, from the outset there has been more mileage authorized for the system than anyone knew exactly what to do with.

MORE ROADS FOR MORE CARS

Authorization is the first step in a Federal public-works program. It more or less commits Congress to appropriate money at a future date and provides time for plans and other necessary arrangements to be made. Plans for the interstate system went ahead. In 1947 the Federal government and the states agreed on the location of 37,700 miles of the system, leaving the rest for additional urban connections. The roads were to be limited-access, multilane high-speed routes designed to the highest standards. But no special funds were appropriated to build them; only regular Federal high-way-aid funds were made available, on the standard fifty-fifty matching basis. This required the states to take sizable amounts of money from regular projects to spend on interstate mileage.

The result was that the interstate mileage didn't get built. Highway-construction expenditure multiplied by nearly eight times from 1945 to 1952, but the states just wouldn't use their money on interstate highways. It had never, after all, been their idea. Special funds were thereupon appropriated and the Federal share increased to sixty per cent, but still with little effect. By 1952, less than one per cent of the system had been completed. Three years later President Eisenhower declared: "At the current rate of development, the interstate network would not reach even a reasonable level of extent and efficiency in half a century."

For the highway transportation industry this raised a serious question. Automobile registrations had almost doubled in the first decade after the war. By 1955 there was a motor vehicle for every seven hundred feet of lane in both directions on all the streets and roads of the nation. It was expected that registrations would rise another forty per cent in the following decade, to a total of eighty-one million. Yet already the cities were chockablock with cars. Unless more room was made for automobiles, the automobile industry itself might feel the pinch. "Either the roads must be made adequate for the traffic," stated the Engineering News-Record, "or the end of national expansion as we know it must be accepted."

Few pains were spared to popularize this notion. General Motors even went into the essay-sponsoring business, offering $25,000 for the best theme on "How to Build the Roads We Need." (The prize was won, naturally, by Robert Moses.)

But the Eisenhower administration needed little persuading. Highway transport had become, in the words of the Brookings Institution, "the greatest single combination of economic activities in men's history."

In July, 1954, the President proposed a "grand plan" for a national highway system. His plan was to build the interstate system Roosevelt had proposed and Congress had authorized. He next appointed a committee composed of General Lucius D. Clay and assorted men of substance, including Dave Beck, as was de riguer in those days, to devise means for doing so. The committee quickly reported that the system would cost only $27.5 billion, and could be built, with borrowed money, in ten years. It proposed that the Federal government pay ninety per cent of the cost generally and up to ninety-five per cent in states with extensive

untaxed Federal landholdings. The President submitted this proposal to Congress in February, 1955.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

Introducing a highway program in today's Congress is like letting a tariff bill loose in the old days: the figures go up and up and up. The economic interest in highways affects not only General Motors but also countless numbers of garage owners, automobile dealers, road contractors, real-estate developers, and similar large and small businesses throughout the land. Conservatives think of roads as good for business. Liberals think of them as part of the litany of public investment they so love to chant: "Better Schools, Better Hospitals, Better Roads . . ." Plain politicians think of roads as the indispensable means by which the owners of seventy million motor vehicles derive the benefits from what is for most of them the largest or second largest investment they ever make.

Highway construction is especially important to the professional politicians, since it provides the largest single supply of money available these days to support their activities. The alliance of the county leader and the contractor is ancient and by no means dishonorable. Public works represents the most beneficent outlet yet devised for the politician's need to make a living and at the same time please the public. If it occasionally takes the form of paving stream beds in Kansas City, it may also produce a New York State Thruway.

In most states a symbiotic relationship has been established between the contracting firms and the local political organizations which obviates the usual forms of corruption. The contractors pay an honest tithe to the parties' exchequers out of fair profits, which are large mostly because the sums involved are vast. It is a point of pride with many contractors to make all contributions by check and often, as it were, in public through advertisements in party yearbooks. To the extent that this system works, it provides an excellent if informal means of financing our parties out of tax funds: contractors are normally apolitical, asking only that there be just a little more than enough work to go around. The politicians usually do their best.

One special attraction of the interstate program was that these roads, for the most part, would be brand-new. Seventy-two per cent of the mileage, both in urban and rural areas, would be on entirely new locations. Along most of these thirty-thousand-odd miles, property values are destined to soar. This is sure to please the owners, whether the property has been in the family for years or, by good fortune, recently acquired. The redoubtable George Washington Plunkett of Tammany Hall was not the last American politician who could suggest as his epitaph "He Seen His Opportunities, and He Took 'Em."

In a Democratic Congress dominated by Southern and Western representatives, the program had the further advantage of providing a considerable subsidy to those parts of the country. Far the heaviest concentration of traffic and automobiles in the nation is located in a parallelogram running from Boston to Milwaukee down to St. Louis over to Washington and back up to Boston. The area's fourteen states and the District of Columbia had just under half the nation's motor vehicles in 1955. However, only a quarter of the interstate mileage is located in these states. Mississippi, with one-third to a half as many automobiles as Massachusetts, is to get almost one and a half times the mileage. Texas, with five-sixths as many automobiles as New York, is to get almost three times as much mileage.

It was fortunate for the President that there were so many sound political reasons to support his program. There weren't many others. With the railroads running at fifty per cent of capacity, a sudden, sharp increase in intercity transportation facilities represented, if anything, a threat to the economic stability of the entire transportation industry. Almost certainly the 40,000-mile figure was too large: it had no basis other than the enthusiasm of the wartime Congress for a peacetime program that might be years away. In 1944 Congress had little idea where this mileage was to be located, much less whether it would be needed. Ten years later the Clay Committee appointed by President Eisenhower found that only 8,500 miles of the system could expect enough traffic to pay for themselves as toll roads—and of these, all but 3,500 were already built or being built.

There was no question that city streets were jammed, and it was always understood that half the cost of the program would go to urban arterials. But this aspect of the program should have evoked the Malthusian specter raised by New York City's Deputy Administrator Lyle C. Fitch: the number of automobiles increases to fill all the space provided.

A few months after the program was adopted, Geoffrey Crowther of the London Economist, returned from a trans-American tour, told a New York meeting of the Committee for Economic Development: "I have driven myself with my own hands over 12,000 miles. . . . I could tell you a great deal about the . . . fabulous development of the highways in the United States. I find myself puzzled by the statements—that are taken for granted in this country now—that your highways are obsolete. I think I can claim to know as much about them now as anybody in this room and I say it is not so. Your highway system is magnificient. It is overburdened in the immediate vicinity of the large cities; but get away from the large cities and your highways are empty.

"I wonder," said Crowther, speaking of the new interstate program, "if the matter has been investigated as thoroughly as it should be." It had been. Any number of congressmen had wondered if it could not be made bigger. It was. The President's proposal was adopted with only one other important change. Ever alert to the call of patriotism, Congress lengthened the title to make it the Interstate and Defense Highway program.

WHO PAYS THE BILL?

The urge to have the highways was not matched by an urge to pay for them. From the outset the financing of the program has been the object of much controversy and muddle.

The Clay Committee had proposed that the program be financed through an independent Federal Highway Corporation which would sell some $20 billion worth of bonds to raise money to build the highways in a ten-year period. The bonds would be retired over thirty years by the returns on the two-cent Federal gasoline tax. This would have permitted an increase in government borrowing and spending of billions of dollars each year, without any increase in the debt limit, the budget, or taxes.

The fiscal conservatives in Congress were upset by this proposal for deficit financing. The partisan Democrats were loath to let the President carry off such a political coup. The two groups combined to insist on what is substantially a pay-as-you-go program, matching increased expenditures with increased taxes. After some difficulty over which taxes would be increased, a bipartisan program passed the House in April, 1956, by a vote of 388–19. The Senate approved its measure and the President promptly signed the conference bill.

The Highway Act of 1956 gave the President the $25 billion he had asked to construct the interstate system (to be matched by $2.5 billion from the states) and provided a third more than he had asked for regular highway aid. The authorized mileage of the interstate system was increased to 41,000. It was to be built over a thirteen-year period, at a rate of Federal expenditure, rising to $2.2 billion per year.

To provide the money, the fuel tax was increased from two cents to three cents per gallon and the tax on new tires from five cents to eight cents per pound. These increases, together with some smaller ones on other taxes, brought an increase of almost two-thirds in taxes on highway use. A Highway Trust Fund was set up to receive these and some related taxes. The receipts of the Trust Fund would be used to pay for the highway program.

The device of the Trust Fund satisfied the administration's wish to keep the increased level of government spending from showing up on the budget. The bulk of highway expenditure is now carried as a separate item, similar to Social Security payments. Thus in the budget for fiscal 1961, highway expenditures are shown as $3 million, although they will actually be something like $3 billion.

The program got under way on July 1, 1956, but it was in trouble even before it began. The financial plan provided for the Highway Trust Fund to incur some deficits during the peak construction years. These would be balanced by surpluses obtained during the early period when the program was still on the drawing boards and during the latter years as it was tapering off. At the last minute, Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia, supported by Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey, added an amendment that forbade the Trust Fund ever to incur a deficit. This means the scheduled program would have to be cut back as soon as the small initial surplus was used up.

A deficit seemed imminent in March, 1958, when the President asked Congress to permit the expenditure of an additional $600 million on the interstate system as an anti-recession measure. Congress eagerly responded with $800 million. The 1958 recession thus caused an increase in expenditures and at the same time a decrease in receipts because of lowered economic activity. In January, 1959, the Secretary of Commerce reported to Congress that unless receipts were increased the fund would soon be exhausted. There would be no interstate funds apportioned for fiscal 1961 and only $500 million for 1962.

To prevent this the President asked that fuel taxes be increased from the three cents to four and a half cents a gallon. This aroused opposition from the oil companies, and for a time it seemed that the program might be seriously interrupted, but at the last moment Congress enacted a one-cent gas-tax increase. The President asked for the other half cent in his recent budget message, but nothing will be done until after the election.

Something will have to be done soon, however, for the financial problems of the interstate system have become more difficult

than simply maintaining the level of expenditures envisioned in 1956. Since then the estimated cost of the system has almost doubled.

In January, 1958, the Secretary of Commerce announced that revised estimates indicated that instead of $25 billion, the Federal share of the interstate cost would be nearly $34 billion. This was for only 38,548 miles, however, which, it turned out, was all the routes laid out in 1947 required. To build the remaining 1,452 of the 40,000 miles originally planned (never any question of just dispensing with them as a tribute to efficient management) and the extra thousand miles authorized in 1956 will require another $2.2 billion. Technically the revised estimate did not even cover all of the 38,548 miles, since it did not include the cost of reimbursing the states that had already built parts of the system with their own funds or as toll roads. This would add perhaps $4.3 billion. There is also the matter of some $1.5 billion for relocating railroad tracks, telephone lines, and other utilities disturbed by the new highways, as authorized by Congress. Also, another half billion dollars might be needed to provide the extra 1.5 per cent of the cost to states that forbid billboards along the new routes, as authorized by Congress. This could bring the total Federal-state cost to something like $45 billion. The sole prospect of economy is that the states aren't taking up the no-billboard option.

WHO RUNS IT?

This is not the end of it: rising costs are built into the interstate system. From the outset the program has been undermined by the administration's desire for Big Government achievements without Big Government. The Clay Committee envisioned the largest public-works program in history being carried on with no increase in public personnel. ". . .The Federal Highway Corporation should consist only of a board of directors with secretarial assistants"—a kind of bureaucratic fantasy in which almost everyone is a member of the board and there is no overhead. The Clay Committee proposed that the interstate program be operated through the Bureau of Public Roads as an ordinary Federal highway-aid program, with all the work of picking sites, drawing plans, letting contracts, and so forth, done by the states. For extra help the states, many of which were altogether incapable of doing such work anyway, would turn to the "private engineering organizations capable of providing sound engineering in this field." All of this, in some way, would further "the President's stated desire for 'a co-operative alliance between Federal Government and the States so that government . . . will be the manager of its own area.'"

The President has had his desire. The Bureau of Public Roads, with only a handful of extra help, depends on the states, which depend on consulting engineers. The consulting engineers, normally paid by a percentage of cost of the projects they design, depend on the Rotary Club for forecasts of the traffic potential of whatever town they happen to be tearing up.

WHERE IS IT BUILT?

Many instances of almost incredible mismanagement have appeared in scathing reports by the Comptroller General, but there is nothing to be done about it. The interstate program is not a Federal enterprise; it is only a Federal expense. Washington is simply committed to keep supplying money until it is finished. But the states have no real freedom of action either. The basic decision to build the system has been made for them: the enormous "bargain" of the 90-10 money makes it politically impossible to do anything but take the money as fast as possible and try to match it. Since all contracts are closely scrutnized by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, the states hardly see it as their responsibility to control the costs of the program, as indeed it is not. But the bureau, under equally heavy pressure to keep the program rolling and Congress happy, exercises little real control. It functions rather as a company comptroller who fusses over items on an expense account without ever daring to ask if the trip was necessary. In fairness, the bureau could hardly do otherwise: in 1958 it had two investigators to cover the entire United States.

The Comptroller General's men recently came upon a three-mile segment in "a very sparsely settled area" of Nevada on which three interchanges have been built at a cost of $884,000. They will handle a daily traffic load of eighty-nine vehicles, serving, in the words of the General Accounting Office, "some old mines, a power line, four or five small ranches, and a house of ill repute."

From Arkansas the state auditors reported: "On every hand among both employees and commissioners we encountered a strange and distressing apathy at any extravagant use of highway funds." In Indiana apathy was replaced by enthusiasm: the boys had organized a syndicate with highway department employees to take all the risks out of speculating on capital gains from right-of-way condemnations. The Pennsylvania highway department, one hundred percent patronage, was performing less than ten percent of the preliminary engineering on interstate routes, while passing out contracts to consulting-engineers at the rate of a $1 million a month. In West Virginia, ". . . only about ten percent of the state's project engineers . . . were registered or graduate engineers.".

With no strong direction of the program, there has been no way to resist the political pressures to build a little bit of interstate highway in every county along the 41,000-mile route. Limited-access highways over new locations are more like bridges than ordinary roads. Until they make the complete crossing from one city to another they are relatively useless, starting, likely as not, at one of the cities and ending in a corn-field. A minimum of businesslike management would have arranged for the system to be built in complete segments, concentrating on the more important ones. Instead it is being built in fragments strewn across the continent. It will be years before these are connected into anything like a national system.

The repeated financial crises of the program have created a mistaken impression that it is slowing down. Apportionments of funds for the next two fiscal years will be down as much as $600 million, but this will no more than offset the increased provided in 1958. According to Federal Highway Administrator Bertram D. Tallamy, who built the New York State Thruway and is in charge of the interstate program, expenditures are running some four percent ahead of the schedule envisioned by the 1956 legislation. Fifteen thousand miles of the system are either in the contract stage or have actually been completed. Routes have been located and plans are in process for ninety-five percent of the remaining mileage.

True, unless more funds are made available, the program will stretch out. But there is much support for providing more funds. The President's recent budget message, which calls for cuts in housing, hospital, water pollution, and similar programs and makes clear that a serious education bill will be vetoed, nonetheless proposes more funds to "permit the construction program for the Interstate System to proceed at a higher and more desirable level." Congress continues to share the President's unflagging interest in highways. Senator Albert Gore, who sponsored the 1956 legislation, was talking awhile back about adding another seven thousand miles.

A few legislators such as Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois have questioned whether this is the very best way to spend our money. Senator Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota has asked whether the program wasn't merely hastening the day when "You'll be able to drive eighty miles an hour along superhighways from one polluted stream to another, from one urban slum to another, from one rundown college campus to another."

The only certain consequence of the rising costs of the program is that there is no longer much serious possibility of reimbursing the states that built sections of the system as toll roads. In the postwar years, after the outlines of the interstate system had been established, a number of states did this. From the outset of the present program it has been recognized that justice entitled these states to be reimbursed so that they might either remove the tolls or build additional roads. Five years ago it seemed unthinkable that this would not be done. An administration spokesman told the House Committee on Public Works that not to reimburse these states would be like saying, "Boys, we are sorry, you took care of yourselves, so you do not get anything."

The 1956 legislation declared the intent of Congress to settle this matter, but as one financial crisis has followed another, the intention has grown weaker. It is now practically settled that those states which did not wait around for Uncle Sam to look after them will in fact get nothing. So much for the fate of the bird dogs in the Eisenhower years.

Not surprisingly, seventy percent of these toll roads are located in the states of the northeastern parallelogram, which as a result will get even less than a quarter of the interstate mileage.

This development only compounds the inequity of paying for the interstate system with gasoline taxes. Drivers on the Massachusetts Turnpike, the Indiana Toll Road, the New York State Thruway, and similar highways will not only have to pay tolls to use their portion of the interstate system, but they will be paying extra gasoline taxes to build the other portions.

WHO BENEFITS MOST?

Apart from any regional imbalance, the gasoline tax is still a highly questionable way of distributing the burden of paying for the interstate system in terms of the benefits that will be derived from it. The fuel levy really amounts to a household tax—more than fifteen dollars a year on the average—on the seven out of ten American families that own an automobile. Most of these families will use the interstate from time to time, but hardly enough to get their money back.

By contrast, the system will provide a great subsidy to industry in the form of cheap road transport. The nature of this subsidy has been obscured by the endless arguments concerning the precise share of highway costs that should be paid by trucks as against private automobiles. (The Federal government and the states are currently

spending $22 million running tractor-trailers over a road near Ottawa, Illinois, to determine just how much they damage the pavement.) Although it appears that truckers do not pay a fair portion of highway costs, this in itself is not the secret of their economic success. The truckers' main advantage is that railroads must pay all the cost of building and maintaining their transportation system, while trucks pay only when they actually use the roads. Of each railroad revenue dollar, twenty cents goes to right-of-way costs. For trucks the figure is four and a half cents.

As a result of this advantage, in the words of the industry's trade association, "Within one generation, trucking has become the dominant form of transportation in the United States." This dominance will be confirmed by the completion of the interstate system, at a presently estimated cost of some $45 billion. The net investment in our entire 220,000-mile railroad system is only $28 billion. Were it not for the trucking subsidy, the railroads would almost certainly be running at better than their current fifty per cent of capacity.

Some of this imbalance could be righted if the Interstate Commerce Commission were authorized to take the road subsidy into account in fixing trucking rates. But actually only a third of the road transport is conducted by firms operating as common carriers in direct competition with railroads and under regulation by the ICC. Railroad analyst A. Joseph Debe of Standard & Poor's estimates that two-thirds of it is conducted by or for private industries hauling their own products. It is these companies, spread across the entire range of American industry, that benefit most from the highway subsidy.

Because two-thirds of truck traffic is subject to no rate regulation, the only practical way to restore any economic balance in intercity transportation would be to impose a toll on the commercial users of the interstate system. A permit system would not send trucks to parallel routes: they gladly pay as much as ten cents a mile to use a road like the New York State Thruway. (This may give some indication of the size of subsidy on free roads.)

The question of tolls must also be asked in connection with the problem of how the system is to be maintained by the states once it is built. Running a limited-access highway is a complex, exacting job requiring intensive, continuous supervision, much as does running a railroad. The great turnpikes are, in fact, very much like railroads; they are not public facilities nearly so much as they are public enterprises. Their headquarters are elaborate communications centers receiving information and dispatching orders, often of much urgency. The forces required to keep the route open in winter, repair damage, keep up with maintenace, and generally look after things are far greater then those required on ordinary roads. The costs run as high as $10,000 per mile per year. Few states have this kind of money; fewer have the organization to spend it effectively. Only tolls can really be expected to provide either.

The problem will be vastly enlarged by the absence of any food or fuel facilities on the interstate system. Limited-access highways are isolated travel corridors; it is essential that they be self-contained as possible. Restaurants and service stations are automatically included in plans for any large toll road. Anyone who has used a turnpike knows how busy these facilities are. They produce income from concessionaire fees and provide indispensable service to motorists. But the Highway Act of 1956 specifically provided that there should be *no* service facilities on the system.

A motorist on the interstate system who has car trouble or needs gas will have to leave the main road at an interchange to find a service station. At four in the afternoon he will almost certainly find one open. At four in the morning he will almost certainly find them all closed. The oil companies are thus free of any obligations to set up stations on interstate routes where their prices might be regulated, where they might have to share their profits with the state governments, and most particularly where they might have to stay open in the unprofitable hours of the early morning. And, of course, nothing will help real-estate values at those interchanges like a gas station and a honky-tonk or two. As far as the public is concerned, it means the interstate routes will almost certainly be poorly maintained and will be dangerous to drive on at night or at any time during the winter.

CHAOS IN CONCRETE

It is not true, as is sometimes alleged, that the sponsors of the interstate program ignored the consequences it would have in the cities. Nor did they simply acquiesce in them. They exulted in them. Thanks to highways, declared the Clay Report, "We have been able to dispense our factories, our stores, our people, in short, to create a revolution in living habits. Our cities have spread into suburbs, dependent on the automobile for their existence. The automobile has restored a way of life in which the individual may live in a friendly neighborhood, it has brought city and country closer together, it has made us closer together, it has made us one country and a united people."

This rhapsody startled many of those who have been concerned with the future of the American city. To undertake a vast program of urban highway construction with no thought for other forms of transportation seemed lunatic.

The 1939 report that Roosevelt sent to Congress—prepared in the Department of Agriculture—took it as axiomatic that the new highways would be part of, and provide the occasion for, a "radical revision of the city plan," which would coordinate other urban programs such as slum clearance and provide for a "reintegration of facilities for the various forms of transportation." The 1944 legislation had much the same intent. But so far as the Highway Act of 1956 goes, there is no form of transportation but the automobile, and the act has no objective save providing more room for it.

It had always been understood that a large portion of the interstate funds would be spent in the metropolitan areas, but the 1956 legislation went further to declare that "local needs . . . shall be given equal consideration with the needs of interstate commerce," thus authorizing construction of arterial highways only by courtesy connected with the interstate system.

It was clear at the time that locating the metropolitan portions of the interstate system would constitute an unprecedented venture into national planning. It is estimated that the size of our metropolitan areas would double by 1975. For good or ill, the location of the interstate arterials would, more than any other factor, determine how this growth would take place. Yet no planning provisions of any kind were included.

In the absence of any other provisions, the "planning" would be done by highway engineers. Theirs, admittedly, is an unjustly maligned profession. Nothing in the training or education of most civil engineers prepares them to do anything more than build sound highways cheaply. In the course of doing this job they frequently produce works of startling beauty—compare the design of public highways with that of public housing. Yet, in the words of John T. Howard of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "It does not belittle them to say that, just as war is too important to leave to the generals, so highways are too important to leave to the highway engineers."

Highways determine land use, which is another way of saying they settle the future of the areas in which they are built. It stands to reason that engineers should be required to conform their highway plans to metropolitan land-use designed in the context of more general economic and social objectives.

Yet in 1956 we had no metropolitan area plans, as we had no metropolitan area governments. The only one we have now is the Dade County (Miami), Florida, which is just getting started.

In this predicament, there was considerable sentiment for a moratorium on the urban interstate program until planning requirements could be imposed. Most of those concerned however, as the distinguished transportation economist Wilfred Own is frank to say, felt if the program went ahead it would precipitate such a crisis that something would have to be done at last about our metropolitan areas.

Across the nation there seemed to be an increasing awarness among those who actually run the cities and suburbs that do nothing more than build bigger highways only produced bigger traffic jams. There seemed a growing belief that a complex system of mass transit had to be preserved, or revived, or even indeed created—if only to make automobile transportation feasible.

The sorry results of carrying on a number of Federal urban-development programs completely independent of each other had become increasingly evident. Thus the American Municipal Association formally requested legislation requiring that the urban-renewal and highway program be coordinated.

The crisis has come. It has been impossible for the cities to resist the offer of unprecedented amounts of money, however futile they might know it will be to spend it on highways alone. In one metropolis after another the plans have been thrown together and the bulldozers set to work.

Here and there, as in Milwaukee, a vigorous and established city planning authority has been able to get intolerable plans redrawn. But in general the program is doing about what was to be expected: throwing up a Chinese wall across Wilmington, driving educational institutions out of downtown Louisville, plowing through the center of Reno. When the interstate runs into a place like Newburgh, New York, the wreckage is something to see. Down the Hudson, Robert Mosses is getting set to build the Canal Street Expressway, the first hundred-million dollar mile.

The Bureau of Public Roads recently considered an edict requiring that some area plans be developed before interstate funds are allocated, but the idea was abandoned. Some felt it was too late anyway. As for relating the highway program to urban renewal, a recent policy statement of the American Institute of Planners said simply: "Except for the coordination which may be supplied at the local level . . . each one is apparently operating entirely independently

of the other." The legislation asked by the Municipal Association was never introduced. It was with compassion that Paul Ylvisaker of the Ford Foundation recently addressed a meeting of city planners as the "Beaten Profession."

Just ahead for all of us, perhaps, is Los Angeles, in the words of Harrison Salisbury, "nestled" under its blanket of smog, girdled by bands of freeways, its core eviscerated by concrete strips and asphalt fields, its circulatory arteries pumping away without focus . . . the prototype of Gasopolis, the rubber-wheeled living region of the future."

MONEY TALKS

Yet we may be learning our lesson after all: Owen may be right. All across the country, area planners and highway engineers are discussing what they recognize as their common problems with a new sense of urgency. It is clear that if the areas in which Federal highways are to be built were required to work out adequate plans for the use of land and transportation before the money was handed over, the planning would almost certainly be done. The demand for 90-10 highway funds is so great that there is almost nothing, however sensible, that local governments would not do to get their share.

It is true that metropolitan-area planning will not be an easy matter to bring off. Dennis O'Harrow, director of the American Society of Planning Officials, says candidly: "There is a shortage of planners, a shortage of information, a shortage of money to support studies, and more fundamentally, a shortage of information as to what should be done if you could do what you wished." But this is a normal condition of human affairs. Almost any effort to think a bit about what we are doing would help.

Simply by providing some flexibility in the program, we could produce great savings. If the cities were permitted to do what they thought best with, say, fifty percent of the more than $20 billion of interstate funds allotted to them, much of it would almost certainly go to mass transit and commuter facilities. This kind of money could reshape urban transportation in America: our total national investment in public transit is less than $4 billion, and a combined highway-mass transit-commuter program could almost certainly produce the same results at lower cost than a program dependent on highways alone.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that American government, both national and local, can no longer ignore what is happening as the suburbs eat endlessly into the countryside. Since the spreading pollution of land follows the roads, those who build the roads must also recognize their responsibility for the consequences. There are a number of obvious steps that could be taken. Public authorities could, for example, buy up the development rights of open land in the suburbs—not the property itself, but only an easement to prevent it from being turned into a factory site or a housing development. This could be done, as it is in England, in accordance with an area land-use plan that fixes the perimeter of the metropolitan area, or alternates built-up sections with open spaces. What this really amounts to is effective zoning regulations.

How could the money be found to pay for the development rights? A practical solution would be the technique of "excess-taking" as proposed by President Roosevelt in his 1939 message to Congress. As he put it: "The government, which puts up the cost of the highway, buys a strip on each side of the highway itself, uses it for the rental of concessions and sells it off over a period of years to home builders and others who wish to live near a main artery of travel. Thus the government gets the unearned increment and reimburses itself in large part for the building of the road."

This "unearned increment" can be staggering; a five thousand percent increase in land values is not uncommon. At a time when state and local governments are reaching a limit of the money they can get out of taxpayers, here is an opportunity to get money that doesn't belong to anyone: it doesn't exist, as it were, until the government builds the highway. It represents a legitimate source of government revenue of great potential. Used to shape the development that the highways make possible, it could transform the suburbs of the next half century.

All these possibilities are enlivened by the investigation of the interstate program now getting underway in Congress. So much thieving, mischief, and blunder will be uncovered (if not, it will be necessary to investigate the investigators) that the public should be prepared for a serious reappraisal of the program by the next administration, Democratic or Republican.

We may yet impart some sanity and public purpose to this vast enterprise. We may yet establish some equity in paying for the highways and restore some balance between them and other elements of our transportation system. We may even refute Belloc's dictum, "The general rule in history is that a city having reached its highest point of wealth becomes congested, refuses to accept its only remedy, and passes on from congestion to decay." But we shall not escape his rule that "the Road moves and controls all history."

Roads can make or break a nation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana is recognized.

Mr. BURNS. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. BURNS pertaining to the introduction of S. 785 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

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

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

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

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

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, am I entitled to 10 minutes in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOMENICI. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. DOMENICI pertaining to the introduction of S. 788 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER—A SENATE AND KENTUCKY LEGEND

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, Kentucky is a small State, but it has had a large impact on the U.S. Senate and the Nation. Two of the greatest Senators in our history came from Kentucky—Henry Clay in the 19th century, and John Sherman Cooper in the 20th century.

Kentucky is justly famous for its thoroughbreds in horse racing, but it is also famous for its thoroughbreds in statesmen. In his long and distinguished career, Senator John Sherman Cooper, who died on February 21, was one of the finest statesmen of this century.

I came to the Senate in 1962, and I had the privilege of serving with Senator Cooper and learning from him for 10 years, until his retirement in 1972. In a sense, I inherited Senator Cooper from my brother. They had served together in the Senate in the 1950's, and when I was first elected to the Senate, my brother gave me this advice: "If you want the unvarished truth on any issue, free from partisan bias or special interest influence, all you have to do is remember four little words—ask John Sherman Cooper." It was some of the best advice I ever received.

President Kennedy had come to know Senator Cooper well during their service together in the Senate. My brother thought highly of him and valued his judgment. A week after he was elected President in 1960, my brother invited Senator Cooper to his home in Georgetown, to ask his advice about people and issues for the new administration. My brother respected Senator Cooper's ability and bipartisanship, and he helped my brother get the New Frontier off to a strong start.

Nearly two decades have passed since Senator Cooper left the Senate. But his familiar presence, his quiet persuasive ability in debate, his courtly grace, his uncommon warmth, and his unfailing humility will never be forgotten by all of us who had the privilege to know him, to serve with him, and to be his friend.

When I think of Senator Cooper, I think of many characteristics—his extraordinary wisdom and statesmanship, his unsurpassed ability and integrity, and his remarkable unselfishness—which endeared him to all Senators on both sides of the aisle. He was the embodiment of the famous saying that there is no limit to what a person can accomplish in Washington, if he is willing to give someone else the credit.

Because of the high respect in which he was held, Senator Cooper could single-handedly make the Senate pause and reconsider, even at the 11th hour, an unwise course of action on which it had embarked. On one occasion, after the Senate had already actually gone on record in favor of a particularly controversial position, Senator Cooper

rose and said that he had just taken the time to read the relevant section of the bill. He apologized to the Senate, but he was troubled by what he had read, and asked the Senate to reconsider the vote it had just taken, so that he could study the bill overnight and give the Senate a more reasoned view. Perhaps no other Senator would have been accommodated in this way.

I also remember Senator Cooper for the powerful impact he had on many vital issues in foreign and domestic policy. He was one of the first to understand the tragedy of our deepening involvement in Vietnam. The Cooper-Church amendment is among his proudest legacies, for it helped to end the war. Few Senators have earned greater respect as world statesmen, or have done more for the cause of global peace and international understanding.

He was one of the first to see the flaw of the ABM proposal by the Johnson and Nixon administrations, and he was a leader of the bipartisan Senate battle against it in 1968 and 1969. It was a watershed debate in terms of our effort to halt the nuclear arms race and move forward on arms control.

He was also a strong supporter of progress on domestic issues. He had lived through the Depression, and he understood the need for antipoverty programs to help the poor, and Medicare to help the elderly. He was a pioneer for civil rights and voting rights, because like Lincoln, he knew that an America divided against itself could not stand.

Throughout his career, Senator Cooper was also deeply involved in efforts to encourage talented citizens to enter public service. He realized the need to attract young men and women, Republicans and Democrats, into the political process.

I also remember him for many touches of personal kindness. At a low point in my 1980 Presidential race, after I had been defeated in the Iowa caucuses, I prepared an address to give at Georgetown University in Washington to restart my campaign. A reporter saw him in the audience and asked why he was there, since he was a Republican. And Senator Cooper replied, "That's what friends are for." No Kennedy ever had a wiser friend, and America is a better and greater Nation today because of his commitment to its best ideals.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that remarks at the funeral service for Senator Cooper at Arlington National Cemetery on February 27 may be printed in the RECORD, along with other material on our extraordinary colleague who was both a Senator and a Kentucky legend.

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

REMARKS BY THE REVEREND CANON SANFORD GARNER, INTERIM PROVOST, WASHINGTON NATIONAL CATHEDRAL

Family and friends of the Honorable John Sherman Cooper, we are now gathered to celebrate his life, the gift of God that has meant so much to so many and that has left the world a richer and more humane place.

We are here to offer our thanksgiving for who and what the Senator was as a person, and for what he contributed to the world, by God's grace manifested in him and through him.

We are here to commend our brother-in-Christ, our mentor, our friend, to our Father and to all the company of heaven, asking them to love and care for John through all eternity.

We can give thanks and rejoice on such occasions of passage, because for God's people death is Life. Death for us is that unique point between time and timelessness when God, the author and giver of life, can finally take complete possession of us; permanent possession, without our earth-bound resistance, reservation, reluctance, or timidity or fear. Death is that extraordinary experience when God, who is Creator and Life, fashions us finally to His life in the image and mode for which we were created in the beginning.

We rejoice today, even as we mourn, that this earthly chapter of John's life is now completed, with distinction and honor. We rejoice that the victory is won, and that he goes forward from strength to strength in service to God.

The Senator was, as you know, a very particular and determined man. He left specific and detailed instructions about this service—the place for the service; the persons he wanted to participate; the readings to be used; a list of friends he wanted present. His orders for me were, "A short statement, not laudatory."

Forgive me, Senator, but I must add that you demonstrated the true marks of greatness. You loved God and His Church. You loved your parents and your family. You loved and served your country. You loved, respected and cared for the least and the lowest in God's world.

No finer tribute could be paid than that by a fellow legislator: "John Sherman Cooper is the only man I have known who has traveled the spectrum of social and political life and left only dignity, honor, and respect wherever he walked."

Well done, Senator. Well done, Gentleman from Kentucky. You have fought the good fight, you have finished the race, you have kept the faith. Enter thou the joy of your Lord.

I now read two of Mrs. Cooper's favorite passages from Holy Scripture:

John 15:12–13: This is my commandment, that you love one another as I have loved you. Greater love has no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

Romans 12:9–13: Let love be genuine; hate what is evil, hold fast to what is good;

Love one another with brotherly affection; outdo one another in showing honor.

Never flag in zeal, be aglow with the Spirit, serve the Lord.

Rejoice in your hope, be patient in tribulation, be constant in prayer.

Contribute to the needs of the saints, practice hospitality.

REMARKS BY REV. WILLIAM HAGUE, RECTOR, CHRIST CHURCH PARISH, KENSINGTON, MD

John Sherman Cooper was a gentleman in the true sense of the word. His gentlemanliness was demonstrated in his love for God, a love that he shared with people in his joy of life. That joy was contagious, especially as it manifested itself in his devotion to his country. Senator Cooper had a vision for America, and he worked hard to make that vision a reality, touching the lives of countless Americans.

He loved Kentucky. That was his home, and that was the place that shaped his heart.

Most especially, John Cooper loved people. Friendship meant the world to him, and the greatest compliment he could offer anyone was: "You are a true friend."

Senator Cooper chose a poem that I would like to read now—"Crossing the Bar," by Alfred Lord Tennyson:

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea,

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar.

John Cooper is meeting that Maker with open arms as he crosses that bar. For surely he is with that God who loves him and cares for him in that Eternal Kingdom where there are no tears or sighing, but life everlasting. Amen.

REMARKS OF DR. ROBERT F. BROWNING, PASTOR OF FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, SOMERSET, KY

I speak today on behalf of all Pulaski Countians. My message is simple. I have come to express our love and appreciation for Senator Cooper and his family.

We are grateful for all he did to make the world a better place, including his beloved Pulaski County. But more than that, we are grateful for the healthy pride he instilled in our hearts. He was truly an inspiration to all of us and made us proud to be Kentuckians.

He was one of us and always remembered that. He never forgot his roots and never wanted to forget them. He was happiest when he was home.

Yes, Pulaski Countians loved and respected him perhaps more than any native son. The feeling was mutual. Between his frequent visits, Senator Cooper would write often to the people back home. It was not unusual to get a call from him. He was energized by conversations about people in Somerset and Pulaski County. Although he left many times and traveled to faraway places, his heart remained at home.

In the fall of 1988, he came to my office to talk about this service. Our conversation lengthened and the topics expanded as I kept asking questions about his years of public service. I took notes and share with you a portion of what he said.

1. Always vote your convictions and be willing to pay the price.
2. Above all, be honorable.
3. Answer criticism, if it is constructive.
4. Constructive criticism will keep you humble.
5. Earn the trust of people by letting them know you want the best for them.

6. Work hard. You will always wish you had done more.

7. Cultivate a sense of humor.

8. Spiritual matters are the most important matters. They're permanent.

As he left the office that day, I recall my impressions of him. For me, Senator Cooper represented the best example I know of a faithful steward of influence and power. He made power a healthy word.

In light of his value for spiritual matters, the Senator asked me to read the following to conclude this service.

John Sherman Cooper was a member of the First Baptist Church of Somerset, Kentucky in 1912 and remained a member until his death. His father, mother, and family were members. When he came to his native home in Somerset, he attended the First Baptist Church whenever possible.

He asked that I recite a few lines of the hymn, "Amazing Grace," which he told me was sung at the funeral of his father, for whom he was named.

Amazing Grace, how sweet the sound,
That saved a wretch like me.
I once was lost but now am found,
Was blind, but now I see.

Twas Grace that taught my heart to fear,
And Grace my fears relieved;
How precious did that grace appear
The hour I first believed.

Psalm 23:

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

John 3:16:

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 23, 1991]

INFLUENTIAL SENATOR, DIPLOMAT JOHN SHERMAN COOPER DIES

(By Richard Harwood)

John Sherman Cooper, one of the most respected Republican political leaders of his time and a man who served both his state, Kentucky, and his country as a diplomat and U.S. senator, died of cardiac arrest Feb. 21 at his home in Washington. He was 89.

His life, an editorial writer once observed, was marked by an "integrity and decency" that won the trust and admiration of every president since World War II. President Harry S. Truman made him a delegate to the United Nations. He was a roving ambassador for Secretary of State Dean Acheson, an ambassador to India under Dwight D. Eisenhower, and a friend and confidante of John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson appointed him to the Warren Commission for the investigation of Kennedy's assassination. Gerald Ford appointed him ambassador to East Germany.

Kentucky, preponderantly a Democratic state, sent him to the U.S. Senate five times. He established himself there as a credible and influential leader of the liberal minority in his party. A Kentucky journalist wrote of him that he "talks like a Democrat, votes like an independent and runs on the Republican ticket."

In truth, he was as nonpartisan as it is possible to be in the American political system. He looked after local interests—the tobacco farmers, for example—but his principal interest was foreign affairs. He took progressive positions on civil rights, was one of the first to repudiate the tactics of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) in the 1950s, and by 1960 had compiled such a record that he was selected by Washington journalists as the outstanding Republican in the Senate.

During the late 1960s and until his retirement from the Senate in 1972, he spent much of his time speaking against the deepening American involvement in Vietnam and in devising legislation to curb the warmaking powers of the president and to secure the withdrawal of American forces from Indochina.

His father was a wealthy land owner and entrepreneur. He graduated from Yale University and attended Harvard University law school. At Yale, he was a varsity athlete and a member of the aristocratic Skull and Bones Society.

In the early 1920s, his father died, by then virtually bankrupt and deeply in debt. The future senator dropped out of Harvard, returned home and worked, and borrowed money to pay his father's debts and to send his six brothers and sisters to college. It took him 25 years to get out of debt, "It didn't look like there was any end to it," he later recalled.

Like his father, Sen. Cooper was active in local politics and served for several years as a Pulaski County judge. One of his favorite stories involved a return visit to the Pulaski County courthouse in the late 1950s. He was then in the Senate and famous in the county and in Kentucky. An old man in a wheelchair spotted him and asked his daughter in a quavering voice, "Who is that, Sally?" "Why, Daddy," she replied, "you know him. That's Judge Cooper." The old man looked again and said, "Fallin', ain't he?"

Sen. Cooper was admitted to the Kentucky Bar in 1928, and served in the state House of Representatives from 1928 to 1930. He was a judge in Pulaski County for the next eight years. He ran unsuccessfully for governor in 1941.

The following year, with the United States engaged in World War II, he enlisted in the Army as a private at the age of 41. He won a commission and went to Europe with the 3rd Army of Gen. George S. Patton Jr. After the war he was a military government officer and was instrumental in revising the judicial system of Bavaria. His decorations included the Bronze Star.

While in Europe, Sen. Cooper met and married an Army nurse and he brought her home to Somerset, Ky. The marriage didn't last. He was divorced in 1949.

In 1955, he married Lorraine Rowan Shevlin, a prominent Georgetown hostess. Political opponents in Kentucky tried to make an issue of the marriage to a woman with "airs." But she took part in all of Sen. Cooper's campaigns, dressed in fine frocks and carried a parasol, and proved to be a political asset. She died in 1985.

Sen. Cooper first won election to the Senate in November 1946 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Albert B. "Happy" Chandler, who resigned to become commissioner of baseball. Sen. Cooper was defeated for election for a full term in 1948.

For the next four years Sen. Cooper was a delegate to the United Nations. In November 1952, he again won election to the Senate, this time to fill the two years remaining in the term of Sen. Virgil M. Chapman, who had died in office. In 1954, he was again defeated for reelection.

From March 1955 to August 1956, Sen. Cooper was ambassador to India, the world's largest democracy and a leader in the Third World. One measure of the importance and complexity of that position is the distinction not only of Sen. Cooper but of some who have succeeded him, including John Kenneth Galbraith, Chester Bowles, former senator Kenneth Keating (R-N.Y.), and Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D), the current senior senator from New York.

After India, Sen. Cooper returned to Kentucky and in 1956 he won election to the Senate a third time. This was to fill the four years remaining in the term of Sen. Alben W. Barkley, Truman's vice president, who died in office.

Sen. Cooper was reelected in 1960 and 1966, growing in stature both in Kentucky and the nation. He served on the Foreign Relations Committee, among others.

In March 1973, he became counsel to the Washington law firm of Covington & Burling. He left the firm in September 1974 to take up another difficult public post, that of ambassador to East Germany.

In December 1976, he returned to Covington & Burling, where he specialized in problems dealing with regulatory and international law.

As his Senate retirement neared in 1972, Sen. Cooper was honored in his home state with many speeches, resolutions and letters of commendation. A Republican legislator struck the common theme:

"John Sherman Cooper is the only man I have known who has traveled the spectrum of social and political life and left only dignity, honor and respect wherever he walked."

Sen. Cooper responded with words of Abraham Lincoln:

"Thanks to all. To the great Republic; for the principles it lives by and keeps alive; for man's vast future. Thanks to all!"

Survivors include a brother, Richard, of Somerset, Ky.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 24, 1991]

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky belonged to the generation of politicians who after World War II built an international order based on American leadership. He was one of the people who turned this country toward the decision—one of the most consequential in its history—to share responsibility for what happened in the world beyond its borders. That wasn't done easily or painlessly.

On leaving military service he was elected from Kentucky to the Senate in 1946 for the last two years of an unexpired term. Prewar isolationism was deeply rooted in the Republican Party, and most of its elders were appalled at the idea of stationing troops abroad permanently, or using taxpayers' money for foreign aid or committing the United States to defending European countries. Sen. Cooper was in the minority, and he was defeated when he ran for a full term. He spent a couple of years in the American delegation to the new United Nations, and in 1952, the year of President Eisenhower's great victory, he was elected to the Senate for, again, two years of an unexpired term.

The party's nomination of Dwight D. Eisenhower rather than Robert A. Taft had been a severe setback for the isolationist

cause, but by no means a final defeat. As Sen. Cooper returned to Washington, it was pressing a constitutional amendment—the Bricker amendment, after the Ohio Republican who sponsored it—designed to eviscerate the president's power to make binding treaties. It was fueled by widespread fears that the treaties embodying the country's new commitments were going to supersede large areas of American domestic law and subject the country to all manner of supranational authority. If enacted, it would have made an active foreign policy impossible. It was finally beaten in the Senate by a margin of one vote. More than two-thirds of the Republican senators voted for it and against Eisenhower. Although he was running for reelection, Sen. Cooper held fast with the president and voted against. He was defeated again that fall.

He went to India as ambassador, then returned to Kentucky in 1956, to run yet again for the Senate, where he remained for 16 years. This became the period in which the national consensus for internationalism, which he had done much to build, fractured on the issue of Vietnam. Sen. Cooper himself took a leading part in the legislative effort to curb the president's power—in this case, the war-making power—and to compel the retirement of American forces from Indochina.

He lived a long life—long enough to see a Republican president, with the support of his party and Congress, send a massive military force halfway around the world to defend a friendly country and challenge a dictator who had invaded and annexed a small neighbor. On Thursday, at the age of 89, Sen. Cooper, a wise and moderate man, died at his home here.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 23, 1991]

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER DIES AT 89; LONGTIME SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY

(By Albin Krebs)

John Sherman Cooper, a liberal Republican from Kentucky who represented his state in the Senate for more than two decades, died in a Washington retirement home on Thursday. He was 89 years old.

His brother, Richard, said Mr. Cooper died of heart failure.

Throughout his long career in the Senate, Mr. Cooper, a patrician Kentuckian who served his country in diplomatic posts as well as in Congress, maintained a reputation for absolute independence.

His first roll-call vote, transferring investigatory powers to a special War Investigation Committee soon after World War II, went against the wishes of his party's leaders. So did his second vote, which prompted Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio, to storm up the aisle and demand: "Are you a Republican or a Democrat? When are you going to start voting with us?"

"If you'll pardon me," Senator Cooper replied, "I was sent here to represent my constituents, and I intend to vote as I think best."

LED OPPOSITION TO MCCARTHY

In the years that followed, Senator Cooper proved that he meant what he said. He was one of the first Republicans in the Senate to denounce Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin for the tactics of Mr. McCarthy's anti-Communist campaign. When it was unpopular to do so, Mr. Cooper also opposed legislation to remove from reluctant witnesses the Fifth Amendment's protection against compelled self-incrimination.

In the Vietnam War, Mr. Cooper joined with a Democratic, Senator; Frank Church of Idaho, in drafting the Cooper-Church amendment, which was aimed at barring further United States military action in Cambodia.

Mr. Cooper worked quietly, avoiding histrionics. He left behind no ringing calls to action, perhaps because he was, by his own admission, "a truly terrible public speaker." On the rare occasions when he did take the Senate floor, he was often inaudible. He mumbled and swallowed his words, and apparently made no effort to avoid use of Kentucky dialect in which "great" sounded like "grett," "government" became 'guv-ment," and "revenue" was pronounced "rev-noo."

Mr. Cooper was born on Aug. 11, 1901, in Somerest, the seat of Pulaski County in Kentucky. He was named for his father, the wealthiest man in town. The elder Mr. Cooper, like his own father and grandfather before him, was a county judge and a circuit judge, and it was always assumed that the next generation of Coopers would provide the county its leaders.

After a year at Centre College in Danville, Ky., Mr. Cooper went to Yale, where he was captain of the basketball team, and in 1923 was voted most likely to succeed.

He went on to Harvard Law School but had to withdraw in 1925 after learning from his dying father that the recession of 1920 had virtually wiped out the family's resources.

Assuming his father's debts, Mr. Cooper sold the family mansion. Over the next 25 years he paid off the debts and sent six brothers and sisters to college. He passed the state bar examination and was admitted to law practice in 1928.

Mr. Cooper won his first elective office in 1927, a two-year term in the Kentucky Legislature. From 1930 to 1938 he served as county judge, a powerful local administrative post that controlled county patronage.

Mr. Cooper was elected three times to fill unexpired terms in the United States Senate. The first was in 1946, after A.B. (Happy) Chandler resigned to become commissioner of baseball. Mr. Cooper failed to win in the 1948 general election, but in 1952 he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Virgil Chapman.

In the next general election he was defeated by Alben W. Barkley, a Democrat who was Vice President under Harry S. Truman, but Mr. Barkley subsequently died and Mr. Cooper was elected to fill his unexpired term in 1956. Mr. Cooper's Senate service continued until his retirement in 1973.

SERVICE IN MILITARY GOVERNMENT

In 1942, after he had campaigned unsuccessfully for the Republican nomination for governor, Mr. Cooper enlisted in the Army as a private. Earning a commission in Officer Candidate School, he was assigned to a military government unit. After Germany surrendered, he was put in charge of reorganizing the court system of Bavaria. While in the Army he married a registered nurse, Evelyn Pfaff. They were divorced in 1949.

Mr. Cooper's brief first stint in the Senate won him friends, among them Arthur Vandenberg, a Republican maverick, and President Truman. In 1949 Mr. Truman made Mr. Cooper a delegate to the United Nations; in subsequent years Mr. Cooper served in other missions to the United Nations and as a special assistant to Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

In 1955, shortly before he had become Ambassador to India and Nepal, Mr. Cooper married the former Lorraine Rowan Shevlin, a Washington social figure. But their stay in Asia lasted only a year because, after the death of Mr. Barkley, President Dwight D. Eisenhower summoned Mr. Cooper back to Kentucky to run for Mr. Barkley's unexpired term.

In the 17 years of Senate service that followed, Mr. Cooper, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, generally followed the liberal internationalist line on foreign policy. In so doing, he was often in conflict with Old Guard Republicans, notably Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois. In 1959 Mr. Cooper sought to become Republican leader of the Senate, but Mr. Dirksen defeated him by four votes.

LIMITS ON COMBAT TROOPS

Perhaps Mr. Cooper's greatest Senate victory was his move in 1969 to bar the use of United States combat troops from the fighting in Laos and Thailand.

At first it appeared that the Cooper drive had little chance of success, but after Mr. Cooper had enlisted the aid of Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, the leader of the Democratic majority, the measure was passed by the Senate and then the House, and President Richard M. Nixon signed it into law.

After leaving office early in 1973, Mr. Cooper joined the Washington law firm of Covington & Burling. Mr. Nixon chose him to be the first United States Ambassador to East Germany shortly after Washington formally recognized that Government. But Mr. Nixon was forced from office in 1974 before he could make the actual appointment, and it was his successor, President Gerald R. Ford, who did so. Mr. Cooper remained in the East German post for two years.

He is survived by his brother, who still lives in Somerset, and a niece, Rebecca Spencer, of Lexington, KY.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Feb. 28, 1991]

COOPER CELEBRATED IN SIMPLE SERVICE AS SHOWING "TRUE MARKS OF GREATNESS"

(By Mike Brown)

WASHINGTON.—The life of former Sen. John Sherman Cooper was celebrated yesterday in a simple funeral that he himself helped plan, complete with instructions that there be no long eulogy.

More than 300 people, from former Senate colleagues to former helpers in his Washington home, crowded into an Army chapel next to Arlington National Cemetery to offer thanksgiving for the soft-spoken, self-effacing man who, said the Rev. Canon Sanford Garner, "left the world a richer and more humane place."

Cooper, a Kentucky Republican who gained national respect during a long career as a senator and as ambassador to India and East Germany, died Thursday at age 89 in a retirement home in Washington's Georgetown neighborhood.

After the half-hour funeral, which included the singing of "My Old Kentucky Home" and "America the Beautiful," Cooper's flag-draped coffin was taken by horse-drawn caisson to a burial plot near the Tomb of the Unknowns in the national cemetery overlooking the Potomac River and Washington.

There, with a full military honor guard, Cooper's body was laid to rest next to that of his wife, Lorraine, who died in 1985. The tombstone notes his home state and his World War II service as an Army captain but none of his government positions.

In the chapel at Fort Myer, which adjoins the cemetery, Garner said the "senator was, as you know, a very particular and determined man," and had left detailed instructions about his funeral—where it was to be

held, what was to be read, friends whom he wished to attend, and what he wanted from Garner: "a short statement, not laudatory."

But Garner, asking Cooper's forgiveness, did not fully comply. "I must add, Sen. Cooper, you demonstrated the true marks of greatness," he said.

"You loved God and His church. You loved your family and your parents. You loved and served your country. You loved and respected and cared for the least and the lowest in God's world," said Garner, who is now interim provost of the Washington National Cathedral but used to be rector of the Episcopal church in Washington that Cooper frequently attended.

Cooper, however, was a Baptist and always remained a member of the First Baptist Church in his hometown of Somerset, a fact that its pastor, Dr. Robert Browning, said the senator had wanted noted at his funeral.

Browning told the congregation that Cooper visited him in the fall of 1988 to talk about his funeral, and that the conversation stretched into a discussion of Cooper's public career. From their talk, the minister said, he distilled these eight points.

1. Always vote your convictions and be willing to pay the price.
2. Above all, be honorable.
3. Answer criticism, if it is constructive.
4. Constructive criticism will keep you humble.
5. Earn the trust of people by letting them know you want the best for them.
6. Work hard. You will always wish you had done more.
7. Cultivate a sense of humor.
8. Spiritual matters are the most important matters. They're permanent.

Cooper, Browning said, was the best example of "a faithful steward of influence and power. Truly, he made power a healthy word."

At Cooper's request, Browning recited lines from the hymn "Amazing Grace," which was sung at the funeral of Cooper's father. Garner read two of Lorraine Cooper's favorite Bible passages: John 15, verses 12 and 13 ("This is my commandment, that you love one another as I have loved you. . . .") and Romans 12, verses 9–13 ("Let love be genuine; hate what is evil, hold fast to what is good . . .").

The third speaker, the Rev. William Hague, former assistant rector of Christ Episcopal Church, which Cooper attended in Washington, read another of the senator's requests, Lord Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar."

The poet asks that there be no sadness at his death and ends with "I hope to see my Pilot face to face/When I have crossed the bar."

Hague said, "I believe that John Sherman Cooper will see his Pilot."

Among those attending the service were former Sens. Howard Baker, R-Tenn.; Mike Mansfield, D-Mont.; Charles Percy, R-Ill.; and Charles Mathias, R-Md.

In addition to the state's congressional delegation, other current lawmakers present included Sens. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska; John Chafee, R-R.I.; Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.; Strom Thurmond, R-S.C.; Larry Pressler, R-S.D.; and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y.—who, like Cooper, is a former ambassador to India.

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, who appeared before a House appropriations subcommittee earlier in the day to urge continued funding of the Appalachian Regional Commission, was there, as were former Govs. Louie Nunn and Edward Breathitt.

Numerous people who had worked for Cooper in the Senate were there, including Sue Lewis, Bailey Guard and U.S. District Judge Ronald Meredith, Longtime aide and friend Trudy Musson, who helped arrange the service, sat at the front of the church with the senator's brother, Richard Cooper, his wife, Cornelia and other members of the Cooper family.

[From the Rural Kentuckian, December 1980]

THE NOBLEST ROMAN—JOHN SHERMAN COOPER REFLECTS ON A LONG, DISTINGUISHED CAREER AND PEOPLE HE HAS KNOWN AS SENATOR, AMBASSADOR, AND STATESMAN

(By Gary Luhr)

To reporter William S. White he was "a thinking man's politician." To his former colleague, Paul Douglas of Illinois, "the noblest Roman in the Senate." Maryland's Charles Mathias called him "a standard by which we can all measure our actions."

John Sherman Cooper will be 80 next August. His step is a bit uncertain these days and age has robbed him of his hearing. Still, his mind and memory are keen and his always handsome features have grown more distinguished with age. He reports for work regularly at one of Washington's prestigious law firms and comes home just as regularly to be with his family and friends in Kentucky. This fall, he returned to the campaign trail on behalf of Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan.

Eight years have passed since Cooper retired from the United States Senate, citing his age and increasing demands of the job.

"I made up my mind in 1966 that the next six years would be enough," he recalled. "I was 71 (in 1972). That now seems quite young, (but) I didn't know if I would have the strength to keep up with the work. As it turns out, I was in perfectly good health during all that period."

In the center of his office are the desk and chair he brought with him from the Senate, large wooden pieces built in the old Senate workshop. One end of the desk is piled high with federal regulations, many relating to tobacco. The walls and bookshelves around them display the momentoes of a long and distinguished career.

FORTUNATE POSITION

"I think I was in a pretty fortunate position; I was a Republican in a Democratic state. If I had been a Democrat I don't think I would have ever been in the Senate. Republicans had no real organization (at the time of his first election in 1946). You didn't have to go in and ask if you could run. So I didn't have to respond to an organization and everything they wanted. Neither did I have to respond to the Democrats. I just had to try to take care of the interests of my state as best I could."

Outsiders who only knew Cooper by his position on certain national issues probably wondered how such a man could have been chosen repeatedly to represent a generally conservative constituency.

"I think a lot of people thought I was too liberal. Of course, I found up here there were all kinds of liberals. There were those who would vote for something just because they thought it was liberal.

"My own feeling was if I thought something was justified and human I'd vote for it. Having come from a rural area, having been a county judge, having served in the Depression, I saw the hardships of people and I had a certain sympathy for them. So I voted for a lot of measures which were looked upon by many of my friends as being too liberal.

"For example, I voted for the poverty program. Of course, it's grown all out of reason today, but it seemed at that time it helped the poorest people. I voted for Medicare because I'd seen people who couldn't pay their bills lie there and die. I had tremendous opposition from the doctors. They were all against it except the country doctors, but I'm glad I voted for it.

"I decided on national issues I couldn't confine myself wholly to the views of the people of my own state. On civil rights—I got very few letters asking me to vote for civil rights. I got 30,000 letters asking me to vote against it. I don't know if that represented the view of the whole state, but I knew it was a national issue."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

It was in foreign affairs, however, that Cooper earned his greatest reputation. His former junior colleague from Kentucky, former Senator Marlow Cook, attributed this partly to the defeat he suffered the first time he ran for reelection to the Senate in 1948. Shortly thereafter, President Truman appointed Cooper as a delegate to the United Nations.

"It was this act which proved to be the genesis in making the man from Somerset one of America's foremost authorities in the field of foreign affairs," Cook said at the time of Cooper's retirement.

Twice Cooper served in the diplomatic corps—during the 1950s as ambassador to India and Nepal, and more recently as the United States' first ambassador to East Germany. Throughout his career he worked for world peace and arms control. In 1950, he opposed a suggestion that the United Nations be reorganized to exclude communist nations. During his final years in the Senate, he cosponsored several resolutions to cut off funds for the war in southeast Asia.

Such feelings remain strong as Cooper assesses the current world situation. "The Russians are very unpredictable," he said. "They know they've got the strength. They could overrun Iran if they wanted to and there wouldn't be a thing we could do about it, in my opinion, other than use nuclear arms, which is the last thing in the world anybody wants.

"I count these next two years as very critical and dangerous years, ones in which we must care and let the world know that we want to reach agreement with the Soviets on arms limitation and some kind of accommodations which will preserve peace. The problem is, there's no way you can excuse the Russian aggression in Afghanistan."

The son of John Sherman and Helen Tarter Cooper didn't set out to be a United States senator. His first race for statewide office was the Republican gubernatorial primary in 1939. Cooper lost to King Swope of Lexington who, in turn, was defeated by A.B. "Happy" Chandler in November. "I had in mind running again for governor, but when I had this opportunity to run for the Senate, I decided I'd better do it," Cooper said, recalling his election in 1946 to fill the seat vacated by Chandler, who had resigned to become baseball commissioner. His opponent that year was John Y. Brown, Sr., father of Kentucky's present governor.

"I didn't think I'd get elected," Cooper said. "The reason (I did) was war controls (on wages and prices). Brown was supporting them; I was against them. Just before the election, President Truman lifted them and I could say, 'See, Brown was wrong all the time.'"

Cooper laughed as he recalled the "stinging" letter Brown sent him 26 years later, when he retired from the Senate. In the letter Brown said, "I don't mind you retiring

but I do mind you saying you're retiring because of age. You and I are the same age and I never felt better."

When Cooper ran for reelection in 1948, he lost to Virgil Chapman, a member of the House of Representatives for 22 years. Chapman died in office before his term was over and, in 1952, Cooper was again elected to fill the last two years of the unexpired term.

During the interim, Cooper got his first taste of foreign affairs. In 1949, Truman appointed him to the U.N. to replace John Foster Dulles, who had resigned to run for the Senate from New York. In 1950, he was named by Secretary of State Dean Acheson as the principal Republican consultant to the State Department (also replacing Dulles). Later that year, he accompanied Acheson to Europe for meetings that led to the establishment of NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Cooper has been only the third Republican ever elected to the Senate from Kentucky and the first in 22 years. The Republicans had gained control of the Senate in 1947, for the first time in 16 years. In 1954, however, the Democrats regained the majority and Cooper, running again for a full term, lost to the ever-popular Alben Barkley of Paducah.

The following year, President Eisenhower named Cooper ambassador to India and Nepal, one of the most difficult and delicate diplomatic positions of the cold war period. Biographer Robert Schulman attributed Cooper's success with Indian Prime Minister Nehru to a combination of "simple likeability and sensitive finesse." Former Vermont Senator George Aiken wrote, following Cooper's retirement:

"During the period . . . when he was ambassador to India, I feel that John Cooper's low-key and humane approach to the problems of people did much to keep our relations with that country on a more workable plane. Not all of our diplomats have a non-inflammatory way of dealing with officials of foreign countries and, in some instances, the United States has paid a rather high price for their lack of tact and consideration."

HISTORY REPEATED

History repeated itself on April 30, 1956, when Barkley died while making a speech in Virginia. Running for the third time to fill an unexpired term, Cooper defeated former Governor Lawrence Wetherby and became a fixture around the Capitol for the next 18 years. He was elected to a full six-year term in 1960 and reelected in 1966, each time by record margins.

Cooper was 55 when he defeated Wetherby. Just a few years before, he had been regarded as one of Washington's most eligible bachelors. A syndicated columnist described him as "handsome, sophisticated and intelligent" but with "a frontiersman's practicality." In 1955, he married Lorraine Shevlin, a few years his junior, in Pasadena, California. (A previous marriage to an Army nurse in 1943 had ended with divorce in 1947).

"Wives can be a great help to you (in the Senate) because they get to know the wives of other senators and make friendships that can lead a little bit toward their husbands' friendships," Cooper said. "A wife can also be a tremendous help in campaigns. I know my wife was for me. Although she never lived in Kentucky (before their marriage), she went down there and I think the people liked her."

Cooper's own ancestors came to Kentucky from Virginia and South Carolina in the late 1700s. His mother was a teacher. His father, a law school graduate, owned timber, coal mines and farmland and was the first president of the Farmers Bank of Somerset. The senior Cooper was also at various times county school superintendent, county judge and Republican congressional district chairman.

Young John, one of seven children, attended both private and public schools, as well as Centre College and Yale University. In 1923, he was voted "best liked" and "most likely to succeed" by his graduating class at Yale. The class included a student from Missouri who later would become one of Cooper's colleagues in the Senate, Stuart Symington.

Following graduation, Cooper spent two years studying law at Harvard. His father's death in 1923 left the family with mounting debts, however, and so he returned to Somerset without a degree. Nevertheless, in 1928 he passed the Kentucky bar examination and was admitted to practice law the same year he had been elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives.

In 1930, Cooper was elected Pulaski County Judge, the fifth member of his family to occupy the office. His compassion became evident during the next eight years. At times, as many as 30 people crowded inside the county judge's office to warm themselves by the pot-bellied stove. Cooper, earning $2,500 a year in the job, provided food and lodging personally for many who were poor and starving.

PRIVATE COOPER

Cooper celebrated his 40th birthday in 1941, two years after his unsuccessful race for governor and less than four months before the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, drawing the United States into World War II. Early the next year, he enlisted in the Army as a private, went through officer candidate school and was commissioned a second lieutenant at Fort Custer, Michigan in 1943.

Cooper was assigned to General George S. Patton's Third Army as a courier in the military police. During the next two years, he fought across France, Luxemburg and Germany, participating in five major campaigns and emerging from the war with a Bronze Star and the rank of captain.

While still in Europe in 1945, Cooper was elected in absentia as circuit judge of Kentucky's 28th judicial district. He remained in Germany for another year, however, serving as a legal adviser on the reorganization of the Bavarian courts and the repatriation of 300,000 displaced war victims.

Twenty-eight years later, he returned to that part of the world. "I was always glad I had the opportunity to spend two years in East Germany," Cooper said, "They're tremendous producers because the Germans like to work." In the same breath he said the need for greater productivity by American workers is one of the more serious problems facing this country.

As a diplomat, Cooper worked under the auspices of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, whom he called "the toughest fellow I ever ran into.

"I consider Kissinger as really having one of the great minds of this period, not only in this country but abroad, in the field of foreign affairs. I first met him when he was head of the Security Council under President Nixon. I was on the (Senate) Foreign Relations Committee. We disagreed on a number of things—ways to try to bring the war in Vietnam to a close and also on the anti-ballistic missile system.

"He was always very nice to me, but now he's become the subject of a great deal of criticism. I'm not really in a position to say how much of that is justified. When I was ambassador to East Germany I had very little connection with him. He was very busy with the Middle East and with Russia and China."

Cooper also recalled the six presidents under whom he served in the Senate, beginning with Truman.

"I suppose I was like most Republicans in the beginning, I didn't think an awful lot of Truman. But I got to know more about his politics when I was at the U.N. and when I was with Secretary Acheson. He was a very strong personality. He believed it; foreign countries believed it. It looks like now every candidate running for president wants to be compared to President Truman. I consider he's going down in history as one of the great presidents."

HAPPIEST TIME

Eisenhower. "We still had a very strong position militarily and economically. There were two small recessions during his term, but because of his prestige over the world it was a peaceful time and, I think looking back, it was probably about the happiest time among most people. He showed some terribly good sense on a number of things. For example, when Great Britain, France and Israel tried to take the Suez Canal back from the Egyptians, they asked for his support and he refused to go in there. He also refused when the French were defeated in Vietnam to send in our troops.

John Kennedy. "He came to Congress the same time I came to the Senate, but I never really knew him until he came to the Senate and we were on the Labor Committee together. I found that he was the most conservative Democrat on the Labor Committee. While he was pro-labor, he just would not vote for everything they wanted. I was kind of in the middle on the Republican side. I think it kind of led the two of us to get together and talk, and he would tell me things, I'm sure, because he knew I wouldn't tell them.

"He sent me to Moscow and I was able to talk to the Soviet leaders. I got a terribly tough feeling against the United States and I came back and reported all of that. I think he thought I'd exaggerated, but when he met with Khrushchev in Vienna, Khrushchev treated him terribly. He told me later, 'you were right.'

"He showed his honesty when he took the blame for the Bay of Pigs himself, and then he showed his courage when the Russians had placed missiles in Cuba and were attempting to bring in more and he told them they would be stopped. I think he gave hope particularly to the young people in the United States and to young people all over the world. I saw that when I traveled around the world at different times and talked to them. I've seen tears come to their eyes when they mentioned Kennedy.

"Although he did send troops to Vietnam, I don't think he'd have let us get into a war. I think he would have withdrawn them or found some way to reach some kind of accommodation. I just don't believe he'd have taken that chance."

Lyndon Johnson. "He was one of the most human individuals I ever knew. As leader in the Senate, he used every bit of power he could. If he just hadn't had this Vietnam war. His hero was Franklin Roosevelt. He wanted to have a second New Deal at home and he wanted to win a war, and that was his great mistake. (Had it not been for Vietnam) I think he would have gone out remembered chiefly for his victory on civil rights."

Richard Nixon. "He was disliked from the very beginning by so many people. Gradually, chiefly because of his forming some kind of association with Russia and China, I think that, but for Watergate, he would have gone down in history. The Democrats would not have done that because they were always accused of being soft (on communism). He could do it. A lot of people think Kissinger thought it up. I think Nixon did just as much as Kissinger. I talked to Nixon one time before he was inaugurated and he told me that was going to be one of his objectives. I don't know that Nixon would ever have been greatly loved (but) I think you would have had to respect him. In Europe they still admire Nixon tremendously."

Regarding Watergate, Cooper said, "I couldn't understand it and I don't understand it now. He'd been reelected by the greatest majority. He had this success with the Russians and the Chinese which had given him great acclamation around the world. Someone said even in the United States people who had disliked him so much were beginning to give him credit for his ability. I cannot understand why with all of that it could ever happen."

COUNSEL SOUGHT

Cooper still talks to former colleagues and others who seek his counsel, particularly on foreign affairs. He said members of President Carter's administration talked with him about the Panama Canal, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, arms supply and the situation in Iran. But characteristically, he downplays his role in such matters.

"Having left the Senate, I don't go up there much. It was very fortunate to have an invitation to join this (law) office right away and I've felt my duty was here I've never been on the floor except twice since I left there. I go in the cloakrooms when I want to talk to a member about public business. When I want to see someone, I never have any trouble seeing them.

"There are only 49 (senators) who were there when I left. A lot of the staff people know me and I know enough not to take up their time. After all, each member has got to wrestle with his own decisions."

He still accepts occasional speaking invitations. "I've got to make a speech now and then to make me think," Cooper chuckled.

He rose to show visitors some of the pictures and memorabilia that decorate his office. There are pictures of his family; pictures of presidents; pictures of Patton, Kissinger and Acheson. There is his picture on a 1954 cover of Time Magazine; a 1979 Christmas card from Nixon with a picture of his grandchildren, and a picture of the Warren Commission that investigated the assassination of President Kennedy. (Cooper was a member of the commission.)

He pointed to a picture of himself presenting his diplomatic credentials to former Indian Prime Minister Nehru. "I think it was the first and last time I ever wore a longtail coat and a silk hat," he said.

On the opposite wall was a large painting he had brought back from New Dehli. The walls and shelves were a retrospective of a public lifetime.

"I've been lucky," Cooper said.

So have the people of Kentucky, the United States and the world.

"MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME"

(By Stephen C. Foster)

The sun shines bright
In the Old Kentucky Home,
Tis summer the people are gay
The corn top's ripe and
The meadow's in the bloom
While the birds make
Music all the day.

Weep no more my lady,
Oh! Weep no more today!
We will sing one song
For the Old Kentucky Home,
For the Old Kentucky Home far away.

[News release by Kentucky Educational Television]

COOPER DOCUMENTARY HAS NATIONAL PREMIERE AT THE AMERICAN FILM INSTITUTE THEATER IN KENNEDY CENTER, JUNE 25, 1990; FORMER U.S. SENATOR AND AMBASSADOR TO EAST GERMANY TO ATTEND EVENT HELD IN HIS HONOR

John Sherman Cooper—a former U.S. senator, ambassador, and presidential advisor—began his career as a country lawyer in Sormerset, Ky., and became one of the most respected men in American politics.

The story of his remarkable career, spanning five decades of U.S. political history, is told in the Kentucky Educational Television (KET) production, John Sherman Cooper: Gentleman from Kentucky. The one-hour special, narrated by Bob Edwards, host of National Public Radio's Morning Edition, will have a national premiere in Washington D.C., at The American Film Institute Theater in Kennedy Center on Monday, June 25 at 7:00 p.m. ET.

Gentleman from Kentucky features rare archival film and video footage from government archives and the commercial news networks as it details Cooper's early life; his judgeship during the Great Depression; his World War II experiences as a member of Gen. George Patton's Third Army, which liberated the concentration camp at Buchenwald; his 20 years in the U.S. Senate; his ambassadorial posts to East Germany and India; his friendship with President John F. Kennedy and his service on the Warren Commission; his early support of civil rights legislation and his opposition to the Vietnam War and the nuclear arms race.

The documentary is gleaned from 25 hours of interviews with friends and associates, including President Gerald Ford; Katherine Graham, chief executive officer of The Washington Post Company; and Sens. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Ted Kennedy, (D-Mass), Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.), Howard Baker (R-Tenn.), Edmund Muskie (D-Maine), and Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.).

Cooper's brother, Richard, longtime friend the Rev. W.R. Munday, and the later newspaper publisher George Joplin III, all of Somerset, also are interviewed in the program.

"There are some Americans who seem to embody all of what we stand for," says diplomat Brandon Grove, referring to Cooper in Gentleman from Kentucky.

In another segment, Senator Kennedy reflects on Cooper's career and says, "He always brought light rather than heat to a debate."

The national premiere of John Sherman Cooper: Gentleman from Kentucky will be sponsord by AT&T, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Company, CSX Corporation, First Security Corporation of Kentucky, The Humana Foundation, IBM, Norfolk Southern Corporation, and Whitaker Bancorp of Kentucky.

According to writer/producer Guy Mendes, the idea for the Washington screening came from Senator Kennedy. "Kennedy agreed to appear in the documentary, thought it was a good project, and suggested we share it with the Washington community where Cooper has many friends and admirers." The screening is being held to pay tribute to Cooper's national and international contributions, Mendes said, and to interest public broadcasting officials in distributing the documentary to other areas of the country.

"It is a great honor to have the film's national premiere at The American Film Institute Theater in Kennedy Center," said KET Deputy Executive Director Sandra Welch. "We are grateful to Sen. Kennedy, George Stevens Jr. of the American Film Institute, Jack Valenti of the Motion Picture Association, and event sponsors, all of whom were instrumental in bringing the documentary to Washington."

Gentleman from Kentucky was produced by KET with the support of The Mary and Barry Bingham Sr. Fund, the John Sherman Cooper Commemoration Fund Inc., The Kentucky Humanities Council, the Rev. and Mrs. Alfred R. Shands III, and Mr. and Mrs. James W. Stites Jr. It was written and produced by Guy Mendes. Charlee Heaton served as associate producer.

[A television documentary produced in 1989 by Kentucky Educational Television]

"JOHN SHERMAN COOPER-GENTLEMAN FROM KENTUCKY"

[Open on over-lapping images which travel across the screen: scenes of rural poverty during the Great Depression—people on porches of mountain cabins; people waiting in line for handouts of food; portrait of young John Sherman Cooper as county judge.]

Rev. W.R. MUNDAY: What he did for others up there during those Depression years and what he'd done for the people around here, the folks know it, and they'll always love him and respect him for it.

[Page turn reveals footage of Joe McCarthy.]

KATHERINE GRAHAM: To stand up and be anti-McCarthy in the United States Senate in those days was extremely courageous.

[Page turn reveals film of JSC in top hat, presenting credentials in India; page turn reveals Barry Goldwater on camera.]

Senator BARRY GOLDWATER: He brought a different impression of America.

[Page turn reveals over-lapping images of the Vietnam war—U.S. helicopter, a jungle machine gun emplacement and infantry troops on patrol in a swamp.]

Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY: One of the earliest voice that was questioning American policy objectives, meanings in Vietnam, was John Cooper.

[Page turn reveals travelling, over-lapped images of an ABM missile being launched from a silo; a long shot of an ABM on its course; a close-up shot of two lines converging on a tracking screen and the word "intercept" lighting up; Nixon and Brezhnev signing the ABM treaty in Moscow.]

U.S. Arms Negotiator GERARD SMITH: Senator Cooper is entitled to think of himself as one of the main architects of the ABM Treaty.

[Page turn reveals overlapped travelling stills of Cooper with four presidents; Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Ford.]

GOLDWATER: They realized that, here was an honest-to-God gentleman.

[Page turn reveals emblematic still of JSC; title flies in from below, "Gentleman from Kentucky"; fade to black; come up on slow pan of still photo of Somerest town square, ca. 1901.]

NARRATOR: On August 23rd, 1901, in the small town of Somerset, Kentucky, in the foothills of the Appalachian mountains, the first male child was born to John Sherman Cooper and his wife Helen Tarter Cooper.

The child would be named after his father, who was then Pulaski County Judge. The senior John Sherman Cooper was a college graduate who had served as county school superintendent. As parents, he and his schoolteacher wife would stress the importance of a sound education. The Cooper children also would be well-versed in the Baptist religion, and in the family tradition of Republican citizenship—not surprising considering that the area had been a Union stronghold during the Civil War.

Cooper's father was not the only judge in the family. Four relatives on his mother's side—her father, two brothers and a cousin—had been elected to judgeships in this Republican enclave

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER: I think my interest in politics probably grew out of my family.

[Still of Somerset school.]

NARRATOR: Education for the Cooper children did not stop at the schoolhouse door.

DICK COOPER: We had a room on the second floor which was almost equipped like a classroom, and they would go over our work with us, our homework, every night. They both wanted us to achieve and do the best that we could in school.

[Close-up of young JSC in basketball uniform.]

NARRATOR: As a senior in high school, Cooper was six-feet-one-and-a-half-inches tall and skinny enough to be called "Bird Legs," and "Snipe" by his teammates." His team was good enough to make it to the state tournament. That same year Cooper was named Class President and Class Poet. His only failing, it seems, was his consistant tardiness. When he graduated in the spring, Cooper's father had his plans laid out for him: he would attend small, but well-respected Centre College, in nearby Danville for a year in order to broaden his studies, then he was to go to up East, to Yale.

[JSC at Yale, singularly and in group shots and on the basketball team; John in group picture in front of ivy walls.]

NARRATOR: John Sherman Cooper followed his father's orders and acquited himself quite well in the Ivy League. He played football, and was named captain of the basketball team. He studied the French Revolution, the writings of Tennyson and Browning, and the theories of Immanuel Kant. As a senior, he was selected for membership in the secretive Skull & Bones society. In 1923, when he graduated, he was voted most popular in his class.

Young Cooper moved on to Harvard to study law, but after one year there he was called home. His father was seriously ill.

He arrived home only days before his father died. His mother was overwhelmed with sorrow and withdrew to the third floor of their house.

DICK COOPER: My mother was grief-stricken and I didn't see much of her from the time he died until the funeral.

[JSC with his mother, outside the family house.]

NARRATOR: To make matters worse, Cooper's father had suffered business losses that had left the family deeply in debt. It was incumbent upon 23-year old John Sherman Cooper to assume the mantle of head of the family, and responsibility for its financial obligations.

[Another portrait image of young JSC.]

NARRATOR: After one more year at Harvard, Cooper was forced to return to Somerset to sell off part of his father's estate, and to run the family lumber business for a time. But his maternal uncle, Roscoe Tartar, had something bigger in mind for John.

A four-time winner of the office of county judge Uncle Roscoe prompted his nephew to run for and win a seat in the legislature. Two years later, after passing the bar exam, John Sherman made the race for the county judge. Cooper won the election with ease. He had no way of knowing the dark days that lay ahead for him and his constituency.

[Film of rural poverty during the Depression; people on cabin porches, waiting in line for gov't commodities; people with little to eat.

NARRATOR: The Great Depression hit the already impoverished region hard. There was not much work, no money and precious little food. People in need fulled the courthouse from morning until night.

Rev. MUNDAY: The county didn't have any money at all, but the Judge found some money somewhere. . . . I knew him to go into his own pocket and give different families three or four dollars; three or four dollars back in those days went a long way.

[Film of small rural town during Depression.]

DICK COOPER: People who had been well-off suddenly had nothing. And so it was a terrible time to live through, and I know it was for him. For a young man of that age, he was weighted down by many many problems, including me maybe.

[Slow zoom into the young Judge Cooper, who is pictured with country magistrates in the 30s.]

NARRATOR: His two four-year terms as county judge had a profound effect on John Sherman Cooper. The experience of seeing so many in need of food and basic medical care would later fuel his support for social legislation. But the frustration of being unable to ease the human suffering everywhere around him took it's toll: near the end of his second term, the 36-year old Cooper sank into a deep depression.

Rev. MUNDAY: When he came out of that office he had to take a leave of absence because of sickness. He had almost a nervous breakdown.

NARRATOR: He left Somerset and spent months recovering in institutions. It was almost a year before he returned to Somerset. He had overcome his ordeal, and the people of Pulaski County admired him even more for it.

JSC on courthouse steps; fade to black; come up on footage of burning U.S. ships in Pearl Harbor; images of Hitler and the Nazi army on the march.]

NARRATOR: Pearl Harbor and the Nazi blitzkreig in Europe drew the United States into the war in 1942, disrupting even the quiet life of a small town lawyer. With his two brothers already in the services, John Sherman Cooper enlisted as a private in the Army at the age of 41.

JSC: Some friends of mine in the first world war, they had gone. They were a little older, they had been drafted; some ran off and joined the army. I felt a little ashamed that I hadn't.

[JSC in uniform, stateside.]

NARRATOR: After stateside military-police training, and a stint teaching military law, Cooper was promoted and sent to England. Harry Story was there, too:

HARRY STORY: At that time groups were being assembled to go into France after the invasion, for civil affairs and military government.

[Patton's tanks clanking through the French countryside.]

NARRATOR: Once in France, Lt. Cooper was assigned to the military government, or G–5 section of General George Patton's Third Army.

[Stills of JSC in Europe.]

STORY: During that time he was being given assignments almost diplomatic in nature. Because there were no state department personel available, because the advance across France was so fast, the Germans couldn't even retreat fast enough to get out of our way.

[Still of JSC.]

NARRATOR: Lt. Cooper was wearing a watch for the first time in his life, though he still ran behind schedule often enough to earn a nickname.

STORY: Because of the fact that he was not punctual in the Army sense, he was called The Late John Cooper, The Late Lieutenant Cooper.

[Footage of advance across the Rhine.]

NARRATOR: As the war in Europe raced to its conclusion, a diplomatic mission handed down from allied commander Gen. Dwight Eisenhower sent Cooper in search of a missing Italian princess who had been abducted by Hitler's SS troops. The trail led Cooper to a scene more ghastly than he could have imagined.

[Footage of Buchenwald ovens being opened to reveal skeletons.]

NARRATOR: He arrived at Buchenwald in early April, just after the camp had been overrun by Patton's forces.

STORY: It was a situation, a sight, that no one will every forget. Corpses were piled like cord wood. The whole situation was indescribably bad.

[Gen. Patton at Buchenwald.]

NARRATOR: General Patton had no patience with local townspeople who claimed they knew nothing of the horrors being perpetrated in the nearby camp. He forced them to view the ghastly leavings of the Nazi butchers.

[German townspeople being forced to view the camp; men hold their hands to their noses; women are crying; lines of people file past a table filed with medical atrocities; a woman runs out crying.

[German cities in ruins; pan of bombed out buildings; refugees on the streets.]

NARRATOR: After the Nazi surrender in May, Lieutenant Cooper spent the rest of 1945 working in the ruins of Germany. He was assigned to help repatriate thousands of displaced persons, people from many different countries, people whose families have been torn apart, Cooper once again found himself responsible for people who had nothing but their names. The former judge also was selected by the allied command to assit in the rebuilding of the German legal system, which, like its cities, was in a shambles. Cooper's job was to reorganize and clear the Nazis out of some 239 trial and appellate courts in Bavaria. While engaged in that task word came that he had been nominated and elected in absentia to a circuit court judgeship in southern Kentucky. He was to return to the states to be sworn in by January of 1946.

[Fade to black; come up on stills of JSC in 1940s: with others in the two square, and a portrait in profile.]

NARRATOR: Back home in Kentucky, John Sherman Cooper assumed his seat as Judge of the 28th judicial district and began changing this immediately, most noticably ending the age-old discriminatory practice of excluding blacks from serving on juries. But Cooper would not stay long on the bench this time, for there was a vacancy in Washington that had Republicans scheming. A.B. "Happy" Chandler had resigned from the United States Senate to become Commissioner of major league baseball. A special election had been called to fill the two remaining years of Chandler's term. Bouyed by the presence of the first Republican governor in 15 years, party insiders urged Cooper to

make the race and he agreed. Less than a year after returning from Europe, Cooper rode a national GOP tide to victory, becoming only the third Republican in Kentucky history to win by popular election a seat in the U.S. Senate.

Senator HOWARD BAKER: I think he will be remembered as the father of the emergent new Republican Party of the South.

JSC: I was elected to the Eightieth Congress. It was a Republican victory in both houses, in the Senate and in the House.

[Film of Truman in the White House.]

NARRATOR: President Truman called it the "Do-Nothing" Congress, because he couldn't get some of his programs passed by the new Republican majority.

[Film of new members of Congress; film of Robert Taft.]

NARRATOR: Ohio's Senator Robert Taft was one of the most powerful figures on the Republican side of the aisle. Cooper bucked Taft's leadership immediately by voting against a Republican bill to establish a committee to investigate U.S. conduct in World War II.

LARRY FORGY: Taft thought that this was a vote he would be able to count on all the time. It turned out he couldn't. I think that's the story of the man's life. Nobody ever ran him.

[Film of Taft-Hartley protestors.]

NARRATOR: But Cooper supported Taft and the party in major labor legislation, including the Taft-Hartley Act, which was widely perceived as being anti-labor because it mandated "cooling-off periods" before strikes, and it outlawed the "closed shops." Congress passed the Taft-Hartley legislation over President Truman's veto. Cooper would suffer for the vote in his next Senate race.

[Tobacco hanging in barn; JSC talking with tobacco farmers.]

NARRATOR: As far as the home folks were concerned, Cooper's most popular move was to draft an amendment to the 1948 Agricultural Act to provide for price supports for Kentucky burley tobacco. He needed help to secure passage of the amendment, so he went to, Alben Barkley, the Kentucky Democrat who was Senate minority leader. The "Cooper-Barkley Bill" passed by one vote; Barkley would later claim credit for the measure.

In spite of Cooper's support for tobacco legislation, Kentuckians voted him out of office after two years, giving his seat to Virgil Chapman. It was part of a Democratic landslide in the state, prompted by Barkley's presence on the ballot as President Truman's running mate. Cooper's vote on Taft-Hartley was said to be one of the contributing factors in his loss.

[Still of JSC; film of Truman & Acheson talking at an airport, then shaking hands with JSC as he is getting off a plane.]

NARRATOR: Cooper joined a prominent Washington law firm, But Truman and his Secretary of State Dean Acheson had other plans for him. As part of an attempt to fashion a bipartisan foreign policy, they chose Cooper to be a delegate to the United Nations. Apparently they liked his voting record on international affairs. So Cooper, joined Acheson as part of the United States delegation to the fourth regular session of the U.N. General Assembly, meeting in temporary quarters in New York City.

[Film of JSC and Acheson returning from Europe; Truman greets Acheson & Cooper.]

NARRATOR: Cooper's next assignment, in 1950, was also in the international arena. He served as assistant to Secretary Acheson during the London meetings of the newly-formed North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or NATO. Cooper was, by this time, an important member of Truman's foreign policy delegation.

[Still of JSC.]

NARRATOR: Fate would return John Sherman Cooper to the domestic arena: Virgil Chapman was killed in a Washington automobile accident. Aligning himself with Dwight Eisenhower's 1952 presidential compaign, Cooper campaigned to regain his Senate seat.

[Footage of Ike on campaign trail, waving.]

GEORGE JOPLIN: When we got to the outskirts of a town, John would get out of the car and would start walking down the sidewalk, and he had his sleeves rolled up . . . and whoever he saw on the street, why he would stop and visit with them. And if there was no one coming, he'd go to the houses, house by house.

[Stills of JSC, campaigning with sleeves rolled up; talking with people; sitting on the porch with people.]

NARRATOR: Cooper's experience as a statewide campaigner was too much for his Democratic opponent. He won easily, becoming the first Kentucky Republican ever to be elected twice to a Senate seat. He headed back to Washington, this time to serve under a President of his own party, for the American voters had shown clearly that they liked Ike.

[Women with "I like Ike" campaign banner.]

[Stills of JSC & Ike.]

NARRATOR: Cooper liked Ike, too, but once again the gentleman from Kentucky demonstrated his independence by challenging the President and his own party leaders on a topic dear to Cooper's heart.

[Heroic industrial footage: TVA dams.]

NARRATOR: Eisenhower wanted to undermine one of the major vestiges of the New Deal, the Tennessee Valley Authority, which had provided low-cost power for a region that was still in great need of assistance. The administration saw the TVA as government encroachment on private industry's turf. Cooper, having witnessed the hardships of the Depression in the area served by the TVA, believed that government had a moral duty to help people in need.

[Footage of poor people working their farms and fields.]

WILLIAM GREIDER: He was a conservative in many ways, but he did not have a phobia about using the government to assist people that needed protection, especially poor people.

CHARLES BARTLETT: He was one of the few Republicans who was willing to stand up for it in those days. The Republicans were committed to selling the TVA into small pieces if possible.

[Stills of JSC in his Senate office, looking determined, then exasperated.]

NARRATOR: On other issues in the Senate, Cooper legislation faired less well. A five-hundred-million-dollar school construction bill, also dear to Cooper, was defeated by Republican indifference and Democratic opposition.

[Footage of Joe McCarthy testifying before Senate committee.]

NARRATOR: The behavior of one of his colleagues proved to be another problem that vexed Cooper during his second stint in the Senate. Wisconsin Senator Joe McCarthy had grown increasingly shrill and paranoid in his Red-baiting, claiming to have proof that hundreds of Communists had secretly infiltrated the United States Government. Cooper felt McCarthy's tactics threatened the Senate.

GOLDWATER: John Sherman was one of the first men that challenged him. When he was spouting all those statistics about 200 members of the Communist Party in the State Department, John just stood up and said you have to prove that. Well, he never could.

KATHERINE GRAHAM: We forget the terrible pressures on people that McCarthyism imposed. To stand up and be anti-McCarthy in those days in the United States Senate was extremely courageous.

Senator GENE MCCARTHY: The censorship of Joe finally came down to his disregard of the Rules of the Senate, rather than his disregarding the general rules of life. [he laughs cynically]

[Stills of Cooper; still of Cooper & cubscout, with capitol dome behind; still of JSC with group of young women.]

NARRATOR: Cooper was also taking care of the folks back home. He fought for new roads, and for locks and dams in kentucky. He fought for coal and tobacco.

WILLIAM GREIDER: Cooper played constituency politics as forcefully as anyone else. He took care of tobacco, especially the farmers, and he worked relentlessly to get a lot of concrete poured in Kentucky, in dams and roads.

[Animation: Cooper on the cover of Time magazine; the story inside on Cooper vs. Barkley; footage of Cooper and Barkley campaigning.]

NARRATOR: Cooper's accomplishments, both local and national, were not enough to guarantee him reelection in the fall of 1954: his opponent was the only politician more popular back home in Kentucky. In what was billed by the national press as the "Battle of the Giants," Cooper squared off against former Vice President Alben Barkley.

[Medium close-up shots of Barkley.]

NARRATOR: The race centered on personality and partisan politics. "Uncle Alben," or "The Veep," as Barkley was called, emerged as a clear favorite in the race.

[Still of Cooper-Barkley tv debate moderated by Eric Sereereid; then more film footage of the two men campaigning.]

NARRATOR: The only controversial issue in the race was Barkley's claim that he had authored the tobacco price support bill, which Cooper had taken to him in 1948.

[Film of Barkley and wife voting; still of somber-looking JSC.]

NARRATOR: Unable to overcome Barkley's popularity, Cooper lost and was forced out of his Senate seat after yet another two-year term.

[JSC with Ike.]

NARRATOR: Other than the TVA issue, Cooper had shown steadfast support for President Eisenhower's policies on domestic and foreign affairs. His loyalty did not go unnoticed. Ike and his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, needed a strong and capable person to represent U.S. interests in newly-independent India, a country being courted seriously by the Soviets. Early in 1955, Ike offered the ambassador's post to John Sherman Cooper. Cooper accepted, but there was some personal business he had to settle before he could assume the position.

[Film of crowd in India; film of Ike, talking with Cooper who is standing next to him, at an Oval Office photo opportunity.]

[Stills of Lorraine Rowan as a girl and as a young woman, with parasol in hand in each photo.]

NARRATOR: Lorraine Rowan was the child of a prominent California family. Her early life was spent in Pasadena, but after her father's death her mother remarried an Italian prince and moved the family to Rome. There young Lorraine was a excellent student,

mastering French, Spanish and Italian. She returned to the States and married twice, but each marriage ended in divorce. She moved to Washington in the mid-forties.

LILLY GUEST: * * * and she came down here and I used to tease her and say, I don't think you know that there are two houses down on the Hill * * * by the next week she knew all about it, who the people were, and what they were doing.

KATHERINE GRAHAM: * * * so she was interested in John and the fact that he was single and eligible and her age. She thought he was wonderful. She started going out with him and everybody used to make book on whether she would marry him or not. I would have said the call was 50-50, because John was not known to be looking for marriage.

LILLY GUEST: She was absolutely fascinated by him. You know John Sherman Cooper was a very vague man some days. Sometimes he would turn up for dinner and sometimes he wouldn't and that rather interested her. It was a challenge.

KATHERINE GRAHAM: When John was made ambassador to India he realized, I'm sure, that he needed a wife in India. So, whereas a lot of us were unsure whether this marriage, which Lorraine wanted very much, was going to take place. John went to India and he immediately proposed that she go with him and then be married.

[Still of JSC and Lorraine; still of the two of them getting off a plane in India.]

NARRATOR: John and Lorraine were married in March of 1955 and left for India soon after, where they would make a lasting impression.

[Film of JSC in top hat presenting his credential; intercut with Goldwater on camera.]

GOLDWATER: He brought a different impression of America. The old impression was nothing but dollars, dollars, dollars. They realized that here was an American who was a real honest-to-God *gentleman.*

[Stills of JSC and Nehru; film of Cooper and Nehru.]

NARRATOR: Indian prime minister Nehru had staked out a non-aligned position with regard to the U.S. and the Soviet Union, and that had John Foster Dulles worried. But Cooper quickly established a rapport with Nehru and assured him that the U.S. would provide aid to this huge new nation that was very much in need.

Senator EDMUND MUSKIE: Cooper was regarded as something fresh and new and exciting as American ambassadors go.

[Footage of JSC in India, presenting U.S. railroad cars and conversing with Indian authorities.]

NARRATOR: Cooper's work significantly strengthened the relationship between the two countries. At his urging, the U.S. provided the world's newest democracy with almost five hundred million dollars in assistance.

The Coopers were well-liked in India, and they would have been happy to continue their work there, but events at home were to alter their plans. In April of 1956, with four years left in his term, Alben Barkley died. A vacant seat in the United States Senate beckoned.

[Film of Cooper coming out of White House, slipping, then walking over to the camera.]

KATHERINE GRAHAM: John came back from India because the President asked him to give up that post and come back and run for the Senate. Because there was a seat open and John was the only Republican who could win it.

[JSC is asked about running for the Senate and he responds.]

JSC: No, no I'm not a candidate. [Reporter: is there any chance you'll run?] * * * I learned long ago that a politician never says never. But right now I want to stick with the job I'm on.

[Cut to film of JSC at the '56 Republican convention; he is introduced voice over by David Brinkley.]

DAVID BRINKLEY: Here is John Sherman Cooper, former Senator, Ambassador to India, who returned to run again for the Senate at Ike's urging.

NARRATOR: The President convinced Cooper to run for the seat he had held twice before. He and his wife returned to Kentucky to campaign; it would be a new experience for Lorraine.

[Stills of JSC and Lorraine campaign, including Lorraine carrying a parasol.]

LILLY GUEST: When Lorraine first campaigned in Kentucky, she didn't know what she was in for. But one thing, she wasn't going to change. She carried her parasol and dressed as if she were going down to Rock Creek Park.

[Stills of Coopers & Mortons on election night.]

NARRATOR: Once again John Sherman Cooper was aligned with an Eisenhower ticket. In an odd occurrance, Kentucky's other Senate seat was up for grabs, and Thruston Morton, a young Louisville Republican had won the right to run with Cooper on the state ballot. Cooper prevailed easily, with some fifty-three percent of the vote. He had won a *third* unexpired term in the United States Senate. Thruston Morton won in a "photo finish," slipping by with a mere seven thousand vote margin. For the first time Kentucky would be represented in the U.S. Senate by two Republicans.

[Film of Nat'l Guard troops escorting black students to high school in Little Rock in 1957.]

NARRATOR: One of the most important issues facing Cooper and the rest of the Senate in 1957 was that of civil rights. National Guard troops were escorting black students to public high schools in Little Rock, Arkansas, while voting rights legislation was working its way through the congressional pipeline.

TED KENNEDY: His involvement in those early civil rights bills was really indispensible. He was really calling on the best traditions of the Republican Party in knocking down the walls of discrimination.

HOWARD BAKER: I guess Republicans in the South really were in the vanguard of the civil rights movement. I know John Sherman Cooper was.

[Still of JSC.]

NARRATOR: Though it wasn't strong enough to suit him, Cooper voted for the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

[Footage of young JFK being sworn into the Senate.]

NARRATOR: While working on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, Cooper developed one of his closest friendships in the Senate.—John Fitzgerald Kennedy of Massachusetts.

TED KENNEDY: It might appear that they would be unlikely friends, but really to the contrary.

CHARLES BARTLETT: I think John was pretty much to the left of his party—there were large areas of agreement between Cooper and Kennedy, no question.

[Film of JSC, and of JSC and liberal Republicans in the Senate.]

NARRATOR: A 1958 Congressional Quarterly analysis showed that Cooper voted with the administration only fifty percent of the time on 26 key issues. That may not have made him a favorite at the White House, but he was well respected by other liberal Republicans—in 1959 they nominated him as their choice for Senate Minority Leader.

JSC, in '59,: [he talks briefly about the "progressive" cause]

[Film of JSC and Everett Dirksen.]

NARRATOR: Cooper lost the minority leadership post to Everett Dirksen of Illinois by six votes. But his influence was by no means in decline. A nineteen-sixty Newsweek magazine poll of the Washington press corps named Cooper the ablest Republican in the Senate.

[Film of JFK & Jackie campaigning; film of Dick and Pat Nixon campaigning.]

NARRATOR: The results of the next presidential race also would boost his stock considerably, even though his party would be voted out of the White House.

[Stills of Cooper with Nixon.]

NARRATOR: Party politics led Cooper to support Richard Nixon in his 1960 bid for the presidency, but philosophically Cooper was much closer to his friend Jack Kennedy.

TED KENNEDY: John Sherman Cooper was one of President Kennedy's best friends, not only in the Senate, but generally.

[Wide shot of Coopers & Kennedys having dinner together.]

NARRATOR: Lorraine and Jackie had known each other before either was married. When the Kennedys moved into a Georgetown townhouse just a few blocks down N Street from the Coopers', the two couples grew closer, often getting together for intimate dinner parties.

[Footage of the facades of the two houses; pan across and zoom out of image of Jack and Jackie sharing a candlelight dinner with John and Lorraine.]

TED KENNEDY: The only dinner party President Kennedy had in the first two weeks after he was elected—there was John and Lorraine, just the four of them. Republicans tongues were wagging. Democratic tongues, too. It wasn't only enjoying the company; the President valued John's advice on how to get the New Frontier going.

[Images of victorious JSC.]

NARRATOR: Cooper had crushed his Democratic opposition in 1960, getting the largest number of votes ever polled by a Republican in Kentucky. After winning three short terms, he had been elected to his first full term in the United States Senate. His friend Jack Kennedy won the presidency by a narrow margin.

[Film footage of JFK's inauguration speech; still of JSC.]

NARRATOR: After his victory in November, the President-elect sent Cooper on a secret mission to Moscow, to see how Kremlin leaders viewed Kennedy's election. Cooper returned with a warning: the Soviets were not impressed.

[Footage of JFK signing his first bill, with Cooper and others in background.]

NARRATOR: The President continued to rely on Cooper's advice on foreign and domestic issues. When JFK signed his first bill in the Oval Office, he made sure that Senator Cooper was in the assembled group of dignitaries. In 1962, Massachusetts sent another Kennedy to Washington.

TED KENNEDY: When I was elected to the Senate, at the ripe old age of thirty, I was looking for advice and my brother, then the President, said to me, when some issue comes up and passions are aroused and voices are high, if you want the unvarnished truth, the facts on this issue, go to John Sherman Cooper and you will receive it.

[Film of Kennedys in Dallas.]

NARRATOR: Camelot came to a tragic end on November twenty-second, nineteen sixty-three on a clear day in Dallas, Texas. President Kennedy was shot as he rode through the city. He was declared dead at Parkland Hospital. A stunned nation sat for days in front of their televisions, collectively mourning their fallen leader. New President Lyndon Baines Johnson called John Sherman Cooper who was at his home in Somerest and asked him to take part in a special investigation to be chaired by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

[Earl Warren and other Warren Commission members entering the White House, presenting their report.]

GERALD FORD: Each of us on the Warren Commission had close personal relationships with Jack Kennedy, as a consequence our service on the commission was very painful. It was not an easy job. It was a painful experience but a necessary responsibility to try to find out all the facts involving the unfortunate, tragic assassination of President Kennedy.

[Footage of Warren Commission presenting report to LBJ.]

JSC: We had hearings, and we went to Dallas, and we spent a long time on it. A lot of people don't agree with it now, I know because I still get letters from people saying, you were wrong.

FORD: I for one deeply regret some of the demagogic attacks on the Warren Commission conclusions. A number of individuals have raised questions of one kind or another, but none of the criticism of Warren Commission is based on any solid, new evidence.

NARRATOR: While Richard Schweiker was in the Senate he chaired a sub-committee of the Senate Intelligence panel that investigated the findings of the Warren Commission. He was also developed a close working relationship and friendship with Cooper.

Senator RICHARD SCHWEIKER: In talking with John Sherman Cooper it became clear to me that not all of the material that should have been made available to the Warren Commission was given to the Warren Commission, in terms of the CIA, in terms of the FBI and other intelligence agencies.

[Fade to black; come up on footage of American advisors in Vietnam, ca. 1963.]

NARRATOR: During his short tenure in the Oval Office, President Kennedy laid the groundwork for America's participation in what would be its longest, and most disappointing war.

GEORGE HERRING: What really is important is that Kennedy significantly changes the nature, the magnitude of the commitment. When he takes over, the number of American advisors are still in the hundreds, but not involved directly in combat. When he is assassinated in November of 63, you have 16 thousand advisors, and they are actively involved in combat.

[Film of U.S. advisors; film of fighting in South Vietman; dissolve to film of Civil Rights demonstrators marching in Birmingham; demonstrators being attacked by police dogs and battered with high-powered firehoses.]

NARRATOR: Another kind of fighting was taking place in the streets of America in the early nineteen-sixties: the Civil Rights movement was gathering strength, but in places such as Birmingham, Alabama, it was being met with viscious hostility. John Sherman Cooper was appalled:

COOPER: The events of the last few days in Birmingham should shock the conscience of the nation. The use of dogs against human beings, our fellow citizens, simply because they are trying to secure their rights, is reprehensible. These people are claiming their constitutional right for voting, their constitutional right as determined by the Supreme Court, to enter a desegregated school, their right to use public facilities, governmental facilities.

[Film of black and whites sitting-in at a Nashville lunch counter, being physically and verbally abused by angry whites who have them surrounded; they are bullied and covered with food.]

NARRATOR: While blacks and a few whites were putting themselves on the line, Congress was debating the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Southern Senators tried to block passage of the bill by filibustering, dragging out the debate for months. Cooper, who had in 1963 written and pushed public accommodation bill only to see it fail, now sought to invoke cloture to bring the measure to a vote. He chided both parties for inaction.

[Film of "whites only" lunch counters and rest rooms.]

COOPER: I believe the two parties are paying lip service to this issue. It's my judgment that some of the Democratic Party do not want to offend their Southern brethren. On the other hand, some of my own party, the Republican Party, some of its leaders are still arguing that this is just a local issue.

[Still of JSC, ca. 1963, at his desk.]

NARRATOR: Senator Cooper was beseiged with letters from the people of his state. Most of them opposed the legislation. Some bitterly denounced Cooper's position.

[Film of Cooper in Senate committee meeting.]

NARRATOR: In spite of the overwhelming opposition from home, Cooper continued to lead the charge in the Senate.

NARRATOR: Senator Mitch McConnell was a summer intern in Cooper's office that year.

MITCH MCCONNELL: I remember asking him, how do you square that you are after all here to represent Kentucky, and his answer was one I have never forgotten. He said, I not only represent Kentucky, I represent the nation, and there are times when you follow, and times when you lead. And he said, I believe this is an issue whose time has come, that with proper leadership, people will change their attitudes about this matter.

[Newsreel footage of Capitol Hill.]

NARRATOR: After a long fight, Cooper and other Senate liberals mustered the votes to stop the filibuster and win passage of the bill. Though he believed it could have been a stronger measure, Cooper was glad to watch with other supporters as President Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

[Film of LBJ and gathered dignitaries in Oval Office; LBJ signs Civil Rights Act.]

[Fade to black; Come up on clips from Defense Dept. film reenactment of Tonkin Gulf incident: we see a map of the area then dissolve to footage of U.S. destroyers, Maddox and Turner Joy maneuvering in Tonkin Gulf.]

NARRATOR: In August of 1964, in the Gulf of Tonkin off the coast of North Vietnam, two U.S. destroyers reported an incident that President Johnson would later use to secure from the Senate a so-called "blank check" to make war in Vietnam.

[An officer peers through binoculars and orders his men to battle stations; men on deck rush to their stations, load and fire artillery; radar and sonar operators at work in ship's communications center; big guns being fired into the night, in rapid succession.]

NARRATOR: While on a surveillance mission close to shore, the USS Maddox and Turner Joy reported two attacks by North Vietnamese patrol boats. Shots were exchanged in the first encounter, which lasted about twenty minutes. The next night, in stormy darkness, U.S. commanders became convinced by radio and sonar reports that they were under torpedo attack. For the next four hours the two ships fired wildly in all directions.

[Over footage of U.S. pilots carrying out bombing missions against North Vietnam, LBJ tells the nation of an attack on the U.S. ships and says he's ordered air strikes on N. Vietnam.]

NARRATOR: After ordering air attacks on North Vietnam, the President asked Congress for a resolution in support of his actions in Vietnam.

GEORGE HERRING: The Tonkin Gulf Resolution is a major watershed in the Vietnam War. The Tonkin Gulf Resolution becomes of course, in time, what Johnson uses as a basis for further escalation of the war. No doubt they thought they were under attack, but after the smoke had cleared lots of doubts began to surface, and to this day there's never been any real convincing proof.

ED MUSKIE: The Tonkin Gulf Resolution was troublesome for those of us who participated. Only two opposed it, Morse and Greuning. Many of us came to regret the vote, and John Sherman Cooper was one.

[Film of LBJ campaigning.]

NARRATOR: Nineteen sixty-four was an election year, and Johnson wanted to appear militarily-tough to the electorate. Republican nominee Barry Goldwater already was on the attack, charging that the President was soft on defense.

[Barry Goldwater campaigning.]

BARRY GOLDWATER: The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution was dreamed up by Lyndon Johnson to get Lyndon Johnson off the hook. Nobody believed it. There was never any record of an attack on anything. The whole war was a phony war.

WILLIAM GREIDER: Six months later it was perfectly obvious, particularly to people with the sensibilities of John Sherman Cooper, that he had been lied to, and in fact, the United States was being pulled a step at a time into a full scale war in Indochina.

[Defense Dept. footage of ground troops in Vietnam; Footage of the "Rolling Thunder" bombing campaign.]

NARRATOR: Over the next three years the President would commit more than a half million troops to the war. The U.S. bombing campaign would lay waste to large areas of Vietnam, dropping more bombs than were dropped in all theaters of World War II. Thousands of Vietnamese civilians would be killed by the bombs each month.

[Still of JSC.]

NARRATOR: In 1965, John Sherman Cooper urged that the United States undertake negotiations to bring the war to an end.

TED KENNEDY: One of the earliest voices that was questioning American policy objectives, meanings in Vietnam, was John Cooper.

WILLIAM MILLER: He started in 1966 with an opposition to the bombing. He was convinced by military advisers and people from within the Pentagon and from his own observations that it was not working, that it didn't serve our military purposes and it was creating awful havoc in the destruction of the country and killing lots of innocent people.

[Film of Vietnam and Saigon.]

NARRATOR: Cooper went to Vietnam early in nineteen-sixty-six, to meet with military leaders and to see the war and its consequences first hand. William Miller, then an assistant to Secretary of State Dean Rusk, was on the same trip.

[Still of JSC with William Miller in 1966; Vietnamese children in hospital, one with both arms blown off.]

WILLIAM MILLER: He had to go to visit a children's hospital. These were kids who had been maimed by the bombing and the effects of the war. Everyone who went was so affected. They were brought to tears by the great suffering.

[Stills of JSC, one with Dean Rusk, another with Goldwater.]

NARRATOR: When Cooper faced reelection in the fall of that year, his Democratic opponent mounted a vicious attack against Cooper's antiwar position. But on election day, the 65-year old Senator proved unbeatable. He carried all but seven of the state's one hundred and twenty counties. Then, at the peak of his popularity, he announced he would not run again in 1972; it would be his last term of office.

[A jubilant JSC on election night; still of JSC speaking to reveal a saddened Lorraine.]

[Fade to black; come up on anti-war protests in Washington, D.C.]

NARRATOR: John Sherman Cooper was not alone in his opposition to the war. By mid-nineteen sixty-seven, polls showed that for the first time a majority of Americans thought Vietnam was a mistake. Each month some thirty thousand young men were being drafted into the Army. Many of them were going to Vietnam. Thousands of them were not coming back alive . . .

[Troop movements; U.S. soldiers jumping out of copters; coffins being loaded on planes.]

MCCARTHY: Death notices began coming back to be printed in county seat newspapers, and it wasn't just somebody dying in Louisville, or somebody dying in St. Paul—somebody was dying from almost every part of the country, somebody you knew.

MUSKIE: Young men did not want to go to Vietnam, young men who loved their country did not want to go to Vietnam; so it was a war more than any other experience in our nation's history that split the generations.

[Protest footage: big crowds of candlebearing demonstrators; shot of hand making peace sign.]

NARRATOR: The country was deeply divided. On one side, there were the "Doves," who sought an end to the war in Vietnam. On the other side, there were the "Hawks," epitomized by men like Senator Barry Goldwater.

GOLDWATER: I would have loaded those B-fifty-twos up and if they didn't quit I would have made a swamp out of the whole northern end of Vietnam.

KENNEDY: The debate on the Vietnam war really started on the campuses across the country and in the streets of the nation. It was an issue in which the people were well ahead of the Congress and the Senate, and especially the President.

[Anti-war demonstrators in Harvard Square shouting "Peace Now".]

HERRING: The mood of the United States, largely as result of the Vietnam war, was something approaching a national nervous breakdown.

[More protests.]

GREIDER: I think people forget how profound and intense was the division of this country over who we are as Americans, why are we killing 50,000 kids and millions of Vietnamese? Over what?

[Protesters swarm over Lincoln Memorial; footage of LBJ in White House staff meeting.]

NARRATOR: Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society" was in trouble at home and abroad. But the President and his chief general in Vietnam, William Westmoreland, assured the nation that the U.S. had the enemy on the run. There was "light at the end of the tunnel."

[Gen. Westmoreland inspecting troops in the field; footage of aftermath of attack on U.S. Embassy in Saigon; blood-splattered American personnel.]

NARRATOR: Their words proved hollow when, in January of nineteen sixty-eight, Viet Cong guerrillas attacked the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, kicking off the massive Tet Offensive, which struck at cities across Vietnam. The war was far from being over; LBJ's presidency was on the line.

MCCARTHY: I really think the Senate should have done more about it. I said, the only way anyone in the Senate could act was to make a campaign. And so we did.

NARRATOR: Democratic Senator Eugene McCarthy, running as an anti-war candidate, challenged the President in the New Hampshire primary. He stunned the country by winning 42 percent of the vote—a major setback for Johnson. Another anti-war candidate, Senator Robert Kennedy, entered the race a week later, posing an even bigger threat to LBJ. Just two weeks after that the President announced to the nation that he would seek to open peace talks with the North Vietnamese. In parting, he dropped a political bombshell.

LBJ: Accordingly, I will not seek, nor will I accept, the nomination of my party for the office of president of the United States.

COOPER: I would be very happy to see the war stopped. It wouldn't mean peace immediately, but we *would* have negotiations. Since 1965 I have urged that we take this step to test the North Vietnamese, to see if they are serious about wanting peace.

[Footage of war, of Martin Luther King, of riots after his assassination.]

NARRATOR: While the war dragged on in Vietnam, there was bloodshed and rage back home in the U.S. The murder of the Reverend Martin Luther King ignited riots in New York, Washington and other cities. The front-running Democratic presidential candidate, Bobby Kennedy, was shot down moments after a dramatic victory in the California primary. And the Chicago Democratic convention gave the whole world a glimpse of the furious dissent that gripped the nation, and the violent reaction it elicited. The team of Hubert Humphrey and Edmund Muskie would be unable to overcome Richard Nixon's campaign for "law and order."

[Robert Kennedy campaigning; Democratic convention and violence outside; Sen. Ribicoff and Mayor Daley exchange taunts; police club demonstrators while crowd shouts: "the whole world is watching;" Humphrey & Muskie; Nixon at 68 convention.]

NARRATOR: Nixon had claimed in 1968 to have a "secret plan" to end U.S. involvement in Vietnam, but the war dragged on deep into 1969. Public resentment reached its peak in the fall, when millions of Americans demonstrated in the streets of Washington, New York and San Francisco. It was the largest mass protest the country had ever seen.

[More footage of U.S. bombing; ground troops evacuating wounded soldiers; footage of mass demonstrations in 1969, ending with pan of tens of thousands of protesters gathered around the base of the Washington Monument; stills of JSC in Senate committee meetings in 1969, studying legislation.]

NARRATOR: Late in the year, it was revealed that U.S. troops might be sent into Laos and Thailand. In the Senate, John Sherman Cooper amended a defense spending bill to prohibit such an expansion of the war. He was searching for a way to use legislation to help bring the war to an end.

ED MUSKIE: John Cooper, being the sensitive man he was, went through agonizing moments every day that war continued.

[Footage of U.S. troops walking through jungle terrain.]

NARRATOR: In the spring of nineteen seventy, at a time when he claimed to be winding down the war, President Nixon again tried to impress the enemy with force.

COOPER: This talk of a major operation—well my information is not from the President, it's indirect, but I have been told that as of several hours ago, there's been movement, certainly, of American forces, none of South Vietnamese forces. Personally I hope there will not be any movement of any men of either army.

[Combat footage.]

NARRATOR: Nixon had ordered U.S. troops to invade neighboring Cambodia. Demonstrations broke out across the United States. The President branded all of the protesters "bums," and National Guard troops and police fired on and killed students at two schools. Four were killed at Kent State in Ohio; two more were shot to death at Jackson State in Mississippi. Campuses across the country exploded in protest.

[Student protest; Kent State demonstrations; National Guard firing at students.]

NARRATOR: In the Senate, John Sherman Cooper joined with Democrat Frank Church of Idaho to sponsor an amendment to cut off funds for the military operations in Cambodia.

GERALD FORD: I understood the attitude of Cooper and Church, but in my opinion it was a regrettable encroachment on the right of the President as Commander-in-Chief to carry on military activities.

[Front page of NY Times, wide shot of logo and full headline; pan of "Senate Passes War Powers Curb"; tighter shot of subhead: "Cooper-Church amendment passes by vote of . . ." then a pan over to the photo of Cooper & Church in Senate stairwell.]

NARRATOR: On June 30, nineteen seventy, the Senate passed the Cooper-Church amendment by a vote of fifty-eight to thirty-seven. Nixon called it the first restrictive vote ever cast on a President in wartime. The House agreed and refused to pass the measure.

KENNEDY: The Senate's passage of the Cooper-Church amendment was a great tribute to Cooper. Because of their efforts, hundreds, probably thousands of American servicemen and women's lives were saved. Even though it was defeated in the House, it was a meaningful contribution toward ending the war.

[Footage of people in streets in Vietnam.]

NARRATOR: American presence in South Vietnam continued until nineteen seventy-five, when the government of South Vietnam collapsed. In a chaotic scene, U.S. personnel made hasty exits as North Vietnamese troops converged on Saigon.

It was an inglorious ending to America's longest war.

[U.S. copter leaving embassy; N. Vietnamese tank ramming embassy gates; copters being ditched overboard from U.S. carriers; Vietnam Memorial; close-up of names on memorial, so that they appear to be falling slowly.]

NARRATOR: The ultimate cost of the Vietnam war: fifty-eight thousand American lives and one hundred and fifty billion dollars in resources. Millions of Vietnamese were killed.

HERRING: Everybody is still paying the cost. The Vietnamese are paying it daily, and we're paying it in terms of scars that may never heal.

[Close-up of an ABM missile exploding out of its silo; ABM on its course; lines converge on a tracking screen; when they meet, the word "Intercept" is illuminated; technicians in control room watching monitors.]

[ABM dot hitting another dot in the sky.]

GERALD FORD: It was part of our military effort to have not only an offensive capability, but a successful defensive capability in our then cold war with Russia. It was militarily-wise and diplomatically correct to proceed with an ABM system.

ED MUSKIE: The issue is similar to what it is today on the SDI, our Star Wars issue. It's a question of whether or not it's possible to defend against nuclear weapons.

TED KENNEDY: It was a time when new technology could be labeled security and defense and it would pass automatically. To that debate John Cooper brought that very special sense of study, of understanding; he had a principal role in that debate and no question changed a number of Senator's minds.

[Still of JSC studying legislation.]

GERARD SMITH: Cooper knew this was a central issue of the age and I think he decided to get himself informed and become a useful legislator on the subject. John Sherman Cooper opposed the ABM system because he felt it would ratchet up the arms competition. If we went ahead with defenses, the Soviets would react by increasing their defensive capabilities.

[Footage of Nixon's pyramid—part of the one ABM site that was constructed in North Dakota and later abandoned.]

NARRATOR: President Nixon wanted the six-billion dollar ABM system deployed to protect our offensive missile sites. He also wanted to use the ABM as a bargaining chip in the upcoming strategic arms talks with the Soviets. But opposition was strong.

WILLIAM MILLER: For the first time, the most distinguished scientists in the country, many of whom had actually developed nuclear weapons, turned against the government and said a weapons system should not be deployed.

RICHARD SCHWEIKER: Once again John Sherman Cooper's leadership, his clearcut advocacy of a position gave us the courage in this case to split from the administration and vote against the ABM.

[Stills of Cooper.]

NARRATOR: Cooper-Michigan Senator Philip Hart sponsored several amendments to block deployment of the ABM system, but allowing for more research on the technology. In August of ninteen sixty-nine, the Senate split evenly on one Cooper-backed amendment. Vice President Spiro Agnew broke the tie, defeating the amendment fifty-one to fifty. *[Still of Senate in session; slow zoom in to Vice President on rostrum.]*

MUSKIE: There was prolonged debate on it. The debate had the effect of blocking the actual development of an anti-ballistic missile defense.

[Helsinki meetings with Gerard Smith seated across from the head Soviet delegate.]

NARRATOR: Three months later, U.S. and Soviet delegates sat together in Helsinki, Finland, to discuss an ABM treaty. Gerard Smith was the chief negotiator for the United States.

GERARD SMITH: Senator Cooper is quite entitled to think of himself as one of the main architects of the ABM Treaty. He was constantly encouraging us, advising us. He used to come over to the negotiations in Helsinki and Vienna, he worked for hours with us under rather uncomfortable conditions, and then after the treaty was negotiated, he was the prime factor in the Senate in helping it through the ratification proceedings.

[Film of Nixon & Brezhnev.]

NARRATOR: In nineteen seventy-two, after twenty-five years of building up their nuclear arsenals, the leaders of the Super Powers met in Moscow to sign the historic first treaties limiting nuclear weapons. The first item of agreement was the ABM. By signing the ABM Treaty and the SALT I strategic arms limitation treaty, Nixon and Brezhnev agreed to outlaw defensive missile systems. Each side would be allowed to build an ABM system at two sites, one to protect an offensive missile position, and one to protect the nation's capital. This ABM site in North Dakota was the only one built in the U.S. Today it stands abandoned, a six-billion-dollar white elephant, bearing mute witness to an historic arms control agreement.

[Aerial footage of ABM site in N.D.]

[Stills of JSC.]

NARRATOR: John Sherman Cooper left the United States Senate in 1972 after serving just over twenty years. The gentleman from Kentucky was retiring, but his retirement would not last long.

[Stills of JSC with Pres. Ford; and with the President and Lorraine.]

NARRATOR: When Gerald Ford assumed the presidency, he offered a brand new job to Cooper, one that would take him back to a familiar place.

FORD: I felt, and Secretary Kissinger concurred, that we could make some progress breaking down the Iron Curtain if we would have diplomatic relations with the East German government. It was not a government we approved of, not a government we looked up to, but the East German government does represent a powerful factor in eastern Europe. With that point of view in mind I tried to find a person who I would have great faith in, who would conduct U.S. diplomatic relations with East Germany in a very proper, very firm and constructive way, and John Sherman Cooper fitted that bill perfectly.

[Still of JSC in front of sign on new embassy in East Berlin.]

BRANDON GROVE: In many ways he was the perfect choice. He was a person of broad experience in our own government, a man of real prestige. He had been county judge, a well-known senator, an ambassador before, he was also a student of history. He knew the German situation.

[Film of Checkpoint Charlie.]

BRANDON GROVE: I can't imagine a more difficult assignment. This was the other Germany. We had not been there in a diplomatic sense. There was a special relationship with the Soviet Union that had to be taken into account. There was the status of Berlin itself.

[Architectural Digest color stills: interiors of the Coopers' home in Georgetown.]

NARRATOR: After two years in East Germany, the Coopers returned to their Georgetown home to retire once again. In its warm confines they continued to entertain. They also continued to be active in politics.

[Color portrait of Lorraine, in white with white parasol, leaning over the balustrae on the back porch of their house.]

A partnership of 30 years came to an end in nineteen eighty-five when Lorraine Cooper died.

FORD: My wife Betty and I have known the Coopers for many, many years and we were deeply saddened, shocked by the death of Senator Cooper's wonderful wife Lorraine. They were a superb couple, not only as a family in the United States Senate, but as a family representing the United States.

[Footage of JSC at home, with visitors, looking through folders.]

NARRATOR: Since the death of his wife, John Sherman Cooper continues to lead an active life. At age eighty-seven, he keeps up with the news by reading, and by receiving a great variety of friends: young and old, Republican and Democrat. For John Sherman Cooper, it is still *people* that matter most.

Rev. MUNDAY: He always loved people, and by loving he was loved himself.

BRANDON GROVE: There are some Americans who are bigger than the place that they come from. There are some Americans who seem to be able to embody the whole of our country and what we stand for, and to be able to articulate it.

TED KENNEDY: He always brought *light*, rather than *heat* to a problem—that was always a distinguishing characteristic.

Sen. MCCARTHY: I always thought Cooper would have made a good Republican president, or Republican candidate for President, if they had gotten him at the right time—better than Eisenhower, certainly better than Nixon.

WILLIAM MILLER: I think he really thought the noblest thing a statesman can do is to be a peacemaker.

[Dissolve the Cooper statue in Somerset.]

Mr. DOLE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Republican leader.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, are we in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, we are.

THE KILLING SANDS OF IRAQ

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, a decade ago, the world witnessed the killing fields of Cambodia. Today's headlines portray the grim reality of the killing sands of Iraq.

All of us have been appalled by the scenes of tragedy among the Kurdish refugees in the north, and the Shiite refugees in the south. So many of these helpless people—women, children, the elderly—are victims, not of war or rebellion, but of Saddam Hussein's genocidal persecution of his political opponents.

As a humane and caring people, we Americans join all civilized people in crying out for an end to the killing. We join with other nations, and people, in providing assistance to the displaced and endangered hundreds of thousands now crowding Iraq's northern and southern borders.

I commend the President for his decision to provide $11 million in emergency relief for this massive new population of refugees. In particular, the use of airdrops is an appropriate response to this true emergency, and sends exactly the right kind of visible message of our concern.

It is my understanding that the President will also take additional steps to respond to the needs of the refugees.

At the same time, I also believe the President has made the right decision in resisting the urging of some for a unilateral military intervention in this complex and tragic situation.

Indeed, it is ironic that some—who only a dozen weeks ago refused to vote to authorize the use of force against Saddam's naked and brutal aggression against a neighboring country, arguing

passionately about the dangers of involving America in a quagmire of Arab politics—some of those same voices are now calling on President Bush to get the United States directly involved.

I hope, and believe, the President will continue to resist those calls. This time, the quagmire is real.

The struggle of the Kurds and the Shiites against Saddam Hussein did not start on the day the United States launched military operations against Iraq. It did not escalate into open warfare because of something someone said, but because the defeat of Iraq's forces in the gulf war gave Saddam's enemies reason to believe he was ripe for the picking.

Were we to intervene with anything less than a massive use of our forces—which I believe no one advocates—the result would not be a quick and easy victory, but a growing American involvement in an unending war of attrition; and the kind of chaos inside Iraq that would invite the intervention of others, such as Iran.

Even more to the point, as one astute observer pointed out in an op-ed in the New York Times, the likely result of an American intervention would be that, and I quote, "the suffering of the Kurds and other Iraqis would become even more tragic."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of that op-ed, by Prof. Shibley Telhami of Cornell University, be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the New York Times, Apr. 5, 1991]

STAY OUT OF IRAQ'S CIVIL WAR

(By Shibley Telhami)

ITHACA, NY.—President Bush is right in resisting pressures to commit U.S. forces to intervene in northern Iraq. The suffering of the Kurds and other Iraqis would become even more tragic if American troops moved in.

Those who say the Kurds were misled into believing they would get help if they rebelled ignore this: Intervention would mislead them even more, because the U.S. cannot shape Iraq's political system. U.S. involvement would only excite the Kurds enough to make the fight bloodier, and they would be let down later—their lot for decades.

Israel's experience in Lebanon is relevant. Despite military superiority and political alliances with some Lebanese factions during the occupation in 1982, Israel could not reshape that country's political system. Lebanon's disintegration has pained Israel, because guerrillas have flourished in the absence of central authority.

Iraq's military is not conducting its war against the Kurds out of loyalty to Saddam Hussein. Rather, the military's fear of national disintegration has rallied it behind him, even though it must have serious misgivings about his rule. So even if U.S. military action toppled him, the consequence would likely be prolonged civil war, with tragic consequences for Kurds and non-Kurds.

If the Kurds' military prowess is enhanced, they are likely to have to contend with future opposition from Turkey and Iran, which fear that nationalism will spread to their large Kurdish communities. Yes, the Kurds' right to self-determination is a worthy cause. But does the U.S. have the power and desire to confront Turkey and Iran?

Unilateral U.S. action would undermine the coalition President Bush achieved in the U.N. and go far beyond the U.N. mandate to liberate Kuwait. Article 2 of the Charter is clear about nonintervention "in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state." Coalition members like Egypt oppose U.S. military action in Iraq.

If the U.S. can intervene unilaterally in the affairs of a country on moral grounds, will it accept such a move by other nations that cite such considerations—for example, Iranian intervention on behalf of Iraqi Shiites? If not the U.N., who sets the standards?

Though some Americans may see a moral duty to the Iraqi people to act, others, especially in the Middle East, are not likely to see American behavior in that light. We must not mistake the region's current quiet to mean the anti-American tide has crested; as in the Suez crisis, the gravest consequences usually lag behind events.

The debate over the U.S. obligations to the Kurds has pointed up a moral quandary: No one should watch bloodshed like that in northern Iraq without considering options to stop it. U.S. military action, which is not the right choice, would pose even more troubling moral problems.

There are alternatives. We can continue to use the U.N. to affect Iraqi behavior, as it did this week in setting punishing cease-fire conditions. The unprecedented resolutions cannot be carried out without world cooperation. The U.S. must also take a lead in guaranteeing that humanitarian aid reaches all suffering Iraqis, including refugees—under U.N. supervision. In the end, we must recognize that there are limits to what the U.S. can do, even as its power stands without equal in the world today.

Mr. DOLE. But, Mr. President, not intervening does not mean not caring. We do care, and we care deeply. Our caring is manifest in the steps the President has taken and the efforts of so many private groups and citizens to offer aid for the needy.

Nor does it mean we do nothing. There are steps we are taking and should take. As we all know, Secretary Baker is in the region now, exploring with Iraq's neighbors what steps are appropriate and realistic, and meeting with the Kurdish refugees.

The United Nations has already passed one resolution, strongly condemning Saddam's latest outrage. The weight of nearly unanimous international opinion, and the pressure of tough economic sanctions, must continue to be brought to bear on Iraq. And certainly, in my view, if we cannot get some satisfaction from Saddam Hussein I see no rush to lift the sanctions.

We should also give serious consideration to the British proposal to establish refugee sanctuary zones, under U.N. auspices, within Iraq.

Meanwhile, as long as the refugees remain in jeopardy of Saddam's butchery, we should strongly urge Turkey and Iran to provide them temporary safehaven; and we should do all we can to make sure that the international community helps affected nations bear the burden of these large refugee populations.

Mr. President, we won a great victory in the gulf war. But the tragedy that has unfolded in Iraq is a poignant reminder that the challenge of establishing peace, stability, and security for the people of the Middle East, and the Persian Gulf, is still very real.

All Americans joined in our successful effort in the gulf war—the President, the Congress, and above all the people.

Let us find that same unity of purpose, and determination, as we seek to achieve, and to secure, a broader and more lasting peace.

I thank the Chair, and I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

COMMENDATION FOR BOYS HARBOR AND ANTHONY DUKE

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. President, I come before the Senate today to commend a remarkable organization, the Boys Harbor, Inc., in New York City. Boys Harbor, which will celebrate its 54th anniversary next week, is an outstanding example of a private initiative to help young people who are in danger of falling through society's safety net. Boys Harbor offers educational help, athletic programs, counseling, and mentoring to disadvantaged youth, providing a safe and caring environment for hundreds of poor children. Boys Harbor also has a summer camp where each year 800 inner city kids are given the opportunity to swim, hike, camp, and participate in other healthy activities which are unavailable to them in their urban environments.

During its six decades of service, Boys Harbor has reached over 30,000 inner-city children, giving them the help and encouragement they so desperately need to rise above their disadvantaged background. Over time, the organization has grown to meet the increasingly complex problems facing urban youth. Boys Harbor now has programs to respond to homelessness, parental abandonment, AIDS, drugs, and teenage pregnancy. For the past 25 years, the organization has also been a safe harbor for disadvantaged girls.

It would be impossible to praise the work of Boys Harbor adequately without mentioning Anthony Drexel Duke, the organization's founder and chairman. Boys Harbor is only one example

of the many ways in which Tony Duke has given generously of both his time and money in support of disadvantaged children.

I offer my congratulations to Boys Harbor on its 54th anniversary. I ask my colleagues to join me in commending this inspirational organization.

AL DEANDRADE, 25 YEARS AS PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL FALLS TEACHERS' UNION

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I rise in recognition of an outstanding Rhode Islander, one who has distinguished himself in service to his State and community.

This year, Mr. Al DeAndrade celebrates his 25th year as president of the Central Falls Teacher's Union, Local 1567 of the American Federation of Teachers, in Central Falls, RI. His term in office has been marked by unparalleled success in teacher/administration relations. He has guided Central Falls teachers through a remarkable quarter century of labor peace during which he negotiated all contracts, had good, productive working relationships with a number of school superintendents and fostered a spirit of cooperation and a positive working atmosphere throughout the entire school system.

Mr. DeAndrade's success is directly attributable to his diligence, perseverance, and tenacity. His work ethic is admirable and his attention to detail noteworthy. He has tirelessly labored to resolve grievances at their lowest level, recognizing that a union is people, each member of which having their own needs and perspectives. It is no surprise, therefore, that Mr. DeAndrade's skill and dedication have made him something of a legend in the Blackstone Valley community.

It is with admiration and pleasure that I offer my congratulations to Mr. DeAndrade on the 25th anniversary of his service as president of the Central Falls Teachers' Union. Through selfless service, he has earned the respect of his community and State, and I wish him all the success and blessings he so richly deserves.

TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS WIN WOMEN'S NATIONAL BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I am proud to rise today to congratulate the University of Tennessee Women's Basketball Team for winning the 1991 Women's National Basketball Championship in a heart-stopping victory. In a thrilling overtime win that kept fans on the edge of their seats, the Lady Volunteers defeated the University of Virginia Cavaliers 70 to 67.

If there's a ring of familiarity in my remarks, there's good reason for it. I have had the honor of congratulating the Lady Vols on well-earned national titles two other times in the last 5 years. Tennessee has played in the Final Four of the NCAA Women's Basketball tournament seven times in the last 10 years and is the only team to capture three national titles in the history of the tournament.

This was no easy victory. The Cavaliers provided a tough challenge for our Lady Vols, but determination, concentration, and good preparation all contributed to success in this championship and throughout the season. Big Orange fans can be very proud of our record of having the first women's team to win three national championships.

The team features some of the college sports' finest athletes. They are a strong, tenacious team guided by the steadfast—dare I say legendary—leadership of Coach Pat Summitt. While the hallmark of Coach Summitt's 17-year tenure at the University of Tennessee may be her victorious seasons, she is also widely noted for the genuine concern and the active role she plays in the education of the team. Every woman who has played her 4-year college basketball career at UT under Coach Summitt has graduated. This is an admirable record for any school in any field. As this year's college basketball seasons ends, more and more athletic departments are examining their programs and the concept of the student athlete. Coach Summitt's Lady Vols are a shining star amidst the uncertainty and doubts.

Not only are quality, speed and team spirit traditions embodied in all Lady Vol teams, but these qualities have, over time, begun to define the team. When the torch of excellence was passed on to this year's team members, they accepted it boldly. The picture of Dena Head standing at the free throw line, 7 short seconds and two points from victory, will be imprinted in Volunteers' memories for a long time to come. The entire team worked hard to convert scoring opportunities into points on the scoreboard. Combined with their 40 minutes of intense pressure defense, the NCAA title is a well-deserved accomplishment.

Jody Adams, Nikki Caldwell, Kelli Casteel, Daedra Charles, Regina Clark, Peggy Evans, Lisa Harrison, Debbie Hawhee, Dena Head, Marlene Jeter, Nikki McCray, and Tamara Carver—each of you is an excellent athlete. Together you have formed a team that overflows with heart and determination. In addition to the team members, the members of the coaching and support staff deserve much recognition and congratulations for this fantastic victory and a record-breaking season.

Tennesseans, and especially Knoxville residents, celebrate this championship with you, wish this year's seniors best wishes for what we know will be bright futures, and wait with great expectations for next season's Lady Volunteers to take the court.

TERRY ANDERSON

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to inform my colleagues that today marks the 2,215th day that Terry Anderson has been held captive in Lebanon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SASSER].

SOCIAL SECURITY

Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, let me just take a moment or two of the Senate's time here to address some of the points that were made just a short time ago by the distinguished ranking member of the Budget Committee, Senator DOMENICI.

I say that because I want there to be no misunderstanding on the part of any of our colleagues about what has occurred with respect to the treatment of Social Security in the budget enforcement law which was passed just last year.

First—and I think this is very important—we are not dealing here with an error that occurred in drafting. We are not dealing here with something that inadvertently got into the draft and was later made law by the operation of this body and our companion body and signed into law by the President. And certainly we are not dealing with some provision that was slipped into the bill in the 11th hour, before the final passage.

No. The language that we are discussing here that will allow consideration of the concept advanced by the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] that would allow a payroll tax cut, was put into the reconciliation bill quite intentionally, at my direct request. It was cleared with staff on both sides, the Democratic and the Republican side. As far as I was concerned, it was understood that it was there specifically to allow this body to engage in an unprejudiced debate about the proposal that the distinguished Senator from New York wished to advance, a debate that would not be distorted by procedural impediment.

We had been discussing it privately. It had been discussed at great length in the media. Many speeches had been made about it. I am talking specifically about Senator MOYNIHAN's proposal, made, as I recall, for the first time in January 1990—that is when it surfaced, to my knowledge—that we should consider a payroll tax cut for the Social Security tax and move in the direction of putting Social Security on a pay-as-you-go basis.

I think this is an important topic, an important matter, and that this body deserves that there be a fair and unbiased debate on the Moynihan proposal.

Frankly, there are too many Senators in this body on both sides of the aisle who are supporters of the Moynihan proposal to just simply sweep it under the rug. There continues to be, in my judgment, substantial validity to the argument that has been eloquently made by the Senator from New York and others that the Social Security surplus is being used improperly to fund the general functions of the U.S. Government and not being used for the purposes for which the Social Security tax is collected and not being used for the purposes for which the Social Security trust fund was conceived.

The working men and women of this country, I think, deserve a fair and unbiased inquiry into the issue whether or not they have been excessively taxed by way of the payroll tax during the decade of the 1980's and continuing into the decade of the 1990's. I have the highest regard, and the deepest respect for my friend from New Mexico, the ranking member of the Senate Budget Committee.

And I certainly share his concern about protecting Social Security. I share his concern about ensuring the stability of the trust fund. I share his view that we must keep absolute and unwavering faith with the citizens and the Social Security beneficiaries of this country.

Really, I do not think that is the issue that we are discussing here today.

Let me say with regard to Senator MOYNIHAN's tax cut proposal, I think it has much to recommend. On the other hand, an argument can be made that perhaps this is not the way to go. And I have told my distinguished friend from New York that I have not fully decided at this juncture on which side I fall, but I think I can safely say that not one of the supporters of the proposal that Senator MOYNIHAN advances seeks to weaken Social Security. No one who supports the Moynihan proposal wants to weaken Social Security. There is no question about that.

Quite the contrary. It is my understanding that a large part of the concern that drives the Moynihan proposal and attracts so many supporters is an intention to protect Social Security, to protect it from the misuse it has been put to in recent years.

We can and should have a lengthy discussion of the pros and cons of putting Social Security on a pay-as-you-go basis. That debate may well occur when Senator MOYNIHAN attempts to address his proposal during consideration of this year's budget resolution. I do not know what the distinguished Senator from New York proposes to do. He can answer that question for us at some point in the future.

We are talking now about how a provision was made for that debate to occur if the distinguished Senator from New York, or others in this Chamber, wish for the debate to occur.

My friend, the distinguished Senator from New Mexico, and he is a distinguished Senator, has suggested that we correct the so-called error that made a provision for such a debate to occur. Let me simply respond that as far as I am concerned, there is really no error involved here. I put the language in, or at least instructed my staff to construct language for the specific purpose that we could have a debate in this body if Senators chose to have that debate. My intention for making room for debate on the Moynihan proposal, I hasten to add, was not colored by my support or lack of support for a tax cut for Social Security taxes. It was shaped by my simple desire to give a fair hearing to a debate that I think is of substantial importance and one certainly that is of genuine seriousness.

Let me just discuss for a moment how we got where we are. The budget agreement, as enacted last year, finally removes Social Security from all deficit calculations. That was overwhelmingly the wish of this body. A number of Senators have worked for many years to arrive at this outcome, and it was finally achieved in the Budget Enforcement Act. The key objective was to remove Social Security from any considerations regarding the Federal deficit. Social Security's overall situation would be considered separately from the Federal deficit. That was the overwhelming wish of this body.

To implement this result, the budget resolution changed. Previously, the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit had a prominent place in the budget resolution and Social Security surpluses were used, it was alleged, and I think alleged correctly, to mask the true size of this deficit. Under the new law that this body passed, Social Security was removed from the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit. Social Security's totals were to be approved separately by the full Senate in a budget resolution.

Let us just suppose that Senator MOYNIHAN should choose to advance his proposal. Any Social Security legislation must pass through all the normal safeguards for enactment of any new law. The Moynihan proposal, should it be advanced, could be filibustered here on the floor when it is being debated. It would take 60 votes to shut off debate, as we all know. If the 60 votes were achieved and debate was shut off and Senator MOYNIHAN then prevailed and passed this House, it would have to pass the House of Representatives.

Let us say that it passed both Houses, then the conference report that came back would, again, be subject to a filibuster on the Senate floor.

If the legislation had so much to recommend that we then overcame the filibuster on the conference report, and the conference report was adopted and was sent to the President, then the President can veto the legislation and that veto would be sustained unless two-thirds of the Members of both Houses vote to override the veto.

All of these legislative safeguards remain in place. As I indicated earlier during debate on the budget resolution, the full Senate will decide on the totals available for Social Security. They will decide this, independent of its effect on the Federal deficit. It is out of order for the Budget Committee to report out any changes to the Social Security totals that would lower its surpluses. Any such changes in the totals can only be made after full consideration by the full Senate, not by the Budget Committee. In my view, that is as it should be. Such changes of such far reaching ramifications should be made only with the full approval of the full Senate.

I intended this treatment of Social Security in the budget resolution for a very particular reason: It allows for a fair debate on the Senate floor on Senator MOYNIHAN'S proposal to put Social Security on a pay-as-you-go basis. Senator MOYNIHAN feels, and he can make a very eloquent and persuasive case in this regard, that it is not sufficient to remove Social Security from the calculation of the deficit; that this really does no good. I do not need to speak for the distinguished Senator from New York, but as I understand it, he believes that in order to prevent Social Security surpluses from being used to finance deficits in the rest of the Federal budget, we must eliminate the Social Security surpluses. In particular, many adherents to the Moynihan concept state that the Social Security payroll tax should not be used to finance more and more of the Federal Government's budget.

I think these new budget procedures allow for fair debate on Senator MOYNIHAN's proposal should he choose to advance it. His proposal would have to survive the normal safeguards against adoption of any new piece of legislation, but the proposal does not face any new procedural safe hurdles from the budget enforcement procedures.

Frankly, that is precisely the way I intended for it to work.

The automatic adoption of these new budget procedures was not done in some smoke-filled room or not done in any secret manner, and I do not think anybody even wishes to imply that. The full Senate passed these provisions on October 18, 1990, and they appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a matter of fact on page S 15989. The conference report, which included these same provisions, was not passed by the Senate until 8 days later, and during this period these provisions were a matter of public record. And I know the majority staff spent many hours in the Budget Committee offices going over page after page after page, reading and rereading so that they would know

and could advise me what was precisely in the act and what was not, and if it was as we had perceived it should be, and if it was as we had represented to some of our colleagues here on the floor and privately that it was as we had represented.

Mr. President, I appreciate the opportunity to clarify discussion on this important issue, and as far as I am concerned I do hope that this will set the record straight.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise with a sense of deep personal gratitude to the able and learned Senator from Tennessee, the chairman of the Budget Committee, for his statement. He has not, to use his characteristically self-effacing phrase, helped to clarify this matter; he has settled this matter. We have heard the definitive statement on the subject. And may I say that it is entirely in my understanding that this is what the Senator intended to do in last year's statute and what he did do, as he just stated.

I recall, Mr. President, the afternoon in October when I moved to bring up this matter of reducing the Social Security payroll taxes. A budget point of order was raised against consideration of the bill, and 60 votes were needed to waive it. This would have been at odds with the agreement on the budget summit, as it had been termed, which was reached by House, Senate, and administration conferees after long sessions at Andrews Air Force Base. Participants, principally, of course, the Budget chairman, were bound by the agreement they had reached, and so the Senator from Tennessee, as well as the majority leader, the Senator from Maine, voted not to waive the budget point of order.

We got a majority, 54 votes, but it was not the supermajority needed, and that matter was concluded in the Congress. The Senator from Tennessee rose and said at some length that we will return to this issue, and that he fully expected it would be brought up in this Congress. And as he has made clear, and as the statute provides, it will be brought up under the normal rule we have of the majority's deciding, save in a situation of vetoes and other such events.

Now, Mr. President, just a very brief word on the substance. I have to say to you I am baffled that a proposal to prevent our debating this and deciding it under majority rule is being described as a bill to protect the integrity of the Social Security Trust Funds. Meaning no disrespect to my good friend, the author of the measure, it is exactly the integrity of the Social Security Trust Fund that is at issue. The funds are being debauched; they are being looted, sir. Every nickel in that trust fund has someone's name on it; Franklin Roosevelt saw to that. Your name, sir; my name. Those are pension funds, and they are being used for purposes never conceived.

On this day we have, many of us, had the opportunity to speak about our dear friend JOHN HEINZ from Pennsylvania whose funeral we will be attending tomorrow. I served 15 years with him on the Finance Committee, which has jurisdiction over Social Security, and he had a great heart and a wonderful sense of humor touched with integrity.

I remember, last January when I first made the proposal, Senator HEINZ and I were on television being interviewed on the "Today Show." Asked whether he thought what was going on was, to use the term of the Rochester Democrat Chronicle, thievery, Senator HEINZ, in that wonderful way he had, said, "Certainly not. It's not thievery, it's embezzlement." Embezzlement, sir, is what he said is going on.

I will just leave that matter of integrity there. But there is an issue of ethics in Government here. Thou shalt not purloin pension funds, and not just a little bit, $1.5 billion a week now, rising to $3 billion a week at the end of this decade.

The National Economic Commission, appointed in 1988, reported to President Bush on March 1, 1989 on Social Security. Both majority and minority said that the Social Security Trust Funds should be saved, and that the only way to do so was to return to a current balanced operating budget. Then the trust funds could be used to buy down the privately held public debt, and increase savings.

In our Democratic report we said, please, if this is not done, do not suppose that the Congress is going to allow pension fund contributions to be used to pay the interest on a $4 trillion debt. That is the largest transfer of wealth from labor to capital in the history of our Republic. And this is not just a question of working men and women. The Chamber of Commerce strongly supports this measure. The National Federation of Independent Business strongly supports this measure.

This is a payroll wage cost. The amounts involved are very simple. It go back to a pay-as-you-go basis, the average couple would receive $2,400 in cash over the next 5 years plus, almost certainly, an increase in pay because reductions in wage costs typically are divided between employer and employees. That has been our experience. There will be no need to increase the present contribution rate until the year 2015–25 years from now. That is when our demography will have changed.

There it is. It is simply a question of good faith, of trustworthy use of trust funds.

Sir, they are called trust funds, and this issue arose in the 1935 consideration and later in 1939, and again in 1940. Some of President Roosevelt's advisers said, "You do not really need these individual accounts. It is a lot of bookkeeping." They were kept by pen and ink in those days. It is effortless now, but not then.

"What do you say we take in the money and pay out the benefits people are entitled to when the time comes." President Roosevelt said, "No, no, you don't. I do not want any politicians fooling around with that money. As long as every dollar is in someone's account, it will be safe. The integrity of the trust funds will be preserved."

Has our integrity changed so that we define the present practice as being one that could be characterized as possessing integrity? It does not. These are trust funds, Mr. President. These belong to the workers in whose names they are deposited—the 132 million people who are contributors.

I say to my friend from Tennessee what he knows and what he has spoke about so often. We do not just have an issue of ethics in Government here. The plain fact is, sir, that the average weekly earnings for Americans today are lower than they were the week Dwight D. Eisenhower left the Presidency. That is 30 years with no increase in average weekly earnings. Earnings would be slightly higher today if we were not taking out this extra Social Security contribution and using it for non-Social Security purposes.

I thank the Senator from Tennessee not just for his clarifying statement, but for his defining statement. We have had the definitive statement with respect to the origins of and provisions in the present law and, if I may say, it is my intention to proceed in the normal course of our business when the budget resolution comes before the Senate. I thank my friend.

I am sorry to be in disagreement with my good friend from New Mexico, but it is not always possible to agree with everybody in this body.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I was not here when this discussion started, and I do not choose to spend a long time tonight refuting the substance of the pay-as-you-go versus the trust fund concept for Social Security. Suffice it to say that my good friend from New York is very hopeful tonight, in fact wishful, that based on what Senator SASSER from Tennessee said on the floor, this issue has been defined. I guess, at one time, my friend from New York said it is dispositive. I suggest to him that we will find out about its dispositiveness in the weeks to come because it is far from dispositive as far as the Senator from New Mexico is concerned.

I suggest to my friend, the chairman of the Budget Committee, that I am delighted he has come to the floor and said that he directed that this change

take place. I am glad he did not suggest that the Senator from New Mexico was consulted about the change.

I was a member of the summit. I was ranking member of the Budget Committee. Far be it for him to say I was consulted. I wonder if Senator DOLE was consulted about this dispositiveness. I wonder if Richard Darman or Governor Sununu or even Senator PACKWOOD, who favors the Moynihan approach, were consulted. But that is not the issue. The issue is, what happened to the budget summit and the reconciliation bill?

Frankly, I did not choose to accuse anyone, because it does not make any difference. The Senate has to decide whether or not, when it took Social Security off budget, to protect it, which my friend from New York contends we were not doing when it was part of the overall budget of the United States.

Let me say to my friend who occupies the chair, what we have just accomplished for Social Security is very simple, and you tell me whether or not it permits raiding the Social Security trust fund. We took it off budget and then wrote in nice, beautiful oratory words, unless we put substantive law behind it saying we really want to maintain the surpluses as currently defined and the actuarials as currently defined. We wrote all those in and then, interestingly enough, we said it will take 60 voters, a supermajority to change that unless, imagine this, you change it on the floor of the Senate with an amendment. That is what we did, because we put in two words, somebody did at some point, in a bill with hundreds of pages, two words, "as reported." So that a budget resolution, as reported, needed 60 votes to change the actuarials on Social Security. Imagine that, a committee with jurisdiction considering that it takes 60 votes. So we can make sure that somebody got a vote on their measure, it only took 51 on the floor of the Senate.

But where the mistake is made, Mr. President, is that we did not just accommodate the Moynihan bill with 50 votes, with a simple majority. We accommodated by this amendment any amendment by the Ways and Means Committee or the Finance Committee to spend Social Security, literally, for any program they desire, so long as they have amended the budget resolution with a simple majority to change the actuarial relevancy to allow for additional room to spend. Forget about the taxes that we are talking about cutting. This amendment that I am, trying to change, this "as reported," which was put in there, has nothing to do with FICA taxes. It says you change the actuarials with 51 votes on the floor of the Senate, and then the committee of jurisdiction can do whatever it wants with 51 votes, as long as it fits within that newly defined amount of money.

My friend from New York says the business community wants it. Of course, it is a tax cut. We all like that. The AARP does not like it. They are not yet, in the letter to me, which is of record, talking about the FICA tax cut. They do not like taking it off budget and allowing a simple majority to change it; they want a firewall that requires some real effort to destroy the integrity of the Social Security trust fund.

Since JOHN HEINZ, the deceased Senator, has been alluded to, you better believe he understood, when he said let us take it off budget, that we had to have a firewall and a supermajority. His last communication with this Seantor was "Put me on the bill."

If he was worried about embezzlement, he must have been worried about embezzlement that is going to occur the way the current law is. He wanted to fix it.

Having said that, let me again suggest that if this Senator, the Senator from New Mexico, wanted to be accusatory and literally say I know who did this—and they did a serious wrong—I would have said it. Frankly, I do not know to this day who did it, other than now the chairman says they did it at his direction.

I repeat, if this Senator did not find the words changed in these hundreds of pages, thousands and thousands of words, maybe one could say you should have found the two words. But I guarantee you that they were not there until very late in this process. They very conveniently accomplished the purpose I have just described, the anomalies, the incongruities, the rather ridiculous posture of saying, in a committee, "If you report this out of committee, it takes 60 votes to approve a change in the Social Security trust fund."

But if you amend it on the floor, what is it? Is the floor now the deliberate way to modify? It seems to me it should have been the reverse, if you were thinking about it. It should have been 60 on the floor, and a simple majority, if it had been debated by a committee. It is the reverse, because two words fixed it so we could debate a tax cut bill without the burden of process.

What do you mean, without the burden of process? There is no burden of process. It is very simple. If you raid the Social Security fund, as defined in the bill, clearly as defined, you have to have a supermajority—no burden of process. You just cannot raid it with a simple majority, which was clearly intended. And I believe before we are finished it will be the intention of this body to do that.

I truly cannot believe, with the President of the United States saying do not do that, with AARP saying do not do that, with everybody thinking we took it off budget so that we would protect it and maintain its integrity, that we turned right around and destroyed the firewall that was in the legislation by putting in a couple of words that says you can do it on the floor with 51 votes.

I have great respect for Senator MOYNIHAN, the distinguished Senator from New York. I do not know why we should tailor anything to say he ought to get a vote of 51 on the floor, when it had been 60 all along, and in the Budget Act, it was 60. Is that not interesting? There was more protection against raiding the Social Security fund under the old Budget Act. That was embezzlement because you had to have 60 votes, and that is why it did not get raided before. Now we take it off. We leave the 60 out, and we talk about how we have disposed of the issue here tonight.

Let me also suggest that I am not at all sure that either embezzlement, thievery, or anything else is at the heart of this issue. What I conclude is that at the heart of this issue is two things. Some who wrote the Social Security law that creates this surplus and this trust fund which will be gigantic in 8 or 10 years have changed their minds. I think before we are finished with the debate I will have some actual language from those who were on that committee that established that trust fund and new taxes that said it was magnificent; it was the solution to the problem. Now, there is a change of mind.

It is all right. You do not have to call it embezzlement. If it was embezzlement, if it is now, it was embezzlement when it was drawn, when it was created. And that was treated the same way forever—since its creation 8 years ago to date. That is point No. 1.

And point No. 2, I believe we ought to give the U.S. Senate a chance to vote on this quickly. Do they want 60 votes to raid Social Security or not? The Budget Committee of the U.S. Senate ought to have the courage to clear that bill that I introduced tonight. It only has two words in it, essentially. Clear it and let us vote.

I submit it is far from dispositive when this body gets to debate it, and when the seniors are heard from across this country. I repeat, the law as written has nothing whatsoever to do singularly with reducing FICA taxes. In fact, in the first amendment that will be offered to this, there will not even be a word of taxes in it. It will be numbers that will be changed. You will reduce the surplus amount—that is all—with 50 votes, but with one over the majority. That clears the gates for the tax writing committee and the entitlement writing committee, with one over majority, to fill that gap with either a tax reduction or a new program—perhaps nursing care or something else. When we are through with everyone understanding, there will be senior citizens and those paying the FICA tax in our offices. If not in person, they

will be there with phone calls and telegrams, asking: What is this about? You took Social Security off-budget to protect it. Protect it? You have just done the opposite by leaving it up to the whim of the Congress to change, for either programs they would like to spend it on or tax cuts that they for some reason or another think are opportune at this point in time.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

FOREIGN CURRENCY REPORTS

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

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY, FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
David L. Johnson:									
United States	Dollar				2,900.00				2,900.00
Hungary	Forint	107,846	1,740.00					107,846	1,740.00
Kathleen A. Merrigan:									
United States	Dollar				2,826.00				2,826.00
Hungary	Forint	107,846	1,740.00					107,846	1,740.00
John Ziolkowski:									
Philippines	Peso	9,934.86	406.50					9,934.86	406.50
Indonesia	Rupiah	653,644	352.00					653,644	352.00
Singapore	Dollar	699.18	388.00					699.18	388.00
Vietnam	Dollar		288.00						288.00
Hong Kong	Dollar	1,632	210.00					1,632	210.00
Taiwan	Dollar	16,235	596.00					16,235	596.00
South Korea	Won	279,240	390.00					279,240	390.00
Total			6,110.50		5,726.00				11,836.50

PATRICK LEAHY,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, Dec. 17, 1990.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Ted Stevens:									
United Kingdom	Dollar		960.00						960.00
United States	Dollar				4,620.00				4,620.00
Richard L. Collins:									
United Kingdom	Pound	680.39	1,305.00					680.30	1,305.00
	Pound			313.40	601.10			313.40	601.10
J. Keith Kennedy:									
United Kingdom	Dollar		960.00						960.00
United States	Dollar				4,620.00				4,620.00
Amy J. Schultz:									
China	Yuan	7,400	1,571.00					7,400	1,571.00
Hong Kong	Dollar	1,945	250.00					1,945	250.00
James D. Bond:									
Poland	Dollar		500.00						500.00
United States	Dollar				2,755.00				2,755.00
Senator Frank Lautenberg:									
Israel	Dollar				133.00				133.00
Egypt	Pound	436.32	202.00					436.32	202.00
Egypt	Pound			889.50	324.04			889.50	324.04
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	390.15	144.50					390.15	144.50
Saudi Arabia	Riyal			7,550	2,798.15			7,550	2,798.15
Robert M. Walker:									
Hungary	Forint	32,577.50	522.00					32,577.50	522.00
Germany	Mark	3,023.82	1,926.00					3,023.82	1,926.00
Czechoslovakia	Dollar		392.00						392.00
Poland	Zloty	1,275,750	135.00					1,275,750	135.00
Poland	Dollar		645.00						645.00
United States	Dollar				3,926.00				3,926.00
Total			9,512.50		19,777.50				29,289.79

ROBERT C. BYRD,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, Jan. 1, 1991.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Jane McMullan:									
Italy	Dollar		324.38						324.38
Germany	Dollar		854.49						854.49
Turkey	Dollar		350.37						350.37
United States	Dollar				5,880.00				5,880.00
Total			1,529.24		5,880.00				7,409.24

ROBERT C. BYRD,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, Jan. 11, 1991.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Patrick A. Tucker:									
France	Franc	1,230.24	233.00					1,230.24	233.00
Switzerland	Franc	292.73	225.00					292.73	225.00
Austria	Schilling	2,158	255.00					2,158	255.00
Italy	Lira	259,875	225.00					259,875	225.00
United Kingdom	Pound	241.30	472.00					241.30	472.00
Ann E. Sauer:									
France	Franc	1,230.24	233.00					1,230.24	233.00
Switzerland	Franc	292.73	225.00					292.73	225.00
Austria	Schilling	2,158	198.00					2,158	198.00
Italy	Lira	259,875	225.00					259,875	225.00
United Kingdom	Pound	241.30	472.00					241.30	472.00
Brian D. Dailey:									
France	Franc	1,230.24	233.00					1,230.24	233.00
Switzerland	Franc	292.73	225.00					292.73	225.00
Austria	Schilling	2,158	255.00					2,158	255.00
Italy	Lira	259,875	225.00					259,875	225.00
United Kingdom	Pound	241.30	472.00					241.30	472.00
John E. Mansfield:									
United Kingdom	Pound	810.21	1,554.00					810.21	1,554.00
Durwood W. Ringo, Jr.:									
United Kingdom	Pound	685	1,314.00					685	1,314.00
Senator Slade Gorton:									
United Kingdom	Pound	727.31	1,395.00					727.31	1,395.00
Senator Trent Lott:									
United Kingdom	Pound	727.31	1,395.00					727.31	1,395.00
Michael S. McGavick:									
United Kingdom	Pound	727.31	1,395.00					727.31	1,395.00
Robert M. Soofer:									
United Kingdom	Pound	727.31	1,395.00					727.31	1,395.00
Charles S. Pearcy:									
United Kingdom	Pound	727.31	1,395.00					727.31	1,395.00
Marshall A. Salter:									
Guatemala	Quetzal	616.35	105.00					616.35	105.00
Leon S. Fuerth:									
Russia	Dollar		676.00		209.00				885.00
Senator Albert Gore:									
Russia	Dollar		665.00		185.00				850.00
Total			15,405.00		394.00				15,799.00

SAM NUNN,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Oct. 1, 1990.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Jeff Bingaman:									
Japan	Yen	251,715	1,946.00					251,715	1,946.00
Patrick F. Von Bargen:									
Japan	Yen	313,674	2,425.00					313,674	2,425.00
United States	Dollar				2,819.00				2,819.00
John P. Gerhart:									
Japan	Yen	366,449	2,833.00					366,449	2,833.00
United States	Dollar				2,819.00				2,819.00
William H. Smith:									
Japan	Yen	366,449	2,833.00					366,449	2,833.00
United States	Dollar				457.60				457.60
Mark B. Robinson:									
Canada	Dollar		254.33						254.33
Ronald P. Kelly:									
Germany	Dollar		73.81						73.81
United Kingdom	Pound	29.13	60.18					29.13	60.18
United Kingdom	Dollar		38.30						38.30
Spain	Peseda	5,805.50	64.51					5,805.50	64.51
Spain	Dollar		46.43						46.43
Total			10,574.56		6,095.60				16,670.16

SAM NUNN,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, Jan. 3, 1991.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS, FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1, TO SEPT. 30, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Bob Graham:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	327.42	214.00					327.42	214.00
Soviet Union	Dollar		1,056.00						1,056.00
Alfred Cumming:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	327.42	214.00					327.42	214.00
Soviet Union	Dollar		542.00						542.00
Total			2,026.00						2,026.00

DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs,
Nov. 15, 1990.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS, FOR TRAVEL MAR. 10–19, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Christopher J. Dodd:									
Belgium	Franc	6,395.40	180.61					6,395.40	180.61
France	Franc	6,127.74	1,062.00					6,127.74	1,062.00
United Kingdom	Pound	139.52	223.00					139.52	223.00
United States	Dollar				467.00				467.00
Senator John Heinz:									
Belgium	Franc	15,580	440.00					15,580	440.00
France	Franc	2,284.92	396.00					2,284.92	396.00
Martha Cochran:									
Belgium	Franc	10,578.38	298.74					10,578.38	298.74
France	Franc	4,846.80	840.00					4,846.80	840.00
United Kingdom	Pound	279.04	446.00					279.04	446.00
United States	Dollar				562.00				562.00
Michael Stein:									
Belgium	Franc	9,920.46	280.16					9,920.46	280.16
France	Franc	4,846.80	840.00					4,846.80	840.00
United Kingdom	Pound	279.04	446.00					279.04	446.00
United States	Dollar				562.11				562.11
Ira Paull:									
Belgium	Franc	12,847.46	362.82					12,847.46	362.82
France	Franc	2,284.92	396.00					2,284.92	396.00
United Kingdom	Pound	279.04	446.00					279.04	446.00
United States	Dollar				662.00				662.00
Bradley Belt:									
Belgium	Franc	12,950.50	365.73					12,950.50	365.73
France	Franc	2,284.92	396.00					2,284.92	396.00
United Kingdom	Pound	279.04	446.00					279.04	446.00
United States	Dollar				662.00				662.00
Delegation expenses:[1]									
Belgium							45.54		45.54
France							1,381.34		1,381.34
Germany							45.53		45.53
United Kingdom							45.54		45.54
Total			7,865.06		2,915.11		1,517.95		12,298.12

[1]Delegation expenses include direct payments and reimbursements to the State Department and the Defense Department under authority of sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179, agreed to May 25, 1977. The following individual traveled with the Delegation under authorization as noted: Ms. Yvonne L. Hopkins—Majority Leader. Report of her expenditure appears in the report of the authorizing source.

DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs,
Oct. 12, 1990.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS, FOR TRAVEL, APR. 6–16, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator John Heinz:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	1,025.10	603.00					1,025.10	603.00
Hungary	Forint	11,369	174.00					11,369	174.00
Poland	Zloty	2,004,500	211.00					2,004,500	211.00
	Dollar		290.00						290.00
Czechoslovakia	Dollar		392.00						392.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Senator Jake Garn:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	1,025.10	603.00					1,025.10	603.00
Hungary	Forint	11,369	174.00					11,369	174.00
Poland	Zloty	2,004,500	211.00					2,004,500	211.00
	Dollar		290.00						290.00
Czechoslovakia	Dollar		392.00						392.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS, FOR TRAVEL, APR. 6–16, 1990—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Kit Bond:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	1,025.10	603.00					1,025.10	603.00
Hungary	Forint	11,369	174.00					11,369	174.00
Czechoslovakia	Dollar		392.00						392.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Jackie Clegg:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	1,025.10	603.00					1,025.10	603.00
Hungary	Forint	11,369	174.00					11,369	174.00
Poland	Zloty	2,004,500	211.00					2,004,500	211.00
	Dollar		290.00						290.00
Czechoslovakia	Dollar		267.00						267.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Bill Reinsch:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	1,025.10	603.00					1,025.10	603.00
Hungary	Forint	11,369	174.00					11,369	174.00
Poland	Zloty	2,004,500	211.00					2,004,500	211.00
	Dollar		290.00						290.00
Czechoslovakia	Dollar		392.00						392.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
John G. Walsh:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	1,025.10	603.00					1,025.10	603.00
Hungary	Forint	11,369	174.00					11,369	174.00
Poland	Zloty	2,004,500	211.00					2,004,500	211.00
	Dollar		290.00						290.00
Czechoslovakia	Dollar		87.00						87.00
United States	Dollar				427.00				427.00
Delegation expenses:									
Germany							2,024.22		2,024.22
Hungary							1,763.35		1,763.35
Poland							1,627.16		1,627.16
Czechoslovakia							1,358.99		1,358.99
Ireland							6,687.66		5,385.66
Total			10,019.00		427.00		12,159.38		22,605.38

[1] Delegation expenses include direct payments and reimbursements to the State Department and to the Defense Department under authority of sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179, agreed to May 25, 1977.

DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs,
Oct. 22, 1990.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION, FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Harold J. Creel, Jr.:									
Switzerland	Franc	1,230.25	875.00					1,230.25	875.00
United States	Dollar				798.00				798.00
Samuel E. Whitehorn:									
Switzerland	Franc	1,476.30	1,050.00					1,476.30	1,050.00
United States	Dollar				700.00				700.00
Carol J. Carmody:									
England	Pound	484.88	930.00					484.88	930.00
United States	Dollar				606.00				606.00
Total			2,855.00		2,104.00				4,959.00

ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation,
Oct. 30, 1990.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS, FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Joseph Lieberman:									
Israel	Dollar				528.50				528.50
Egypt	Pound	407.70	151.00					407.70	151.00
United States	Dollar				294.00				294.00
James O'Connell:									
Israel	Dollar				528.50				528.50
Egypt	Pound	407.70	151.00					407.70	151.00
United States	Dollar				294.00				294.00
Total			302.00		1,645.00				1,947.00

QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
Chairman, Committee on Environment and Public Works, Sept. 28, 1990.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS, FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Carolyn Jourdan:									
England	Dollar		318.00						318.00
France	Dollar		1,232.00						1,232.00
United States	Dollar				1,059.00				1,059.00
Robert Davison:									
England	Pound	453.72	888.06	41.50	81.22			495.22	969.28
United States	Dollar				305.00				305.00
Lynn Schloesser:									
Korea	Won	543,400	760.00					543,400	760.00
Japan	Yen	150,555	1,168.00					150,555	1,168.00
United States	Dollar				1,357.00				1,357.00
Claudia McMurry:									
Korea	Won	543,400	760.00					543,400	760.00
Japan	Yen	150,555	1,168.00					150,555	1,168.00
United States	Dollar				1,357.00				1,357.00
Dan Berkovitz:									
Korea	Won	543,400	760.00					543,400	760.00
Japan	Yen	122,197	948.00					122,197	948.00
United States	Dollar				1,402.00				1,402.00
Mark Reiter:									
Korea	Won	543,400	760.00					543,400	760.00
Japan	Yen	150,555	1,168.00					150,555	1,168.00
United States	Dollar				777.36				777.36
Total			9,930.06		6,338.58				16,268.64

QUENTIN N. BURDICK,
Chairman, Committee on Environment and Public Works, Jan. 4, 1991.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Eric R. Biel:									
Switzerland	Franc	1,476.30	1,036.55					1,476.30	1,036.55
United States	Dollar				802.00				802.00
Mexico	Peso		306.00						306.00
United States	Dollar				718.50				718.50
Robert D. Kyle:									
Mexico	Peso		306.00						306.00
United States	Dollar				523.30				523.30
Switzerland	Franc	1,319.34	1,050.00					1,319.34	1,050.00
United States	Dollar				878.00				878.00
Deborah A. Lamb:									
Switzerland	Franc	1,457.40	1,050.00					1,457.40	1,050.00
United States	Dollar				702.00				702.00
Rolf Lundberg Jr.:									
Switzerland	Franc	1,968.40	1,400.00					1,968.40	1,400.00
United States	Dollar				1,053.00				1,053.00
Marcia E. Miller:									
Switzerland	Franc	896.70	700.00					896.70	700.00
United States	Dollar				769.00				769.00
Total			5,848.55		5,445.80				11,294.35

LLOYD BENTSEN,
Chairman, Committee on Finance, Oct. 4, 1990.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Ann M. Harkins:									
Switzerland	Franc	2181.38	1,575.00	3,512.36	2,536.00			5,693.74	4,111.00
Nancy Soderberg:									
Czechoslovakia	Dollar		784.00						784.00
Hungary	Forint	43,263	696.00					43,263	696.00
Poland	Zloty	3,990,000	420.00					3,990,000	420.00
United States	Dollar				3,090.00				3,090.00
Total			3,475.00		5,626.00				9,101.00

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Jan. 4, 1991.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Jerry Tinker:									
United States	Dollar				816.00				816.00
El Salvador	Colon	2,433.20	308.00					2,433.20	308.00
Nicaragua	Dollar		420.00						420.00
Michael Myers:									
United States	Dollar				760.00				760.00
El Salvador	Colon	2,433.20	308.00					2,433.20	308.00
Honduras	Lempira	881.95	204.87					881.95	204.87
Gare A. Smith:									
United States	Dollar		816.00		816.00				816.00
El Salvador	Colon	2,433.20	308.00					2,433.20	308.00
Panama	Dollar		396.00						396.00
Nicaragua	Dollar		420.00						420.00
Richard W. Day:									
United States	Dollar				816.00				816.00
El Salvador	Colon	2,433.20	308.00					2,433.20	308.00
Nicaragua	Dollar		420.00						420.00
Total			3,092.87		3,208.00				6,300.87

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Oct. 31, 1990.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Nancy Soderberg:									
Chile	Peso	168,300	550.00					168,300	550.00
United States	Dollar				2,581.00				2,581.00
Total			550.00		2,581.00				3,131.00

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Jan. 4, 1991.

ADDENDUM REPORT TO THE ORIGINAL CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1989

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
J. Michael Myers:									
United States	Dollar				3,659.00				3,659.00
Ethiopia	Birr	1,736.03	844.98					1,736.03	844.98
Sudan	Pound	297.00	66.74					297.00	66.74
Total			911.72		3,659.00				4,570.72

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Oct. 31, 1990.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
James Dykstra			100.00		2,478.00				2,578.00
James Currie			93.00		552.00				645.00
Regina Genton			93.00		552.00				645.00
Sarah Holmes			66.00		552.00				618.00
Senator Orrin Hatch			258.00						258.00
Marin Strmecki			306.00						306.00
Robert Lockwood			332.68						332.68
Jonathan Raymond			332.00						332.00
Senator Arlen Specter			1,123.50		2,322.00				3,445.50
Charles Battaglia			791.50		2,909.00				3,700.50
Total			3,495.68		9,365.00				12,860.68

DAVID L. BOREN,
Chairman, Select Committee on Intelligence, Oct. 1, 1990.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. (95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Carl Delfeld:									
Hungary	Forint	61,728	992.00					61,728	992.00
United States	Dollar				2,604.00				2,604.00
Michael Marek:									
Ireland	Dollar		606.00						606.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	327.42	214.00					327.42	214.00
Poland	Zloty	3,042,900	322.00					3,042,900	322.00
Hungary	Forint	21,569	348.00					21,569	348.00
Czechoslovakia	Dollar		392.00						392.00
Total			2,874.00		2,604.00				5,478.00

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Joint Economic Committee. Oct. 16, 1990.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
James Price:									
United States	Dollar		195.00		2,379.80				2,574.80
Frankie King:									
United States	Dollar		1,053.00		1,567.00				2,620.00
Mary Irace:									
United States	Dollar				648.50				648.50
Belgium	Franc	58,804	1,928.00					58,804	1,928.00
Richard Kaufman:									
United States	Dollar				638.20				638.20
Belgium	Franc	11,880	382.00					11,880	382.00
Dorothy Robyn:									
United States	Dollar				1,925.00				1,925.00
Japan	Yen	366,449	2,833.00					366,449	2,833.00
Total			6,391.00		7,158.50				13,549.50

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Joint Economic Committee, Jan. 15, 1991.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384–22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, FOR TRAVEL AUG. 18–25, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Dennis DeConcini:									
United States	Dollar		275.00						275.00
Bulgaria	Dollar		175.00						175.00
Czechoslovakia	Dollar		196.00						196.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	327.42	214.00					327.42	214.00
Samuel Wise:									
United States	Dollar		275.00						275.00
Bulgaria	Dollar		175.00						175.00
Czechoslovakia	Dollar		196.00						196.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	327.42	214.00					327.42	214.00
Jane Fisher:									
United States	Dollar		275.00						275.00
Bulgaria	Dollar		175.00						175.00
Czechoslovakia	Dollar		196.00						196.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	327.42	214.00					327.42	214.00
Robert Hand:									
United States	Dollar		275.00						275.00
Bulgaria	Dollar		175.00						175.00
Czechoslovakia	Dollar		196.00						196.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	327.42	214.00					327.42	214.00
Albania	Lek					7,856.30	790.00	7,856.30	790.00
Judith Ingram:									
United States	Dollar		275.00						275.00
Bulgaria	Dollar		175.00						175.00
Czechoslovakia	Dollar		196.00						196.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	327.42	214.00					327.42	214.00
David Evans:									
United States	Dollar		275.00						275.00
Bulgaria	Dollar		175.00						175.00
Czechoslovakia	Dollar		196.00						196.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	327.42	214.00					327.42	214.00
Erika Schlager:									
United States	Dollar				1,274.30				1,274.30
Czechoslovakia	Dollar		784.00						784.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	327.42	214.00					327.42	214.00
Total			6,158.00		1,274.30		790.00		8,222.30

DENNIS DeCONCINI,
Chairman, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe,
Oct. 12, 1990.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
David Evans:									
United States	Dollar		2,385.00		3,084.00				5,469.00
Mary Sue Hafner:									
United States	Dollar		1,150.00		2,686.00		150.00		3,986.00
Finland	Mark	1,281.67	345.83		2,552.00	150.4	40.58	1,432.07	2,938.41
Heather Hurlburt:									
Austria	Schilling	41,132.16	3,552.00					41,132.16	3,552.00
United States	Dollar				1,998.00				1,998.00
Austria	Schilling	53,059.56	4,582.00					53,059.56	4,582.00
United States	Dollar				803.00				803.00
Jeanne McNaughton:									
United States	Dollar		2,385.00		2,894.00				5,279.00
Michael Ochs:									
United States	Dollar		796.00		3,038.00		95.00		3,929.00
Samuel Wise:									
United States	Dollar		2,046.00		1,983.00				4,029.00
Spain	Peseta			1,500	15.59	30,000	311.93	31,500	327.52
United States	Dollar				1,184.00				1,184.00
Austria	Schilling	18,852.24	1,628.00			3,750.00	325.58	22,602.24	1,953.58
Austria	Schilling	25,915.95	2,370.00					25,915.95	2,370.00
Total			21,239.83		20,237.59		923.09		42,400.51

DENNIS DeCONCINI,
Chairman, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe,
Oct. 12, 1990.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE MAJORITY LEADER, FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Michael E. Bartell:									
United States	Dollar				1,321.00				1,321.00
Poland	Dollar		870.00						870.00
Poland	Zloty	2,605,000	270.00					2,605,000	270.00
Robert D. Harris:									
United States	Dollar				1,321.00				1,321.00
Poland	Dollar		870.00						870.00
Poland	Zloty	2,605,000	270.00					2,605,000	270.00
Ronald T. Ledlow:									
United States	Dollar				1,321.00				1,321.00
Poland	Dollar		870.00						870.00
Poland	Zloty	2,605,000	270.00					2,605,000	270.00
Scott Harris:									
Hungary	Forint	32,577.5	522.00			47,072	252.14	79,649.50	774.14
Germany	Deutsche mark	1,007.94	642.00					1,007.94	642.00
Czechoslovakia	Dollar		392.00						392.00
Czechoslovakia	Crown			889.85	57.67			889.85	57.67
Poland	Zloty	1,275,750	135.00					1,275,750	135.00
	Dollar		435.00				597.92		1,032.92
United States	Dollar				3,781.00				3,781.00
Total			5,546.00		7,801.67		850.06		14,197.73

GEORGE J. MITCHELL,
Majority Leader, Dec. 5, 1990.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SECTION 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE MAJORITY LEADER, FOR TRAVEL APR. 6–14, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator George J. Mitchell:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	651.80	383.64					651.80	383.64
Russia	Dollar		1,060.00						1,060.00
Senator John Glenn:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	976.97	575.03					976.97	575.03
Russia	Dollar		1,039.00						1,039.00
Senator Paul Sarbanes:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	970.12	571.00					970.12	571.00
Russia	Dollar		1,020.00						1,020.00
Senator Jim Sasser:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	1,055.07	621.00					1055.07	621.00
Russia	Dollar		1,225.00						1,225.00
Senator Bill Bradley:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	346.60	204.00					346.60	204.00
Russia	Dollar		684.00						684.00
United States	Dollar				1,400.00				1,400.00
Senator Wyche Fowler:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	665.07	391.45					665.07	391.45
Russia	Dollar		1,221.50						1,221.50
Senator Thomas Daschle:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	1055.07	621.00					1,055.07	621.00
Russia	Dollar		1,150.00						1,150.00
C. Abbott Saffold:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	655.07	385.57					655.07	385.57

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SECTION 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE MAJORITY LEADER, FOR TRAVEL APR. 6–14, 1990—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Russia	Dollar		960.00						960.00
Walter J. Stewart:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	1055.07	621.00					1,055.07	621.00
Russia	Dollar		1,204.00						1,204.00
Martha Pope:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	555.07	326.71					555.07	326.71
Russia	Dollar		969.00						969.00
Scott Harris:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	855.07	503.28					855.07	503.28
Russia	Dollar		985.00						985.00
Diane Dewhirst:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	702.71	413.61					702.71	413.61
Russia	Dollar		965.00						965.00
Sarah Sewall:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	734.65	432.41					734.65	432.41
Russia	Dollar		1,120.00						1,120.00
Martin Paone:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	755.07	444.43					755.07	444.43
Russia	Dollar		920.00						920.00
Muriel Anderson:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	569.00	334.91					569.00	334.91
Russia	Dollar		990.00						990.00
Jan Paulk:									
Germany	Deutsche mark	635.54	374.07					635.54	374.07
Russia	Dollar		1,045.00						1,045.00
Peter Afanasenko:									
Russia	Dollar		1,488.00						1,488.00
Delegation expenses:[1]									
Germany							6,984.16		6,984.16
Russia							6,290.02		6,290.02
Total			25,248.61		1,400.00		13,274.18		39,922.79

[1] Delegation expenses include direct payments and reimbursements to the Department of State and to the Department of Defense under authority of sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179, agreed to May 25, 1977.

GEORGE J. MITCHELL,
Majority Leader, Sept. 20, 1990.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE REPUBLICAN LEADER, FOR TRAVEL FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator William V. Roth, Jr.:									
Italy	Lire	1,311,025	1,145.00					1,311,025	1,145.00
United States	Dollar				926.00				926.00
Total			1,145.00		926.00				2,071.00

ROBERT J. DOLE,
Republican Leader, Oct. 25, 1990.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE REPUBLICAN LEADER, FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 7–16, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Robert J. Dole:									
Syria	Dollar		121.00						121.00
Egypt	Pound	446.99	168.04					446.99	168.04
Jordan	Dinar	74.99	111.35					74.99	111.35
Israel	Shekel		498.00						498.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Senator James A. McClure:									
Syria	Dollar		152.00						152.00
Egypt	Pound	803.32	302.00					803.32	302.00
Jordan	Dinar	92.94	138.00					92.94	138.00
Israel	Shekel		498.00						498.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Senator Howard Metzenbaum:									
Syria	Dollar		152.00						152.00
Egypt	Pound	457.52	172.00					457.52	172.00
Jordan	Dinar	67.40	99.75					67.40	99.75
Israel	Shekel		498.00						498.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Senator Alan K. Simpson:									
Syria	Dollar		152.00						152.00
Egypt	Pound	803.32	302.00					803.32	302.00
Jordan	Dinar	67.40	99.75					67.40	99.75
Israel	Shekel		498.00						498.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Senator Frank H. Murkowski:									
Syria	Dollar		152.00						152.00
Egypt	Pound	803.32	302.00					803.32	302.00
Jordan	Dinar	92.94	138.00					92.94	138.00
Israel	Shekel		498.00						498.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE REPUBLICAN LEADER, FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 7–16, 1990—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Sara Belden:									
Syria	Dollar		152.00						152.00
Egypt	Pound	803.32	302.00					803.32	302.00
Jordan	Dinar	92.94	138.00					92.94	138.00
Israel	Dollar		498.00						498.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Carol Elliott:									
Syria	Dollar		152.00						152.00
Egypt	Pound	803.32	302.00					803.32	302.00
Jordan	Dinar	92.94	138.00					92.94	138.00
Israel	Dollar		498.00						498.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Yvonne L. Hopkins:									
Syria	Dollar		152.00						152.00
Egypt	Pound	803.32	302.00					803.32	302.00
Jordan	Dinar	92.94	138.00					92.94	138.00
Israel	Dollar		498.00						498.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Alfred Lehn:									
Syria	Dollar		152.00						152.00
Egypt	Pound	803.32	302.00					803.32	302.00
Jordan	Dinar	92.94	138.00					92.94	138.00
Israel	Dollar		498.00						498.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Edward Levine:									
Syria	Dollar		152.00						152.00
Egypt	Pound	464.02	174.45					464.03	174.45
Jordan	Dinar	88.47	131.36					88.47	131.36
Israel	Dollar		498.00						498.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Joyce McCluney:									
Syria	Dollar		152.00						152.00
Egypt	Pound	803.32	302.00					803.32	302.00
Jordan	Dinar	92.94	138.00					92.94	138.00
Israel	Dollar		498.00						498.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Tod Neuenschwander:									
Syria	Dollar		152.00						152.00
Egypt	Pound	803.32	302.00					803.32	302.00
Jordan	Dinar	92.94	138.00					92.94	138.00
Israel	Dollar		498.00						498.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Alan Porter:									
Syria	Dollar		152.00						152.00
Egypt	Pound	803.32	302.00					803.32	302.00
Jordan	Dinar	92.94	138.00					92.94	138.00
Israel	Dollar		498.00						498.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Richard Quinn:									
Syria	Dollar		152.00						152.00
Egypt	Pound	803.32	302.00					803.32	302.00
Jordan	Dinar	92.94	138.00					92.94	138.00
Israel	Dollar		498.00						498.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Walt Riker:									
Syria	Dollar		152.00						152.00
Egypt	Pound	803.32	302.00					803.32	302.00
Jordan	Dinar	92.94	138.00					92.94	138.00
Israel	Dollar		498.00						498.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Jo Sherman:									
Syria	Dollar		152.00						152.00
Egypt	Pound	803.32	302.00					803.32	302.00
Jordar	Dinar	92.94	138.00					92.94	138.00
Israel	Dollar		498.00						498.00
Ireland	Pound	117.72	186.00					117.72	186.00
Delegation expenses: [1]									
Syria							2,841.44		2,841.44
Egypt							2,131.11		2,131.11
Jordan							1,388.60		1,388.60
Israel							1,220.83		1,220.83
Ireland							5,020.10		5,020.10
Total			19,883.70				12,602.08		32,485.78

[1] Delegation expenses include direct payments and reimbursements to the State Department and to the Defense Department under authority of sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179, agreed to May 25, 1977.

ROBERT J. DOLE,
Republican Leader, Oct. 12, 1990.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), U.S. SENATE ARMS CONTROL OBSERVER GROUP, FOR TRAVEL MAR. 9–14, 1990

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Senator Richard Lugar:									
Switzerland	Franc	323.60	215.00					323.60	215.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	788.03	463.00					788.03	463.00
Senator Paul S. Sarbanes:									
Switzerland	Franc	323.60	215.00					323.60	215.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	788.03	463.00					788.03	463.00
Senator Dale Bumpers:									
Switzerland	Franc	323.60	215.00					323.60	215.00

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), U.S. SENATE ARMS CONTROL OBSERVER GROUP, FOR TRAVEL MAR. 9–14, 1990—Continued

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Germany	Deutsche mark	788.03	463.00					788.03	463.00
Senator Trent Lott:									
Switzerland	Franc	323.60	215.00					323.60	215.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	788.03	463.00					788.03	463.00
John Aravosis:									
Switzerland	Franc	323.60	215.00					323.60	215.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	788.03	463.00					788.03	463.00
George W. Ashworth:									
Switzerland	Franc	323.60	215.00					323.60	215.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	788.03	463.00					788.03	463.00
Mira R. Baratta:									
Switzerland	Franc	323.60	215.00					323.60	215.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	788.03	463.00					788.03	463.00
Dee Bartley:									
Switzerland	Franc	323.60	215.00					323.60	215.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	788.03	463.00					788.03	463.00
Monica Chavez:									
Switzerland	Franc	323.60	215.00					323.60	215.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	788.03	463.00					788.03	463.00
C. Richard D'Amato:									
Switzerland	Franc	323.60	215.00					323.60	215.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	788.03	463.00					788.03	463.00
Scott Harris:									
Switzerland	Franc	323.60	215.00					323.60	215.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	788.03	463.00					788.03	463.00
Kenneth Myers:									
Switzerland	Franc	323.60	215.00					323.60	215.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	788.03	463.00					788.03	463.00
Sarah Sewall:									
Switzerland	Franc	323.60	215.00					323.60	215.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	788.03	463.00					788.03	463.00
Daniel Stanley:									
Switzerland	Franc	323.60	215.00					323.60	215.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	788.03	463.00					788.03	463.00
Sally Walsh:									
Switzerland	Franc	323.60	215.00					323.60	215.00
Germany	Deutsche mark	788.03	463.00					788.03	463.00
Delegation expenses:[1]									
Switzerland							9,983.42		9,983.42
Germany							5,007.10		5,007.10
Total			10,170.00				14,990.52		25,160.52

[1] Delegation expenses include direct payments and reimbursements to the State Department and to the Defense Department under authority of sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by sec. 22 of P.L. 95–384, and S. Res. 179, agreed to May 25, 1977.

GEORGE J. MITCHELL,
Majority Leader.

ROBERT J. DOLE,
Republican Leader, Jan. 24, 1991.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. McCauthran, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a withdrawal which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations and withdrawal received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 31

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 504(h) of Public Law 98–164, as amended (22 U.S.C. 4413(i)), I transmit herewith the Seventh Annual Report of the National Endowment for Democracy, which covers fiscal year 1990.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *April 9, 1991.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACTION AGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 32

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 407 of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5047), I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the ACTION Agency for Fiscal Year 1990.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *April 9, 1991.*

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING THE ADJOURNMENT

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1991, the Secretary of the Senate, on March 26, 1991, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker had signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 725. An act entitled the "Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental Authorization and Personnel Benefits Act of 1991."

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1991, the enrolled bill was signed on March 25, 1991, during the adjournment of the Senate, by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1991, the Secretary of the Senate, on March 27, 1991, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker had signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 1281. An act making dire emergency supplemental appropriations for the consequences of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, food stamps, unemployment compensation administration, veterans compensation and pensions, and other urgent needs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1282. An act making supplemental appropriations and transfers for "Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm" for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 1285. An act to resolve legal and technical issues relating to Federal postsecondary student assistance programs and to prevent undue burdens on participants in Operation Desert Storm, and for other purposes.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1991, the enrolled bills were subsequently signed on March 29, 1991, during the adjournment of the Senate, by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

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-820. A communication from the Acting Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the intention of the Department of the Air Force to use available funds to complete certain research and development work; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EC-821. 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 March 1, 1991; pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, referred jointly to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget.

EC-822. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, documents to support the budget requests of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1992; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-823. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1991 Joint Military Net Assessment; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-824. A communication from the Chief of the Special Actions Branch, Congressional Inquiry Division, Department of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the decision to convert the consolidated maintenance services function at Fitzsimmons Army Medical Center to performance by contract; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-825. A communication from the Director of the Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice that the report on Environmental Restoration and Waste Management's Defense Cleanup Priorities will be submitted by April 30, 1991; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-826. A communication from the Chief of the Special Actions Branch, Congressional Inquiry Division, Department of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, the results of a cost-comparison study of the word processing function at the Kansas City District, USACE; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-827. A communication from the Chief of the Special Actions Branch, Congressional Inquiry Division, Department of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, the results of a cost-comparison study of the food services function at Fort McPherson, Georgia; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-828. A communication from the Chief of the Special Actions Branch, Congressional Inquiry Division, Department of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, the results of a cost-comparison study of the warehouse function at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-829. A communication from the Chief of the Special Actions Branch, Congressional Inquiry Division, Department of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, the results of a cost-comparison study of the warehouse function at Redstone Arsenal; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-830. A communication from the Director for Administration and Management, Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Extraordinary Contractural Actions to Facilitate the National Defense"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-831. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report concerning the activities of the Department of Energy with regard to the Defense Nuclear facilities Safety Board; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-832. A communication from the President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-833. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the expansion of foreign policy export controls on 39 chemical weapon precursors; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-834. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the imposition of foreign policy export controls under the Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-835. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States; transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Financial Audit: Savings Association Insurance Fund's 1989 Financial Statements"; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-836. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to reform the Federal deposit insurance system, to improve the supervision and regulation of federally insured depository institutions, to reform the financial services industry as to the activities in which that industry may engage, to consolidate the regulatory structure for depository institutions, to recapitalize the Bank Insurance Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-837. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the administration and enforcement of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-838. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on motor vehicle theft and recovery dated March 1991; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-839. A communication from the Acting General Counsel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994 for activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, as amended; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-840. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a determination that Jorge Chavez International Airport, Lima Peru was not maintaining and administering effective security measures; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-841. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the electric and hybrid vehicles program for fiscal year 1991; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-842. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a high-level liquid nuclear waste management demonstration project; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-843. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report under the Powerplant and Industrial Fuel Use Act for calendar year 1990; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-844. A communication from the Chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the erection of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Korean War"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-845. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the Youth Conservation Corps program for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-846. 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-847. A communication from the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports on Superfund financial activities of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences for fiscal years 1987, 1988, and 1989; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-848. A communication from the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled the "Omnibus Nuclear Power Safety and Security Enhancement Act of 1991"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-849. A communication from the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation

Act of 1972 to authorize appropriations for implementation of the development plan for Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-850. A communication from the Chairman of the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the President's request for the extension of fast-track procedures implementing legislation for trade agreements; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-851. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on correction and reduction plans for intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-852. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on coordination of United States Government assistance to Central and Eastern Europe; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-853. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a determination on extension of certain authorities relative to nuclear cooperation with the European Community; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-854. A communication from the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act in order to extend the authorization for appropriations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-855. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Anti-Satellite (ASAT) Arms Control; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-856. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the third report on United States-Soviet Reciprocity on Matters Relating to Embassies; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-857. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Asian Development Bank Act to authorize consent to and authorize appropriations for the United States subscription to the Special Capital Increase of the Asian Development Bank, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-858. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to authorize consent to and authorize appropriations for an increase in the United States quota in the International Monetary Fund, to authorize acceptance of the proposed amendments to the Fund's Articles of Agreement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-859. A communication from the Acting Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report containing an analysis and description of services performed by full-time USG employees as of 30 September 1990 who are performing services for which reimbursement is provided; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-860. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the amendment to the Kuwait Assets Control Regulations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-861. A communication from the Acting Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report that as of 15 March 1991 the Department of Defense provided the defense articles, services, and training on an attached list to Israel under the authority of P.D. 90-40 and P.D. 91-1; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-862. A communication from the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-863. A communication from the District of Columbia Auditor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Audit of the Northeast Community Development Corporation"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-864. A communication from the Senior Deputy Comptroller for Administration for the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting, pursuant to law, notification of a new pay program adopted by the OCC to make compensation comparable with that of other federal bank regulatory agencies; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-865. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of General Accounting Office reports issued or released in February 1991; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-866. A communication from the Executive Director of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-867. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, transmitting, pursuant to law, a draft of proposed legislation to provide for a pay adjustment for the Chairman, Members, and General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-868. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs for the U.S. Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the third annual report during the period ending September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-869. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of D.C. Act 9-6, "Board of Education Special Election Temporary Amendment Act of 1991"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-870. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of D.C. Act 9-7, "Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act of 1980 Temporary Amendment Act of 1991"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-871. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of D.C. Act 9-8, "Assault Weapon Manufacturing Strict Liability Act of 1990 Temporary Repealer Act of 1991"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-872. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of D.C. Act 9-13, "Youth Rehabilitation Amendment Act of 1985 Temporary Amendment Act of 1991"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-873. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the annual report regarding the implementation of the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1990; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-874. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the effect of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act on domestic industries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-875. A communication from the Chairman of the Copyright Royalty Tribunal, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-876. A communication from the Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of the Office of Administration, transmitting pursuant to law, a report for the Office of Administration for calendar year 1990; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-877. A communication from the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on actions taken during calender year 1990 on requests for agency records under the Freedom of Information Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-878. A communication from the Executive Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report covering pertinent activities of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation during calendar year 1990; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-879. A communication from the Assistant Vice President of Government and Public Affairs of Amtrak, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report which covers specified aspects of the administration of the Freedom of Information Act by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation during calendar year 1990; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-880. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Policy, Management, and Budget of the United States Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of activities for calendar year 1990; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-881. A communication from the Freedom of Information/Privacy Officer of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the Interstate Commerce Commission's 1990 annual report on the Freedom of Information Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-882. A communication from the Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of its activities concerning the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1990; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-883. A communication from the Secretary of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of its activities concerning the Freedom of Information Act during the calendar year 1990; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-884. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the compliance of State Prison Industry Enhancement Certification programs with section 1761(c) of title 18, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-885. A communication from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the amount deposited in the United States Trustee System Fund, and a description of expenditures from the fund for the period of October 1, 1989 to September 30, 1990; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-886. A communication from the Acting Secretary of the United States Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notice of final funding priorities for fiscal year 1991 for the Rehabilitation Services Administration; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-887. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the "Comorbidity of Substance Abuse and Other Psychiatric Disorders: Prevalence, Etiology, and the Implications for Course of Illness"; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-888. A communication from the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a summary report in connection with an evaluation performed by the Office of Inspector General of Contracted Advisory and Assistance Services within the Department of Health and Human Services; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-889. A communication from the Acting Secretary of the United States Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the activities of the Education for Homeless Children and Youth program for the period October 1, 1989 through September 30, 1990; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-890. A communication from the Acting Under Secretary of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on Department of Defense Procurement from Small and other Business Firms for the period October through December 1990 (fiscal year 1991); to the Committee on Small Business.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PELL, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Special Report entitled "Legislative Activities of the Committee on Foreign Relations During the 101st Congress" (Rept. No. 102-30).

By Mr. NUNN, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Special Report entitled "Report on the Activities of the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, 101st Congress, First and Second Sessions" (Rept. No. 102-31).

By Mr. BENTSEN, from the Committee on Finance:

Special Report entitled "Legislative Review Activity, Report of the Committee on Finance, United States Senate, for the 101st Congress" (Rept. No. 102-32).

By Mr. FORD, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Special Report entitled "Report of the Committee on Rules and Administration, United States Senate, during the 101st Congress" (Rept. No. 102-33).

By Mr. CRANSTON, from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs:

Special Report entitled "Activities of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs during the 101st Congress" (Rept. No. 102-34).

By Mr. BUMPERS, from the Committee on Small Business:

Special Report regarding the Activities of the Committee on Small Business during the 101st Congress (Rept. No. 102-35).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. MITCHELL (for himself and Mr. BURDICK):

S. 779. A bill to reauthorize and amend the Indoor Radon Abatement Act; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. GRAMM:

S. 780. A bill to increase the size of the Big Thicket National Preserve in the State of Texas by adding the Village Creek Corridor unit, the Big Sandy Corridor unit, and the Canyonlands; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SARBANES (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG):

S. 781. A bill to authorize the Indian American Forum for Political Education to establish a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. KASTEN (for himself, Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. BOND, and Mr. D'AMATO):

S. 782. A bill to change the submission for the report on milk inventory management programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. CHAFEE (for himself and Mr. PELL):

S. 783. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, the Federal Credit Union Act, and the Crime Control Act of 1990 to strengthen prohibitions against individuals convicted of financial institution crimes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BRADLEY (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG):

S. 784. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to grant local governments the discretion to assign mailing addresses to sites within their jurisdiction; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. SYMMS, Mr. WALLOP, and Mr. SIMPSON):

S. 785. A bill to establish a Commission to study existing laws and procedures relating to mining, other than coal mining, and in particular the effects of existing laws and procedures relating to location and disposition of minerals on public lands of the United States and their effect on the policy statement set forth in the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. PELL, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. GORE, Mr. DECONCINI, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. FORD, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. SARBANES, and Mr. LEVIN):

S. 786. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize the provision of medical supplies and other humanitarian assistance to the Kurdish peoples to alleviate suffering; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 787. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to clarify the classification of certain paper used in photography; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. BOND, Mr. SEYMOUR, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. GORTON):

S. 788. A bill to protect the integrity of the Social Security trust funds and reaffirm the firewall established to protect the trust funds by making technical corrections to the firewall procedures; to the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Governmental Affairs, jointly, pursuant to the order of August 4, 1977, with instructions that if one committee reports, the other committee have thirty days to report or be discharged.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN:

S. 789. A bill to prohibit the importation of semiautomatic assault weapons, large capacity ammunition feeding devices, and certain accessories; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DECONCINI (for himself, Mr. METZENBAUM, and Mr. THURMOND):

S. 790. A bill to amend the antitrust laws in order to preserve and promote wholesale and retail competition in the retail gasoline market; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAFEE (for himself, Mr. MITCHELL, and Mr. LAUTENBERG):

S. 791. A bill to require certain information relating to radon to be made available in connection with certain real estate transactions, and to require that radon testing devices offered for sale be tested in the radon measurement proficiency program of the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. BURDICK):

S. 792. A bill to reauthorize the Indoor Radon Abatement Act of 1988 and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DECONCINI (for himself and Mr. HATCH) (by request):

S. 793. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Patent and Trademark Office in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. METZENBAUM (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 794. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide that such Act does not preempt certain State laws; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. SARBANES:

S.J. Res. 112. Joint resolution to designate the week of April 21, 1991, through April 27, 1991, as "Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America Appreciation Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. BRADLEY):

S.J. Res. 113. Joint resolution designating the oak as the national arboreal emblem; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. DOLE, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. BOND, Mr. BOREN, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. BURNS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. COATS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DANFORTH, Mr.

DASCHLE, Mr. DECONCINI, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DODD, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. EXON, Mr. FORD, Mr. FOWLER, Mr. GARN, Mr. GLENN, Mr. GORE, Mr. GORTON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. HELMS, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. KASTEN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KERREY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KOHL, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LOTT, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. MACK, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. METZENBAUM, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. NUNN, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. PELL, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. REID, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ROBB, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. ROTH, Mr. RUDMAN, Mr. SANFORD, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SASSER, Mr. SEYMOUR, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. SIMON, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SMITH, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. SYMMS, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. WALLOP, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WELLSTONE, and Mr. WIRTH):

S. Res. 92. Resolution relative to the death of John Heinz, a Senator from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SASSER:

S. Res. 93. Resolution commending the University of Tennessee Women's Basketball Team on their third NCAA title; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. Res. 94. Resolution commemorating the two year anniversary of the Soviet crackdown in Tbilisi, Georgia, on April 9, 1989, and urging the Soviet Union to recognize the will of the Georgian people and the legitimacy of the March 31, 1991, referendum; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. GORE (for himself, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DODD, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SIMON, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. BRADLEY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. PELL):

S. Res. 95. Resolution urging the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to accelerate the scheduled phaseout of production of ozone destroying substances in the United States as required pursuant to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 and calling on the President to urge the United Nations to call a special session of the Contracting Parties to the Montreal Protocol in order to conclude an agreement accelerating the scheduled phaseout of such substances and for other purposes based on recent scientific findings concerning the degradation of the stratospheric ozone layer and increased atmospheric concentrations of substances that lead to the degradation of the stratospheric ozone layer; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. COCHRAN:

S. Res. 96. Resolution to update Senate Resolution 219 (95th Congress, 2d Session) relating to the Senior Citizen Intern Program; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT SESSIONS

By Mr. MITCHELL (for himself and Mr. BURDICK):

S. 779. A bill to reauthorize and amend the Indoor Radon Abatement Act; to the Committee on the Environment and Public Works.

RADON ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION ACT OF 1991

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to reauthorize the national program to reduce public exposure to deadly radon gas.

I am very pleased that the distinguished chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, Senator BURDICK, is joining me in introducing this important legislation.

Radon is a naturally occurring element found in soil and rock containing granite, shale, and uranium. In its gaseous form, radon can seep into homes and other structures through cracks in foundations and basement floors.

Radon contamination of homes and other buildings is a deadly serious problem. Exposure to radon poses a significant threat of lung cancer, second only to cigarette smoking. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that radon causes between 8,000 and 40,000 lung cancer deaths throughout the country each year.

Over the past several years, the EPA has conducted screening tests for radon in homes in 34 States. The EPA found that 20 percent of homes tested had radon above the EPA action level. In some States, over half the homes tested had high radon levels. For the Nation as a whole, EPA estimates that 10 percent of homes have average, annual radon levels above the EPA action level.

Radon is an especially serious problem in Maine. Tests by the State department of health and the EPA indicate that about 30 percent of Maine homes have radon above the EPA action level of 4 picocuries per liter. Radon readings as high as 500 picocuries per liter have been recorded in the State. Studies by the University of Maine indicate that as many as 75 people die in Maine each year as a result of exposure to radon.

I first learned about the high levels of radon in Maine and other States in 1985. In response to this problem, I introduced the Radon and Indoor Air Quality Research Act in 1986. This legislation, which was enacted as part of legislation to reauthorize the Superfund program, directed the EPA to develop a comprehensive research and information program on radon.

The following year I introduced legislation to establish a radon program at the EPA and to provide grants to support State radon programs. This legislation, titled the Indoor Radon Abatement Act, included provisions addressing public information, school building assessments, training, and technical assistance. This legislation was enacted in 1988.

The bill I am introducing today reauthorizes the basic radon program established several years ago. The bill, titled the Radon Assessment and Mitigation Act, extends the existing radon program and adds several new provisions to expand and strengthen our response to the radon problem.

A key provision of the bill is continuation of the grant program to assist States in the development and implementation of a wide range of radon education, assessment, and mitigation initiatives. This grant assistance is essential to the successful operation of State programs and the maintenance of an effective partnership with the States for radon control.

The existing authorization for State grants of $10 million per year is extended for 3 additional years and the eligible State program activities are expanded to include issues related to radon in water and development of new construction standards. Federal share of grants is set at 50 percent for each of the 3 additional years of grant assistance.

The bill would also revise the schedule for publication of an updated citizen's guide to radon to January 1, 1992. The revised guide is to more clearly indicate the national goal of reducing indoor radon to outdoor levels and set an action level or target action point at a level of radon as close to the outdoor level as can be achieved through the application of readily available and generally affordable technologies and practicies.

The Administrator is to identify high risk radon areas not later than January 1, 1992 and biennially thereafter. High risk areas are areas in which there is a reasonable likelihood that average indoor radon levels will exceed the target action point.

Existing EPA authority for development of new construction standards to prevent radon entry into buildings is expanded and the date for final standards is set at January 1, 1992. The objectives of standards are clarified and the Administrator is to assure that, at a minimum, standards will achieve the radon target action point.

Two years after the date of establishment of standards, any housing constructed direcly with Federal assistance is to be constructed in accordance with radon standards. In addition, EPA is to emphasize training of building professionals in the use of standards at existing regional training centers.

A key proposal in the bill is to require testing for radon at the time of sale of a specific, subset of homes. Testing would be required only if the home is located in a high risk radon area and the Federal Government is a direct participant in the financial transaction. In addition, tests may be waived if the home was constructed in conformance with radon new construction standards. Also, radon tests conducted in the home within the past 5 years may be used to comply with this requirement.

This testing provision may be controversial. I am convinced, however, that we must begin a discussion of policies and methods to encourage a greater degree of radon testing throughout the country.

Despite the recommendation of the EPA Administrator that every home in the Nation be tested, only a small percentage of homes have been tested.

We have very clear and compelling evidence of the health threats of radon. In a case where a home is located in an area identified as a high risk radon area and the Federal Government is a direct participant in the financing of home purchase, the Federal Government has a moral obligation to assure that the home buyer is informed of the radon level in the home.

I look forward to hearing from the full range of interested groups on the radon testing provision of the bill and I will be pleased to work with all parties to develop the best possible program to help assure radon testing of homes.

There are several other important provisions of the proposed bill.

By January 1, 1993, EPA is to submit to Congress a plan for implementing radon mitigation programs in Federal buildings. Mitigation measures are to achieve radon levels below the target action point established by the Administrator.

The EPA Administrator is to prepare information concerning radon for the medical community and provide such information to selected recipients within 1 year. EPA is to provide a report to Congress within 2 years of the date of enactment addressing additional steps to improve radon information dissemination to the medical community.

The number of regional radon training centers is increased from three to five and funding for centers is extended 3 years and increased from $1 million per year to $2 million per year.

Finally, the bill expands technical assistance authorities of the EPA to include issues related to radon in water and development of new construction standards. Funding for this effort is extended for 3 years and increased from $3 to $5 million per year.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed at an appropriate place in the RECORD, with a section-by-section analysis.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on this important public health effort.

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

S. 779

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS

SEC. 1(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Radon Assessment and Mitigation Act of 1991".

(b) Table of Contents.—

Sec. 1. Short Title and Table of Contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.
Sec. 3. Definitions.
Sec. 4. Federal Assistance.
Sec. 5. Technical Assistance.
Sec. 6. Citizen's Guide.
Sec. 7. New Construction Standards.
Sec. 8. Radon Assessment.
Sec. 9. Federal Building Radon Mitigation Plan.
Sec. 10. Medical Community Outreach.
Sec. 11. Regional Training Centers.

FINDINGS

SEC. 2. The Congress finds that—

(a) exposure to radon gas poses a serious threat to public health throughout the country and is estimated to cause between 8,000 and 40,000 lung cancer deaths each year;

(b) the Environmental Protection Agency conducted radon screening tests in some 34 States and found that one in five homes had radon levels above the EPA action level, and that over half the homes tested in several States had radon levels above the EPA action level;

(c) the Environmental Protection Agency estimates that, nationwide, about 10% of homes have average, annual radon levels above the EPA action level;

(d) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency has recommended that every home in the country be tested for radon;

(e) the Federal Government responded to the health threat posed by radon with passage of the Indoor Radon Abatement Act of 1988 and related legislation; and

(f) it is essential that the existing Federal programs related to radon be reauthorized in a timely manner and that these programs be expanded and strengthened where appropriate.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. Amend Section 302 of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2662) by adding at the end thereof the following—

"(5) The term "high risk radon area" means an area or region of the United States in which, in the judgement of the Administrator, there is a reasonable likelihood that average indoor radon levels exceed the target action point indicated in subparagraph 303(b)(1)(C) of this title.

"(6) The term "Federal housing assistance program" refers to programs to finance purchase of residences implemented by the Federal Housing Administration, the Farmer's Home Administration, and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

SEC. 4(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Amend Section 306(j) of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2666(j)) by inserting after "1991." the following "1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994."

(b) STATE MATCH.—Amend Section 306(f) of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 USC 2666(f)) by striking ", 60 percent in the second year, and 50 percent in the third year." and inserting in lieu thereof "and 50 percent in each year thereafter."

(c) CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS COORDINATION.—Amend Section 306(d) of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2666(d)) by striking "1991" and inserting in lieu thereof the following "1993."

(d) ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES.—Amend Section 306(c) of Title III of the Toxic Substance Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2666(c)) by adding at the end thereof the following—

"(11) Technical assistance to public water supply systems concerning mitigation of radon in public water supplies and public education and information activities to assist homeowners in the assessment and mitigation of radon in private drinking water supplies.

"(12) Activities to adopt model new construction standards for reducing radon levels developed pursuant to section 304 of this title to the State and assure the implementation of such standards in the State.

"(13) Technical and financial assistance to non-profit public interest groups to encourage radon testing and mitigation at local levels.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

SEC. 5(a) REQUIRED ACTIVITIES.—Amend Section 305(a) of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 USC 2665(a)) by adding at the end thereof the following—

"(9) Assistance to State agencies and other organizations concerning the asessment and mitigation of radon in public water supplies.

"(10) Assistance to State agencies and other organizations to facilitate prompt adoption and effective enforcement of new construction standards for reducing radon levels developed pursuant to section 305 of this title."

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—Amend Section 305(f)(1) of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 USC 2665(f)(1) by striking the period at the end thereof and adding the following "and an amount not to exceed $5,000,000 for each fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994.

CITIZEN'S GUIDE

SEC. 6(a) SCHEDULE.—Amend section 303(a) of Title III of the Toxic Substance Control Act (15 USC 2663(a)) by striking "June 1, 1989" and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1992".

(b) ACTION LEVELS.—Amend section 303(b)(1) of Title III of the Toxic Substance Control Act (15 USC 2663(b)(1) by inserting "(A)" after "Action Levels.—" and adding at the end thereof the following—

"(B) The citizen's guide shall state the national goal established in this title that air within buildings should be as free of radon as the ambient air outside buildings and shall estimate the average national ambient outdoor radon level. The guide shall also indicate the health benefits of reducing indoor radon levels to ambient outdoor levels.

"(C) The citizen's guide shall establish a target action point indicating a level of indoor radon which is, in the judgment of the Administrator, as close to the national ambient outdoor radon level as can be achieved in existing, single family homes through the application of readily available and generally affordable radon mitigation technologies and practices.

NEW CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

SEC. 7(a) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—(1) Amend section 304 of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2664) by—

(A) inserting "(a) STANDARDS.—" before the first sentence of the section;

(B) inserting "(b) CONSULTATION.—" before the second sentence of the section;

(C) inserting "(C) GEOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES.—(1)" before the fourth sentence of the section;

(D) striking the fifth sentence of the section; and

(E) inserting "(d) IMPLEMENTATION.—(1)" before the sixth sentence of the section.

(2) Amend section 304 of Title III of the Toxic Substance Control Act (15 USC 2664) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection—

"(e) SCHEDULE.—The Administrator shall publish final radon control standards and techniques and make such techniques available to the public and the building industry not later than January 1, 1992.

(b) OBJECTIVES.—Amend section 304 of Title III of the Toxic Substance Control Act (15 USC 2664) by adding at the end of new subsection (c) the following new paragraph—

"(2)(A) Model standards and techniques shall indicate a range of radon control measures, practices, and techniques which apply to original construction of a wide variety of building types, locations, conditions, and circumstances and shall indicate the general range of radon control achieveable by such measures individually and in combination with other measures.

(B) At a minimum, the Administrator shall establish minimum radon control measures, practices, and techniques for new construction for the purposes of determining compliance with paragraph (2) of subsection (d) of this section and section 312 of this Title. Such radon standards shall be designed to achieve indoor radon levels in homes less than the target action point established pursuant to subparagraph 303(b)(2)(C) of this title.

(c) FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING.—Amend section 304 of Title III of the Toxic Substance Control Act (15 USC 2664) by adding at the end of new subsection (d) the following new paragraph—

"(2) In the case of a residence which, in the judgement of the Administrator, was constructed in conformance with standards established pursuant to this section, the requirement for radon assessment pursuant to section 312 of this title is waived.

(d) FEDERAL HOUSING.—Amend section 304 of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 USC 2664) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection—

"(f) FEDERAL HOUSING.—Two years after the date of establishment of new construction standards pursuant to this section, the appropriate Federal official shall require that any single fimily or multi-family housing constructed in an area designated by the Administrator as a high risk radon area with Federal financial assistance pursuant to Federal law shall be constructed in accordance with the radon control standards established pursuant to subparagraph (c)(2)(B) of this section.

(e) TRAINING.—Amend section 304 of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 USC 2664) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection—

"(g) TRAINING.—The Administrator shall assure that radon training centers established pursuant to section 308 of this title shall, to the fullest extent practicable, provide for the training of contractors and others in the building community in the implementation of radon control standards for new construction.

(f) DESIGN AWARDS AND CERTIFICATION.—Amend section 304 of Title III of the Toxic Substance Control Act (15 USC 2664) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection—

"(h) DESIGN AWARDS.—(1) The Administrator shall establish a radon design award program.

"(2) The radon design awards program shall provide for annual awards for the best residential design incorporating radon control or mitigation standards in categories of residential design to be determined by the Administrator.

RADON ASSESSMENT

SEC. 8(a) AMENDMENT.—Amend Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 USC 2661 et seq.) by adding at the end thereof the following new section—

"RADON ASSESSMENT

"SEC. 312(a) HIGH RISK RADON AREAS.—(1) The Administrator shall, not later than January 1, 1992 and biennially thereafter, designate areas of the United States as high risk radon areas.

"(2) In designating high risk radon areas, the Administrator shall use the best available data, considering—

"(A) surveys of residences for radon;

"(B) surveys of school buildings pursuant to section 307;

"(C) surveys of Federal buildings pursuant to section 309; and

"(D) such other information as the Administrator deems appropriate.

"(b) REQUIREMENT FOR TESTING.—Within one year from the date of designation of an area as a high risk radon area pursuant to subsection (a), no Federal official may give final approval for financing of a residence covered by this section through Federal housing assistance programs unless such official has been provided with results of radon tests for the residence to be financed.

"(c) REGULATIONS.—(1) Not later than January 1, 1992, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Veterans Affairs and Agriculture, shall promulgate regulations to implement subsection (b).

"(2) Regulations pursuant to this subsection shall, at a minimum—

"(A) exempt from the requirements of this section any residence not located in a high risk radon area as designated by the Administrator pursuant to this section;

"(B) provide procedures for the exemption from the requirements of this section any residence which, in the judgement of the Administrator, is so situated as to substantially preclude the likelihood of unsafe levels of indoor radon;

"(C) require that radon tests be conducted by a contractor certified as proficient by the Administrator or a State certification program deemed by the Administrator to be comparable to the Federal certification program;

"(D) specify methods, procedures and related requirements of radon tests conducted pursuant to this section, including the accuracy, reliability, and affordability of such tests;

"(E) specify measures to be followed in implementation of radon tests pursuant to this section to prevent, to the maximum extend practicable, tampering with radon measurement devices or other actions which would reduce the accuracy of radon tests;

"(F) specify a time period, not to exceed five years, in which a radon test, which otherwise meets the requirements of this section, may be used to meet the requirements of this section;

"(G) specify that any Federal Government official responsible for the final approval of Federal financing of a residence covered by this section be obligated to assure that the buyer of any such residence receives a copy of radon tests for such residence in a timely manner, but not less than 14 days prior to final purchase of the residence;

"(H) specify the information material concerning radon which shall be provided to the buyer in conjunction with the results of any radon tests;

"(I) specify that, in the case of a newly constructed residence, the requirement for testing pursuant to this section may be waived based on the establishment, by such procedures as the Administrator deems to be appropriate, that the residence was constructed in conformance with new construction standards developed pursuant to section 304 of this title; and

"(J) require that the results of radon tests pursuant to this section be made a permanent part of the financing instrument.

"(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, reasonable costs of conducting radon tests pursuant to this section shall, at the discretion of the buyer, be included in the financing instrument of a Federal housing assistance program.

"(4) Any person who knowingly acts to reduce the accuracy of radon tests required pursuant to this section shall be subject to a civil penalty of not to exceed $1,000.00 for each such offense.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Amend the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 USC 2601 et seq.) by adding at the end of the table of contents in section 1 the following—

"Sec. 312. Radon Assessment.

FEDERAL BUILDING RADON MITIGATION PLAN

SEC. 9. Amend section 309 of title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 USC 2669) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection—

"(g) RADON MITIGATION PLAN.—(1) Not later than January 1, 1993, the Administrator shall submit to the Congress, a plan describing activities to be undertaken by appropriate Federal agencies to mitigate radon in Federal buildings.

"(2) The Administrator shall consult with the heads of affected Federal agencies in the development of the plan required pursuant to this subsection.

"(3) The activities to be undertaken to mitigate radon in Federal buildings shall be designed to achieve, at a minimum, indoor radon levels at or below the target action point established by the Administrator pursuant to subparagraph 303(b)(1)(C) of this title.

"(4) The plan required pursuant to this subsectoin shall, at a minimum—

"(A) include a list of each Federal building tested to date and an indication of the results of radon tests for such buildings;

"(B) specify those Federal buildings for which mitigation will be undertaken on an expedited basis (within one fiscal year) based on consideration of—

"(i) the radon levels in the building;

"(ii) the number of people exposed to high radon levels; and

"(iii) the susceptibility of the building to mitigation.

"(C) specify the schedule for mitigation in each building in which radon levels exceed the target action level specified in subparagraph 303(b)(2)(C) of this title;

"(D) specify the Federal agency responsible for the building, the estimated costs of mitigation, and the source of funds for mitigation actions.

"(5) Within one year of submittal of the plan required pursuant to this subsection, the Administrator shall submit to the Congress a report on actions taken to implement the plan.

MEDICAL COMMUNITY OUTREACH

SEC. 10(a) AMENDMENT.—Amend Title III of the Toxic Substance Control Act (15 USC 2661 et seq.) adding at the end thereof the following new section—

"Medical Community Outreach

"SEC. 314 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, shall develop and implement an outreach program to provide information about radon to the medical community.

"(b) INFORMATION.—(1) The Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services and the Surgeon General, shall develop information material concerning radon tailored to doctors in general practice and in specialties related to lung cancer. Such information shall, at a minimum—

"(A) explain the health threats posed by exposure to radon;

"(B) explain the association of radon with smoking and other causes of lung cancer;

"(C) identify appropriate steps to take to determine exposure to radon in the home; and

"(D) identify sources of additional information.

"(2) Within one year of the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator shall transmit the information developed pursuant to this section to—

"(A) doctors in the United States in general practice;

"(B) doctors in specialties related to lung cancer;

"(C) all doctors employed by the Federal government;

"(D) all hospital administrators; and

"(E) other physicians and officials determined by the Administrator to be appropriate.

"(c) REPORT.—Within two years of the date of enactment of this section, the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, shall report to the Congress concerning the implementation of this section and recommendations for measures to improve radon information dissemination to the medical community.

(b) Amend Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 USC 2601 et seq.) by adding at the end of the table of contents of section 1 the following—

"Sec. 314. Medical Community Outreach.

REGIONAL RADON TRAINING CENTERS

SEC. 11(a) CENTERS.—Amend section 308(d) of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 USC 2668) by striking the period after the first sentence and inserting "in fiscal years 1989, 1990, and 1991 and at least 5 eligible applications with the full amount of available funds in fiscal years 1992, 1993 and 1994."

(b) AUTHORIZATION.—Amend section 308(f) of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 USC 2668(f)) by striking the period after the end thereof and inserting "and not to exceed $2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994.

INDOOR RADON ABATEMENT REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1991

Section 1—Title: Establishes the title of the bill as the Indoor Radon Abatement Reauthorization Act of 1991.

Section 2—Authorization: Extends the existing authorization in the Indoor Radon Abatement Act for grants to states and for EPA to update the Radon Citizen's Guide, establish model construction standards and provide technical assistance to states through FY94. Extends the authorization for regional radon training centers through FY94 and increases the authorization from $1 million per year to $1.5 million per year.

Section 3—Model Construction Standards: Provides that the radon construction standards do not preempt any state or local standards which are equally effective as the EPA standards.

Section 4—Information To Renters: Requires EPA to establish a model program to provide radon information to renters.

Section 5—Grant Assistance To States: Allows states to use grant funds to provide radon information to public and Indian housing authorities and day care facilities.

Section 6—Grant Preference: Makes state adoption of model construction standards a factor for EPA to consider in issuing radon grants to states.

Section 7—Regional Radon Training Centers: Requires regional radon training centers to provide training on model construction standards to state and local building code officials.

Section 8—Priority Radon Areas: Requires EPA to designate areas with average radon levels exceeding the national radon average by more than a de minimis amount as Priority Radon Areas by January 1, 1992.

Section 9—Federal Homes and Buildings: Requires that any home owned by Federal agencies and Government corporations in a Priority Radon Area to be tested for radon pursuant to EPA requirements and the results disclosed to potential buyers prior to the signing of a sales contract. Requires that any Federal building or school financed with Federal assistance in a Priority Radon Area conform to the model EPA construction standards. Requires HUD to disseminate radon information to public and Indian housing and tenants in housing funded by HUD.

Section 10—Radon Educational Effort: Requires EPA to establish a national radon educational campaign.

Section 11—Radon In Work Places: Requires EPA to conduct a national survey of radon in work places.

Section 12—Mitigation Report: Eliminates yearly radon mitigation report.

Section 13—Congressional Report: Requires EPA to submit a report to Congress by October 1, 1993 on different strategies to increase radon testing.

By Mr. SARBANES (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG):

S. 781. A bill to authorize the Indian American Forum for Political Education to establish a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

STATUE FOR GANDHI

• Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I am reintroducing legislation today to authorize the Indian American Forum for Political Education to establish a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi in the District of Columbia. The Indian American Forum, a nonpartisan educational organization, was established in 1982 and is the only national organization designed solely for the political education of American citizens and residents of Asian-Indian origin. The forum has not taken on the responsibility of placing a statue of Mahatma Gandhi in Washington, DC. The project will be funded entirely by private contributions and will be a simple but powerful statement about the extraordinary life and achievements of Gandhi.

More than 40 years after his tragic death, Mahatma Gandhi remains one of the most revered world leaders of this century. He spent his life as a relentless champion of human rights and human dignity everywhere. He helped sow the seeds of freedom following World War II. Through his unshakeable faith in the power of nonviolent struggle, he inspired the civil rights movement in this country under the leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Gandhi's intellectual relationship with this country is well-documented. During his second imprisonment in South Africa in 1907, he read Henry David Thoreau's "Civil Disobedience" and studied the works of Ralph Waldo Emerson. These readings formed the basis for his philosophy of creative nonviolence. In 1949, the 81st Congress passed a resolution memorializing Gandhi which cited his "selfless devotion to peace" and stated that Gandhi's life should "awaken and keep alive in people everywhere the sense of their individual dignity and independence, as well as an abhorrence for civil, religious, and communal strife anywhere."

With the turmoil in many parts of the world, Gandhi's message of peaceful coexistence rings as true today as ever. With so much senseless violence in the streets of our Nation's cities, the memory of Gandhi provides for our young people an alternative vision where violence is not the answer. Gandhi's affirmation of the value of human life and espousal of nonviolent social change reflects not only a belief in the inherent goodness of each individual, but also an optimism in the perfectability of society. This is a message of hope for the youth of today, who will be the leaders of tomorrow.

The Indian American Forum for Political Education is dedicated to leading the effort to raise funds for the Gandhi memorial. Gandhi's principles guide and direct the forum in its goal of providing opportunities for learning various aspects of issues affecting individuals of Indian origin residing in the United States. I commend the forum for its dedication to building the Gandhi memorial, and I urge my colleagues in the Senate to join in this effort to provide an appropriate memorial to one of the great leaders of the 20th century.•

BY Mr. KASTEN (for himself, Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. BOND, and Mr. D'AMATO):

S. 782. A bill to change the submission date for the report on milk inventory management programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

REPORT ON MILK INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

• Mr. KASTEN. Mr. President, I am introducing legislation today that will change the submission date for the report on milk inventory management programs.

There is absolutely nothing complicated about this legislation. It simply accelerates the submission date for the report on milk inventory management programs. The 1990 Farm Bill requires the Secretary of Agriculture to submit a report on milk inventory management program by August 1, 1991. My bill will change the date from August 1 to June 15, 1991.

Mr. President, dairy farmers in Wisconsin and across the Nation are barely surviving on the current low cost of milk to farmers. It is vital that we have USDA's recommendations on formulating dairy policy, because in light of the current situation many dairy farmers cannot afford to wait until August 1. This bill will help these farmers get some immediate relief.

I am sure that Secretary Madigan will work toward his promise of working harder than a junkyard dog to ensure stability in Agriculture programs. I too will continue the junkyard dog fight to help dairy farmers in America.●

● Mr. DURENBERGER. Mr. President, today I join with several of my colleagues in introducing legislation which will accelerate the submission date for a U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] report on milk inventory management programs. This legislation will make a minor change in the 1990 farm bill by moving up the submission date for this report to Congress from August 1, 1991, to June 15, 1991. This action will enable the Senate and House Agricultural Committees to begin expeditious consideration of dairy program revisions needed to stabilize diary producer incomes and milk prices.

About 3 weeks ago, this Chamber passed legislation which would have provided prompt financial help to dairy farmers who are struggling to survive current low milk prices. I supported that legislation because I felt it would have simultaneously accomplished two desirable goals. First, it would have provided short-term emergency stabilization of dairy incomes and milk prices. Second, it would have given Congress and the administration a breathing space, relatively free from the distraction of addressing immediate dairy needs, to carefully consider long-term restructuring of the dairy price support provisions. Regrettably, this measure was deleted by conference action on the dire emergency supplemental appropriations.

With the deletion of the Leahy-Jeffords amendment from the dire emergency supplemental appropriations measure, it now appears that Congress will consider revisions of dairy program provision this year. Consequently, the Senate and House Agricultural Committees would significantly benefit from the guidance and recommendations of the forthcoming USDA milk inventory management programs report. It is my understanding that the proposed acceleration of submission dates will not significantly impair public input or adversely affect the quality of the USDA report.

In closing Mr. President, this legislation will facilitate the timely consideration of dairy program revision by the Senate and House Agricultural Committees. I urge my colleagues on the Senate Agricultural Committee to swiftly consider and report this measure so that the full Senate can take action to expedite prudent congressional review of dairy program provisions.●

By Mr. CHAFEE (for himself and Mr. PELL):

S. 783. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, the Federal Credit Union Act, and the Crime Control Act of 1990 to strengthen prohibitions against individuals convicted of financial institution crimes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS PROSECUTIONS ACT OF 1991

● Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation designed to protect depositors and the Federal Government from criminal abuses at the Nation's financial institutions. This bill is identical to an amendment that I recently offered to the Resolution Trust Corporation Funding Act.

The Financial Institutions Fraud Prosecution Act would strengthen penalties against individuals convicted of financially related crimes, and allow the Justice Department to provide modest technical assistance to States that are prosecuting fraud-related crimes.

Criminal activity has been a serious problem in the financial services community. The Justice Department estimates that 50 percent of the Nation's insolvent savings and loan institutions were victimized by fraud. In my home State of Rhode Island, 45 banks and credit unions were closed due to the collapse of a scandalously mismanaged private deposit insurance fund. Indpendent examinations are underway to determine the origins of the State's financial institutions crisis, but it is believed that fraud and criminal activity contributed significantly to the State's worst financial crisis since the Great Depression.

The shameful truth is that too many of the directors, managers, and employees at our financial institutions have engaged in criminal activity for their own personal enrichment.

We have all heard about corrupt financial executives leading extravagant lifestyles and with private jets and multiple vacation homes. In Rhode Island, one prominent credit union official has apparently fled the country with $13 million stolen from depositor accounts. His actions contributed significantly to the State's banking emergency—but also revealed a web of deceit at institutions insured by the Rhode Island Share and Indemnity Corp. [RISDIC], the State's private deposit insurance fund.

Data from the financial services industry are alarming: 200 banks failed in 1990, the thrift industry is weakened as a result of the S&L crisis, credit unions have collapsed in Rhode Island. The financial industry's competitive challenges are stiff enough without the added worry that internal fraud will further undermine the stability of our banks and credit unions.

After a great deal of thought, I have decided to introduce this legislation which builds upon the stiff fraud-related penalties approved as part of the 1990 crime bill. Like that bill, this is a tough, comprehensive, approach to dealing with abuses inside the financial institutions industry. It expands modestly and clarifies several provisions of last year's crime bill.

Let me briefly describe the major components of the Financial Institutions Fraud Prosecution Act.

Under my bill, individuals convicted of fraud crimes relating to the collapse of a credit union or a private deposit insurance fund, will be barred from any employment at a federally insured financial institution for a minimum of ten years. This provision could only be waived by a court at the request of the National Credit Union Administration [NCUA] or the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation [FDIC]. This component is identical to current law which relates to persons convicted of bank fraud.

A second part of my amendment would expand the Justice Department's newly created Financial Crime Unit to allow state prosecutors to benefit from the Federal Government's expertise in prosecuting financial institutions-related fraud cases. Since 1988, the Justice Department has prosecuted more than 10,000 fraud and embezzlement cases. The Department's accumulated knowledge could be a valuable resource to State officials who may be prosecuting large scale financial fraud cases for the first time. One Rhode Island prosecutor told me that a 30 minute phone call and some technical guidance from a Justice Department attorney could save 6 months of field work at the local level.

The final portion of the legislation would expand the Justice Department's interagency task force to guage the impact upon the Federal Government of the collapse of a private deposit insurance fund. The January collapse of Rhode Island's private deposit insurance fund was the Nation's third such collapse in 5 years. In 1985, private insurers in both Ohio and Maryland became insolvent. Independent examinations into the origins of these financial institutions crises have revealed that fraud and criminal activity contributed

significantly to these financial disasters.

Alarmingly, private insurers continue to operate in at least 20 States. The Federal Government needs to quantify the risks associated with private deposit insurance funds. My bill would require the Justice Department to assess the risks to the Nation's economy, and to propose any legislative initiatives that might limit the Government's exposure in these matters. The act directs the Justice Department to lead an interagency evaluation of private deposit insurance funds. The report and its accompanying evaluation would have to be submitted to Congress within 12 months of the legislation's enactment.

Mr. President, this is a modest, yet important, bill that has been endorsed by the National Credit Union Administration and has been reviewed favorably by the U.S. attorney in my State. It builds upon existing law, and would protect depositors across the Nation by ensuring that those convicted of fraud-related offenses will not have the opportunity to return to a career in the financial services industry for a very long time.

I hope that my colleagues will take a good look at these modest proposals and join with me and Senator PELL in working for their enactment.•

By Mr. BRADLEY (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG):

S. 784. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to grant local governments the discretion to assign mailing addresses to sites within their jurisdiction; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

THE LOCATABLE ADDRESS BILL

• Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to reintroduce the locatable address bill, which would enable municipalities to designate addresses for all the sites within their jurisdictions. Identical legislation is being introduced today in the House by Congressman SAXTON. I believe this legislation will improve emergency services in many small townships in my State and around the country as well as improve the census.

Mr. President, under current law, the Postal Service has the responsibility for determining addresses. The postal address, which is based on postal delivery routes, is often vague and confusing. This creates many problems for communities, particularly those in rural areas. One problem occurs when regional emergency services try to respond to a crisis. There have been cases where emergency personnel were delayed in arriving on the scene of a serious accident because an insufficient home address—such as a road with no house number or a rural delivery address that cuts across municipal lines—was the only address available to the rescue squad. For example, a constituent of mine in Southampton Township, NJ, who was badly burned in an accident did not receive prompt medical attention because emergency personnel had trouble finding the man's home. The postal address was insufficient for the rescue squad to rapidly respond to the call for help.

Mr. President, another problem is that the current system sacrifices community identity for the sake of the bureaucratic efficiency of ZIP Codes. In areas where a small town is located near and served by a larger municipality's post office, the name of the larger municipality may serve as the smaller town's "town name" on its mailing address.

I have been contacted by many municipalities in New Jersey suffering from this identify crisis. An example, Mr. President, is Little Egg Harbor Township, which is losing its identity because the entire township has a mailing address of Tuckerton—simply because they are served by a post office in Tuckerton Borough. Another example is the growing township of Branchburg, where there is constant frustration because mail must be addressed to the Borough of Somerville. Along with mail delivery problems, township officials in Branchburg have explained to me their difficulties in communicating to outsiders that they are not part of Somerville, as their postal address implies.

Other examples abound. The south Jersey community of Westampton is served by five larger neighboring towns; imagine, a town of 6,000 has 5 different town names for mail delivery purposes. Need I tell you that confusion abounds? The township of Aberdeen has no ZIP Code and mail is handled by three neighboring towns; local officials have discussed their concerns with me, including the difficulty in planning townshipwide events because, not surprisingly, there is little sense of community.

This legislation would also assist the U.S. Census Bureau's efforts to conduct an accurate census count. As everyone is aware, municipalities may qualify for State or Federal aid programs based on their population. This bill makes it possible for a more accurate town-by-town count to be tallied. In other words, residents would face no confusion as to whether they should fill out the census from using their postal address or actual town name, because the two addresses would be one and the same.

Mr. President, the U.S. Postal Service argues that this legislation would wreak havoc with the Nation's post offices. I disagree. This legislation does not require the establishment of separate post offices or changes in mail delivery routes. It only gives local political units the authority to designate local street and town addresses. And local postmasters would have the ability to review any charges to ensure that they do not duplicate street names or have faulty numbering systems that would hinder mail delivery. We need to give municipalities the right to exercise greater home rule—for the sake of the community and for the safety of its residents. I believe this legislation does just that. Our goal is not to complicate the Postal Service's job, but simply devise a means through which a town's mailing addresses can be the same as the locatable addresses. I urge my colleagues to give consideration to this small but important piece of legislation. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD.•

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

S. 784

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That chapter 4 of title 39 of the United States Code (relating to the authority of the United States Postal Service) is amended—

(1) by adding at the end the following

"§414. Authority of local governments to designate mailing addresses

"(a) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of section 404—

"(1) municipal governments shall have the discretion to designate mailing addresses for all sites within their jurisdiction; and

"(2) county governments shall have the discretion to designate mailing addresses for all sites within their jurisdiction that are not within the jurisdiction of any municipal government.

"(b) Whenever a municipal or county government designates a mailing address under paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a), such government shall include as part of such mailing address—

"(1) the name of the municipality in which the site of such address is geographically situated; and

"(2) The ZIP code number assigned to the site of such address by the Postal Service.

"(c) A mailing address designated by a municipal or county government under paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) shall become effective 30 days after the Postal Service receives written notice from government of the designation of such address.

"(d) Notification under subsection (c) of this section shall not become effective unless the postmaster for each post office responsible for delivering mail to any of the proposed addresss reviews and makes recommendations to ensure that non-duplicative street and faulty numbering systems do not exist within the jurisdiction changing its mailing address to the geographic name of its town.

"(e) For purposes of this section, the term 'county government' includes the government of a parish."; and

(2) by inserting in the table of sections, after the item relating to section 412, the following:

"414. Authority of local governments to designate mailing addresses.".•

By Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. SYMMS, Mr. WALLOP, and Mr. SIMPSON):

S. 785. A bill to establish a Commission to study existing laws and procedures relating to mining, other than coal mining, and in particular the effects of existing laws and procedures relating to location and disposition of minerals on public lands of the United States and their effect on the policy statement set forth in the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

MINERAL POLICY REVIEW COMMISSION ACT OF 1991

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of myself and Senators CRAIG, BRYAN, HATCH, STEVENS, MURKOWSKI, SYMMS, WALLOP, and SIMPSON to introduce the Mineral Policy Review Commission Act of 1991.

During the 1800's, mineral exploration and development played a very important role in the western expansion of our growing Nation. The lure of gold was certainly most evident in the settlement of Montana, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Alaska, as well as other Western States.

Throughout the 25 years that Montana was a territory, its territorial capital was located in communities that were the very heart of the mining activities of the day. We are proud of our mining heritage and our State capital of Helena symbolizes the importance of mining to the settlement and development of Montana.

By 1872, Congress recognized the growing importance of exploring for and developing our mineral resources. At the same time, Congress recognized that some controls were necessary on mineral exploration to protect the public's interest. It was at this time that Congress passed the general mining law that is still in use today.

In recent years, the 1872 mining law has come under increasing criticism. Some of those critics believe that simply because the law is nearly 120 years old, that it is outdated. Some believe that because some abuses of the law occur, it is time for a wholesale revamp of the law. I do not agree with these ideas.

The 1872 mining law has served this Nation well for the past 119 years. Although it is not a perfect law, it has provided necessary guidance to the exploration and development of the mineral resources found on our public lands. Broad, sweeping changes have been proposed for the mining law. However, it appears that no one really knows what the effect of some of those changes will be.

Nonfuel mineral production in Montana in 1990 was valued at $573.8 million. This ranks Montana 20th nationally in terms of nonfuel mineral production. There are currently more than 70,000 active unpatented mining claims in Montana. In 1989, mining exploration resulted in direct expenditures of more than $26 million on some 600 active exploration projects. Mining provides employment for approximately 4,000 people in Montana with an annual payroll of $140 million. As you can see mining is extremely important to the economy of Montana. Broad, sweeping changes to the existing mining law could have very serious impacts on the economies of Montana and many other States. One of my main concerns with major changes to the law is that we simply don't know what the real impact will be. There are a lot of discrepancies in the information that has been put out concerning the impact of some of the proposed changes.

One example of a discrepancy of the effect of a proposed change is the $100 mine holding fee. During a Senate hearing last year, the Director of the Bureau of Land Management testified that there are currently 1.2 million mining claims in the United States. The administration has estimated that a $100 holding fee on all mining claims will produce revenue to the Treasury in the amount of $97.5 million. This represents approximately only 81 percent of all mining claims. In other words, the administration estimates that roughly 19 percent of mining claims will be dropped rather than pay the fee.

However, various representatives of the mining industry have indicated that possibly as much as 50 percent of all mining claims would be dropped rather than pay the $100 holding fee. Now, I'm not saying which of these is correct, because I have no idea which to believe. If the truth were known the answer is probably somewhere in between. But I do think it points out the discrepancy with which we are dealing.

There has been a fair amount of criticism of the current mining law. There are charges of widespread violations of the law. If there are, in fact, widespread violations, we have ourselves an administration problem. This does not necessarily mean the law needs to be changed. The Bureau of Land Management has begun to implement some administrative changes aimed at correcting some of the problem areas. Specifically, the BLM is implementing a national cyanide policy. It is developing a bond and reclamation policy to cover all types of operations. And it is addressing the problems of illegal occupancy of mining claims. These are all things that can be addressed administratively without any change to the law.

I will be the first to admit that some changes in the law may be appropriate, and in fact may be overdue. However, the basic tenets of the law are as appropriate today as they were 100 years ago. I am very concerned as to what effect we will have on the small miners and entrepreneurs if we enact wholesale changes to the law.

This is the reason I am introducing my bill today. I believe rather than rushing in and completely reforming the mining law it would be to our benefit to conduct a comprehensive study of all laws, policies, and practices relating to the exploration, disposition, and development, of our mineral resources. Let's find out what problems do occur and which of those can be corrected administratively and which require a change of law.

My bill creates a Commission to do this study. The Commission will be made up of two Senators from the Energy Committee, two Representatives from the House Interior Committee, the Secretary of the Interior or his designate, and six private mineral resource specialists. The Secretary of the Interior will chair the Commission. The Commission will have 2 years to review the laws and policies and report its recommendations to Congress.

The Commission will be made up of those individuals, both inside the Government and from the private sector, who have the broadest expertise in our mining laws and policies. When the Commission's report is received, Congress can then determine which changes might be most appropriate for the mining law.

There are other mining law reform bills already before the Congress. Senator BUMPERS has introduced one of those here in the Senate. These bills call for broad sweeping reforms of the existing mining law—sweeping reforms that could have very serious impacts on not only the mining industry, but on the ability of this Nation to become self-sufficient in the production of many strategic and critical minerals.

My bill provides a reasonable alternative to broad mining law reform. This is not a delaying tactic. This is a reasoned approach to move the discussion forward for updating the mining law. This process will bring private interests and government together to determine which parts of the existing law are most appropriate to update, and how to most effectively amend the law.

I hope all of my colleagues in the Senate will be able to support this legislation.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. PELL, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. GORE, Mr. DECONCINI, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. FORD, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. SARBANES):

S. 786. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize the provision of medical supplies and other humanitarian assistance to the Kurdish peoples to alleviate suffering; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE KURDS AND A NEW WORLD ORDER

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise to offer legislation which will authorize $50 million of humanitarian assistance to the Kurds of Iraq. It also expresses the sense of the Congress that

the United States should seek to have the Security Council adopt effective measures under Chap. VII of the U.N. Charter to stop the illegal attacks on Iraqi civilians.

The recent attacks on Iraqi civilians—and our response to them—raise fundamental questions about whether we intend to pursue a new world order beyond the immediate crisis posed by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Under the U.N. Charter (specifically article 2(7)) certain events are considered to be "essentially within the domestic jurisdiction" of a state and, therefore, beyond the competence of the Security Council. That is not the case here. Iraqi troops are driving before them perhaps 2 million Iraqi Kurds. These refugees are spilling over into Turkey and Iran, raising tensions and destabilizing the region. There can be little doubt that these events are—in the words of article 39—a "threat to the peace". In the words of Alan Riding's report to the New York Times which appeared this morning, Turkish officials note that—

> They expected the number of Kurds fleeing Iraq to swell to one million in the coming weeks and that those are numbers that are simply beyond the scope of any sustained international relief effort. Thirty thousand refugees is a humanitarian problem, but one million, they argued, is a political problem.

Iranian officials reportedly expect as many as 1.5 million Kurdish refugees from Iraq.

Moreover, international law now governs even the conduct of a civil war. Under the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilians in Time of War of 1949, it is absolutely prohibited to attack persons taking no part in the conflict. This prohibition applies even in the case of "armed conflict not of an international character". Iraq is a party to this Convention as are virtually all the nations of the world. These ruthless attacks on civilians are more than simply immoral—they are illegal.

The Security Council has taken the first step at the initiative of the French. They have in fact concluded that this situation constitutes a "threat to the peace". They have ordered the Iraqi army to cease these attacks. That order is binding on Iraq under article 25 of the charter. If Iraq refuses to comply, then the United States should do what it did so brilliantly in the Persian Gulf crisis: It should use the mechanisms of the charter to collectively confront a threat to the peace. The tools are at hand: international law, article 39, article 41 on sanctions and article 42 on the use of U.N. forces. Article 42, for instance, allows for "demonstrations" of the use of force when sanctions have been determined to be inadequate. The Security Council could order Iraqi helicopters to cease their attacks. If the Iraqis refused to comply, then the council could direct that the allied forces in the region should down some of the Iraqi helicopters as a "demonstration" of possible additional U.N. action to enforce the Security Council's decree.

When Saddam Hussein massacred the Kurds in 1988 using poison gas he violated one of the most solemn international agreements ever entered into, namely, the 1925 Geneva Protocol on the Use of Poison Gas. The United States did nothing to prevent this. On the contrary the State Department opposed economic sanctions on Iraq until the day that country invaded Kuwait. During the subsequent crisis, however, we saw the strong reassertion by the United States of the concepts of international law. The administration used the mechanisms of the charter, imposing a total economic embargo on Iraq. The present crisis presents us with the question of whether this commitment to a new world order will outlive the expulsion of Iraqi troops from Kuwait. I support the President's call for a return to the rule of law and I hope that the United States will continue to act as if it truly believes that chapter VII of the charter can be used to enforce the rule of law.

Mr. President, I am far from confident that the amount of aid authorized in this legislation will prove to be sufficient. Estimates of the cost of caring for as many as 2 million refugees already range to 10 times this amount. But it is a beginning. I congratulate the administration on its decision to begin sending aid and I hope that it will embrace this measure as well.

Mr. President, in his very able, forceful remarks about the situation of the Kurdish refugees and others in Iraq and the bordering areas, the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. GORE, observed there will be new chapters of international law written in the course of our dealing with this issue.

As I am sure he will agree, and the thrust of his remarks implied, it is even so the case that we have an international law that applies today. It is that part of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 which deals with the case of conflict of an internal nature.

The Geneva conventions, as the President knows, were basically treaties drawn up in the aftermath of the Second World War intended to codify as war crimes the behavior of the Nazi Government and others which were the subject of the Nuremberg tribunals, for example, following World War II.

These acts by Iraq are illegal under international law, as it exists today, as it has for the better part of half a century. I remind the President, and he does not need to be reminded of that, as a treaty the United States is bound to pursue this matter. We have signed that treaty and a treaty, under our Constitution, is the supreme law of the land. We have no more choice in this matter than with respect to pursuing enforcement of any law. It is not always possible that you will succeed, but that you should try, it seems to me, is beyond question.

It is a question that deeply involves the issue of what we have in mind when we speak of a New World order, because within years we have seen comparable events and we have chosen not to respond, given the statement in the U.N. Charter, specifically article 2, section 7, that events that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of a State are beyond the competence of the Security Council. We have chosen to simply ignore events which otherwise clearly command our response as in the case of the Iraqi troops which are now driving as many as 2 million Iraqi Kurds into internal or foreign exile.

Kurdistan is a large region that has had the unhappy experience, if that is the term, to exist on the general regional borders of the Arab world, the Persian world, and the world of Turkey, the Ottoman Empire of old. They will be found in all three of those countries, as left over from the borders drawn in the aftermath of the Treaty of Sevres, which ended the war between the allies and the Ottoman Empire.

I would make a point, Mr. President, that the United States in 1917 did not declare war on the Ottoman Empire. They did on Germany, and also Austro-Hungary, but not the Ottomans. As a consequence, we were not party to that treaty. We simply find ourselves involved in this latter period.

There can be no doubt, sir, that this present situation was to be foreseen, was foreseeable, and is simply unacceptable, surely, that a human convulsion of this order should pass by with mere pronouncements of concern and distress. It was the United States that took the lead with Britain in drawing up the Geneva Conventions of 1949. The Fourth Geneva Convention is relative to the protection of civilians in time of war. It absolutely prohibits attacks on civilians who are not taking part in a conflict.

And what prohibition extends even in the case, as I have said, to "armed conflict not of an international character." It applies explicitly, if you will, to situations such as the one with which we are dealing now, particularly because it is a situation that rises in the aftermath of an international conflict. In that conflict, the U.N. forces pursued a policy of following step by step the provisions of chapter VII of the charter. And it is now clear that we have an equal obligation to pursue the aftermath—which the regime in Iraq brought about—which would not have existed had there not been the U.N. response to the situation.

Mr. President, I would accordingly introduce for myself, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. PELL, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. GORE, Mr. DECONCINI, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. FORD, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. LEVIN and Mr. SARBANES, a bill to

amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize the provision of medical supplies and other humanitarian assistance to the Kurdish peoples to alleviate suffering.

We act on humanitarian principles and on legal principles. We do not have an option to stand by. We are obliged under our laws. The Geneva Convention of 1949 is a treaty we have signed. Under the Constitution it is the supreme Law of the Land. And I cannot suppose that we will wish to fail in this matter.

I have already heard this afternoon the Senator from Vermont speak to the point; the Senator from Tennessee speak to the point. I have introduced a bill here which has 11 cosponsors on this first day of our return from the Easter recess, and we may hope that it is addressed in the very early part of next week.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD at this time.

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

S. 786

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. KURDISH HUMANITARIAN RELIEF.—Chapter 9 of part I of the foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to international disaster assistance) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 495L. KURDISH HUMANITARIAN RELIEF.—(a) The Congress recognizes that prompt United States assistance is desirable to help alleviate the suffering of the Kurdish people and other civilian refugees who have been attacked by Iraqi troops.

"(b)(1) The Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall—

"(A) furnish, in accordance with the authorities of this chapter, humanitarian assistance for the relief of the Kurdish people;

"(B) solicit private sector donations of humanitarian assistance for Kurdish and other refugees fleeing Iraq; and

"(C) cooperate with private relief agencies attempting to provide such humanitarian aid.

"(2) The Commander-in-Chief of the United States Transportation Command is authorized to provide all airlift and sealift necessary to transport such United States public and private donations of medical supplies on a regular basis.

"(c)(1) In addition to funds authorized to be appropriated to carry out this chapter, there are authorized to be appropriated by the President $50,000,000 to carry out subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2).

"(2) Funds appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.

"(3) The authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to transfer funds between accounts shall not apply with respect to funds appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1).

"(d) Assistance may be provided under this section notwithstanding any other provision of law.

"(e) The Congress urges the President to begin discussions with the nations surrounding Iraq as may be necessary regarding the importation of such humanitarian assistance.

"(f) Humanitarian assistance may also be provided under this section to civilian refugees in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Allied occupied areas of southern Iraq.

"(g) For purposes of this section, the term 'humanitarian assistance' includes but is not limited to—

"(1) oil, gas, and fuel;

"(2) water purification supplies, materials for immunization, and other materials needed to prevent the outbreak of contagious diseases and to safeguard public health;

"(3) medical supplies; and

"(4) food and clothing".

SEC. 2. Sense of the Congress Concerning the Iraqi Army's Attacks on Kurdish and other Iraqi Civilians.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(a) The attacks upon civilians in Iraq constitute a violation of Article 3 of the Fourth Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949;

(b) The attacks upon civilians in Iraq constitute a threat to peace and stability in the region; and

(c) The United States should request the Security Council of the United Nations to take measures to prevent these attacks pursuant to Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S. 787. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to clarify the classification of certain paper used in photography; to the Committee on Finance.

HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise to introduce legislation to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to clarify the classification of certain paper used in photography.

This bill is intended to correct an error in the conversion from the Tariff Schedules of the United States [TSUS] to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States [HTS]. This conversion was intended to be duty neutral. However, classifications used for various imported papers resulted in an inadvertent raising of tariff duties for plastic coated basic paper used in photography. This bill will narrowly amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule to return tariff rates for such papers to the previously existing levels.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of my bill be printed at the conclusion of my remarks.

Thank you, Mr. President.•

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

S. 787

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 48 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 3007) is amended by striking subheading 4811.31.40 and inserting in numerical sequence the following new subheadings, with the article description for subheading 4811.31.45 having the same degree of indentation as the article description in subheading 4811.31.20:

"4811.31.45	Base paper to be sensitized for use in photography, less than 0.3 mm in thickness.	0.9%	Free (A,E,IL) 0.3% (CA)	5%
4811.31.60	Other	2.6%	Free (A,E,IL) 1% (CA)	42%".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The article description in subheading 4810.11.20 is amended by striking "Basic" and inserting "Base".

(c) STAGED RATED REDUCTION.—Any staged reduction of a rate of duty proclaimed by the President before the date of the enactment of this Act that—

(1) would otherwise take effect after the date of the enactment of this Act, and

(2) would apply to a special rate of duty set forth in any subheading of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States that is listed in column A;

shall also apply to the corresponding special rate of duty set forth in the subheading of such schedule that is listed in column B opposite such column A:

Column A	Column B
4810.11.20	4811.31.45
4811.31.40	4811.31.60

SEC 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by section 1 shall apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after the date that is 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) RELIQUIDATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law, upon a request filed with the appropriate customs officer before the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, any entry of an article described in subheading 4811.31.45 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (as added by this Act) that was made—

(A) after December 31, 1988; and

(B) on or before the date that is 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act,

shall be liquidated or reliquidated as though such entry occurred on the date after the date that is 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) ENTRY.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term "entry" includes any withdrawal from warehouse.•

By Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. BOND, Mr. SEYMOUR, Mr. COCHRAN, and Mr. GORTON):

S. 788. A bill to protect the integrity of the Social Security Trust Funds and reaffirm the firewall established to protect the trust funds by making technical corrections to the firewall procedures; to the Committee on Budget; and to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUND INTEGRITY ACT OF 1991

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I am today introducing a bill to protect the integrity of the Social Security Trust Funds.

Last year a bipartisan group of Senators and Members of the House voted

to remove Social Security from calculations on the Federal budget, and from the Federal deficit under the Budget Act. At that point, everyone seemed to recognize that this brought some risk for Social Security. Many of us were concerned that some might try to take advantage of the trust funds because they would be off budget, not subject to the same points of order and constraints of the Federal Budget Act and therefore not subject to the limitations for the use, the 60-vote point of order, that permeates the budget process.

So, to protect this growing Social Security trust fund we decided to establish what is called a firewall. And the firewall requires a supermajority. In the case that I am discussing it required 60 votes in the Senate to modify in any way the annual surpluses building in the trust funds.

This 60-vote firewall helps ensure that legislation to reduce the Social Security reserves has broad bipartisan support and significantly more than a majority consensus—because, you see, Mr. President, the clamor was to take the Social Security Trust Funds off budget to protect them because there were some who said as long as they are on budget they are being spent.

Frankly, I am not here to argue whether when they were on budget they were being spent or not. I can make a case, however, and I do now make a case, that when they were on budget and subject to budget points of order for the literal expenditure of those trust funds, they were better protected—let me repeat, better protected—than today.

The seniors across America were very excited on the positive side, for a change, when they heard that we took Social Security Trust Funds off budget because they had been told they were being subjected to chicanery. Some even said fraud. So take them off budget.

But, Mr. President, now, today, because somehow or another in the writing of the laws that came out of the economic summit into language, the firewall that I have just described was eliminated if one offers an amendment on the floor of the U.S. Senate to a budget resolution. You can offer an amendment to change the relationship of the trust fund with a simple majority.

What that means, Mr. President, is that this ever-growing trust fund intended to be there to protect the Social Security commitments is now subject to being raided with only a simple majority, and the current level of surplus and actuarial significance is no longer required, if you can get a majority to change it. I cannot imagine how we could have made a worse mistake for the seniors of the United States.

Just think with me what is going to happen, Mr. President, in 5, 6, 8, or 9 years, when that trust fund is sitting there all by itself, and maybe it is then $300 billion—it will be much bigger than that by the turn of the century—what will happen in the Halls of Congress when other significant needs, maybe even for senior citizens in our country, are seen? Fifty-one votes, a simple majority, will permit the committees of jurisdiction, without regard to the actuarial tables and relevancy that we established with the surpluses, to be able to say that there is a very big source of accumulated moneys, let us spend it.

So, today, while I do not choose to blame anyone for this strange anomaly that we took Social Security off of the Federal budget, and the budget process, and its protections, because it was being abused, and we put it there all by itself to be addressed by a Congress that has historically had an appetite to spend money. Now we have it sitting there to be plucked.

So today I introduce on behalf of a number of Senators a very simple bill. We call it something, though, that I believe it is. It is the Social Security Trust Fund Integrity Act of 1991.

All it does is take some words out of the existing law, such that when those words are taken out of the existing law, you cannot modify a budget resolution without 60 votes, if you are tampering with the Social Security surpluses and actuarials that we have agreed upon. We have already agreed upon all of that language. That is what is so significant.

We agreed on it, and it is in the law because we thought we were then and there making this supermajority the law. So we are not changing any of that. But somehow or another, two words were inserted which now make the law as follows: Imagine, if you want to hear something that is rather ridiculous. If a budget resolution is reported out by the Budget Committee and it seeks to change this actuarial relationship we are protecting, this surplus, if it seeks to change that so it can be used, it requires 60 votes to sustain that change. That is the way it ought to be.

However, if the committee of jurisdiction, the Budget Committee, does not do that, an amendment on the floor can change the budget resolution with a simple majority. That was a very interesting and intriguing anomaly created somehow, somewhere, that the Senator from New Mexico did not understand, and I have talked to a number of Senators, talked to the OMB Director, and nobody understood that was the way it was.

Nonetheless, we confess that is the way it is. We voted for it, and we are now, today, on behalf of the Senator from New Mexico, Senator DOLE, Senator GRAMM of Texas, and Senators HATFIELD, BOND, SEYMOUR, COCHRAN of Mississippi, and before the evening is out, hopefully by consent we will add a number of Democrats who want to join us in this effort.

It will be bipartisan, I assure the Chair, and I assure the Senate, because it is only fair, right, and it is the kind of thing we have to fix and fix quickly.

I do not have any particular legislation in mind. Some people say it is a tax cut. It is anything that will reduce the actuarial agreement that we all understood was going to be the saving part of the surpluses. That is how we would make the surpluses relevant, to tie them to an actuarial table that was significant so that two things would happen, not just the seniors of America would be protected—that is obvious—but the current people paying into the fund would be protected.

How do you think they are going to like it, Mr. President? The seniors are not going to like this at all when they find out this is what it is. They are going to support what the Senator from New Mexico is suggesting. In fact, many will say make it 80 votes, not 60, out of 100 to use that trust fund for anything other than Social Security.

But how about the millions of Americans who are paying into it thinking it is going to be there for them? By definition, we are saying it takes a simple majority, saying it is not going to be there for you, and we are going to vote to change it so it will not be there, even though you have been paying in, expecting some accumulation that will go beyond the current administration and be there for those paying in.

To that end, I suggest that those who wonder whether the bill of the Senator from New Mexico is serious, I will insert this into the RECORD. This is a serious problem. I believe it is. Sometimes people say they do not. Well, AARP does. In fact, they say they assumed when they took this Social Security off budget, there would be a firewall and some super kind of majority required to change it or cut the taxes or do anything to raid its current significance.

I will put in the RECORD an AARP letter signed by the director of legislation and public policy, John Rother, and the last paragraph says, "Maintaining public confidence in the stability of Social Security is critical. Your legislation," referring to this legislation, "sends a strong message that the buildup of the trust funds should be maintained so current and future generations will receive the benefits they expect and deserve."

I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS,
Washington, DC, March 22, 1991.

Hon. PETE DOMENICI,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR DOMENICI: The American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) commends you for introducing legislation to further protect the Social Security trust funds by strengthening procedural safeguards prior to adoption of revenue decreases or benefit increases. Your legislation is critical to preserving the trust fund buildup now that Social Security is no longer counted in the calculation of the federal deficit.

Throughout last year's "off budget" debate, AARP maintained that the trust funds should be cordoned off after they were removed from the federal operating budget. Without a protective "fence" or "firewall", the trust funds remain vulnerable to efforts to unduly enhance benefits or reduce revenues.

AARP believes your bill plugs a leak in the protective dike which Congress wisely adopted when it removed Social Security from the federal deficit last year. The current recession has reduced trust fund revenues, making the need for your proposal even more evident.

If the recession deepens or recovery is slow and sluggish, the trust fund buildup will be much slower than anticipated in last year's Social Security Trustees' Report. Thus, attainment of a year and a half contingency reserve necessary to ensure benefits during a prolonged economic slowdown will be pushed further into the future.

Maintaining public confidence in the stability of Social Security is critical. Your legislation sends a strong message that the buildup of the trust funds should be maintained so current and future generations will receive the benefits they expect and deserve.

Sincerely,

JOHN ROTHER,
Director, Legislation and Public Policy.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, there were three parties to the summit agreement: The U.S. House of Representatives, the U.S. Senate, and the President of the United States, as the Chief Executive. The Senator from New Mexico is suggesting that he did not understand that we were taking the firewall, as I have described it here today, down, when we finished the economic summit. But I am not alone. The Senator from New Mexico is not alone.

On April 8, the President of the United States, George Bush, sent a letter to me, and it is directed specifically to the Senator from New Mexico. I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 8, 1991.

Hon. PETE V. DOMENICI,
Washington, DC

DEAR PETE: I understand you intend to introduce legislation next week to repair the "firewall" established in last year's budget agreement to protect social security. I am heartened to learn that both Republicans and Democrats will support your legislation. Such bipartisanship was necessary to reach last year's agreement and will be necessary to ensure that its provisions are honored.

Last fall, when all parties to the budget summit agreed to take social security both off the budget and out of the deficit calculations, we realized that this might lead to attempts to reduce the social security trust fund balances. For this reason, more stringent procedures were agreed to that were intended to protect social security. In particular, we agreed that a super-majority of 60 votes would be needed to raid the trust fund balances.

It now appears that there is a loophole in those procedures as they would apply to the Senate. The loophole was not agreed to by all parties to the budget summit—and, indeed, was apparently not known to many until recently. Your legislation will close this loophole and restore the law to its intended and agreed-upon form, thus restoring the "firewall" that I believe is required as long as social security is not afforded the protections of normal budget discipline.

Eight years ago, after much debate which created fear among senior citizens, Congress adopted measures to ensure the short-term solvency and the long-term stability of the social security system. Congress should resist any temptation now to undermine that stability by permitting raids on the trust fund balances. Both current beneficiaries and workers who will become beneficiaries must remain confident that the system will continue to meet its promises.

I commend you on your efforts to repair the social security "firewall" and strongly urge Congress to adopt your legislation.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I expect before the day is out, before we close the Senate tonight, that there will be a significant number of Democratic Senators, some Senators from the other side of the aisle, who will be joining in this legislation, and I will, or someone on my behalf, will come here seeking consent of the Senate that they be made original cosponsors.

I have not had a chance to seek other sponsors. I have no doubt that we will have many, once things are understood. It is straightforward, it is simple. The issue will be: Once you have taken Social Security off, do you want to have no firewall to protect tis solvency and its reserves, just the simple majority of the U.S. Congress or not, knowing full well that even the U.S. House, which is not very prone to have supermajorities, has agreed that this is too significant a target, and they have established a firewall in their body.

Mr. President, I can vividly recall the now deceased senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. HEINZ] taking the floor time after time to try to get this Social Security trust fund removed from the budget of the United States because he was concerned that it was being spent there instead of being saved.

I want everyone to know that he had it right. He wanted if off budget. The last correspondence I have is a request from him that he be a cosponsor to this mesasure, which he cannot be, and that he be advised when it was introduced because he did not want it off budget, and then let a simple majority spend it, raid it. We are going to need programs 3 or 4 years from now even for seniors but this is not intended for programs other than Social Security benefits.

So I wanted the RECORD to show that Senator HEINZ had asked to be on this, was totally supportive of it, had helped create the firewall language, that is, the actuarial solvency language that is in the current law but rendered rather valueless because of insertion of a couple of words that make it easy to do with 50 votes, with 1 over a majority instead of the supermajority.

I thank his staff for helping us with this and Senator HEINZ for being such a staunch advocate of protecting the fund and knowing that we needed something of a firewall to protect this very, very large reserve from being spent.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 788

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 Trust Fund Integrity Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the Social Security program is vital to the well-being of American families;

(2) the Social Security trust funds should be protected to secure benefits for today's retirees and today's workers;

(3) the 1990 budget agreement created a "firewall" that was supposed to provide protection for the off-budget Social Security trust funds; and

(4) an error in the "firewall" has left the trust funds vulnerable.

SEC. 3. TECHNICAL AMENDMENT TO BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1990.

Section 301(i) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended by section 13303(b) of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, is amended by striking "as reported to the Senate" and inserting ", amendment thereto, or conference report thereon".

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I would like to join Senator DOMENICI in cosponsoring the Social Security firewall repair bill. This legislation is straightforward: It fixes an error in last year's reconciliation bill that created a loophole in the 60-vote Social Security firewall. By deleting two simple words, "as reported," Senator DOMENICI'S bill would restore the law to its intended and agreed-upon form.

I hope we can act quickly to resolve this issue before the budget resolution is brought to the floor. It would be unfortunate if a debate on the firewall bogged down consideration of the budget.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN:

S. 789. A bill to prohibit the importation of semiautomatic assault weapons,

large capacity ammunition feeding devices, and certain accessories; to the Committee on Finance.

BAN ON CERTAIN ASSAULT WEAPONS AND ACCESSORIES

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, today I rise to introduce a bill to permanently ban the importation of certain assault weapons and accessories, such as large-capacity ammunition belts and rifle magazines. Representative Gibbons, the distinguished chairman of the Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee, has already introduced an identical bill in the House. In the 101st Congress we introduced similar measures.

On March 14, 1989, President Bush announced a ban on the import of certain semiautomatic rifles, such as the Uzi and AK-47. He then extended the ban to include all similar foreign-made weapons on April 5, 1989, pending a review by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. On July 7, 1989, ATF released its report, which recommended that the ban continue. And so it has, now for 2 years.

The Executive's authority to ban these weapons derives from the Gun Control Act of 1968, which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury "shall authorize a firearm * * * to be imported or brought into the United States." I, along with Representative Gibbons and most Americans, applaud the President for taking the leadership in this sensitive issue. But the ban ought to be made permanent by legislation.

The report of the ATF Working Group on the Importability of Certain Semiautomatic Rifles was unequivocal. It concluded:

> These semiautomatic assault rifles were designed and intended to be particularly suitable for combat rather than sporting applications. While these weapons can be used, and indeed may be used by some, for hunting and target shooting, we believe it is clear that they are not generally recognized as particularly suitable for these purposes.
>
> The purpose of section 925(d)(3) [Gun Control Act of 1968, Title 18, U.S.C.] was to make a limited exception to the general prohibition on the importation of firearms, to preserve the sportsman's right to sporting firearms. This decision will in no way preclude the importation of true sporting firearms. It will only prevent the importation of military-style firearms which, although popular among some gun owners for collection, self-defense, combat competitions, or plinking, simply cannot be fairly characterized as sporting rifles.

The assault weapons listed in this bill are those listed by ATF as "military-style" guns.

Why these guns and not some others, which may take as many or more innocent lives? Semiautomatic firearms differ in at least one important way: they are capable of firing a large number of cartridges in a short period of time. An Uzi can fire 30 rounds in 5 seconds. Patrick Edward Purdy, the gunman who killed 5 children and wounded 29 others in Stockton, CA, fired over 100 rounds in 2 minutes. This bill would also ban the importation of ammunition belts or magazines which could hold more than 5 rounds.

These are also the favorite weapons of drug dealers. Even teenagers now carry guns better left in the hands of professional soldiers. Police officers are outgunned by the assault weapons. Innocent lives are threatened by the spray of bullets these guns produce. It should not be surprising that the National Association of Police Organizations, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the American Bar Association, among others, support a ban on assault weapons.

I, too, support a ban on assault weapons, but I believe that the codification of the current import ban is a necessary first step. I hope that my colleagues will concur.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 789

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF SEMIAUTOMATIC ASSAULT RIFLES AND ASSAULT PISTOLS.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the importation into the United States of the following articles is prohibited:

(1) Semiautomatic assault rifle.

(2) Semiautomatic assault pistol.

(3) Large capacity ammunition feeding device.

(4) Semiautomatic assault weapon accessory.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) does not apply to the importation of an article under the authority of the United States, by a department or agency of the United States, or by a department or agency of a State or political subdivision of a State.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act:

(1) SEMIAUTOMATIC ASSAULT RIFLE.—The term "semiautomatic assault rifle" means a rifle of 1 of the following types:

AK47 type	86S type
AK47S type	86S7 type
AK74 type	87S type
AKS type	Galil type
AKM type	Type 56 type
AKMS type	Type 56S type
84S type	Valmet M76 type
ARM type	Valmet M78 type
84S1 type	M76 counter-sniper type
84S3 type	FAL type
HK91 type	L1A1A type
HK93 type	SAR 48 type
HK94 type	AUG type
G3SA type	FNC type
K1 type	Uzi carbine
K2 type	Algimec AGMI type
AR100 type	AR180 type
M14S type	Australian Automatic Arms SAR type
MAS223 type	Beretta AR70 type
SIG 550SP type	Beretta BM59 type
SIG 551SP type	CIS SR88 type
SKS type with detachable magazine	Any other type determined by the President to be appropriate

(2) SEMIAUTOMATIC ASSAULT PISTOL.—The term "semiautomatic assault pistol" means a pistol of one of the following types:

Uzi type.

Heckler & Koch SP-89 type.

Australian Automatic Arms SAP type.

Spectre Auto type.

Sterling Mark 7 type.

Any other type determined by the President to be appropriate.

(3) LARGE-CAPACITY AMMUNITION FEEDING DEVICE.—The term "large-capacity ammunition feeding device" means a detachable magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device that has a capacity of, or that can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than 5 rounds of ammunition, including a combination of parts from which such a device can be assembled, but not including an attached tubular device designed to accept and capable of operating with only .22 rimfire caliber ammunition.

(4) SEMIAUTOMATIC ASSAULT WEAPON ACCESSORY.—The term "semiautomatic assault weapon accessory" means 1 of the following articles, if the article is specifically designed for use with a semiautomatic weapon:

Grenada launcher.

Bayonet.

Flash suppressor.

Night sight.

Adaptor designed to facilitate the attachment of a silencer or flash suppressor.

A combination of parts from which one of the foregoing articles can be assembled.

A part designed solely for use in assembling one of the foregoing articles.

Any other articles determined by the President to be appropriate.•

By Mr. DECONCINI (for himself, Mr. THURMOND, and Mr. METZENBAUM):

S. 790. A bill to amend the antitrust laws in order to preserve and promote wholesale and retail competition in the retail gasoline market; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MOTOR FUEL CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

• Mr. DECONCINI. Mr. President, the dramatic jump in gas prices, literally overnight, after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait illustrates the degree of control which the oil companies exercise over the petroleum market. Oil companies made a tremendous profit at the expense of the American consumer in a time of crisis. Unfortunately for the American consumer, oil companies are unsatisfied with the substantial profits from their unfettered ability to raise gasoline prices. Instead, the oil companies are waging an all out effort to drive independent dealers out of business. Through discriminatory wholesale pricing, burdensome supply contracts, and the direct ownership of retail dealerships, the major oil refiners are gradually squeezing the independent dealer from the market.

In an effort to restore competition to the gasoline retail market and to protect the consumer from volatile gas prices, I am introducing today, along

with my distinguished colleagues, Senator METZENBAUM, chairman of the Antitrust Subcommittee and Senator THURMOND, ranking member of the Antitrust Subcommittee, the Motor Fuel Consumer Protection Act of 1991.

As we celebrate the liberation of Kuwait and we welcome home our brave service men and women, we must be careful not to allow ourselves to be lulled back into our former complacency, only to leave ourselves vulnerable to the next oil crisis. This legislation is a step in that direction and promises to wrest the petroleum industry's grip from the pocketbook of the American consumer by divorcing the major oil refineries from the operation of retail service stations and their absolute control over the gasoline supply to independent retail dealers.

Refiners are waging a systematic campaign to eliminate independently operated service stations from the market by selling gasoline at company operated service stations below the wholesale price charged to independent dealers. Supply contracts which require a dealer to purchase all of its petroleum products from a single refiner prevent the independents from seeking out more competitive prices. Unable to compete with the price of the refiner operated stations, the independent dealer is forced to find another way to make his living.

The statistical evidence bears out these conclusions. According to the Department of Energy, between 1982 and 1987, the number of dealer operated stations declined by 43.1 percent while company operated stations increased by 19.2 percent. Recent testimony by one oil company indicates that while their company operated stations increased from 140 in 1985 to 668 in 1990, their dealer operated stations, over the same period, declined from 3,512 to 2,371 stations.

In my home State of Arizona, the problem is particularly acute. For example, in Phoenix at a time when independent dealers dominated the market, retail gasoline prices were about 10 cents below the national average. Today, company operated stations comprise 41.5 percent of all retail stations in the Phoenix area and gasoline prices are above the national average.

Prices are only one aspect of the problem. Many of the new company operated gas stations lack full service pumps and have inadequate emergency and repair facilities. The decline in independent stations has resulted in a shortage of services for the American motorist.

The bill I am introducing today addresses these problems through two basic provisions. The first provision, termed "open supply," would prohibit oil refiners from requiring dealers to purchase more than 70 percent of their monthly retail sales of motor fuel from that refiner. At the same time, it would prevent the refiner from restraining the amount of the refiner's motor fuel that a dealer could purchase from an independent wholesaler. This provision gives the independent dealers the flexibility to seek out more competitively priced gasoline on the open market, thereby limiting the ability of oil companies to control prices.

The second provisions, known as "retail divorcement," prohibits refiners from operating retail gas stations. This provision further reduces the ability of oil companies to manipulate the retail price of gasoline through discriminatory pricing, a common practice used to squeeze out the independent dealer. Under this legislation, refiners could continue to own retail stations, lease them to dealers and supply them with petroleum products, but they could not control the operation of the station through employees, commissioned agents, or restrictive contract provisions.

The bill gives responsibility for enforcement of the act to the Federal Trade Commission and also authorizes a private cause of action for those affected by an oil refiner's failure to comply with the legislation. The bill will take effect 1 year after enactment to provide time for refiners and dealers to comply with the new provisions.

This legislation is similar to gas divorcement bills introduced in previous Congresses and reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary committee in 1986. But as apparent by the recent rapid decline in independent dealers, the need for this legislation has dramatically increased. At least six States and the District of Columbia have adopted divorcement laws. Other States, including my home State of Arizona, are currently addressing this problem. The attorney general of Hawaii recently concluded that the high gasoline prices in that State are due in part to the domination of the market by five major oil companies and has recommended that the legislature enact laws to increase competition in the motor fuel market.

Mr. President, it would be a grave mistake for us to sit idly by while the major oil refiners gradually squeeze the independent dealer, and competition from the gasoline market, only to find ourselves held hostage by the next oil crisis. I encourage my colleagues to support this measure and help us return competition to the motor fuel market.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of my bill be printed in the RECORD.●

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

S. 790

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 "Motor Fuel Consumer Protection Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. WHOLESALE PURCHASE OF GASOLINE.

(a) REQUIRED PERCENTAGE PURCHASE OF MOTOR FUEL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law and except as provided in this section, it shall be unlawful for any producer or refiner, directly or indirectly, to require any retail motor fuel dealer to purchase more than 70 percent of the monthly retail sales of motor fuel from such refiner or producer.

(b) WHOLESALER.—It shall be unlawful for any producer or refiner, directly or indirectly, to restrain any retail motor fuel dealer from purchasing any or all of the retail motor fuel dealers requirements of motor fuel from a wholesaler of the motor fuel refined by such refiner, or on behalf of such producer.

(c) RETAIL MOTOR FUEL DEALER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), it shall be unlawful for any retail motor fuel dealer, at a motor fuel service station displaying a trademark, trade name, or other identifying symbol or name owned by a producer or refiner, to sell motor fuel which is not provided by or for such producer or refiner without providing reasonable notice at the point of sale that motor fuel dispensed by one or more dispensers is not refined by or for such producer or refiner.

(2) EXCEPTION.—A dealer may convert one or more existing storage tanks and dispensers or establish new storage tanks and dispensers for sale of motor fuel supplied by other than the owner of the trademark, trade name, or identifying symbol displayed at the station.

SEC. 3. OPERATION OF MOTOR FUEL SERVICE STATIONS.

(a) VIOLATION.—It shall be unlawful for any producer or refiner to operate any motor fuel service station in the United States.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), it shall not be a violation of this Act for a producer or refiner to own all or part of the assets of a motor fuel service station so long as such producer or refiner does not engage in the business of selling motor fuel at such station through any—

(1) employee;

(2) commissioned agent;

(3) person acting on behalf of the producer or refiner or under the producer's or refiner's supervision; or

(4) person operating such station pursuant to a contract with the producer or refiner which provides that the producer or refiner has substantial or effective control over the motor fuel operations of the station.

SEC. 4. CONTRACT, COMBINE, OR CONSPIRACY.

It shall be a violation of this Act for any producer or refiner to contract, combine, or conspire with any other producer or refiner for the purpose of violating section 2 or 3.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term "refiner" means any person engaged, directly or indirectly, in the refining of motor fuel or any producer who contracts with another to refine petroleum products for purposes of sale of motor fuel by the producer;

(2) the term "motor fuel" means gasoline, diesel fuel, alcohol, or any mixture of them sold for use in automobiles and related vehicles;

(3) the term "motor fuel service station" means any facility at which motor fuel is sold at retail;

(4) the term "person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, joint-stock companies, trustees and receivers in bankruptcy and reorganization, common law trusts, and any organized group, whether or not incorporated;

(5) the term "United States" means the several States, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States; and

(6) the term "producer" means any person who is engaged, directly or indirectly, in the production of crude oil.

SEC. 6. ENFORCEMENT AND PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.

(a) FTC ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) CIVIL ACTION.—The Federal Trade Commission may commence a civil action for appropriate relief, including a permanent or temporary injunction, whenever the Federal Trade Commission has reason to believe that any person has violated or is violating any provision of this Act, or any regulations promulgated thereunder.

(2) APPROPRIATE COURT.—Any action under this subsection may be brought in the district court of the United States for the district in which the defendant is located, resides, or is doing business.

(3) JURISDICTION.—The district court shall have jurisdiction to—

(A) restrain a violation of this Act and to require compliance.

(B) impose monetary penalties under the same terms and conditions as provided in section 5(m)(2)(A) of the Federal Trade Commission Act; and

(C) order such additional equitable relief as it deems appropriate.

(b) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If any person fails to comply with the requirements of this Act, any other person affected by such failure may maintain a civil action against such person failing to comply with such requirements for damages and appropriate equitable relief, including temporary and permanent injunctive relief. If the plaintiff prevails in any action under this section, the plaintiff shall be entitled to reasonable attorney and expert witness fees to be paid by the defendant, except that in any case in which the court determines that only nominal damages are to be awarded to the plaintiff, the court may, in its discretion, determine not to direct that such fees be paid by the defendant.

(2) APPROPRIATE COURT.—An action brought pursuant to this subsection may be brought, without regard to the amount in controversy, in the district court of the United States in any judicial district in which the plaintiff resides or is doing business or in which the defendant resides or is doing business.

SEC. 7. REGULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Trade Commission shall prescribe regulations for the manner of complying with the requirements of section 2(c) and for the collection of information necessary for the determinations specified in section 3. Regulations promulgated pursuant this section shall be promulgated, after notice and a reasonable period for comment by the public, no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) RELEVANT INFORMATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, information related to section 3 need not be provided by private persons if reliable and timely information is available from published sources.

SEC. 8. EFFECT ON STATE LAWS.

Nothing in this Act shall supersede any comparable State law.

SEC. 9. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.•

By Mr. CHAFEE (for himself, Mr. MITCHELL, and Mr. LAUTENBERG):

S. 791. A bill to require information relating to radon to be made available in connection with certain real estate transactions, and to require that radon testing devices offered for sale be tested in the radon measurement proficiency program of the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

RADON INFORMATION ACT OF 1991

• Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, today I am introducing, along with Senators MITCHELL and LAUTENBERG, the Radon Information Act of 1991. This bill addresses two areas:

The bill requires that potential home buyers be provided with information on the health risks associated with radon gas.

The bill also requires that firms marketing radon testing devices or offering radon measurement services be required to participate in the Environmental Protection Agency's Radon Measurement Proficiency Program.

EPA has identified radon gas as the second leading cause of lung cancer after smoking. The National Academy of Sciences recently issued a report in which it revised its estimates of annual lung cancer deaths attributed to radon from 20,000 down to 16,000. The report emphasizes that even with this revision, radon remains the second leading cause of lung cancer, and poses a significant threat to public health.

This legislation provides information to prospective home buyers at a time when they are most likely to take action to test for radon, and, if necessary, mitigate harmful levels. To date, EPA estimates that only 5 percent of homes nationwide have been tested for radon, and a substantial number of these homes are tested at the time of purchase. This legislation will ensure that homeowners have the facts, that they know about the health risk associated with radon, how to test and, if necessary, where to find a reputable contractor to assist in mitigation.

The home sale transaction provides an excellent opportunity to educate and inform prospective home buyers about radon. A major obstacle to testing among the general public is apathy. Radon is colorless and odorless, and its harmful effects are not felt for, on average, 20 years. Yet, data from the Environmental Law Institute suggests that this apathy toward testing is most likely to be overcome during the purchase of a home. Presented in the home sales context, both the home seller and home buyer's apathy can be transformed into self-protective action. Just as the home buyer tests for the presence of termites or structural flaws, she will also want to ensure the house is free from elevated levels of radon. Likewise the home seller will want to make his home desirable to prospective purchasers, and protect himself from future litigation.

In 1989, approximately 3.4 million residential mortgages were originated in the United States by various mortgage institutions, including banks and savings and loan institutions. This bill will require that each originating mortgage institution will provide prospective home buyers with concise, easy to understand information on radon. This information will be developed by EPA in consultation with real estate groups, real estate financial institutions, and citizen groups. Armed with this information, I believe home buyers will take the necessary steps to rid their homes of radon, and provide a safe indoor environment for their families.

A related problem, Mr. President, is that homeowners currently do not have a great deal of assurance that radon measurement devices are providing accurate results. The General Accounting Office completed a report last August which highlighted some of the problems with companies which produce and analyze radon measurement devices, such as the charcoal canisters used to test homes. In summary, GAO concluded that many of these companies do not have an adequate quality assurance program, and that the radon measurements they report back to homeowners could have a high degree of error.

Although EPA runs a voluntary proficiency testing program, GAO reported that even after companies fail EPA's test, they continue to market their products.

GAO recommended that measurement companies:

Be required to pass the EPA proficiency testing program before marketing their devices; and

Demonstrate the existence of adequate quality assurance programs as a condition of participating in the EPA proficiency testing program.

The legislation I am introducing today acts on both of these recommendations, and will ensure that important, health-based decisions are made on the basis of reliable test results.

Today I would also like to join my colleague from New Jersey, Senator LAUTENBERG, in introducing the Indoor Radon Abatement Reauthorization Act of 1991. This bill will continue the programs at EPA established by the Indoor Radon Abatement Act of 1988.•

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. CHAFEE, and Mr. BURDICK):

S. 792. A bill to reauthorize the Indoor Radon Abatement Act of 1988, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

INDOOR RADON ABATEMENT REAUTHORIZATION ACT

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Indoor Radon Abatement Reauthorization Act of 1991. This bill will amend and reauthorize the Indoor Radon Abatement Act of 1988 to strengthen our Nation's efforts to address the threat posed by radon contamination. I am pleased that the majority leader, Senator MITCHELL, who introduced the Indoor Radon Act in 1987, Senator CHAFEE, the ranking Republican on the Senate Environment Committee, and Senator DURENBERGER, the ranking Republican on the Superfund Subcommittee, are cosponsoring this bill.

I also am pleased to join as a cosponsor of the Radon Information Act sponsored by Senator CHAFEE which also is being introduced today. In addition, Senator MITCHELL is introducing the Radon Assessment and Mitigation Act of 1991. It is my expectation that a number of provisions from these bills and S. 575, the Radon Testing for Safe Schools Act, which Senators CHAFEE, MITCHELL, and others joined me in introducing earlier this year, will be added to the Indoor Radon Abatement Reauthorization Act of 1991 at the Superfund Subcommittee's markup of the bill. Together these measures provide a comprehensive program to strengthen efforts to address elevated levels of radon.

Mr. President, radon is one of the most serious environmental health risks facing the country today. At the Superfund Subcommittee's hearing on the Radon Testing For Safe Schools Act last year, Assistant Surgeon General Vernon Houk said that the evidence of the health threat posed by radon is the strongest of any environmental contaminant.

EPA estimates that as many as 16,000 people die of lung cancer each year from exposure to radon. That makes radon the second leading cause of lung cancer behind smoking. In 1988, EPA and the Surgeon General's Office issued a national health advisory urging people to test their homes after survey results showed that one in four homes in 17 States surveyed has elevated radon levels. And in April 1989, EPA completed a pilot survey to measure radon levels in 130 schools across the country. This survey found that one in five classrooms has elevated radon levels and that over half of the schools tested have at least one classroom with elevated radon levels.

Fortunately, it is relatively inexpensive to test for and mitigate elevated levels of radon. Home tests cost as little as $10 while mitigation efforts where there are elevated levels of radon range between $500 to $2,000. EPA estimates that the average cost to test a school is roughly $1,000 and that the average mitigation cost is only a few thousand dollars per school.

The Congress has consistently expressed its concern about radon and has taken steps to define the scope of the health threat and to develop strategies to address that threat. Legislation I wrote, which was included in the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, required EPA to conduct a nationwide radon survey and develop radon mitigation measures. Radon research legislation which Senator MITCHELL and I wrote also was included in that bill.

In 1988, the Congress passed the Indoor Radon Abatement Act to require EPA to establish a comprehensive radon abatement program. Under that bill, EPA was required to provide grants to States to initiate radon programs and provide technical assistance to those programs, establish a voluntary radon testing proficiency program, update the radon citizens guide conduct a national survey of radon in schools, establish model radon construction standards, and initiate a program to study radon in Federal buildings. The bill included my amendment to require EPA to establish regional radon training centers and to begin to address the threat posed by radon in day care facilities.

In 1988, the Congress also included the Department of Housing and Urban Development Radon Policy Act in the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988. This bill was developed as a result of a GAO report, "Indoor Radon: Limited Federal Response To Reduce Contamination In Housing," prepared at my request. The report showed that the Federal housing agencies were doing little to address radon. My bill required HUD to enter into a memorandum of understanding with EPA on HUD's assistance of EPA's radon effort and to establish a radon policy for Federal housing. Unfortunately, HUD continues to exhibit a lack of commitment to addressing radon and is over 1 year behind in promulgating this policy.

EPA has developed a good program of developing information about the threat posed by radon, and testing and mitigation methods. But, too few people are investing in a simple radon test. And this is posing a serious health threat.

The bills that are being introduced today, together with the Radon Testing for Safe Schools Act, are designed to expand efforts to encourage testing and mitigation. Taken as a package, the bills would address four key policy goals:

First, increase radon information dissemination efforts.

Requires that radon information be disseminated by those providing mortgages to home purchasers prior to the issuance of a mortgage for a real estate transfer.

Requires HUD to disseminate radon information to public and Indian housing units and tenants of HUD-financed housing in radon prone areas.

Requires EPA to develop a model State program to provide radon information to renters of housing.

Authorizes EPA to conduct a national radon educational campaign.

Requires EPA to establish a medical community radon outreach program.

Requires that the existing voluntary radon proficiency program be made mandatory.

Requires EPA to disseminate information on radon in water supplies.

Second, increase radon efforts where people at risk cannot control their exposure to radon.

Requires testing of schools in radon prone areas and provides Federal assistance to reduce radon levels.

Requires EPA to conduct a nationwide survey of radon in workplaces.

Third, require the Federal Government to take a lead role in radon efforts.

Requires Federal agencies and Government-controlled corporations to test houses they own in radon prone areas and notify potential buyers of the results before they sell the houses.

Requires development of a Federal building radon mitigation plan.

Fourth, foster the use of radon construction standards in radon prone areas.

Requires that no Federal assistance for new homes in radon prone areas be provided unless the home is built to meet radon construction standards.

Requires Federal buildings and schools financed by the Federal Government to meet the model standards.

Makes adoption of the standards a factor in awarding State radon grants.

Requires regional radon training centers to provide training on the standards to State and local building code officials.

The bill I am introducing will have the following provisions:

Reauthorizes the Indoor Radon Abatement Act.

Makes adoption of EPA model construction standards as one priority factor in awarding radon grants to States and requires regional radon training centers to provide training on the standards to State and local building code officials.

Requires EPA to designate radon priority areas.

Requires radon testing of federally owned or Government corporation-owned houses in radon priority areas and notice of test results to home buyers; HUD selling homes it owns without testing for radon was a major issue in

the 1988 GAO report on HUD radon efforts.

Requires that new Federal buildings and schools built with Federal assistance comply with EPA model radon construction standards.

Requires HUD to disseminate radon information to public and Indian housing units and tenants in housing units funded by the Secretary of HUD—another issue addressed in GAO report.

Requires EPA to conduct a national radon education campaign, and work with States to provide radon information to renters of housing.

Requires EPA to conduct a survey of radon in workplaces.

Requires EPA report to Congress on ways to increase radon testing.

Mr. President, we have the ability to reduce the health threat posed by radon in a cost effective manner. I urge my colleagues to join in supporting the effort to rid our Nation of the danger posed by radon. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the Indoor Radon Abatement Reauthorization Act be included in the RECORD.

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

S. 792

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the Indoor Radon Abatement Reauthorization Act of 1991.

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATIONS

(a) Section 305(f) of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act is amended by striking "and 1991." and inserting "1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994.".

(b) Section 306(j)(1) of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act is amended by striking "and 1991." and inserting "1991, 1992, 1993, 1994.".

(c) Section 308(f) of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act is amended by striking "." and inserting ", and $1,500,000 for each of fiscal years 1992, 1993 and 1994.".

SEC. 3. MODEL CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

Section 304 of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a)" at the beginning of the section, and

(2) adding the following new subsection.

"(b) The standards published pursuant to subsection (a) shall not preempt the use of any state or local building standards if the state or local standard is equally effective in reducing radon levels as the standards published pursuant to subsection (a).

SEC. 4. RADON INFORMATION FOR RENTERS

Section 305(a) of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act is amended by adding the following new paragraph.

"(9) Development of a model state program to provide radon information to renters of housing including the dissemination of information to state and local tenants and other organizations.

SEC. 5. GRANT ASSISTANCE TO STATES

Section 306(c) of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs.

"(11) Providing assistance to public and Indian housing authorities to establish radon programs.

"(12) Targeting outreach and technical assistance activities to licensed child care facilities in low-income Priority Radon Areas.

SEC. 6. STATE GRANT PREFERENCE

Section 306(e) of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act is amended—

(1) by striking "(4)" and inserting "(5)", and

(2) by inserting the following:

"(4) Whether the State has adopted the model construction standards required by section 304 or equally effective standards.

SEC. 7. REGIONAL RADON TRAINING CENTERS

Section 308(b) of Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following.

"The regional radon training centers also shall provide training to state and local building code officials on the model construction standards and techniques published pursuant to section 304.

SEC. 8. PRIORITY RADON AREAS

Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section.

"SEC. 312 PRIORITY RADON AREAS

"(a) DESIGNATION OF AREAS.—The Administrator shall, as expeditiously as possible but no later than January 1, 1992, and as appropriate thereafter, designate areas as Priority Radon Areas.

"(b) STANDARD FOR DESIGNATION.—The Administrator shall designate areas as Priority Radon Areas when the Administrator determines there is a reasonable likelihood that the average radon level in an area is likely to exceed the national average radon level by more than a de minimis amount.

"(c) FACTORS.—In designating Priority Radon Areas, the Administrator shall consider—

"(1) the national assessment of radon conducted pursuant to section 118(k) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986;

"(2) surveys of school buildings conducted pursuant to section 307;

"(3) surveys of Federal buildings conducted pursuant to section 309;

"(4) surveys of work places conducted pursuant to section 315; and

"(5) any other information, including other radon measurements and geological data, as the Administrator deems appropriate.

SEC. 9. FEDERALLY OWNED AND ASSISTED HOMES, SCHOOLS AND BUILDINGS

Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section.

"SEC. 313 FEDERALLY OWNED AND ASSISTED HOMES, SCHOOLS AND BUILDINGS

"(a) TESTING REQUIREMENT.—(1) Six months after the publication of Radon Priority Areas required by section 312 of this Act, any single or multifamily home owned by a Federal department or agency, or any Government corporation in a Radon Priority Area shall be tested for radon before a sales contract to sell the home is signed.

"(2) Any radon testing conducted pursuant to this section shall be undertaken on or below the second floor, be supervised by a person who has received instruction pursuant to an Environmental Protection Agency or equivalent State approved program, as determined by the Administrator, and use radon measurement devices and methods approved by the radon proficiency program established pursuant to section 305(a)(2) of this title.

"(3) Radon testing conducted within a five year period prior to acquisition by a Federal department or agency, or any Government corporation or Government controlled corporation shall satisfy the requirements of this section if test otherwise meets the requirements of paragraph (2).

"(4) The results of a radon test required pursuant to this section shall be made available to potential buyers of any homes described in paragraph (a)(1) before a sales contract to sell the home is signed.

"(b) FEDERALLY FUNDED CONSTRUCTION.—Six months after the publication of Radon Priority Areas required by section 312 of this Act and model construction standards required by section 304 of this Act, whichever is later, the head of each Federal agency shall adopt such procedures as may be necessary to assure that any new Federal building or that any school constructed with Federal financial assistance, in a radon priority area shall conform to the model construction standards required by section 304 of this Act.

"(c) FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in cooperation with the Administrator, shall, within one year after the date of enactment of the Indoor Radon Abatement Reauthorization Act of 1992, disseminate information on the health threats posed by radon, proper methods of testing for radon, techniques for mitigating elevated radon levels, and radon priority areas to—

"(1) public housing and Indian housing assisted under the United States Housing Act of 1937; and

"(2) tenants in housing units funded by housing assistance programs administered by the Secretary,

in Radon Priority Areas.

SEC. 10. NATIONAL RADON EDUCATIONAL EFFORT

Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section.

"SEC. 314. NATIONAL RADON EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

"The Administrator is authorized to establish a national educational campaign to increase public awareness about radon health risks and motivate public action to reduce radon levels, including the use of funds for the purchase and production of public educational materials."

SEC. 11. RADON IN WORK PLACES

Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section.

"SEC. 315. RADON IN WORK PLACES

"(a) STUDY OF RADON IN WORK PLACES.—

"(1) AUTHORITY.—The Administrator shall conduct a study for the purpose of determining the extent of radon contamination in the Nation's work places.

"(2) SURVEY.—In conducting such study, the Administrator shall design a survey which when completed allows Congress to characterize the extent of radon contamination in work places. The survey shall include testing from a representative sample of work places in each high-risk area identified under section 312 and shall include additional testing, to the extent resources are available for such testing. The survey also shall include any reliable testing data supplied by States, schools, or other parties.

"(3) ASSISTANCE.—The Administrator shall make available to the appropriate agency of each State, as designated by the Governor of such State, guidance and data detailing the risks associated with high radon levels, technical guidance and related information concerning testing for radon within work places, and methods for reducing radon levels.

"(4) DIAGNOSTIC AND REMEDIAL EFFORTS.—The Administrator is authorized to select

from high-risk areas identified in paragraph (2), work places for purposes of enabling the Administrator to undertake diagnostic and remedial efforts to reduce the levels of radon in such workplaces. Such diagnostic and remedial efforts shall be carried out with a view to developing technology and expertise for the purpose of making such technology and expertise available to any workplace and the several states.

"(5) Two years after the enactment of the Indoor Radon Abatement Reauthorization Act of 1991, the Administrator shall submit a report setting for the results of the study conducted pursuant to this section.

"(b) AUTHORIZATION.—For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed $1,000,000, as may be necessary.

SEC. 12. RADON MITIGATION ANNUAL REPORT

Section 118(k)(2) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 is amended by—

(1) striking paragraph (B); and

(2) relettering paragraph "(C)" as paragraph "(B)".

SEC. 13. REPORT TO CONGRESS ON PROMOTING RADON TESTING

(a) EVALUATION.—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, shall evaluate existing efforts to promote radon testing in the nation's homes and ways to increase radon testing.

(b) REPORT.—(1) The Administrator shall report to Congress by October 1, 1993, on the effectiveness of alternative strategies to promote radon testing. The strategies shall include:

(A) Grants to support the development of radon testing strategies by States;

(B) Financial incentives to homeowners;

(C) Testing and disclosure of radon levels during real estate marketing;

(D) Public education programs;

(E) Distributing radon information during real estate marketing; and

(F) Distributing radon information with utility bills.

(2) In preparing the report, the Administrator shall consult with concerned parties including public interest groups, health officials, radon testing industry, realtors, homebuilders, utilities and the States.•

By Mr. METZENBAUM (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 794. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide that such act does not preempt certain State laws; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

ERISA PREEMPTION AMENDMENTS

• Mr. METZENBAUM. Mr. President, today I am introducing S. 794, the ERISA Preemption Amendments of 1991. This bill would restore certain longstanding State laws that have been invalidated based upon the Federal preemption provisions contained in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 [ERISA].

ERISA, as it is commonly referred to, is the Federal law that sets standards for pension and welfare benefit plans. ERISA took approximately 10 years to enact, and reflects many compromises. One of the key provisions included in the final version of ERISA is a broad preemption of State laws that regulate employee benefit plans. This has not been much of a problem with respect to pension plans because ERISA extensively regulates such plans. But in the welfare benefit area, where ERISA sets few standards, the preemption clause increasingly has become problematic.

Since the mid-1980's, the Supreme Court and the lower courts have nullified a variety of State laws that ERISA clearly did not intend to call into question. The Supreme Court has stated many times that the interpretation of Federal preemption is a matter of Congressional intent. There is little detailed legislative history on Congress' intent with respect to ERISA preemption of State laws. As a result, the Supreme Court has taken ERISA's broad language at face value and wiped out scores of State laws. It is time that Congress more specifically articulated its intent in this area.

There are innumerable cases on ERISA preemption, but the bill I am introducing today only seeks to overturn certain clearly unjust decisions.

First, the bill overturns the Supreme Court's decision in *Pilot Life Insurance Company* v. *Dedeaux*, 481 U.S. 41 (1987), and the ensuing lower court decisions that relied on Pilot Life. Although ERISA preempts State laws affecting employee benefit plans, ERISA specifically exempts State insurance laws from its ambit, and Congress intended for States to retain their insurance-regulatory function. Forty-seven States have laws regulating unfair claims denials by health and life insurance companies. In almost all of these States, a private right of action has explicitly or implicitly been created to protect an individual's right to fair claims processing. But in Pilot Life, the Supreme Court held that Mississippi's unfair claims denial law was not an insurance law and that ERISA's enforcement scheme was exclusive. Although the Mississippi challenge was to the State's common law, the lower courts have relied on Pilot Life to strike down specific State insurance laws on unfair claims denials. The Supreme Court has upheld the lower court interpretations.

As a result of these decisions, individuals have no meaningful remedy in the health insurance area. If an individual's health insurance claim is denied, negligently or in bad faith, the only redress is payment of the claim. Individuals cannot even recover the consequential damages that follow from an erroneous denial.

A recent California case makes clear how unjust this can be. A man with testicular cancer needed a bone marrow transplant. His insurance company approved the transplant, which required surgery in two parts to remove the unhealthy bone marrow and to replace the treated bone marrow. After the first part of the surgery was conducted, the insurance company revoked its approval. For months the individual's physicians fought with the insurer to approve the surgery. During this time the individual's condition deteriorated and he developed other illnesses. The physicians finally performed the surgery without insurance authorization. Under current law, there is no remedy against the insurance company's egregious behavior other than to require payment for the surgery.

Clearly, some sanction is needed to deter unfair claims denials. ERISA does not regulate insurance or the processing of insurance claims. Although I have long been an advocate of Federal regulation of insurance, I also believe that the States must be free to regulate in this area until such time as there are Federal standards. This bill restores the 47 State laws on health insurance claims denials. Most of these laws are based upon the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' model regulation. The State laws are traditional insurance laws and should be restored.

Second, the bill overturns the Second Circuit's decision in *General Electric* v. *New York State Department of Labor*, 891 F.2d 25 (1989), cert. denied, U.S. , 110 S.Ct. 2603 (1990). For 50 years, New York State has had a prevailing wage law. Employers seeking public works contracts with the State must pay prevailing wages and benefits or their equivalent on the project. Thirty other states have similar laws.

In General Electric, the Second Circuit found that because the New York law referred to employee benefits it was preempted by ERISA. When enacting ERISA, Congress never intended to foreclose States from setting minimum wage and benefit standards on State projects. These State laws effectuate State interests, and their effect on employee benefit plans is at most incidental. There is no question that States have the right to set minimum standards for individuals doing business with the State. The bill restores this fundamental right of the States.

Third, the bill restores State apprenticeship laws that were overturned in *Hydrostorage Inc.* v. *Northern California Boilermakers Local Joint Apprenticeship Committee*, 891 F.2d 719 (9th Cir. 1989), cert. denied, U.S. , 111 S. Ct. 72 (1990). All 50 States have enacted laws to encourage or require the training and employment of apprentices. In 27 States, apprenticeship programs are administered in conjunction with the Department of Labor; in 23 States, the States have established independent apprenticeship programs. There are currently thousands of State-sanctioned apprenticeship programs training almost 250,000 apprentices around the country.

In Hydrostorage, the Ninth Circuit found that apprenticeship was an employee benefit plan under ERISA. Accordingly, the court held that apprentice standards in California, which is one of the 27 programs administered jointly with the Department of Labor, were preempted. Again, States have regulated the employment and training of apprentices for decades. ERISA does not set standards for apprenticeship. Congress never intended to prohibit States from setting apprenticeship standards. The bill restores these State laws.

Finally, the bill provides for a study of ERISA preemption in general. Although I believe strongly that Congress never intended to preempt the aforementioned State laws, there are a wide range of other State laws that have been, or may be questioned under ERISA's broad preemption language. ERISA itself called for a study of the preemption language enacted, but that study was never conducted. It is time to conduct a study now. ERISA preemption is complex, but we must not let that deter us. ERISA sought to protect the employee benefits promised to working men and women. Increasingly, ERISA preemption is being used to undo the protections workers have. The elimination of longstanding State laws without any equivalent Federal standards is creating a tremendous void. Eighty million workers are covered by one or more employee benefits. We have an obligation to make sure those benefits are adequately protected under the law—either at the Federal or State level.

I want to make one other point clear. This bill in no way passes judgment on the larger policy questions related to ERISA preemption of State-mandated health benefit laws. I fully expect that the State health regulation issue will be debated and resolved within the context of comprehensive health care reform legislation. Nor are these amendments intended to pass judgment on other remaining ERISA preemption issues. Instead, the bill requires that the Department of Labor study the effect of ERISA preemption to determine how best to resolve any other existing problems under current law. The bill does seek to address the several pressing and egregious problems in the law to which I have referred.

I hope to move this bill quickly. I intend to hold hearings on the bill in April. I hope my colleagues will join me in restoring the right of the States.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be included in the RECORD.

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

S. 794

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ERISA PREEMPTION RULES NOT TO APPLY TO CERTAIN STATE LAWS.

(a) STATE UNFAIR INSURANCE CLAIMS PRACTICES LAW.—Paragraph (2)(A) of section 514(b) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1144(b)(2)(A)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), nothing in this title shall be construed to relieve or exempt—

"(i) any person from any law of any State which regulates insurance, banking, or securities, or

"(ii) any insurance company from any provision of the statutory or common law of any State to the extent that such provision provides a remedy against insurance companies regarding such companies' practices in administering an employee benefit plan or in processing insurance claims thereunder."

(b) PREVAILING WAGE AND APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING LAWS.—Section 514(b) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1144(b)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(9) Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

"(A) any State law providing for the payment of prevailing wages; or

"(B) any State law—

"(i) establishing minimum standards for the certification or registration of apprenticeship or other training programs,

"(ii) regarding the establishment, maintenance, or operation of a certified or registered apprenticeship or other training program, or

"(iii) making certified or registered apprenticeship or other training an occupational qualification."

(c) STUDY OF PREEMPTION LAWS.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary of Labor or the Secretary's delegate shall conduct a study on the effects of the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 which provide for the preemption of State laws relating to employee benefit plans.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall submit to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1), together with any recommendations for legislative reforms which the Secretary finds necessary.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to actions taken on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.●

By Mr. SARBANES:

S.J. Res. 112. A resolution to designate the week of April 21, 1991, through April 27, 1991, as Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America Appreciation Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS APPRECIATION WEEK

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I am introducing today a resolution to designate the week of April 21, 1991, through April 27, 1991, as Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America Appreciation Week. A companion measure, House Joint Resolution 199, was introduced in the House last month by Congressman MFUME. This legislation recognizes and commemorates the important efforts of citizens throughout the Nation who contribute their time and talents by working with at-risk children in connection with Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America.

Since the early 1900's, volunteers participating in Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America's affiliated organizations throughout the country have worked with needy children and young people from predominantly one-parent families to provide the guidance and support necessary to develop their full potential as individuals and as responsible, contributing members of society. By participation in Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America programs, thousands of young people are afforded an opportunity each year to develop caring relationships with positive role models. This contact allows at-risk youth a window into a different existence and provides a stability too often lacking in their home lives.

Mr. President, there is little room for disagreement about what must be our country's highest priority—the protection and well-being of our children. In a society where one out of four children is born poor and one out of seven is at risk of dropping out of school, we must renew and strengthen our investment in programs which promote our children's well-being. The dedicated volunteers who participate in Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America programs provide critical services which greatly improve the possibility that at-risk youngsters will be able to develop their full potential and participate as productive members of society. I urge my colleagues to join me in this effort to pay tribute to the important work undertaken by the volunteers, staff, and supporters of Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America.●

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself and Mr. BRADLEY):

S.J. Res. 113. A resolution designating the oak as the national arboreal emblem; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

OAK AS THE NATIONAL ARBOREAL EMBLEM

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of myself and Senator BRADLEY to introduce legislation to designate the oak as the national arboreal symbol.

Already this year, the Senate acted to highlight the importance of the tree by passing Senator BRADLEY'S legislation proclaiming the last Friday of April as "National Arbor Day." However, recognition of the tree should be pursued further in order to emphasize its significance to American culture and society. Adoption of a national arboreal symbol would serve that purpose.

And the oak tree is an ideal choice for the U.S. national arboreal symbol. North America is home to over 300 species of oak. The oak is found in every State in the Union, and many turn beautiful colors in early autumn. The oak has played an important role in the building of our Nation, as both we

and our ancestors have used the oak for housing, furniture, fuel, food, and decoration. Oak wood is hard, strong, and long lasting, symbolic of the strength of our Nation and its people. All in all, the oak would make an excellent symbol to highlight our Nation's diversity, beauty, strength, durability, and longevity.

The International Society of Arboriculture strongly supports the designation of the oak as our Nation's arboreal symbol, and, in a national poll, found that an overwhelming majority of those sampled favored the oak as our arboreal symbol.

Mr. President, adoption of a national tree would heighten environmental awareness and appreciation of the importance of our arboreal resources. The oak tree would also be an excellent addition to the Bald Eagle, our national bird, and the Rose, our national flower. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of our legislation be printed in the RECORD following my statement.

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

S.J. RES. 113

Whereas the oak has more than 300 species native to North America;

Whereas the oak is grown today in every State;

Whereas the oak represents durability and longevity;

Whereas the fruit of the oak, the acorn, was used as food by early native Americans;

Whereas, in a poll conducted by the International Society of Aboriculture, the oak was selected by a majority of people as the tree that symbolizes the United States;

Whereas the oak has been renowned in art, music, and literature; and

Whereas it is fitting and proper that the United States have a national arboreal emblem: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tree commonly known as the oak is designated and adopted as the national arboreal emblem of the United States, and the President is authorized and requested to declare such fact by proclamation.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 2

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2, a bill to promote the achievement of national education goals to establish a National Council on Educational Goals and an Academic Report Card to measure progress on the goals, and to promote literacy in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 15

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. METZENBAUM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 15, a bill to combat violence and crimes against women on the streets and in homes.

S. 20

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the names of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS] were added as cosponsors of S. 20, a bill to provide for the establishment and evaluation of performance standards and goals for expenditures in the Federal budget, and for other purposes.

S. 32

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 32, a bill to increase the rate of special pension payable to persons on the Medal of Honor Roll, and for other purposes.

S. 83

At the request of Mr. SYMMS, the names of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], and the Senator from California [Mr. CRANSTON] were added as cosponsors of S. 83, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income payments made by public utilities to customers to subsidize the cost of energy and water conservation services and measures.

S. 102

At the request of Mr. COHEN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 102, a bill to amend title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to allow resident physicians to defer repayment of title IV student loans while completing accredited resident training programs.

S. 140

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DANFORTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 140, a bill to increase Federal payments in lieu of taxes to units of general local government, and for other purposes.

S. 173

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 173, a bill to permit the Bell Telephone Companies to conduct research on, design, and manufacture telecommunications equipment, and for other purposes.

S. 177

At the request of Mr. INOUYE, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 177, a bill to amend section 1086 of title 10, United States Code, to provide for payment under the CHAMPUS Program of certain health care expenses incurred by certain members and former members of the uniformed services and their dependents to the extent that such expenses are not payable under medicare, and for other purposes.

S. 190

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] were added as cosponsors of S. 190, a bill to amend 3104 of title 38, United States Code, to permit veterans who have a service-connected disability and who are retired members of the Armed Forces to receive compensation, without reduction, concurrently with retired pay reduced on the basis of the degree of the disability rating of such veteran.

S. 224

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DURENBERGER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 224, a bill to amend the National School Lunch Act to modify the criteria for determining whether a private organization providing nonresidential day care services is considered an institution under the child care food program, and for other purposes.

S. 242

At the request of Mr. GLENN, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 242, a bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to modify the rule prohibiting the receipt of honoraria by certain Government employees and for other purposes.

S. 246

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 246, 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.

S. 264

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 264, a bill to authorize a grant to the National Writing Project.

S. 265

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 265, a bill to establish constitutional procedures for the imposition of the death penalty for terrorist murders and for other purposes.

S. 267

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Washington [Mr. ADAMS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 267, a bill to prohibit a State from imposing an income tax on the pension or retirement income of individuals who are not residents or domiciliaries of that State.

S. 329

At the request of Mr. PELL, the name of the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 329, a bill to strengthen the teaching profession and for other purposes.

S. 359

At the request of Mr. BOREN, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. FOWLER], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTEN] were added as cosponsors of S. 359, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that charitable contributions of appreciated property will not be treated as an item of tax preference.

S. 360

At the request of Mr. BUMPERS, the name of the Senator from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 360, a bill to authorize the Small Business Administration to provide financial and business development assistance to military reservists' small businesses, and for other purposes.

S. 401

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 401, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt from the luxury excise tax parts or accessories installed for the use of passenger vehicles by disabled individuals.

S. 473

At the request of Mr. DECONCINI, the names of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] were added as cosponsors of S. 473, a bill to amend the Lanham Trademark Act of 1946 to protect the service marks of professional and amateur sports organizations from misappropriation by State lotteries.

S. 474

At the request of Mr. DECONCINI, the names of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON] were added as cosponsors of S. 474, a bill to prohibit sports gambling under State law.

S. 475

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 475, a bill to promote nondiscrimination medical licensure and medical reciprocity standards, and for other purposes.

S. 488

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 488, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish and coordinate research programs for osteoporosis and related bone disorders and for other purposes.

S. 504

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 504, a bill to amend the Standing Rules of the Senate to require that reports accompanying each bill involving public health that is reported by a Senate Committee contain a prevention impact evaluation, to establish a Task Force on Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, and for other purposes.

S. 505

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 505, a bill to change the name of the Centers for Disease Control to the Centers for Disease Prevention and Control, and for other purposes.

S. 506

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 506, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require hospitals receiving Medicare payments for graduate medical education programs to incorporate training in disease prevention and health promotion, and to prohibit reductions in payment rates for direct and indirect medical education costs.

S. 507

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES] and the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE] were added as cosponsors of S. 507, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to expand the scope of educational efforts concerning lead poisoning prevention, and for other purposes.

S. 508

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 508, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of screening mammography where payment is not otherwise available for such screening for women over 49 years of age regardless of eligibility for benefits under such title, and for other purposes.

S. 509

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] were added as cosponsors of S. 509, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program for the prevention of disabilities, and for other purposes.

S. 510

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 510, a bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to expand the preventive health services program to include disease prevention and health promotion services, and for other purposes.

S. 519

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] were added as cosponsors of S. 519, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to exclude child care earnings from wages and self-employment income under the earnings test with respect to individuals who have attained retirement age.

S. 542

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 542, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the deduction for interest on educational loans.

S. 551

At the request of Mr. BOND, the names of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. PRYOR] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON] were added as cosponsors of S. 551, a bill to encourage States to establish Parents as Teachers programs.

S. 588

At the request of Mr. MITCHELL, the name of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 588, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the tax treatment of certain cooperative service organizations of private and community foundations.

S. 597

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 597, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish and expand grant programs for evaluation and treatment of parents who are abusers and children of substance abusers, and for other purposes.

S. 602

At the request of Mr. SASSER, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES] was added as a cosponsor of S. 602, a bill to improve the food stamp and nutrition programs, and for other purposes.

S. 649

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the names of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY] were added as cosponsors of S. 649, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the luxury tax on boats.

S. 651

At the request of Mr. GARN, the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] were added as cosponsors of S. 651, a bill to improve the administration of the Federal Deposit Insurance

Corporation, and to make technical amendments to the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, and the National Bank Act.

S. 659

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] were added as cosponsors of S. 659, a bill to suspend temporarily certain bars to the furnishings of veterans benefits to certain former spouses of veterans and to suspend temporarily a bar to the recognition of certain married children of veterans for veterans benefit purposes.

S. 679

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 679, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income payments made by public utilities to customers to reduce the cost of energy conservation service and measures.

S. 709

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the names of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. GARN], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS], were added as cosponsors of S. 709, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow a deduction for qualified adoption expenses, and for other purposes.

S. 715

At the request of Mr. BURNS, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. JOHNSTON], was added as a cosponsor of S. 715, a bill to permit States to waive application of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 with respect to vehicles used to transport farm supplies from retail dealers to or from a farm, and to vehicles used for custom harvesting, whether or not such vehicles are controlled and operated by a farmer.

S. 720

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD], was added as a cosponsor of S. 720, a bill to provide financial assistance to eligible local educational agencies to improve urban education, and for other purposes.

S. 722

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR], was added as a cosponsor of S. 722, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the requirement that an S corporation have only one class of stock.

S. 729

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 729, a bill to assist small communities in construction of facilities for the protection of the environment and human health.

S. 749

At the request of Mr. METZENBAUM, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLENN], was added as a cosponsor of S. 749, a bill to rename and expand the boundaries of the Mound City Group National Monument in Ohio.

S. 765

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the names of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], were added as cosponsors of S. 765, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude the imposition of employer Social Security taxes on cash tips.

S. 768

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 768, a bill to amend the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act to provide for the establishment of a national electric vehicle program for the United States and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 768, supra.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 16

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 16, a joint resolution designating the week of April 21–27, 1991, as "National Crime Victims Rights Week."

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 16, supra.

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 16, supra.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 21

At the request of Mr. SASSER, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 21, a joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Department of Commerce should utilize the statistical correction methodology to achieve a fair and accurate 1990 Census.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 38

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the names of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 38, a joint resolution to recognize the "Bill of Responsibilities" of the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 43

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 43, a joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate May 1991 as "National Physical Fitness and Sports Month."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 49

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the names of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], and the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 49, a joint resolution to designate 1991 as the "Year of Public Health" and to recognize the 75th Anniversary of the founding of the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 57

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the names of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON], the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MITCHELL], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLENN], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA], the Senator from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 57, a joint resolution to designate the month of May, 1991, as "National Foster Care Month."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 70

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 70, a joint resolution to establish April 15, 1991, as "National Recycling Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 72

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 72, a joint resolution to designate the week of September 15, 1991, through September 21, 1991, as "National Rehabilitation Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 74

At the request of Mr. LIEBERMAN, the names of the Senator from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN], the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLENN], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 74, a joint resolution designating the week beginning July 21, 1991, as "Lyme Disease Awareness Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 89

At the request of Mr. DECONCINI, the names of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WALLOP], the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. FOWLER], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 89, a joint resolution expanding United States support for the Baltic States.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 91

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from New

York [Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 91, a joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the political and human rights situation in Kenya.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 95

At the request of Mr. PELL, the names of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFEE], were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 95, a joint resolution designating October 1991 as "National Breast Cancer Awareness Month."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 97

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. DOLE], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SASSER], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SYMMS], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DANFORTH], were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 97, a joint resolution to recognize and honor members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States for their contribution to victory in the Persian Gulf.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 102

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the names of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTEN], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. PACKWOOD], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN], the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. AKAKA], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DANFORTH], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAUX], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY], the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. ADAMS] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 102, a joint resolution designating the second week in May 1991 as "National Tourism Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 110

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the names of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. DECONCINI], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. RIEGLE], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIXON] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 110, a joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States and the Soviet Union should lead an effort to promptly repeal United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3379 (XXX).

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 9

At the request of Mr. DECONCINI, the name of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 9, a concurrent resolution to encourage the Angolan Peace Talks.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 16

At the request of Mr. MACK, the names of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DANFORTH], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SASSER] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 16, a concurrent resolution urging Arab states to recognize, and end the state of belligerency with, Israel.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 24

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 24, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should seek to negotiate a new base rights agreement with the Government of Panama to permit the United States Armed Forces to remain in Panama beyond December 31, 1999, and to permit the United States to act independently to continue to protect the Panama Canal.

SENATE RESOLUTION 41

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, his name was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 41, a resolution to establish April 15, 1991, as "National Recycling Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 72

At the request of Mr. KASTEN, the names of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN], and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 72, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate that American small businesses should be involved in rebuilding Kuwait.

SENATE RESOLUTION 93—RELATING TO THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM'S NATIONAL TITLE

• Mr. SASSER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. RES. 93

Whereas the women's basketball team of the University of Tennessee, the Lady Vols, have won three National Championships in the last five years, and

Whereas the Lady Vols have appeared in the Final Four of the NCAA Women's Basketball Tournament 11 times in the past 15 years, and

Whereas the Lady Vols have a streak of fifteen straight seasons in which they have won twenty or more games, and compiled a 30-5 mark in 1991, and

Whereas Pat Head Summitt, the coach of the Lady Vols, has complied a record of 442 wins and only 118 losses in her seventeen years leading the Lady Vols, and

Whereas the players and coaches of the Lady Vols have a dedication to education that equals their zeal for the game of basketball, and

Whereas the Lady Vols, under Pat Head Summitt, have achieved a virtually perfect graduation rate, and

Whereas the University of Tennessee's Lady Vols won the 1991 NCAA Women's Basketball Championship with a 70-67 overtime win over the University of Virginia. Therefore, it is

Resolved, That the University of Tennessee and Coach Pat Head Summitt are to be congratulated for an outstanding season. It is further

Resolved, That the United States Senate congratulates Coach Pat Head Summitt and the Lady Vols on winning the NCAA Women's Basketball Championship for 1991 and becoming the first team ever to win three such titles.

Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, I am pleased to submit today a resolution to recognize the women's basketball team of the University of Tennessee.

Once again, the Lady Vols have captured the NCAA women's basketball crown. What more can you say about a team that has won three of the last five NCAA women's basketball championships and is the first team ever to win three of these titles? What more can you say about a team that has won 20 or more games over the last 15 years and has made 11 final four appearances during this same period? What more can you say about a team that has a 100-percent graduation rate?

In 1987, I stood here praising the hard work and dedication on the part of both players and Coach Pat Head Summitt. In 1989, I remarked about the team's commitment to academic excellence. Today, Mr. President, I recognize what has become an institution in college athletics—the winning tradition of the Lady Volunteers.

Some said that the 1990-91 team was not Tennessee's most talented. Some said that this team would not be able

to compete with the Virginias, the Stanfords, or the Penn States of women's basketball this year. Some even said that the Lady Vols would finish no higher than third in the Southeastern Conference. But the Lady Vols were overachievers. Their hard work, discipline and dedication led to an impressive 30-5 season and dispelled any lack of confidence that these people may have had.

Both on and off the court, Coach Summitt and her players continue their tradition of success. I would say that with their dual commitment to both athletics and academics, the Lady Volunteers would be winners even without their national championship trophies, final four appearances, Southeastern Conference titles, and 20 victory seasons. Each player has become the very ideal of a student athlete, and the women's basketball program at UT has become a shining example to the rest of the NCAA.

The victory by the Lady Vols shows just how far women's intercollegiate athletics has come in the last two decades. As the University of Tennessee expands its reputation as a women's basketball powerhouse, women's athletics continues its rapid growth. In 1972, almost no college or university offered athletic scholarships to women. By 1979, the number of scholarships had risen to 5,000 and today is over 10,000. The number of women participating in athletics has increased more than tenfold since 1972.

Dedicated athletes and coaches like the Lady Vols and Pat Head Summitt have put in thousands of hours of hard work to bring women's sports to their current respected place in U.S. amateur athletics. I am hopeful that this commitment will continue to grow into the 1990's and beyond.

Mr. President, I join every Tennessean and basketball fans across the country in commending and saluting the University of Tennessee Lady Volunteers and Coach Pat Head Summitt on their third national title.●

SENATE RESOLUTION 94—RELATING TO THE SOVIET CRACKDOWN IN TBILISI, GEORGIA

Mr. HELMS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 94

Whereas, on April 9, 1989, Soviet Red Army soldiers brutally attacked unarmed and peaceful demonstrators in Lenin Square (now Liberty Square) in Tbilisi, Georgia, using clubs, sharpened shovels, and poison gas, and killing 20 innocent demonstrators and injuring hundreds more;

Whereas, despite efforts made to conceal the acts of Soviet brutality, world humanitarian leaders such as Mother Teresa of Calcutta and a team of West German doctors specializing in the treatment of toxic gas victims came to Tbilisi to help the devastated survivors;

Whereas acts of brutality on that April 9th led to a realignment of the balance of political power within the Georgian Republic and resulted in a formal end to Communist rule with the elections of October 28, 1990;

Whereas Georgia refused to participate in a referendum held by the Central Soviet Government on March 17, 1991, and instead held its own referendum on March 31, 1991, in which 98.9 percent of the voters supported restoration of national independence to Georgia, thus reaffirming the ancient, distinctive, and separate character of their national identity which reaches back to before the birth of Christ; and

Whereas, today, April 9, 1991, is the two-year anniversary of the crackdown in Tbilisi: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate hereby—

(1) reaffirms its support for the demands of the people of Georgia in their peaceful efforts and demonstrations to regain national independence for their nation and territory;

(2) reaffirms its support for the demands of the people of Georgia for self-determination, in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, of which the Soviet Union is a party;

(3) reaffirms its support for the God-given human rights of the people of Georgia;

(4) commemorates the sacrifice of the Georgians who lost their lives in Tbilisi on April 9, 1989, as they were peacefully demonstrating for freedom and independence; and

(5) and urges the Government of the Soviet Union to recognize the will of the Georgian people and the legitimacy of the March 31, 1991, referendum.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, today, April 9, I submit a resolution commemorating the 2-year anniversary of the brutal Soviet attack on innocent and peaceful demonstrators in Tbilisi, Georgia. On April 9, 1989, 2 years ago today, hundreds of Georgian people were beaten and killed by Soviet Red army soldiers during a peaceful, all-night candlelight vigil.

Today, April 9, 1991, we remember the hundreds of victims who were beaten and gashed with sharpened shovels, clubs, and poison gas. Within days of the April 9th attack, independent news services confirmed the startling fact that the victims in Lenin Square were indeed attacked by Soviet soldiers with poison gas as they gathered seeking democracy and freedom from their Communist oppressors.

Most importantly, today, on this 2-year anniversary, in remembering the April 9, 1989, crackdown in Georgia, we remember the other small nations and cultures that have been swallowed up by Communist imperialism. Since the Tbilisi massacre, we have seen several other "Soviet republics" resist the Kremlin's grip. Latvians, Lithuanians, and Estonians have also died at the hands of Communist security forces under similar circumstances. But Mr. President, it was in Tbilisi, 2 years ago today that the first blood was spilled, the first victims mourned, and the first cries of the fledgling democracy movements heard. In Tbilisi, 2 years ago today, the democracy movements had their birth, and their baptism—a baptism of blood.

Mr. President, as we remember the victims today we are at a crossroads. The United States can continue to observe silently Georgia's brave efforts, or the United States can belatedly raise its voice in strong support of Georgia's efforts to obtain the same freedoms our own Nation is built upon. Soviet tanks and troops stand ready on the borders of Georgia and her neighbors, eager to silence their opposition and maintain a hold on their crumbling empire—the last empire in the world today.

In the last year, we have seen the death of perestroika, glasnost, and the West's naive hopes for a new brand of Soviet leadership. We have seen Mikhail Gorbachev claim the title of "President of the Soviet Union," although no real alternatives were offered, and no ballots were cast. We have seen the KGB and its organs systematically replace the progressive democratic forces which were taking their first tentative steps away from Communist totalitarianism. But most shockingly, Mr. President, we have seen President Gorbachev send tanks and troops in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Armenia, and Georgia.

While the State Department seeks stability in the Soviet Union by continuing to support the Central Soviet Government, the peoples of Georgia and her neighbors seek freedom, peace, and basic human rights. President Gorbachev has shown us time and time again that he is little different than his hard-line predecessors.

Mr. President, the peoples of Georgia need to know that their desire for freedom from Communist oppression has been recognized by the free world. They need to know that the world remembers what happened in Lenin Square on April 9, 1989. But most importantly, the Georgian people need to know that the loss of 20 innocent lives will neither be forgiven nor forgotten.

On March 31, a referendum was held in Georgia on the following question: "Do you uphold the restoration of the Georgian state of independence according to the Declaration of Independence of May 26, 1918?" According to the Georgian electoral commission, 90.53 percent of the republic's 3.3 million voters participated in the referendum. Of those voting, 98.9 percent voted in favor of the restoration of independence. According to an April 3, 1991, article from Reuters, the ballots were printed in seven languages, and voters in Abkhazia, Adzharia, and Batumi, areas plagued with interethnic violence, also voted strongly in favor of Georgian independence.

Just this morning, in Tbilisi, the Georgian parliament issued a new independent declaration based on the unequivocal message sent by the Georgian people on March 31. Meanwhile in

Moscow on April 1, the Soviet legislature took steps toward imposing a state of emergency in the Georgian region of South Ossettia.

The stage is set for conflict on this day—the 2-year anniversary of the Tbilisi massacre, and the time has come for us to raise our voices in support of the Georgian people. Had the world spoken more resolutely after the Tbilisi massacre in 1989, the need to speak today would not be so vital.

Mr. President, the resolution which I am submitting is self explanatory.

I ask unanimous consent also that the names of the 20 victims be printed in the RECORD at this point, as well as this article from the Washington Times detailing the results of the March 31, 1989, referendum.

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

TWENTY VICTIMS

In the early morning hours of Sunday, April 9, 1989, Soviet soldiers, using sharpened shovels, clubs, and poison gas attacked unarmed and peaceful demonstrators gathered in Lenin Square in Tbilisi, the capital of the republic of Georgia.

Twenty people, many of them teenagers died in the brutal and bloody attack.

The names of the victims:

1. Aza Adamia, 22 years old.
2. Nathia Bashaleishvili, 16 years old.
3. Eka Bezhanishvili, 16 years old.
4. Nato Guiorgadze, 23 years old.
5. Thamuna Dolidze 28 years old.
6. Thina Enuquidze 70 years old.
7. Nino Thoidze, 25 years old.
8. Zaira Kikvidze, 61 years old.
9. Nanana Loladze, 33 years old.
10. Thamar Mamulashvili-Svanidze, 50 years old.
11. Manana Melguadze, 23 years old.
12. Mamuka Nozadze, 22 years old.
13. Guia Quarseladze, 25 years old.
14. Nana Samarguliani, 41 years old.
15. Shazva Quvasroliashvili.
16. Nodari Djanguirashvili, 40 years old.
17. Mzia Djintcharadze, 43 years old.
18. Eliso Tchipashvili, 25 years old.
19. Thamriko Tchovelidze, 16 years old.
20. Marina Tchkhonia-Samarguliana, 31 years old.

[From the Washington Times, Apr. 2, 1991]

SOVIET GEORGIANS VOTE FOR INDEPENDENCE BY MARGIN OF 9 TO 1

(By Michael Dobbs)

MOSCOW, April 1.—Voters in Soviet Georgia demonstrated overwhelming support for full independence from Moscow in a Sunday referendum amid signs that the Kremlin may be planning a crackdown on the rebellious southern republic.

Georgian officials today released provisional results of the balloting, which showed 99.61 percent of the voters in favor of separation from the Soviet Union. More than 92 percent of the republic's 3.4 million eligible voters took part, meaning that more than 90 percent of the electorate endorsed the idea of a break with Moscow.

The landslide vote in support of independence was even more decisive than those recorded last month in the three Soviet Baltic republics, which are also attempting to break away from Kremlin rule. Georgia was one of six Soviet republics that boycotted a countrywide referendum last month ordered by President Mikhail Gorbachev to demonstrate popular support for preserving the Soviet Union as a multinational state.

The Soviet legislature, meanwhile, took the first step toward imposing a state of emergency in the troubled Georgian region of South Ossetia, where more than 50 people have been killed in ethnic fighting over the past three months. It passed a resolution by a vote of 353 to 7 calling on Gorbachev to use internal security troops to lift a three-month-long siege by Georgian militia units of the Ossetian capital, Tskhinvali.

The Soviet news agency Tass reported that Tskhinvali came under artillery fire overnight as armed Georgian units fought Ossetian vigilantes for control of the outskirts of the city. Georgia's Ossetian minority, which numbers about 60,000, has remained loyal to Moscow and has called on the Kremlin for protection against alleged Georgian oppressions.

Under the Soviet constitution, Gorbachev must ask the Georgian parliament to declare a state of emergency in South Ossetia before he can send troops. If the request is rejected, as it is almost certain to be, he has the authority to impose direct presidential rule in the region with consent of the Soviet legislature.

Georgia is a wedge-shaped region between the Caucasus Mountains and the Black Sea whose population of 5.5 million is about 70 percent ethnic Georgian, with Armenians, Russians and Azerbaijanis making up most of the rest. It was incorporated into the czarist Russian empire at the beginning of the 19th century but regained its independence for three years between 1918 and 1921, when it was occupied by the Red Army. Many Georgians now accuse the Ossetian minority—who represent about 3 percent of the population—of helping the Bolsheviks undermine the independence of the fledgling state 70 years ago, after it was initially recognized by the Kremlin.

Sunday's referendum question read: "Do you agree that the state independence of Georgia should be restored on the basis of the independence act of May 26, 1918?"

Unlike the three Baltic republics, which formally declared restoration of their pre-World War II independence last year, Georgia has refrained from such a step on grounds that the conditions for independence must be created first. Some Georgian officials predicted that the near unanimity of this weekend's vote for secession could result in a formal independence declaration later this year.

SENATE RESOLUTION 95—RELATING TO THE PHASEOUT OF PRODUCTION OF OZONE-DESTROYING SUBSTANCES

Mr. GORE (for himself, Mr. CHAFEE, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DODD, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SIMON, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. BRADLEY, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. PELL) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. RES. 95

Whereas the stratospheric ozone layer, which protects all living things from harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun, has been severely depleted in many areas of the globe;

Whereas recent scientific data show that the ozone layer over densely populated areas of the United States has thinned twice as fast as had been previously projected;

Whereas the recent data also show that the depletion is extending farther south than earlier studies had predicted, and the period of depletion is enduring longer and persisting into the warmer months of the year;

Whereas Europe, the Soviet Union, and most of Asia are experiencing similarly accelerated rates of ozone depletion;

Whereas the ozone layer is being depleted even more rapidly in the Southern Hemisphere than it is in the Northern Hemisphere, and the period of depletion is even more extensive than it is in the Northern Hemisphere;

Whereas further recent scientific evidence shows that chlorine monoxide, a chemical that is derived from such manmade compounds as chlorofluorocarbons and hydrochlorofluorocarbons, and that is known to destroy the ozone layer, has reached a concentration over the temperate latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere that is five times the normal level;

Whereas for every percentage point of ozone depletion, the number of skin cancer cases increases 5 to 7 percent;

Whereas the recent data indicate that Americans face a near doubling of skin cancer and deaths over the next 40 years due to increased exposure to ultaviolet radiation;

Whereas increased exposure to ultraviolet radiation, in addition to increasing the incidence of cancer, weakens the immune system and increases the risk of cataracts and other diseases, threatens food crops and some wild plants, and interferes with the ability of phytoplankton, the microscopic organisms that are at the base of the oceanic food chain, to reproduce;

Whereas the scientific evidence shows that chlorofluorocarbons, hydrochlorofluorocarbons, and other halogenated chemicals undergo reactions in the stratosphere that lead to the rapid destruction of the ozone layer;

Whereas the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is required under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 to accelerate the scheduled phaseout of ozone-destroying substances if it is determined in the light of scientific evidence that a more stringent schedule is necessary to protect human health and the environment;

Whereas the production of chlorofluorocarbons and carbon tetrachloride will be halted by the year 2000 pursuant to the amendments to the Montreal protocol concluded in London in June of 1990

Whereas the elimination of hydrochlorofluorocarbons is not mandated under the London amendments to the Montreal protocol;

Whereas developing countries are not required to comply with the terms of the Montreal protocol until the year 2010;

Whereas the European Community has already committed to halting the production of chlorofluorocarbons in 1997, three years earlier than required under the London amendments to the Montreal protocol;

Whereas ozone-destroying substances are also potent greenhouse gases and contribute to global climate change, and the recent scientific data demonstrate the need to avoid taking risks with the atmosphere's delicate chemical and climatic balance;

Whereas the recent scientific findings make necessary a reappraisal of both domestic and international policy on the control of ozone-destroying chemicals; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall accelerate the scheduled phaseout of production of ozone-destroying substances in the United States as required pursuant to section 606 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, and shall provide for complete phaseout as early as possible, but in no event later than 1997 for CFCs and methyl chloroform, in order to protect human health and the environment;

That the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall promptly issue regulations, as required pursuant to title VI of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, providing for the recapture and recycling of ozone-destroying substances as used in appliances and motor vehicle air conditioners, and for the elimination of such substances as used in nonessential consumer products;

That the President of the United States should urge the United Nations to call a special session of the Contracting Parties to the Montreal protocol in order to conclude an agreement accelerating the scheduled phaseout of production of ozone-destroying CFC's and methyl chloroform, and providing for such phaseout as early as possible, but in no event later than 1997;

That the President should urge the contracting parties, at the special session called by the United Nations to include hydrochlorofluorocarbons within the terms of the Montreal protocol, and provide for the phaseout of the production of such substances as early as possible, but in no event later than 2010;

That the President should urge the contracting parties, by providing technical assistance and through other measures as appropriate, to accelerate the compliance of developing countries with the terms of the Montreal protocol.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, last week, scientists in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—and I say this as chairman of the subcommittee which authorizes NASA—released new findings on the rapidity of ozone depletion in the stratosphere above the so-called midlatitude areas that are very heavily populated, which include North Dakota, Tennessee, New York, Washington, DC and virtually all of the populated areas of the United States, not to mention other countries. It is proceeding even faster in comparable latitudes south of the Equator, the midlatitudes there. Basically, what the findings show is that the ozone depletion problem in these latitudes is proceeding twice as fast as had been predicted.

The consequences are, by now, well known to many. A decreased level of ozone in the stratosphere means an increased amount of ultraviolet B radiation which reaches the surface of the Earth. This has certain deleterious consequences, some of which are well known, others of which are not as well known but equally as serious. In the first place, there is increased incidence of skin cancer. The number of cases over the next 40 years will, as a result of these new figures, probably double, say the scientists, in the United States alone. In areas like New Zealand and Australia, there is already a problem of crisis proportions. No. 2, the incidence of cataracts and of blindness from cataracts will increase.

So much for the well-known deleterious consequences. What about the others? This increase in ultraviolet radiation has effects on the immune system of all 0.35 billion people on the surface of this planet. It has effects that may be even more pronounced for the smaller organisms farther down the food chain, such as the plankton at the base of the oceanic food chain. It also has effects on the growing of crops and suppresses crop yields, precisely at a time when per capita yields have been going down in each of the last several years. That is partly due to the rapid increase in population in the world. It has other deleterious consequences, some of which involve unknowns. In fact, the most famous incident, before this one last week, was the sudden and suprising appearance of an ozone hole above Antarctica a few years ago, which rang the alarm bells in the world community and led to international action to phase out the chemicals responsible for depleting ozone. The compromises which led to international agreement on the so-called Montreal Protocol, and the toughening measures known as the London amendments, resulted in a relatively attenuated schedule for phasing out these chemicals. Indeed, we had a debate on this floor, during consideration of the Clean Air Act amendments, on an amendment which I offered that would phase out hydrochlorofluorocarbons, one of the family of chemicals responsible here; and the administration opposed that, even though it was a 40-year schedule for phasing them out.

This new set of alarm bells means you can forget that kind of relaxed leisurely phaseout. You can forget that entirely. The world community has to begin getting rid of these chemicals right away, and the ones that will take a few years still, we have to move not just with all deliberate speed; we have to move urgently to get rid of these chemcials, because the current concentration of these chemicals, which is leading to these dire consequences we heard about last week, will increase steadily over the next decade, even if there is perfect compliance with the London amendments as they are currently drafted. Only after time will the concentrations slowly begin to fall back down.

What happens in the meantime? What if another ozone hole appears, not over Antarctica, but over populated areas? That is now conceivable, Mr. President. It sounds like a bad science fiction novel, I know, but it is now conceivable, even though it is hard for us to comprehend that such a thing, so far outside of the range of previous historical experience, could be possible. But it is possible, and the world community must respond.

How does the world community respond? Well, as a practical matter, these days, the world community responds if, and only if, the United States of America leads the world community. Who else will do it? The world will not follow Japan, and Japan is not inclined to lead. Europe will be absorbed with its process of integration into the European Community for at least the next decade and may even then not exhibit an inclination to lead in the world community.

The world will follow the United States if the United States leads boldly. Do we have that kind of leadership on this question now? Unfortunately, Mr. President, the answer, obviously, is no.

To the point now: Our Clean Air Act amendment last Congress contained a provision allowing the head of the EPA to unilaterally take steps to accelerate the phaseout of these chemicals here in the United States if new scientific evidence becomes available showing that that step was needed. Here is the evidence; I will put it in the RECORD accompanying these remarks. We are waiting; let us go. The Director of the EPA himself is well aware of the dimensions of this problem. He is an extremely capable man, who, unfortunately, has been frequently stifled by the President and by the President's famous chief of staff, Mr. Sununu, who—I do not want to pick on him; I cite his name because it is well known that he controls the policy decisions affecting the global environment. He has converted himself. The Secretary of State, who understands the dimensions of the problem has found it necessary to personally recuse himself, citing a conflict of interest because he owns oil stock, an honorable man, a personal friend, whom many respect greatly. I wish he was there in the policy debate to counterbalance what Mr. Sununu is insisting that we not do.

But he is not. He has felt the need to recuse himself and so he is not present and Mr. Reilly has not been able to overturn the advice of Mr. Sununu.

So, I am introducing a resolution today with the cosponsorship of Senator CHAFEE, Senator LUGAR, Senator DODD, Senator WIRTH, Senator AKAKA, Senator KENNEDY, Senator SIMON, Senator DASCHLE, Senator BRYAN, Senator WELLSTONE, Senator BRADLEY, Senator MIKULSKI, and others. I am sending a letter to the administration addressed specificially to the head of the EPA but with notice to the President, because obviously the decision will be his even if the law specifies the head of the EPA. As to that letter, as of this hour, the first day back after this recess, just in 1 day, 31 Senators of both parties have signed this letter. I will ask that it be printed in the RECORD. It is still open for signatures and, indeed, other

Senate offices are currently examining it and some have indicated they might well sign it before the end of the day.

The letter asks that Mr. Reilly use the authority of section 606 of the Clean Air Act requiring an accelerated phaseout schedule, urges him to act quickly to promulgate regulations requiring the capturing and recycling of CFC's and related chemicals and elimination of CFC use in nonessential products as called for under the Clean Air Act. The resolution urges that the President asks the United Nations for a special meeting of the Montreal protocol contracting parties to accelerate the international phaseout schedule and in particular to bring the rest of the world up to speed with the European Community, which has committed to a phaseout within 6 years.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD the letter to which I have referred.

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

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, DC, April 9, 1991.

Hon. WILLIAM K. REILLY,
Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.

DEAR ADMINISTRATOR REILLY: There is disturbing news in the latest satellite data released by Richard Stolarski and his colleagues at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration: the stratospheric ozone layer protecting the earth from the sun's deadly ultraviolet rays is being destroyed more than twice as fast as had been projected. The ozone layer has been severely degraded, not just at higher latitudes or over Antarctica, and not just in winter months, but in the atmosphere over our own backyards in the spring months when we, and our children, are outdoors.

The scientists are predicting that this much-faster-than-expected depletion of the ozone layer will produce massive increases in cases of skin cancer and deaths from skin cancer—almost twice as many during the next 40 years—and dramatic impacts on climate and crops. The results are startling. They must move us to immediate action. Human health, human lives, and our environment are at stake.

As a critical first step, the phaseout of chlorofluorocarbons and hydrochlorofluorocarbons must be accelerated. Under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Sec. 606), you are required to impose a more stringent phaseout schedule if scientific evidence demonstrates that more vigorous measures are necessary to protect human health and the environment. Clearly, we now have that evidence: the rate of ozone depletion is more than twice what we had expected, and the extent and duration of the damage is significantly more expansive.

Your recent public comments in response to the new satellite data make it apparent that you agree with our assessment of these findings. "The implications for policy are unavoidable," you were quoted as saying in The Washington Post. The policy choice before you is clear. We urge you to make it and immediately speed the phaseout of ozone-destroying chemicals.

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 also include other measures we believe to be of the utmost importance in minimizing the threat posed by ozone-destroying chemicals. Recycling of CFCs and HCFCs used in appliances and auto air conditioners, and the elimination of these chemicals in nonessential consumer products are critical components of those amendments. In crafting the rules for these provisions, you are charged with their implementation. We urge you to make this rule-making a top priority.

Thank you, in advance, for your prompt attention to these very urgent issues.

Sincerely,

Jim Sasser, Harry Reid, Paul Sarbanes, Brock Adams, Richard Bryant, Tom Daschle, Howard Metzenbaum, Al Gore, Dale Bumpers, Barbara Mikulski, Kent Conrad, Christopher Dodd, Alan Cranston, Paul Wellstone.

Wendell Ford, John Breaux, John Kerry, Charles Robb, Joseph Lieberman, John Chafee, Paul Simon, Bill Bradley, Tim Wirth, Patricia Leahy, Howell Heflin, Carl Levin, Frank Lautenberg, Max Baucus, Claiborne Pell, Daniel Akaka, Edward Kennedy.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, while my friend from Tennessee is on the floor, may I thank him on behalf of this Senator, and I speak for many, in taking the initiative in respect to the ozone matter. The results were startling. We do not say they are conclusive—things rarely are in atmospheric science—but this startled everyone and needs to be addressed and cannot be dismissed.

We have to make a judgment on what do we think of this data. It may be much later than we thought and not a moment too soon. To respond to the Senator as suggested, I am happy to sign that letter and would ask, Mr. President, that I may be made a cosponsor of the bill.

Mr. GORE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator be added as a cosponsor.

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

SENATE RESOLUTION 96—RELATIVE TO THE SENIOR CITIZEN INTERN PROGRAM

Mr. COCHRAN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 96

Resolved, That the first section of Senate Resolution 219, agreed to May 5, 1978 (95th Congress, 2d Session), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by inserting after "a senior citizen intern" the following: "or interns"; and

(2) by striking subsections (c) and (d) and inserting the following:

"(c)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), for purposes of payment of compensation and travel expenses, senior citizen interns employed pursuant to this resolution shall be subject to the same limitations and restrictions applicable to Senators and Senate employees.

"(2) An outside vendor may provide for the travel and per diem expenses only of senior citizen interns in the Senior Citizen Intern Program subject to approval by the Committee on Rules and Administration. Documentation provided by such vendor may be accepted as official travel expense documentation for the purpose of reimbursing interns in the program for travel expenses.".

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I would like to announce for my colleagues and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Energy Research and Development of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on S. 395, a bill to establish the Department of Energy's Fast Flux Test Facility [FFTF] as a research and development center in Washington State.

The hearing will take place on Thursday, May 9, 1991, at 2 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, First and C Streets, NE., Washington, DC.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the printed hearing record should send their comments to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510, attention: Mary Louise Wagner.

For further information, please contact Mary Louise Wagner of the committee staff at 202/224-7569.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that the hearing previously scheduled for Wednesday, April 10, at 9:30 a.m. on S. 341 and S. 570 before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources has been canceled. No plans have been made to reschedule.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet in open session on Tuesday, April 9, 1991, at 2:30 p.m. to consider the nominations of: Arthur Levitt, Jr., Robert D. Stuart, Jr., and Alexander B. Trowbridge, to serve as members of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on European Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 9, at 3

p.m. to hold a closed hearing on "Soviet Disunion: The American Response."

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 9, at 2:30 p.m. to hold a nomination hearing for David Lambertson to be Ambassador to Thialand.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HONORING THE BOARD, STAFF, AND VOLUNTEERS OF HOSPICE CARE, INC.

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay special tribute to the board, staff, and volunteers of Hospice Care, Inc., on the occasion of their 10th anniversary.

In 1538, the citizens of London petitioned Henry VIII for the establishment of a hospice where the underprivileged could be lodged, cherished, and refreshed. In recent times, compassionate volunteers have translated the spirit of hospice into a modern concept of caring for the terminally ill and their families with the focus on living and maintaining the quality of life. I am proud to acknowledge that the first hospice in the United States was established in New Haven, CT, in 1974. Since then, hospices have become an important part of our health care system throughout the United States.

Hospice Care, Inc., was established in 1981. Since then, it has served over 1,200 patients and their families in the Connecticut communities of Greenwich, Stamford, Darien, New Canaan, and Norwalk. Through Hospice Care, an interdisciplinary team works to address the physical, emotional, spiritual, and financial needs of the patients and their families when cure is no longer the goal.

In 1990, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations commended Hospice Care for its outstanding organizational performance that places it in the top 10 percent of accredited organizations in the country. This commendation would not have been possible without the exceptional commitment, devotion, and professionalism of the board, staff, and volunteers of Hospice Care who have cared for and guided the patients and their families along a difficult and challenging journey.

It is with great pride and pleasure that I commend Hospice Care for 10 years of steadfast service to our communities and wish them continued success with their programs.•

CELEBRATING 20 YEARS OF CAMP SUSAN CURTIS

• Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the 20 years of hope that Camp Susan Curtis has brought to many disadvantaged children in the State of Maine.

Camp Susan Curtis is a loving tribute to the memory of Susan Lee Curtis, the daughter of former Maine Gov. Kenneth Curtis, who died of cystic fibrosis at age 11.

Camp Susan Curtis offers disadvantaged children from Maine a unique opportunity to experience a summer on the beautiful shores of Trout Lake. The camp provides a supportive environment through which a child's self-esteem and confidence can be nurtured. Most of the children come from families near or below the poverty line and many have been victims of child abuse and have been placed in foster homes. Through its first two decades, more than 5,500 children have experienced the hope and joy of Camp Susan Curtis.

Mr. President, I ask that an article about the camp by Bill Caldwell that appeared in the Maine Sunday Telegram on March 10, 1991, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The article follows:

A SPECIAL PLACE FOR SPECIAL KIDS

(By Bill Caldwell)

A fine way to commemorate a lovely Marine girl who died too young is to bring hope, fun and joy to Maine children who are getting too little of those precious ingredients of childhood.

Camp Susan Curtis is celebrating 20 years of doing that for more than 5,500 Maine boys and girls from every county in the state. On Friday night, the camp is having a fund-raiser, a dinner dance at The Woodlands Club in Falmouth, at $150 per person.

The camp is an idea born out of love to perpetuate the memory of Susan Lee Curtis, who died of cystic fibrosis at age 11 in July 1970 when she, her little sister Angela, her mother Pauline and her father Kenneth were living in the Blaine House, the 28-room residence that is home to Maine governors.

After Susan's death, there was a great outpouring of love and shared grief from people all around Maine. Some I am told, sent modest contributions to Gov. and Mrs. Curtis, asking them to "do something good" for the children of Maine. The unsolicited gifts totaled about $5,000.

Ken and Polly Curtis consulted with their closest friends about how to use the money and how to honor Susan's memory. Their talks kept coming back to the thought that sometimes the very best of Maine is experienced by out-of-state childen who are sent to camps here, whereas thousands of the most deprived children in Maine never get a taste of going to summer camp in the Maine woods on the edge of a Maine lake.

Out of these talks the vision of a camp for deprived Maine children was born. And the vision grew to become the Susan L. Curtis Foundation.

Nurtured by willing godfathers such as Scott Hutchinson, Alton Cianchette, Robert Dunfey, Robert Monks, Harold Alfond and Julien Cohen, the newly born foundation, which essentially had very little money, went boldly out to bargain with out-of-state owners for a camp and land at Trout Lake in East Stoneham.

These godfathers did some remarkable negotiating.

At the very time they were negotiating to buy the land, they were also negotiating to sell 700 acres of it as a conservation project. The money to pay for the camp and land would come from the sale of the acreage which was part of the camp they had not yet bought.

The negotiations worked. The godfathers bought the camp and 800 acres of land, then sold 700 acres to get the money to pay it. They not only pulled off this handsome deal, but they also managed to put the acres they sold under state conservation that protects them in perpetuity from development.

Camp Susan Curtis opened in 1974, four years after the death of its namesake. Since then, what has the camp meant to the thousands of boys and girls who've enjoyed the special place that carries her name?

Let a former camper tell you. She is Laura Mayberry Ash and she wrote:

"When I was a child growing up in western Maine, times were hard for my family. I came from a dysfunctional, alcoholic home. As a child, I can remember that it was like going to heaven when we went off to camp. My world and my life changed after the first time I went to Camp Susan Curtis. Suddenly there were people who cared about me; they showed me I was a worthwhile person, someone who counted . . . Camp Susan Curtis was the light at the end of the tunnel."

Ash is a successful woman now. "But even today, when things aren't going just right, I can think back to the sunsets on Trout Lake and the cookouts on McDaniels Mountain," she said.

She remembers the excitement of the first day at camp and the sadness and tears on the last. "On the last night we would make sailboats by taking a piece of tree bark and melting a candle on it. Then we would light the candle and set our boats to sail on the lake. While we watched our boats, we would hold hands and sing, 'Reach out and touch somebody's hand, make this world a better place if you can.' The campers would sing this over and over until the last candle went out and there was no light left on any of the tree-bark boats sailing into the night."

Ash was 25 years old when she wrote these words to former Gov. Curtis about the years when she was first a camper and later a counselor at Camp Susan Curtis. She told him she is now working with disadvantaged young people in Maine. And she enclosed a check.

"It's not much (God knows that even a million dollars couldn't repay the memories given me), but it may help send one youth to Camp Susan Curtis," Ash commented. "I know that oftentimes it is difficult for you to obtain funding for the Susan L. Curtis Foundation. I want to encourage you in your struggle for funding. Maine and its youth need a program like this one."

Last summer, 372 children from 90 Maine communities went to Camp Susan Curtis. More than 60 percent of the children came from single-parent households and 96 percent of their families had incomes close to or below the poverty line. Many had a history of child abuse and many had been taken from their families and put into foster homes for their protection.

Think for a moment of the daily lives of those children. Then envisage hundreds more just as disadvantaged going off next summer to Trout Lake, nestled in wilderness bordering the White Mountain National Forest.

For them it could be like going to heaven, as Ash wrote. For them, as it was for her, Camp Susan Curtis could be the light at the end of their tunnels.

What a loving and fitting memorial to the blue-eyed, flaxen-haired Susan, the governor's daughter who died too young.●

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, AUNT HATTIE

● Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, today I rise to wish a very happy 104th birthday to a true western pioneer, Aunt Hattie Crowe. Her vigorous and memorable life has spanned more than a century of American history, during which she has witnessed some of our Nation's greatest moments. On this joyous occasion, I would like to reflect upon the life and times of this model citizen of Roswell, NM.

On April 9, 1887, Hattie Crowe was born in Tyler, TX, the daughter of June and Elizabeth Hefter. At the time of her birth, American society was undergoing tremendous change. The country was in the midst of the Industrial Revolution, and our country's modern-day transportation system was gradually evolving. In 1887, the United States had experienced only 50 years of railroad expansion. Yet, over the years, Aunt Hattie saw significant advances in transportation. She saw automobiles go from being a luxury item to a necessity. She witnessed air travel progress from short flights to intercontinental flights to man's first flight to the Moon.

During her lifetime, Aunt Hattie observed stark changes in the country's entertainment business as well. Aunt Hattie was born the same year that Mr. H.W. Goodwin invented celluloid film. This invention was closely followed by the advent of the silent motion pictures and eventually "the talkies." Subsequently, technology brought us the wonders of technicolor and special effects, and even the video cassette recorder. Again, Aunt Hattie saw it all happen.

As amazing as it is to think of the technological advances Aunt Hattie has witnesses over the course of her lifetime, it is just as important to mention the historical events Aunt Hattie has experienced firsthand. She was born when the 50th Congress was in session and has lived for more than half the years the United States has operated under our Constitution. She has seen this Nation emerge as the most powerful economic and military power in world history. She has seen the United States and its citizens fight for civil rights at home and abroad.

Further, as a black woman, Aunt Hattie has not only endured the injustices of our Nation's "separate but equal" doctrine, but also saw justice prevail in the Supreme Court's 1954 watershed decision, Brown versus the Topeka Board of Education. She has lived through war and peace, prosperity and poverty. Before her eyes, she has seen the country transform itself from a nation torn apart by post-Civil War conflict to a united, model democratic nation—a beacon for the oppressed around the globe.

All of us, particularly our youths, have a valuable resource in Aunt Hattie. While most of us can only read about American history, Aunt Hattie has lived it. She is a woman whose kindness and strong commitment to her faith in God have inspired many, and although many things have changed over the last 104 years, one thing will never change—the love and admiration a community can feel for someone as special as Aunt Hattie.

I join her family, her friends at the Joy Senior Center, and everyone else in Rosswell, NM, in wishing Aunt Hattie Crowe the very best birthday. God bless you.●

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN ALBERT McKINLEY RAINS, AN AMERICAN VISIONARY

● Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the life and legacy of one of the great Members in the history of the U.S. Congress. Albert McKinley Rains died on March 22 of pneumonia in Gadsden, AL.

Albert Rains was first elected to Congress from Alabama's Fifth Congressional District in 1945 and ascended to the chairmanship of the Housing Subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee. He, along with the late Senator John Sparkman, wrote most of the sweeping housing legislation that was enacted in the post-World War II era. Rains was dubbed "Mr. Housing" for his commitment to more readily available and better public housing, military and veterans' housing, dormitory construction for colleges, housing for first-time homeowners, and housing for the elderly. Beyond housing, Congressman Rains' legislative influence extended to agriculture, Social Security and foreign aid.

A native of Groveoak, AL, Mr. Rains was a teacher and administrator in the Alabama public school system before turning to a career in law. He was admitted to the Alabama Bar in 1928 and became one of the State's most prominent lawyers and a member of the family law firm of Rains & Rains in Gadsden. He also served as deputy solicitor for Etowah County and as Gadsden's city attorney.

Congressman Rains was elected to the Alabama legislature in 1942. He won the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Congress in 1944 and ran unopposed in the general election. He went on to serve in the Congress for 10 consecutive terms. Rains was admired as one of the Democratic Party's most intelligent moderates. Albert Rains will be remembered as one of the most respected and influential Congressmen in U.S. history.

After retiring from congressional service, Rains returned to his law practice in Gadsden. He was also the author of the book, "With a Heritage So Rich" and the chairman of the First City National Bank in Gadsden. A true visionary, Congressman Rains will be sorely missed by all who knew him. The city of Gadsden, the State of Alabama and all of America mourn his passing.

Mr. President, it is an honor to share the immense accomplishments of Albert Rains with my colleagues in the U.S. Senate. My thoughts and prayers go out to his wife of 51 years, Allison, and his sister, Magnolia Michaels.

COMMUNITY CHILDHOOD HUNGER IDENTIFICATION PROJECT

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues the report released late last month by the Food Research and Action Center on the Community Childhood Hunger Identificaion Project [CCHIP], the most comprehensive study undertaken nationwhide to study the critical problem of childhood hunger. As you know, the study found that approximately 5.5 million children in the United States under the age of 12 are hungry and an additional 6 million are estimated to be at risk of hunger. In my State of Maryland, the CCHIP study estimates that 61,000 children are hungry and nearly 126,000 children are either hungry or at risk of hunger. Nearly 33 percent of low-income families in Maryland have so little food that they sometimes must skip meals or are forced to put their children to bed hungry.

Clearly, the findings contained in the CCHIP report demand a redoubling of efforts to fight the critical problem of childhood hunger. To this end, I have joined in sponsoring the Childhood Hunger Prevention Act. This important proposal would attack the problem of childhood hunger on serveral fronts, including increasing funding for the Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children [WIC] in fiscal 1992 by $250 million, which would enable an additional 400,000 low-income women, infants, and children to receive WIC benefits. The bill would also improve access to other child nutrition programs by amending the Food Stamp Program to allow greater access to benefits by low-income families with children increasing participation in the Child Care Food Program, and expanding pilot projects created in 1989 to provide year-round food service to homeless children under age 6 in emergency shelters.

Enactment of this legislation is especially important as we continue our effort to restore earlier cuts in child nutrition and other food assistance programs. It is important to remember

that until the eighties, food assistance programs had received in large part uninterrupted growth in Federal support. However, the Reagan administration's Omnibus Budget Reconcilation Act of 1981 cut Federal funding for all domestic programs by $35 billion, with legislative changes in child nutrition programs accounting for approximately $1.4 billion of this amount. Since that time, administration budgets have called for further cuts in the school lunch, breakfast, and Child Care Food Programs and for reductions in the rate of growth for the WIC Program. I adamantly opposed such cuts and look foward to working with my colleagues to renew the Federal commitment to child nutrition programs through the passage of the Childhood Hunger Prevention Act as well as other efforts to reduce the number of hungry and at-risk children in our Nation.

The serious problems which exist throughout the country with respect to childhood hunger were also explored last year in hearings held in the Senate Budget Committee on "Hunger and America's Children." I was pleased at that time to have the opportunity to introduce to the committee Mary Tramper and Peggy Adams, two Maryland mothers who testified on behalf of the Maryland Food Committee about the obstacles faced by low-income families as they struggle to provide adequate food and nutrition for their children.

I would like at this point to take a moment to recognize the Maryland Food Committee and its tireless efforts to address Maryland's problems of hunger and malnutrition. The Maryland Food Committee, formed just over 20 years ago by physicians, religious leaders, teachers, and others interested in social issues to address the chronic issue of hunger, has played not only a leadership role in Maryland's fight against hunger but a leadership role in the Nation as well. It was at the forefront of efforts to launch a pilot infant formula program, from which the current WIC Program was developed. It has been my privilege over the years to work closely with the Maryland Food Committee, and I look forward to a continued close association as we intensify efforts to alleviate hunger problems throughout the country.

Mr. President, I would like to close by making this observation. Several years ago, as chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, I held a series of hearings on food and investments in the Nation's future. These hearings were an attempt to look into the future and take a long view on investment needs in such diverse fields as the environment, health, transportation, research and development. One of them, held in Baltimore, was devoted to questions of preventive health care where witnesses from the medical community focused at length on the value of WIC and other nutrition programs. They made the point, particularly in terms of preventive health care, that the cost of providing adequate feeding today would be more than repaid in the future in terms of saved health care costs, improved productivity, and improved output.

Numerous studies have documented the extent to which hungry children are more vulnerable to fatigue, frequent colds, weight loss, an inability to concentrate, and irritability than children who are not hungry. Hungry children are more likely to be absent from school and at the same time more likely to have learning problems while in school. Moreover, inadequate nutrition in the critical early years of childhood cannot be made up later on. There are remedial programs for subjects like reading but no effective remedies for stunted growth of body and mind.

I urge my colleagues to join me in moving quickly to address the critical problem of childhood hunger. Our children's—and our Nation's—future depends upon it.●

RULES OF THE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

● Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I ask that the rules of the Small Business Committee be printed in the RECORD.

The rules follow:

COMMITTEE RULES

(As adopted in executive session March 20, 1990)

1. GENERAL

All applicable provisions of the Standing Rules of the Senate and the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, shall govern the Committee and its Subcommittees. The Rules of the Committee shall be the Rules of any Subcommittee of the Committee.

2. MEETINGS AND QUORUMS

(a) The regular meeting day of the Committee shall be the first Wednesday of each month unless otherwise directed by the Chairman. All other meetings may be called by the Chairman as he deems necessary, on 3 days notice where practicable. If at least three Members of the Committee desire the Chairman to call a special meeting, they may file in the office of the Committee a written request therefor, addressed to the Chairman. Immediately thereafter, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify the Chairman of such request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of such request, the Chairman fails to call the requested special meeting, which is to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of such request, the majority of the Committee Members may file in the Office of the Committee their written notice that a special Committee meeting will be held, specifying the date, hour and place thereof, and the Committee shall meet at that time and place. Immediately upon the filing of such notice, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify all Committee Members that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date, hour and place. If the Chairman is not present at any regular, additional or special meeting, the Ranking Majority Member present shall preside.

(b)(1) Ten Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for reporting any legislative measure or nomination.

(2) Six Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of routine business, provided that one Minority Member is present. The term "routine business" includes, but is not limited to, the consideration of legislation pending before the Committee and any amendments thereto, and voting on such amendments. 132 Cong. Rec. S3231 (daily ed. March 21, 1986).

(3) In hearings, whether in public or closed session, a quorum for the taking of testimony, including sworn testimony, shall consist of one Member of the Committee or Subcommittee.

(c) Proxies will be permitted in voting upon the business of the Committee by Members who are unable to be present. To be valid, proxies must be signed and assign the right to vote to one of the Members who will be present. Proxies shall in no case be counted for establishing a quorum.

3. HEARINGS

(a)(1) The Chairman of the Committee may initiate a hearing of the Committee on his authority or upon his approval of a request by any Member of the Committee. The Chairman of any Subcommittee may, after approval of the Chairman, initiate a hearing of the Subcommittee on his authority or at the request of any member of the Subcommittee. Written notice of all hearings shall be given, as far in advance as practicable, to Members of the Committee.

(2) Hearings of the Committee or any Subcommittee shall not be scheduled outside the District of Columbia unless specifically authorized by the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member or by consent of a majority of the Committee. Such consent may be given informally, without a meeting.

(b)(1) Any Member of the Committee shall be empowered to administer the oath to any witness testifying as to fact if a quorum be present as specified in Rule 2(b).

(2) Any Member of the Committee may attend any meeting or hearing held by any Subcommittee and question witnesses testifying before any Subcommittee.

(3) Interrogation of witnesses at hearings shall be conducted on behalf of the Committee by Members of the Committee or such Committee staff as is authorized by the Chairman or Ranking Minority Member.

(4) Witnesses appearing before the Committee shall file with the Clerk of the Committee a written statement of the prepared testimony at least 48 hours in advance of the hearing at which the witness is to appear unless this requirement is waived by the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member.

(c) Witnesses may be subpoenaed by the Chairman with the agreement of the Ranking Minority Member or by consent of a majority of the Members of the Committee. Such consent may be given informally, without a meeting. Subpoenas shall be issued by the Chairman or by any Member of the Committee designated by him. Subcommittees shall not have the right to authorize or issue subpoenas. A subpoena for the attendance of a witness shall state briefly the purpose of the hearing and the matter or matters to which the witness is expected to testify. A subpoena for the production of memoranda, documents and records shall identify the papers required to be produced with as much particularity as is practicable.

(d) Any witness summoned to a public or closed hearing may be accompanied by counsel of his own choosing, who shall be permitted while the witness is testifying to advise him of his legal rights.

(e) No confidential testimony taken, or confidential material presented to the Committee, or any report of the proceedings of a closed hearing, or confidential testimony or material submitted voluntarily or pursuant to a subponea, shall be made public, either in whole or in part or by way of summary, unless authorized by a majority of the Members of the Committee.

4. AMENDMENTS OF RULES

The foregoing rules may be added to, modified or amended: provided, however, that not less than a majority of the entire Membership so determine at a regular meeting with due notice, or at a meeting specifically called for that purpose.•

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 Jay C. Ghazal, a member of the staff of Senator PELL, to participate in a program in Taiwan, sponsored by the Tamkang University, from March 25–April 1, 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Ghazal in the program in Taiwan, 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 William U. Sykes, a member of the staff of Senator WARNER, to participate in a program in China, sponsored by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, from March 25–April 1, 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Sykes in the program in China, at the expense of the Chinese 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 Chuck Konigsberg, a member of the staff of Senator STEVENS, to participate in the 1991 Congress-Bundestag Staff Exchange program in Germany, sponsored by the USIA, from April 6–21, 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Konigsberg in Germany at the expense of the USIA and the German Government is in the interests of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Phil Karsting, a member of the staff of Senator EXON, to participate in a program in Taipei, sponsored by the Soochow University, from March 31–April 6, 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Karsting 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 Kristin Siblin, a member of the staff of Senator RIEGLE, to participate in a program in Taipei sponsored by the Soochow University, from March 31–April 6, 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Ms. Siblin 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 Wayne A. Abernathy, a member of the staff of Senator RIEGLE, to participate in a program in Canada, sponsored by the Canadian Government, from March 24–28, 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Abernathy 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 Brad Beckstrom, a member of the staff of Senator PRESSLER, to participate in a program in Japan, sponsored by the Invitational Program for Advanced Countries of the Foreign Ministry of Japan, from March 24–31, 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Beckstrom in the program in Japan, at the expense of the Japanese 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 Tracey E. Thornton, a member of the staff of Senator FOWLER, to participate in a program in China, sponsored by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, from March 25–April 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Ms. Thornton in the program in China, at the expense of the Chinese 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 Denise Greenlaw Ramonas, a member of the staff of Senator DOMENICI, to participate in a program in China, sponsored by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, from March 25–April 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Ms. Ramonas in the program in China, at the expense of the Chinese 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 Theresa Oviedo, a member of the staff of Senator DOLE, to participate in a program in Canada, sponsored by the Canadian Government, from March 24–28, 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Ms. Oviedo 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 Christopher Dachi, a member of the staff of Senator CHAFEE, to participate in a program in China, sponsored by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, from March 25–April 3, 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Dachi in the program in China, at the expense of the Chinese 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 Michael Zarin, a member of the staff of Senator DURENBERGER, to participate in a program in China, sponsored by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, from March 25–April 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Zarin in the program in China, at the expense of the Chinese 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 Kevin M. Dempsey, a member of the staff of Senator DANFORTH, to participate in a program in Canada, sponsored by the Canadian Government, from March 24–28, 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Dempsey 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 Mark Ulven, a member of the staff of Senator DASCHLE, to participate in a program in Canada, sponsored by the Canadian Government, from March 24–28, 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Ulven 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 Dino L. Carluccio, a member of

the staff of Senator SMITH, to participate in a program in Taiwan, sponsored by the Soochow University, from March 25–31, 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Carluccio in the program in Taiwan, 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 Karen E. Yetka, a member of the staff of Senator MURKOWSKI, to participate in a program in Taiwan, sponsored by the Soochow University, from March 25–31, 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Ms. Yetka in the program in Taiwan, 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 David Krawitz, a member of the staff of Senator RIEGLE, to participate in a program in Taiwan, sponsored by the Tamkang University, from March 25–31, 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Krawitz in the program in Taiwan, 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 Timothy Trenkle, a member of the staff of Senator KASSEBAUM, to participate in a program in Benin and Togo in west Africa, sponsored by the African-American Institute from March 21–26, 1991.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Trenkle in the program in Benin and Togo, at the expense of the African-American Institute, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.•

AN ALABAMA TRADITION

• Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I want to take just a moment today to share with my colleagues a recent culinary experience that warrants telling about. Last month I dined at the Blue Gill Restaurant in Mobile, AL—and it just keeps getting better. The Blue Gill is one of those places so good you want to keep it to yourself. But just like Alabama's beautiful gulf coast and spun-sugar beaches, the secret has gotten out.

In March 1957, Wallace "Judge" Johnston and his wife Evelyn opened the Blue Gill's doors and enticed their first customers with some of the finest seafood to be found. Today, they are still enticing diners from far and wide with their fresh seafood, mouth-watering soft-shell crabs and the best fried crab claws I guess I've ever tasted. For my friends and colleagues who grew up without the benefit of southern cooking or the luxury of fresh, gulf-grown seafood, fried is the proper way to serve crab claws.

In addition to its famous seafood, the Blue Gill has long been recognized as the best stop for the latest in Alabama politics. Considering the historic changes Alabama has seen since 1957, one cannot help but wonder what strategies and secrets, heartaches and failures, plans and victories have been discussed within those homey walls.

I would like to encourage each of my colleagues to stop in at the Blue Gill if you are in the area. Its location on the causeway between Mobile and Baldwin Counties offers sunshine, sea air, and a relaxed atmosphere. And don't forget—some of the best seafood in the world.•

OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1990

• Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I had considered offering an amendment to the dire emergency supplemental appropriations bill to alleviate a problem my State has experienced in complying with the Medicaid drug rebate provisions that were a part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 [OBRA '90]. The problem is truly unique to Mississippi's Medicaid Program, and I had hoped to provide a remedy as quickly as possible, due to the urgency of the problem.

The situation is this: Mississippi's Medicaid management information system [MMIS] is scheduled for a complete overhaul this year, with a new system to be in operation by January 1, 1992. Until that system is operational, the State must continue to use its obsolescent system. Because of the limited capability of that system, the State and Federal Government would have to spend over $500,000 to upgrade the system in order for the State to comply with the drug rebate provisions of OBRA '90 within the timeframe specified in that act. This would obviously be a waste of taxpayers' dollars, and would be contrary to the goal of the rebate program, which was to reduce the cost of the Medicaid Program.

Mr. President, after talking with the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee, Senator BENTSEN, whose committee has jurisdiction over the Medicaid Program, I decided to refrain from offering an amendment to the appropriations bill with the understanding that a solution to this problem would be considered by the Finance Committee at the earliest opportunity. Could the Senator from Texas confirm that understanding?

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. President, if the Senator from Mississippi would yield, I understand the Senator's concern and his desire to find a solution to the problem facing Mississippi as quickly as possible. I do believe, however, that matters such as this should be considered by the Finance Committee rather than on an appropriations bill. I appreciate the Senator's willingness to withhold his amendment, and I commit to him that I will work with him to seek a resolution to that problem as quickly as possible. It is my understanding that, in developing a remedy for Mississippi, it is important to take into account the difficulties for the State that would occur due to any retroactive application of penalties for noncompliance with the Medicaid prescription drug rebate provisions. Obviously, it is of critical importance that we assess the potential cost of these provisions, both to the State of Mississippi and to the Federal taxpayer. Likewise, it is important to consider the potential cost of an amendment to these provisions. CBO has indicated that there could be a cost involved in delaying the effective date of the rebate provision, but this preliminary assessment is subject to further analysis. Again, I want to assure the Senator from Mississippi that I will work with him to try to resolve the special problem faced by his State.

Mr. COCHRAN. I thank the Senator for that assurance.•

HONORING JEWISH COMMUNITY OF HEBRON

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today in honor of the great Jewish community of Hebron. Jewish history began in Hebron nearly 4,000 years ago. From the time of Abraham the Patriarch, until our very own day, Jews have clung tenaciously to the city of the Patriarchs despite oppression, famine, poverty, and massacres, with a devotion and intensity beyond words.

Hebron is the burial place of Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebecca, Jacob and Leah. King David laid the foundations of the Kingdom of Israel in Hebron, reigning there for 7 years before moving his capital to Jerusalem.

The building of Hebron's modern Jewish Quarter began in 1540. After the Arab pogrom of 1929, the Jewish residents who remained alive were forced out of their homes which were then looted. Later, under Jordanian occupation, the Jewish Quarter was completely destroyed, while the remains of the main synagogue were desecrated through their utilization by the Jordanian authorities as public latrines.

For 4,000 years, this community, in the spirit of Abraham the patriarch has been a bastion of charity and noble deeds. In spite of almost daily aggression and terrorist attack, the brave Jewish citizens of this community continue to thrive in the rebuilding in the city of their forefathers.

I commend the great people of the ancient Jewish community of Hebron

for their steadfast resolve in maintaining their courage under the current difficult circumstances. Let us join together in honoring these noble citizens of Israel.

On May 5, there will be a dinner reception in the New York metropolitan area in honor of the community. I will be attending, along with the mayor of Hebron, in solidarity with the citizens of this great Jewish city of Israel.•

NATIONAL FORMER PRISONER OF WAR RECOGNITION DAY

• Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today, this being "National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day," to commemorate and honor those thousands of courageous American men and women of the Armed Forces of the United States who became prisoners of war while serving their country in past armed conflicts around the world.

On this day, we recognize the hardship and burdens which these individuals have borne not only in captivity but also often many years after their release. It fittingly coincides with Bataan Day, so we may recall the many Americans who became long-suffering prisoners when this fortress fell in defense of the Philippine Islands during World War II.

The recent war in the Persian Gulf against the aggression of Saddam Hussein's Iraq produced the latest generation of American prisoners of war. New Jersey has had the honor to salute the valor and to rejoice in the safe return of Navy Lieutenants Jeffrey Zaun and Robert Wetzel, who were prisoners of Iraq. Lieutenant Zaun's release was a particular pleasure because we all remember the photos of his battered face when he was compelled to appear on Iraqi television. We recall our relief and joy at the release of Lieutenant Wetzel, whom we discovered was held by Iraq only upon his liberation because of Iraq's refusal to provide information on his status.

The relative shortness of the Persian Gulf war also leads us to remember the protracted detentions, hardships and cruel treatment of many American prisoners during earlier conflicts, such as the wars in Vietnam and Korea.

This national day of recognition of former POW's reminds us that the brutal and inhumane treatment often meted out to American prisoners by their captors violates international standards for their treatment. As a result, the hurt and trauma which POW's experience often afflicts them long after their release from captivity. This long-term price of war remains a continuing concern of the American people and their representatives in Congress.

Recognizing the long-term effects of incarceration on former POW's affords us the opportunity to honor their families. Despite their own anguish and uncertainty, they have been a bulwark of support and encouragement when their loved ones have been captives. Thus as we pay tribute to former POW's and the sacrifices they have made for their country, we also applaud their families for their understanding, love and persistence in helping restore former POW's to productive and meaningful lives within their families, communities, and Nation.•

TOWN OF ISLIP—COLLEGE WOODS REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT AUDREY NELSON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate supervisor Frank Jones and the town of Islip on receiving the Audrey Nelson Community Development Achievement Award. This prestigious award, given by the National Community Development Association, is given for their outstanding contributions to the improvement of low-income residents through exemplary use of Community Development Block Grant funds. The Town of Islip-College Woods Redevelopment Project, formerly known as Carleton Park, is only one of three communities nationwide to receive this award.

The redevelopment of Carleton Park in the town of Islip, a twenty-block pocket of suburban poverty and decay, has been the subject of planning and debate for nearly 10 years. Now, 6 months into actual construction, the plans are becoming an impressive and innovative reality.

The 300-home Carleton Park neighborhood was developed following World War II to serve the needs of homecoming servicemen and their families. The homes were 600 square feet in size, uninsulated, built on slabs and of barely standard construction. By the late 1960's, 70 percent of these homes were owned by slum landlords and the neighborhood had become one of the worst neighborhoods in Islip town. It had become crime- and drug-infested, had substandard living conditions and was severely deteriorated by blight and decay.

In 1978, the town of Islip Community Development Agency earmarked the neighborhood for a future CDBG revitalization project and began landbanking abandoned, tax foreclosed, and FHA foreclosed properties. In 1988, the town of Islip adopted an urban renewal plan for Carleton Park, and the revitalization process began in earnest. The CDA began an aggressive acquisition/condemnation action, utilizing both CDBG and nonfederal funds, in order to acquire and demolish all remaining substandard rental units in the area.

A new subdivision plan was designed which renamed the area College Woods and included the reconfiguration of the roads, new infrastructure, 370 single homes for first time home buyers and 36 low-income rental units. The first of these homes have already been constructed and sold through the CDA's sponsor, Islip's Housing Development Fund Co., Inc. Final project completion is anticipated for spring of 1993.

College Woods is the largest suburban redevelopment project in New York State and, perhaps, in the country. While most suburban affordable housing projects are constructed on previously undeveloped land or on a spot basis within developed neighborhoods, the Town of Islip had to acquire and demolish an entire community before they could begin to redevelop the area.

In undertaking a redevelopment project such as this, there is always a concern that the area will undergo gentrification, and housing opportunities for low-income families will be lost. This has not happened in College Woods. Even with the additional expense the purchase price of housing remains affordable. Thirty-two percent of the 300 lottery winners chosen for the first 150 homes are considered low-moderate income families by HUD guidelines.

Additionally, 36 units of low income rental units, with section 8 rent subsidies, will be constructed with CDBG and housing trust fund financing for those existing low-income tenants who qualify and who have not been relocated to other clean, safe, affordable homes. Those tenants who are financially eligible have been given first priority in purchasing a new home in College Woods and have been given additional subsidies when needed.

Sixty existing homeowners in the neighborhood, some of whom have been there for 20 years or more, are being assisted with CDBG funds with zero percent interest loans, most of which are deferred until the sale of the home, to rehabilitate or enlarge their homes.

College Woods has enjoyed strong community support and participation from its inception. With the intent of distancing the community from the stigma associated with Carleton Park's poor reputation, and in an attempt to relate the upgrading of this neighborhood to the upgrading of the overall area resulting from the purchase of the Central Islip Psychiatric Hospital by the New York Institute of Technology, the neighborhood was renamed "College Woods." This new identity created a renewed interest in the neighborhood by the owner occupants resulting in the resurrection of their all but defunct civic association. Having a vested interest in the future of their community, both the College Woods Civic Association and the Central Islip Civic Council have been an integral part of the planning and marketing of this project. This has, in no small measure,

contributed to the success of this project.

While College Woods can stand on its own as an exemplary affordable housing project, it is only one aspect of an ambitious comprehensive master plan to revitalize the entire Central Islip area. The redevelopment plan calls for a 120-acre technical/industrial park, the expansion of New York Institute of Technology, the adaptive reuse of a major State medical facility, 600 units of additional housing and a hotel/conference center with supporting commercial and retail services.

College Woods is one of the most ambitious and most important affordable housing projects that anyone has ever attempted. It has demonstrated innovative means of financing, utilization of all possible sources of funding from the public sector, cooperation from all levels of government as well as community civic organizations, and the preservation of the goals of the affordable housing project. Most importantly, since everything done in this project can be duplicated, College Woods can serve as a model for other municipalities and agencies.

Once again, I want to congratulate supervisor Frank Jones on receiving the Audry Nelson Community Development Achievement Award. Let me also commend the many individuals who have worked so long and so hard over the past 10 years to make this project a reality. Together, you can all be proud.•

HUMANITARIAN RELIEF FOR THE KURDS IS THE LEAST WE CAN DO

• Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I thank the Senators from New York for their bill authorizing the provision of medical supplies and other humanitarian assistance to the Kurdish people and to Iraqis seeking refuge in the allied occupied zone. Their speedy effort to address a horrific situation is to be commended. I am pleased to join them on this legislation.

In reprisal for a short-lifed Kurdish uprising, Kurdish people are being driven from their homes and slaughtered wholesale by forces loyal to Saddam Hussein. Hundreds of thousands of Kurds—civilians and rebels alike—are desperately trying to escape Saddam Hussein's genocidal rampage. For the refugees massed at the Iraqi border, food is scarce, medicine unavailable, and fear and cold are pervasive.

This bill represents a first modest step, but it is an important step which will set U.S. policy on the right and moral path. The $50 million in humanitarian assistance authorized by this bill is the very least we can do. Unfortunately, $50 million won't go very far in meeting the needs of the refugees.

The United States, and the international community, did not react in the past when Saddam Hussein massacred Iraqi Kurds or violated basic human rights of the whole population. But this time the United States has a special responsibility and a special opportunity.

The United States actively encouraged the Kurds and the Shiites to rebel against Saddam Hussein. The United States bombing campaign—that, in the words of a U.N. report, pounded Iraq back into the preindustrial age—created the conditions for Iraq's collapse into internal war and chaos. During the early phases of the uprising, President Bush made much of the fact that the cease-fire forbade Hussein any military use of the Iraqi Air Force. He promised to shoot down any Iraqi aircraft used to attack the rebels.

But as the Kurdish and Shiite insurrections were brutally suppressed and the civilian populations slaughtered, the United States turned its back. As forces loyal to Hussein made extensive use of helicopter gunships to shell civilian populations, the United States stood by.

The reason offered by President Bush for our lack of response to Hussein's slaughter is that he does not want to intervene in Iraq's internal affairs. But we are already deeply involved. The United States extensively bombed the country, invaded it, killed 100,000 conscripts and thousands of civilians, and called on its people to overthrow its dictator. American forces now occupy 20 percent of Iraq, we control all of its airspace and we are proposing to regulate by fiat all their oil revenues and arms trade. We are deeply involved.

I am encouraged by the European Community and the United Nations' efforts to provide relief for the victims of Iraq's civil chaos. The European Community has pledged $180 million in assistance and the United Nations is going to appoint a senior diplomat as coordinator of a widespread humanitarian effort. Britain and other nations are proposing the establishment of a Kurdish enclave under international protection. I would hope that the United States would assume a leadership role in addressing this tragedy. But short of that, the United States can encourage these efforts with a generous pledge of U.S. aid and military troops for a multilateral peacekeeping force.

One of the reasons I opposed this war was that I feared the administration had no strategy for achieving long-term political objectives in the Middle East. Indeed, I feared the administration had little conception of the potential political consequences of a war.

The bill proposed by Senator MOYNIHAN and D'AMATO will start to address these consequences. Finally, Mr. President, I want to go on record expressing my concern that the funding provided in this bill will not put at risk existing refugee disaster assistance and relief funds.•

THE CURRENT DAIRY SITUATION

• Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I have heard from hundreds of Missouri dairymen on the severity of the current dairy situation. A few weeks ago the Senate debated the dairy problem during the dire emergency supplemental appropriations legislation. Legislation attached to the dire emergency may have provided some short-term financial relief. However, a short-term program is not the answer to the dairy industry's problems.

As you know Mr. President, the Secretary of Agriculture is required by law to submit a report and recommendations by August 1, 1991, on a milk inventory management program. There were over 80 different proposals concerning inventory management submitted to the Secretary in February. Many of those 80 proposals are very similar in nature and can be broken down into three proposals.

I rise today in support of this legislation which will move the August 1 deadline up to June 15. It is time for the USDA to finalize their report and submit their recommendations. It is time for the Agriculture Committee to hold hearings and the dairy industry to unite on a sound, sensible, and stable long-term program. A long-term program is the answer and the quicker we begin the process the quicker we can provide some relief.

I hope my colleagues will support this legislation.•

MILK INVENTORY MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with Senator KASTEN and others in introducing legislation relating to the Milk Inventory Management Program.

The 1990 farm bill contained a requirement that USDA submit a report and recommendations to Congress on various milk inventory management programs. The farm bill outlined various criteria to be evaluated for an inventory program. Among those criteria are the regional impact on milk prices, producer revenue, and milk supplies; the impact on the rural economy and maintaining family farms; the effectiveness in reducing butter fat production and increasing protein content in milk; the impact of temporary increases and decreases of milk production; and all other issues that the Secretary of Agriculture considers appropriate.

Our legislation is simple. The farm bill requires this report to be submitted by August 1, 1991. This legislation changes that due date to June 15, 1991.

A review of the milk inventory program could not have come at a better time. The Senate recently debated an issue of great importance to the dairy

industry. The Leahy-Jeffords amendment to the dire emergency supplemental increased the dairy support price by $1.25 per hundredweight. I cosponsored that amendment not because I thought it was going to solve all of the problems faced by dairy farmers, but because there is truly a dire emergency in the industry. The amendment passed the Senate but was blocked in the House-Senate conference.

This issue is of great importance to the over 13,000 dairy farmers in my State. Dairy is New York's top agricultural commodity accounting for 60 percent of the State's agricultural base.

We in Congress as well as those involved in the dairy industry, eagerly await the USDA report and recommendations. By shortening the deadline for the submission of the report, we will be better able to make changes in the program that will benefit everyone.●

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS JAYHAWKS

● Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, my colleague from Kansas, Senator DOLE, and I would like to pay tribute today to a college basketball team that has recently brought great credit not only to its school but to the entire State of Kansas.

Last week, the University of Kansas Jayhawks completed a memorable season by playing in the championship game of the NCAA Basketball Tournament. There, they lost to a team from another fine institution, the Blue Devils of Duke University.

College basketball has a long and distinguished history in the State of Kansas. I was a student at the University of Kansas in 1952 and I remember well the excitement when the Jayhawks won that year's national title. Just 3 years ago, Senator DOLE and I had the honor of welcoming here in Washington the 1988 Jayhawks when they, too, became national champs.

This year's team may have fallen one game short of the championship, but it in no way fell short of providing the excitement to which Kansas basketball fans are accustomed. Enroute to the championship game, the Jayhawks defeated Indiana, Arkansas, and North Carolina, three of the Nation's top-rated teams. While the so-called experts referred to these victories as "upsets" and "surprises," they came as no surprise to those of us who know Kansas basketball.

Senator DOLE and I would like to congratulate the Jayhawks on their wonderful season. We would like to pay special tribute to coach Roy Williams. He is establishing himself as one of the fine young coaches in the Nation, and gives Kansas fans confidence that the future of KU basketball is as bright as its past.●

A TRIBUTE TO W.H. "BERT" BATES

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, today I rise to pay tribute to William Hubert Bates, a man who is recognized throughout Missouri as an exceptional leader. Bert will celebrate his 65th birthday on April 14, 1991, in Kansas City, MO, with his family. His life has been full of accomplishments and honors. I am pleased to have this opportunity to highlight just a few of his many achievements.

Bert has an affinity for his home State and for giving all that he can possibly give in each of his endeavors. In high school, Bert was an athlete, honor student, and president of his senior class. Upon graduating, Bert entered the U.S. Army and served in the European Theater of World War II. He went on to college at the University of Missouri, where he was an enthusiastic member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity and was graduated Phi Beta Kappa.

Bert continued his scholastic achievement as senior editor of Law Review at Michigan Law School. He started his career at the firm of Lathrop, Koontz & Norquist, and he is now the managing partner and chairman of the firm. The road from law associate to head of the firm has been lined with active membership in various legal and municipal associations, and special honors as well.

After he had served as general counsel for Central Methodist College of Fayette, MO, for 12 years, I had the pleasure of appointing Bert to his 6-year term as a member of the board of curators for the University of Missouri system. A quote from an article about his tenure as president of the board and a curator reveals much about the man. It read, "Bates says he would like his tenure on the board to be remembered as one of steady and deliberate progress without flamboyance—sticking to the plan and achieving quite a bit." Bert relished the opportunity to work for the betterment of his alma mater. The benefits of his tireless work on behalf of the legal profession as well will endure for years to come.

Bert has been an active member of the Missouri Bar Association since 1952. As its president from 1990 to 1991, he set his sights on increasing the amount of time lawyers spend in public service and on pro bono work. Bert Bates sets an example for all lawyers. He has stated that "The objective is service to the public * * * that's what we're trained for * * * that's what we're licensed for * * * it's important that we don't let the legal profession become so much a business that we overlook the fact that our business is public service oriented."

For years both the State and city chambers of commerce have benefited from Bert's energetic pursuit of excellence. In 1984, he was elected chairman of the Missouri State Chamber of Commerce, and he is currently serving as chairman of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

Bert's has been a life of giving to others, and through it all, he has achieved one of the hardest tasks of all: Balancing his professional career and voluntarism with his role as a husband, father, and leader in his church.

In October this year, Bert will celebrate his 35th wedding anniversary with his wife, the former Joy Godbehere. Their children, Bill and Joy Ann, will attest that Bert's 34 years of fatherhood have seen the same energy, love, and patience as in his career.

Bert is a gentleman. He places the needs and desires of his friends and family first. He often praises and seldom takes credit. Bert relishes watching cardinals at the bird feeder. Storytelling has become his art, and his friends and family savor his tales, which often end with roars of laughter. And while he remains a diehard fan of the Missouri Tigers, Bert has been known to root for Joy's alma mater—the Tiger's archrivals—the Kansas Jayhawks. He sounds too good to be true, but he is.

In 1990, Bert was awarded the Distinguished Alumnus Award by the Jefferson City Alumni Association. In his acceptance speech, he challenged the students and all who were present to "conscientiously * * * clarify your dreams and then pursue them fiercely. Pursue them fiercely and learn to fear time—which is, in a sense, to become your enemy and which you will fail to recognize * * * time can become a thief of your life."

Mr. President, his words are true. Bert Bates has lived 65 years of pursuing and relishing opportunities, of identifying goals and achieving them, of squeezing every drop out of life. May we all be so lucky as to learn from his past, and may he continue in his success and find boundless happiness in the future.●

THE SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUND INTEGRITY ACT OF 1991

● Mr. SEYMOUR. Mr. President, I am honored to rise as an original cosponsor of the Social Security Trust Fund Integrity Act of 1991, and I commend my distinguished friend and colleague, Senator DOMENICI, for his outstanding leadership on this issue.

Although I was not here at the time, Mr. President, I remember well the reports from last autumn on the bipartisan budget summit agreement that removed the Social Security Program off the budget and out of deficit calculations. The summit participants correctly noted that Congress needed to adopt this measure to ensure the stability of the Social Security trust fund for the retired Americans of both today and tomorrow.

The Domenici bill, although it appears on paper as a technical corrections amendment, protects the basic income security of millions of citizens who would otherwise have to search for less reliable sources to pay vital food, rent, and health care bills.

By protecting the firewall around the Social Security trust fund and removing any parliamentary exceptions to the 60-vote Senate rule for raids on this account, the Domenici measure solidifies the integrity of the entire Social Security System.

I am also proud to cosponsor this legislation because of the assurances that it provides for the 3,600,000 Californians of all ages who rely on Social Security benefits. California has far more Social Security beneficiaries than any other State in the Union, and by honoring this firewall around the trust fund, we honor so many men and women who have invested decades of their lives in the American labor force.

As President Bush wrote in a letter to Senator DOMENICI endorsing this bill, "Current beneficiaries and workers who will become beneficiaries must remain confident that the system will continue to meet its promises."

And the Senate, as a vital part of this system, must uphold the promise of the 1990 budget summit to those citizens whose very lives depend on the solvency of the Social Security trust fund. I urge all of my colleagues, Mr. President, to support with enthusiasm and unity this critical piece of legislation.●

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I will now make a series of unanimous-consent requests, and I am advised by staff that they have all been approved by the Republican leader.

NATIONAL CRIME VICTIMS' RIGHTS WEEK

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 16, designating National Crime Victims' Rights Week and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The joint resolution will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 16) designating the week of April 21-27, 1991, as "National Crime Victims' Rights Week".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution?

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there amendments or debate?

Without objection, the joint resolution is deemed read a third time and passed, and the preamble is agreed to.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 16), with its preamble, is as follows:

S.J. RES. 16

Whereas thirty-five million individuals in the United States are victimized by crime each year, with six million falling prey to violence;

Whereas the Department of Justice estimates that five out of six individuals will be the victim or intended victim of crime during their lifetimes;

Whereas many victims suffer severe psychological, physical, and emotional hardships as a result of victimizations;

Whereas the Nation must commit its collective energies to improving the criminal justice and social services response to victims; and

Whereas, as a Nation committed to justice and liberty for all, efforts must be continued to remove the inequities victims face and to protect and restore individual rights: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That April 21 through April 27, 1991, is designated as "National Crime Victims' Rights Week", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO TAKE CERTAIN ACTION

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday, April 10, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., Senate committees may file reported legislative and Executive Calendar business, notwithstanding the recess of the Senate.

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

NATIONAL RECYCLING DAY

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged en bloc from and the Senate proceed en bloc to the immediate consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 70 and Senate Resolution 41, resolutions to designate April 15, 1991, as National Recycling Day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolutions will be stated by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 70) and a resolution (S. Res. 41), to establish April 15, 1991, as "National Recycling Day".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolutions?

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

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I am pleased to be a cosponsor of the National Recycling Day Resolution because I am convinced that we should vigorously promote recycling.

A National Recycling Day is a good start, but specific efforts are essential in order to increase recycling effectively.

Mr. President, I had intended to offer an amendment regarding the recycling of newspaper to this resolution, an amendment requiring newspapers to use 40-percent recycled newsprint by the year 2000. If newspapers used 40-percent recycled newsprint, it would save millions of trees and countless thousands of cubic yards of precious landfill space.

I have decided not to offer my amendment—at this time. We have held discussions with the Environment Committee staff about the possibility of including newspaper recycling language in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RECRA] reauthorization bill. The RECRA bill may be introduced next week.

Mr. President, I understand that the Environment Committee is interested in the idea of requiring newspapers to use more recycled newsprint. The reports that I have seen indicate that it is feasible for the industry to produce 40-percent recycled paper by year 2000.

Needless to say, I am pleased that the Environment Committee is, in fact, considering newspaper recycling language. However, if the committee elects not to require newspapers to use more recycled paper, I intend to offer my amendment at the appropriate time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no amendments, the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 70) is deemed read a third time and passed, and the preamble is agreed to; and the resolution (S. Res. 41) is agreed to, and the preamble is agreed to.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 70), with its preamble, is as follows:

S.J. RES. 70

Whereas the United States generates over 160 million tons of municipal solid waste each year—almost double the amount produced in 1965, and amounting to about 3.58 pounds per person per day—and the amount is expected to increase to 190 million tons of garbage annually by the year 2000;

Whereas the continued generation of enormous volumes of solid waste each year presents unacceptable threats to human health and the environment;

Whereas the Environmental Protection Agency expects that 27 States will run out of landfill capacity for municipal solid waste within 5 years and one-third of the currently operating landfills are expected to close by 1994 either because they are filled or because their design and operation do not meet Federal or State standards for protection of human health and the environment, and

waste that is now disposed of in these facilities will have to be disposed through other means;

Whereas a significant amount of waste can be diverted from disposal by the utilization of source separation, mechanical separation and community-based recycling programs;

Whereas recycling can save energy, reduce our dependence on foreign oil, has substantial materials conservation benefits and can avoid the pollution created from extracting resources from their natural environment;

Whereas the revenues recovered by recycling programs offset the costs of solid waste management and some communities have established recycling programs which provide significant economic benefits to members of the community;

Whereas the current level of municipal solid waste recycling in the United States is low, although some communities have set a much higher rate;

Whereas to reach a goal of increased recycling, more materials need to be separated, collected, processed, marketed and manufactured into new products;

Whereas a well-developed system exists for recycling scrap metals, aluminum cans, glass and metal containers, paper and paperboard, and is reducing the quantity of waste entering landfills or incinerators and saving manufacturers energy costs;

Whereas recycling of plastics is in the early stages of development and considerable market potential exists to increase the recycling;

Whereas yard and food waste is an important part of municipal solid waste and a large potential exists for mulching and composting the waste which would save both landfill space and nourish soil, but only small amounts of this material is currently being recycled;

Whereas Federal, State and local governments should enact legislative measures that will increase the amount of sold waste that is recycled;

Whereas Federal, State and local governments should encourage the development of markets for recyclable goods;

Whereas Federal, State and local governments should promote the design of products that can be recycled safely and efficiently;

Whereas the success of recycling programs depends on the ability of informed consumers and businesses to make decisions regarding recycling and recycled products and to participate in recycling programs; and

Whereas the people of the United States should be encouraged to participate in educational, organizational and legislative endeavors that promote waste separation methods, community-based recycling programs and expanded utilization of recovered materials: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That April 15, 1991, is designated as "National Recycling Day", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The resolution (S. Res. 41), with its preamble, is as follows:

S. RES. 41

Whereas the United States generates over 160 million tons of municipal solid waste each year—almost double the amount produced in 1965, and amounting to about 3.58 pounds per person per day—and the amount is expected to increase to 190 million tons of garbage annually by the year 2000;

Whereas the continued generation of enormous volumes of solid waste each year presents unacceptable threats to human health and the environment;

Whereas the Environmental Protection Agency expects that 27 States will run out of landfill capacity for municipal solid waste within 5 years and one-third of the currently operating landfills are expected to close by 1994 either because they are filled or because their design and operation do not meet Federal or State standards for protection of human health and the environment, and waste that is now disposed of in these facilities will have to be disposed through other means;

Whereas a significant amount of waste can be diverted from disposal by the utilization of source separation, mechanical separation and community-based recycling programs;

Whereas recycling can save energy, reduce our dependence on foreign oil, has substantial materials conservation benefits and can avoid the pollution created from extracting resources from their natural environment;

Whereas the revenues recovered by recycling programs offset the costs of solid waste management and some communities have established recycling programs which provide significant economic benefits to members of the community;

Whereas the current level of municipal solid waste recycling in the United States is low, although some communities have set a much higher rate;

Whereas to reach a goal of increased recycling more materials need to be separated, collected, processed, marketed and manufactured into new products;

Whereas a well-developed system exists for recycling scrap metals, aluminum cans, glass and metal containers, paper and paperboard, and is reducing the quantity of waste entering landfills or incinerators and saving manufacturers energy costs;

Whereas recycling of plastics is in the early stages of development and considerable market potential exists to increase the recycling;

Whereas yard and food waste is an important part of municipal solid waste and a large potential exists for mulching and composting the waste which would save both landfill space and nourish soil, but only small amounts of this material is currently being recycled;

Whereas Federal, State and local governments should enact legislative measures that will increase the amount of solid waste that is recycled;

Whereas Federal, State and local governments should encourage the development of markets for recyclable goods;

Whereas Federal, State and local governments should promote the design of products that can be recycled safely and efficiently;

Whereas the success of recycling programs depends on the ability of informed consumers and businesses to make decisions regarding recycling and recycled products and to participate in recycling programs; and

Whereas the people of the United States should be encouraged to participate in educational, organizational and legislative endeavors that promote waste separation methods, community-based recycling programs and expanded utilization of recovered materials: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That April 15, 1991, is designated as "National Recycling Day".

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the action on both resolutions and move that motion be laid upon the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until 12 noon on Thursday, April 11; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date; and that following the time for the two leaders, there be a period for morning business, not to extend beyond 1 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each.

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

RECESS UNTIL THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1991

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate today, and I see no other Senator seeking recognition, I now ask unanimous consent that as a further mark of respect for our late colleague, Senator JOHN HEINZ, as provided in Senate Resolution 92, the Senate stand in recess as under the previous order until 12 noon on Thursday, April 11.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:51 p.m., recessed until Thursday, April 11, 1991.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 9, 1991:

DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION

THE FOLLOWING NAMED PERSONS TO BE MEMBERS OF THE DEFENSE BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT COMMISSION FOR TERMS EXPIRING AT THE END OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 102ND CONGRESS:

ARTHUR LEVITT, JR., OF NEW YORK
ROBERT D. STUART, JR., OF ILLINOIS
ALEXANDER B. TROWBRIDGE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BRUCE S. GELB, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO BELGIUM.

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

HENRY E. CATTO, OF TEXAS, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, VICE BRUCE S. GELB.

THE JUDICIARY

LOUIS J. FREEH, OF NEW YORK, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK VICE RICHARD J. DARONCO, DECEASED.

HENRY M. HERLONG, JR., OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA VICE A NEW POSITION CREATED BY PUBLIC LAW 101-650, APPROVED DECEMBER 1, 1990.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

JOHN SCHROTE, OF OHIO, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, VICE LOU GALLEGOS, RESIGNED.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION

A.E. DICK HOWARD, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION FOR A TERM OF 2 YEARS. (NEW POSITION)

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH & IMPROVEMENT

DAVID ALAN HESLOP, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 30, 1992. (REAPPOINTMENT)

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF GENERAL ON THE RETIRED LIST PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

To be general

GEN. JOHN A. SHAUD, [redacted] U.S. AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL ON THE RETIRED LIST PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. CHARLES R. HAMM, [redacted] U.S. AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL ON THE RETIRED LIST PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. MONTE B. MILLER, [redacted] U.S. AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR REAPPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. BRADLEY C. HOSMER, [redacted] U.S. AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. VERNON J. KONDRA, [redacted] U.S. AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 8036.

To be surgeon general, USAF

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ALEXANDER M. SLOAN, [redacted] U.S. AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DONALD SNYDER, [redacted] U.S. AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. RICHARD J. TRZASKOMA, [redacted] U.S. AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE POSITIONS INDICATED, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 8037.

To be judge advocate general of the U.S. Air Force

MAJ. GEN. DAVID C. MOREHOUSE, U.S. AIR FORCE

To be deputy judge advocate general of the U.S. Air Force

BRIG. GEN. NOLAN SKLUTE, U.S. AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 593, 8218, 8373, AND 8374, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JAMES W. CHAPMAN, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
BRIG. GEN. ADOPLH P. HEARON, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
BRIG. GEN. RAYMOND E. MOORMAN, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
BRIG. GEN. JAMES T. WHITEHEAD, JR., [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

To be brigadier general

COL. EUGENE R. ANDREOTTI, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. DONALD W. ARMINGTON, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. ROBERT W. BARROW, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. MICHAEL J. BOWERS, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. JAMES F. BROWN, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. JOHN D. BROMAN, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. JOHN H. FENIMORE, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. GENE A. KATKE, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. HAROLD E. KEISTER, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. PHILLIP L. LATHAM, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. ALLEN J. NEWCOMB, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. RONALD L. SEELY, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. LONNIE J. SLAUSON, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. PRESTON M. TAYLOR, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. WILLIAM A. TREU, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES
COL. JOSEPH N. WALLER, [redacted] AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER TO BE PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. JACK B. FARRIS, JR., [redacted] U.S. ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER TO BE PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. CLAUDE M. KICKLIGHTER, [redacted] U.S. ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER TO BE PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. JAMES F. MCCALL, [redacted] U.S. ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER TO BE PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. GEORGE R. STOTSER, [redacted] U.S. ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR REAPPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. JOHNNIE H. CORNS, [redacted] U.S. ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MERLE FREITAG, [redacted] U.S. ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. RAPHAEL J. HALLADA, [redacted] U.S. ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JAMES H. JOHNSON, JR., [redacted] U.S. ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JAMES D. STARLING, [redacted] U.S. ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 3037:

To be the judge advocate general

MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. FUGH, [redacted] U.S. ARMY

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER TO BE PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. JAMES F. DORSEY, JR., U.S. NAVY [redacted]

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER TO BE PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. RONALD M. EYTCHISON, U.S. NAVY [redacted]

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER TO BE PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST IN THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. JOHN K. READY, U.S. NAVY [redacted]

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531, WITH A VIEW TO DESIGNATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 8067, TO PERFORM DUTIES INDICATED WITH GRADE AND DATE OR RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE PROVIDED THAT IN NO CASE SHALL THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS BE APPOINTED IN A HIGHER GRADE THAN THAT INDICATED.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonel

RICHARD N. BOSWELL, [redacted]

To be lieutenant colonel

RUDOLPH P ARNOLD, [redacted]
JAMES W BUTLER, [redacted]
ERNEST C HANES, [redacted]
RICHARD A HERSACK, [redacted]
PAUL H LILLY, JR, [redacted]

To be major

THOMAS C ABSHIRE, [redacted]
GERALD W SABOE, [redacted]

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT AS RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE, IN GRADE INDICATED, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 593, WITH A VIEW TO DESIGNATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 8067, TO PERFORM THE DUTIES INDICATED.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

DAVID B BAIRD, [redacted]
ROBERT W CROOKS, [redacted]
RICHARD G GRIFFITH, [redacted]
JACOB J KOCH, [redacted]
ARTHUR M PALRANG, [redacted]
SHEELA RAJAN, [redacted]
LELAND E STANLEY, [redacted]

THE FOLLOWING AIR FORCE OFFICERS FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 624 AND 1552, WITH DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

To be colonel

MICHAEL H KING, [redacted]
DARYL B RICKARD, [redacted]

THE FOLLOWING AIR FORCE CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 555 AND 1552, WITH DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

To be chief warrant officer (w–3)

JAMES H WALTERS, [redacted]

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531, WITH A VIEW TO DESIGNATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 8067, TO PERFORM DUTIES INDICATED WITH GRADE AND DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

PROVIDED THAT IN NO CASE SHALL THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS BE APPOINTED IN A HIGHER GRADE THAN THAT INDICATED.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonel

EDWARD L MCGOVERN xxx-xx-x...
MARTIN WOLBORSKY xxx-xx-x...

To be lieutenant colonel

THOMAS H KING xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN A MCGUIRE xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS A MIKKELSON xxx-xx-x...
ANNA PANDULA xxx-xx-x...
CHAMARAJA A RAO xxx-xx-x...
GOVIND P SENJALIA xxx-xx-x...

To be major

CHARLES L HITCHCOCK xxx-xx-x...
KENT P HYMEL xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT R RAUCH xxx-xx-x...

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

GARDNER G BASSETT xxx-xx-x...
DONALD E CUMMINGS xxx-xx-x...
DENNIS C DIXON xxx-xx-x...
KENNETH E KOENKE xxx-xx-x...
TIMOTHY M JOLIN xxx-xx-x...
JAMES J PALERMO xxx-xx-xx...
THOMAS R MENG, JR xxx-xx-x...

To be major

CHRISTOPHER F BATES xxx-xx-x...
RICK M DOUGHERTY xxx-xx-x...
CARLOS ESQUIVEL xxx-xx-x...
EDWARD E HILL xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL L HUTCHINGS xxx-xx-x...
FREDERICK L SCHAEFER xxx-xx-x...
RICK M SMITH xxx-xx-x...
PHILIP F STADELMANN xxx-xx-x...
DALE C THAMES, JR xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT C WAHL xxx-xx-x...
TEREAS L WOOD xxx-xx-x...

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT AS RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE, IN GRADE INDICATED, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 593, WITH A VIEW TO DESIGNATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 8067, TO PERFORM THE DUTIES INDICATED.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

PETER H BENNETT xxx-xx-x...
NANCY J COPELAND-PAYTON xxx-xx-x...
SCHUYLER K GELLER xxx-xx-x...
WAYNE P LOWE xxx-xx-x...
JAMES P SCHIEFFER xxx-xx-xx...
ALAN C SCHOLD xxx-xx-x...
JONATHAN J SOLOMON xxx-xx-x...

THE FOLLOWING AIR FORCE OFFICERS FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 624 AND 1552, WITH DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

To be lieutenant colonel

JERRY L MELCHISEDECK xxx-xx-x...

JUDGE ADVOCATE

To be lieutenant colonel

LLOYD R SCHNEIDER xxx-xx-x...

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE U.S. ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTIONS 624 AND 628, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE. THE OFFICER INDENTIFIED WITH A SINGLE ASTERISK IS NOMINATED FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE. THE OFFICER INDENTIFIED WITH TWO ASTERISKS WAS SELECTED FOR PROMOTION BY THE ARMY BOARD FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS.

MEDICAL SERVICES CORPS

To be colonel

THOMAS R. HAWKS xxx-xx-x...

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonel

*GERALD D. EVANS xxx-xx-x...

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

**RICHARD H. MCCALL, JR xxx-xx-x...

MEDICAL CORPS

To be major

ALAN L. CARPENTER xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL S. DEW xxx-xx-x...
ANWAR K. MALIK xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS M. SEAWORTH xxx-xx-x...
JAMES D. STANTON xxx-xx-x...

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ASTRONAUT OF THE MARINE CORPS FOR PERMANENT APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF COLONEL UNDER ARTICLE II, SECTION 2, CLAUSE 2 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

LT. COL. ROBERT D. CABANA xxx-xx-x...

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED DISTINGUISHED NAVAL GRADUATES TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT ENSIGN IN THE LINE OR STAFF CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

GARY T. AMBROSE
ARTHUR J. BAYER
WARREN R. BULLER, II
ALAN K. CULP
BRIAN R. DEARDORFF
DAVID A. DEBOSKEY
JEFFREY A. DRYDEN
GREGG S. FRIEDMAN
PAUL F. GALLAGHER
SCOTT W. GRAHAM
GREGORY L. GRIFFITT
BRIAN A. GROFF
WILLIAM R. GROSS
TIMONTHY J. LARSON
JAMES B. LEBENTHAL
BRYAN J. LETHCOE
K. O. MCALOON
JEFFERY P. MCROBERT
DAVID J. MERON
D.A. NISBETT
C.C. REISWIG
HAROLD J. ROY
ROBERT W. SCHMITZ
GREGORY A. SMITH
BRYAN C. STILL
JOHN W. VERNIEST
CHRISTOPHER WALKER
MARK T. SWOLSKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U.S. NAVY OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIETUTENANT IN THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

WILLIAM J. DUNAWAY
BARRY J. GOEHLER
ABBY B. HOGAN
JOHN C. KAUFFMAN
RICHARD W. RIDGWAY
DENISE E. STICH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED FORMER U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT COMMANDER IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVAL RESERVE, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE: SECTION 593:

JEROME A. BEHRENS

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, UNDER THE APPROPRIATE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 624, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, AS AMENDED, WITH DATES OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

To be colonel

THOMAS D. ACCOLA xxx-xx-x...
JAMES E. ALFORD xxx-xx-x...
KIRBY E. ALLEN xxx-xx-x...
GARY A. AMBROSE xxx-xx-x...
RAYMOND A. AMTMANN xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD G. ANNAS xxx-xx-x...
BRIAN A. ARNOLD xxx-xx-x...
GAIL I. ARNOTT xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT M. ATKINSON xxx-xx-x...
RALPH H. AUSTIN xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT A. AUSTIN xxx-xx-x...
LARRY D. AUTRY xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH G. AVON xxx-xx-x...
HOWARD S. BAER xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES E. BAILEY xxx-xx-x...
DON E. BAKER xxx-xx-x...
JACK T. BAKER xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT W. BAKER xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM H. BAKER xxx-xx-x...
JEFFREY W. BALDRIGE xxx-xx-x...
MARGARET K. BALDWIN xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT H. BALLARD xxx-xx-x...
TERRY L. BALVEN xxx-xx-x...
RAYMOND H. BARKER, JR xxx-xx-x...
BARRY W. BARKSDALE xxx-xx-x...
ROCKY E. BARNARD xxx-xx-x...
JOHN L. BARRY xxx-xx-...
HARVEY D. BARTER xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT H. BASKETT xxx-xx-x...
ROY H. BASS, JR xxx-xx-x...
HAYNES M. BAUMGARDNER, JR xxx-xx-x...
ALLAN K. BEAN xxx-xx-x...
JOHN S. BEATTIE xxx-xx-x...
EUGENE F. BEAUVAIS xxx-xx-x...
ANTHONY W. BELL, JR xxx-xx-x...
GERALD E. BENSON xxx-xx-x...
RALPH G. BENT, II xxx-xx-x...
HARRY D. BEPLAY xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH J. BERARDINO xxx-xx-x...
JAMES A. BERES xxx-xx-x...
EARL D. BICE xxx-xx-x...
GEOFFREY T. BISHOP xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT J. BITTNER xxx-xx-x...
KENNETH L. BLACK xxx-xx-x...
LARRY W. BLACK xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT E. BLACK xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS J. BLACK, III xxx-xx-x...
GAY D. BLACKMORE xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES R. BLAKE xxx-xx-x...
JAMES P. BLANCO xxx-xx-x...
JOAN W. BLANKENBEKER xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS J. BLYSTAD xxx-xx-x...
GERALD V. BOESCHE xxx-xx-x...
RUSSELL L. BOGGESS xxx-xx-x...
WAYNE R. BOLES xxx-xx-x...
RUSSELL T. BOLT xxx-xx-x...
JAROMIR J. BONA xxx-xx-x...
RAYMOND G. BONESTEELE xxx-xx-x...
JAMES W. BOSWELL xxx-xx-x...
TERRENCE W. BOTT xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES L. BOUBOULIS xxx-xx-x...
JAMES T. BOWEN xxx-xx-x...
FRANK L. BOYD, JR xxx-xx-x...
JOHN T. BOYD xxx-xx-x...
MILTON E. BRANCH, JR xxx-xx-x...
PAUL L. BRANDENBURG xxx-xx-x...
LOUIS D. BRAUN, III xxx-xx-x...
JAMES E. BRECHWALD xxx-xx-x...
HOWARD M. BRILLIANT xxx-xx-x...
FRED N. BROWN, JR xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD S. BROWNELL xxx-xx-x...
LAWRENCE A. BRUCK xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD T. BRYAN xxx-xx-x...
WALTER E. L. BUCHANAN, III xxx-xx-x...
ANTHONY F. BUQUOR xxx-xx-x...
ANNETTE L. BURR xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD O. BURROUGHS xxx-xx-x...
STANLEY L. BUSBOOM xxx-xx-x...
RAY L. CADDELL xxx-xx-x...
STEVEN E. CADY xxx-xx-x...
STEVEN A. CAINE xxx-xx-x...
PATRICK A. CALDWELL xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL R. CALLAWAY xxx-xx-x...
MARION E. CALLENDER, JR xxx-xx-x...
JOHN A. CAMM, JR xxx-xx-x...
JOHN H. CAMPBELL xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM J. CANAVAN xxx-xx-x...
TIMOTHY N. CAREY xxx-xx-x...
DOUGLAS M. CARLSON xxx-xx-x...
GERALD C. CARPENTER xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL F. CARPENTER xxx-xx-x...
LARRY A. CARR xxx-xx-x...
LARRY G. CARTER xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN P. CARTER xxx-xx-x...
LOUIS J. CASAMAYOU xxx-xx-x...
JOHN M. CASE, JR xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS E. CEDEL xxx-xx-x...
PHILIP R. CELMER, III xxx-xx-xx...
ROBERT R. CHAPIN xxx-xx-x...
BRENT E. CHAPMAN xxx-xx-x...
RAYMOND C. CHAPMAN, JR xxx-xx-x...
EDDY J. CHELKOWSKI xxx-xx-x...
KEVIN J. CHENEY xxx-xx-x...
STONEY P. CHISOLM xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL A. CHRISTENSEN xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES E. CINNAMON xxx-xx-x...
DWIGHT E. CLARK xxx-xx-x...
SAMUEL H. CLOVIS, JR xxx-xx-x...
JAMES R. COATES xxx-xx-x...
JAMES T. COBB xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT D. COFFMAN xxx-xx-x...
EDWIN W. COHRS xxx-xx-x...
ZOLLIE D. COLE xxx-xx-x...
DOUGLAS R. COLEMAN xxx-xx-x...
KEVIN A. COLLINS xxx-xx-x...
ELLIS K. CONOLEY xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL J. COOK xxx-xx-x...
SHARLA J. COOK xxx-xx-x...
BOYCE D. COOKE xxx-xx-x...
CRAIG R. COONINO xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS R. COOPER xxx-xx-x...
LARRY J. COPELAND xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM J. CORBETT, III xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN R. CORNISH xxx-xx-x...
LARRY P. CORNWELL xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT E. CORSI, JR. xxx-xx-x...
ARTHUR J. CORWIN xxx-xx-x...
RONALD T. COVAIS xxx-xx-x...
PHILIP A. COVELL xxx-xx-x...
NEAL D. COYLE xxx-xx-x...
JOHN W. CRAIG xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES J. CRAWFORD xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES E. CROOM, JR xxx-xx-x...
DAVID P. CSINTYAN xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES N. CULBERTSON xxx-xx-x...
ROGER A. CUNNING xxx-xx-x...
ALEXANDER B. CURRIE xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS W. DALEY xxx-xx-x...
JOHN W. DALTON xxx-xx-x...
JAMES C. DANDO xxx-xx-x...
HENRY J. DARIES xxx-xx-x...
GERRY R. DAUGHERTY xxx-xx-x...
JAMES N. DAVIS xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT F. DEBUSK, III xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT G. DEFEO xxx-xx-x...
GEORGE DEFILIPPI, JR xxx-xx-xx...
JACK D. DELIGANS, JR xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD E. DELONEY, JR xxx-xx-x...
WAYNE E. DEREU xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT J. DESUTTER, JR xxx-xx-xx...
DAVID R. DICK xxx-xx-x...
JAMES G. DICKENSHEETS xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT P. DICKEY xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH T. DICKMAN xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT R. DIERKER xxx-xx-x...
WALTER R. DILL xxx-xx-x...
GARY D. DILLS xxx-xx-x...
JOHN S. DOLAN xxx-xx-x...
KENNETH L. DOLLAR xxx-xx-x...
JAMES L. DONNELLY xxx-xx-x...
PAUL R. DORDAL xxx-xx-x...
JOHN W. DOROUGH, JR xxx-xx-x...

LESLIE R. DRAKE, xxx-xx-x...
JOHNNY B. DRURY, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID A. DUCK, JR., xxx-xx-x...
GEORGE T. DUCKER, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID M. DUESLER, xxx-xx-x...
JACK E. DUGAS, JR., xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL A. DUNGAN, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES C. DUNN, III, xxx-xx-x...
JACOB D. DUSTIN, xxx-xx-x...
CECIL L. EASON, JR., xxx-xx-x...
GLENN C. EASTERLY, xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS E. EICHHORST, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT J. ELDER, JR., xxx-xx-x...
GERALD G. ELLMYER, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT W. ELSASS, JR., xxx-xx-x...
ROGER E. ELSTUN, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES D. EMERY, JR., xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL H. ENGELMEIER, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES M. ENGER, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES B. ENGLE, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES W. ENGLE, xxx-xx-x...
BRIAN A. ERICKSON, xxx-xx-x...
PAUL W. ESSEX, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD G. EVANS, xxx-xx-...
WALTER J. EVANS, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM J. EVANS, JR., xxx-xx-x...
MARK G. EWIG, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT G. FAHL, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID P. FAIRCLO, xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN H. FARISH, xxx-xx-x...
KENNETH B. FAULHABER, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL L. FAUST, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD E. FAVELA, xxx-xx-x...
ALAN C. FELDKAMP, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES G. FERGUSON, xxx-xx-x...
GEORGE C. FERKES, xxx-xx-x...
WALTER L. FILIPEK, xxx-xx-x...
GERALD F. FLANAGAN, JR., xxx-xx-x...
SCHUYLER FOERSTER, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID A. FONTANA, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT G. FORD, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID M. FORE, xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS P. FOSS, xxx-xx-x...
FREDERICK J. FOSTER, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM E. FRANTA, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM M. FRASER, III, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES G. FROMM, xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL T. FUCCI, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD D. GADDIS, xxx-xx-x...
RALPH R. GAJEWSKI, xxx-xx-x...
ALBERT R. GALANTE, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL R. GALLAGHER, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD N. GALLOWAY, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID P. GAMBONE, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD GAMMON, xxx-xx-x...
FRANCIS K. GEISLER, JR., xxx-xx-x...
DAVID B. GEORGE, JR., xxx-xx-x...
SALVATORE J. GIAMMO, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN P. GIBEAU, xxx-xx-x...
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JOHN A. GILBERT, xxx-xx-x...
PETER M. GILL, xxx-xx-x...
MARK D. GILSON, xxx-xx-x...
STEVEN F. GLANTZ, xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL W. GODDARD, xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS J. GODFREY, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM E. GOODWIN, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN W. GORMAN, xxx-xx-x...
EDWARD H. GOSSLING, III, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES M. GRANT, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL L. GRAVES, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN R. GREEN, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM V. GREEN, IV, xxx-xx-x...
SAMUEL L. GRIER, JR., xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD C. GROESCH, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD R. GROSS, xxx-xx-x...
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PAUL M. GUTTMAN, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN M. HAAS, xxx-xx-x...
STEVEN C. HAFNER, xxx-xx-x...
FREDDY M. HAGGARD, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT M. HAIL, xxx-xx-x...
LOUIS C. HALA, JR., xxx-xx-x...
BILLY J. HALL, JR., xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM F. HALL, xxx-xx-x...
ROYCE J. HALSTEAD, xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN O. HAMMOND, xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN W. HANES, xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH C. HANNIGAN, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN W. HARBISON, xxx-xx-x...
SUSAN J. HARGER, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN S. HARP, xxx-xx-x...
ELKTON E. HARRINGTON, III, xxx-xx-x...
JERROLD B. HARRINGTON, xxx-xx-x...
HAROLD J. HARRIS, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN H. HARRIS, JR., xxx-xx-x...
PHILLIP L. HARRIS, xxx-xx-x...
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THOMAS D. HATCHER, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES C. HAVARD, xxx-xx-x...
GILBERT R. HAWK, xxx-xx-x...
KEITH D. HAWKINS, xxx-xx-...
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JAMES B. HENDERSON, JR., xxx-xx-x...
JOHN F. HENLEY, xxx-xx-x...
PETER J. HENNESSEY, xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN G. HENRICH, xxx-xx-x...
CHESTER G. HERBST, JR., xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT E. HERGENROEDER, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT L. HERKLOTZ, xxx-xx-x...

AUBIN M. HIGGINS, xxx-xx-x...
DALE C. HILL, xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES D. HILLEBRAND, xxx-xx-x...
LLOYD R. HISH, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID L. HOFSTADTER, xxx-xx-x...
JACK R. HOLBEIN, JR., xxx-xx-x...
FRANK O. HOLDER, JR., xxx-xx-x...
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DAVID R. HONEYWELL, xxx-xx-x...
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JOHN R. HORNOR, xxx-xx-x...
VINCENT W. HORRIGAN, xxx-xx-x...
HAROLD W. HOSACK, JR., xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS R. HOSKINS, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES B. HOUSTON, JR., xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT M. HOWE, JR., xxx-xx-x...
RONALD P. HUBBARD, xxx-xx-x...
LAWRENCE R. HUEY, xxx-xx-x...
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SCOTT D. INGRAM, xxx-xx-x...
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PHILLIP L. JACKSON, xxx-xx-x...
VICTOR D. JAROCH, xxx-xx-x...
GREGORY T. JAY, xxx-xx-x...
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ERIC N. JOHNSON, xxx-xx-x...
FREEMAN L. JOHNSON, xxx-xx-x...
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KATHLEEN JOHNSON, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM R. JOHNSON, JR., xxx-xx-x...
LAFAYETTE J. JONES, JR., xxx-xx-x...
PETER E. JONES, xxx-xx-x...
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RODNEY P. JONES, xxx-xx-x...
SAMUEL M. JONES, xxx-xx-x...
STEVEN R. JONES, xxx-xx-x...
WALTER I. JONES, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT A. JUDAS, xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH C. JUSTICE, xxx-xx-x...
GORDON D. KAGE, II, xxx-xx-x...
PETER C. KAMINSKI, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT J. KARNER, xxx-xx-x...
LARRY R. KEARNS, xxx-xx-x...
STEVEN M. KELLER, xxx-xx-x...
GARY M. KELLY, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL G. KING, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES A. KINGSLEY, xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS C. KLEIV, xxx-xx-x...
DUANE W. KNIGHT, xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL G. KNIOLA, xxx-xx-x...
WARREN I. KNOUFF, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID P. KNOWLES, xxx-xx-x...
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DUNCAN G. KOLLER, xxx-xx-x...
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CRAIG L. KOONTZ, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT W. KOPP, xxx-xx-x...
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DENNIS W. KULLANDER, xxx-xx-x...
FRANK P. LABELLE, JR., xxx-xx-x...
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RICHARD F. LACH, xxx-xx-x...
PHILLIP E. LACOMBE, xxx-xx-x...
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LANNY J. LARSON, xxx-xx-x...
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THEODORE W. LAY, II, xxx-xx-x...
PAUL J. LEBRAS, xxx-xx-x...
CRAIG M. LEE, xxx-xx-x...
GORDON K. W. LEE, xxx-xx-x...
MELVIN K. F. LEE, xxx-xx-x...
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TERRY S. H. LEE, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT A. LEECH, xxx-xx-x...
DAYRE C. LIAS, xxx-xx-x...
ARTHUR J. LICHTE, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD A. LIEN, xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES R. LINN, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID W. LINN, xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES B. LONG, xxx-xx-x...
LEVI D. LOWMAN, JR., xxx-xx-x...
LUKE L. LUCAS, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL A. LUFFRED, xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS P. LUTTERBIE, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL J. LYGA, xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN D. MACARTHUR, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID F. MACGHEE, xxx-xx-x...
FRANK J. MACHI, xxx-xx-x...
GENE A. MADDING, xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN B. MADDOX, xxx-xx-x...
MARCOS J. MADRID, xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS A. MAHR, xxx-xx-x...
SANFORD D. MANGOLD, xxx-xx-x...
DENNIS F. MARKISELLO, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT T. MARLOW, xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES W. MARTIN, xxx-xx-x...
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STEPHEN G. MASCHUE, xxx-xx-x...
GEORGE M. MATTINGLEY, JR., xxx-xx-x...
GILBERT E. MAYEUX, II, xxx-xx-x...

MICHAEL P. MCCALL, xxx-xx-x...
BENJAMIN F. MCCARTER, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN A. MCCLANATHAN, JR., xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL G. MCCONNELL, xxx-xx-x...
GUY F. MCCRACKEN, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM M. MCCRARY, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT N. MCENEANY, xxx-xx-x...
MAURICE L. MCFANN, JR., xxx-xx-x...
EDWARD J. J. MCGANN, JR., xxx-xx-x...
STUART R. MCGHEE, xxx-xx-x...
CARL A. MCINTIRE, III, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM E. MCKEEVER, xxx-xx-x...
DOLAN M. MCKELVY, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES L. MCKINLEY, xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL J. MCMORROW, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL F. MCPHERSON, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT C. MEAD, xxx-xx-x...
ROY D. MEADOWS, xxx-xx-x...
BILLY G. MEAZELL, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN W. MEINCKE, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT L. MEINERT, xxx-xx-x...
HAL R. MEYER, xxx-xx-x...
DALE W. MEYERROSE, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD P. MICHAUD, xxx-xx-x...
GORDON R. MIDDLETON, xxx-xx-x...
ALLYN K. MILLS, xxx-xx-x...
KING L. MILLS, III, xxx-xx-x...
FRANK J. MISCIASCI, JR., xxx-xx-x...
HENRY R. MITCHELL, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN C. MOLLISON, JR., xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD P. MOORE, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT P. MOORE, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES W. MOREHOUSE, xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES R. MORRIS, xxx-xx-x...
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DAVID J. MORROW, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT A. MOYER, xxx-xx-x...
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KENNETH E. MURPHY, xxx-xx-x...
PAUL E. MURR, xxx-xx-x...
TERRANCE L. MURTAUGH, xxx-xx-x...
ANTHONY E. NADDEO, xxx-xx-x...
BILLY B. NAPIER, xxx-xx-x...
KENT D. NELSON, xxx-xx-x...
LESTER N. NELSON, xxx-xx-x...
RONALD E. NELSON, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT W. NEUMANN, xxx-xx-x...
FRANK L. NEWKIRK, xxx-xx-x...
LEE A. NEWMAN, JR., xxx-xx-x...
JOHN B. NIX, JR., xxx-xx-x...
WRIGHT A. NODINE, JR., xxx-xx-x...
DAVID J. NOLTING, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES NORTON, JR., xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT D. ODELL, xxx-xx-x...
JEAN M. OESTREICH, xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS W. OLMSTEAD, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES R. OPFER, xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS A. ORIORDAN, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT L. OSTRANDER, JR., xxx-xx-x...
JAMES M. OWENDOFF, xxx-xx-x...
RAYMOND W. OWENS, III, xxx-xx-x...
RONALD E. OWENS, xxx-xx-x...
JEFFREY S. PACE, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN M. PACE, xxx-xx-x...
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WILLIAM A. PAILES, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT L. PAINE, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT C. PAPE, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES S. PARKER, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES L. PATRICK, JR., xxx-xx-x...
IRA S. PAUL, III, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT W. PAULL, xxx-xx-x...
WILBERT D. PEARSON, JR., xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL G. PENNY, JR., xxx-xx-x...
TIMOTHY A. PEPPE, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES M. PETEK, xxx-xx-x...
BRUCE E. PETERS, xxx-xx-x...
QUENTIN L. PETERSON, xxx-xx-x...
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RONALD J. PETERSON, xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS M. PETITMERMET, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN J. PETTY, xxx-xx-x...
CLYDE B. PHILLIPS, III, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES G. PHILLIPS, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT D. PHILLIPS, xxx-xx-x...
DONALD A. PHILPITT, xxx-xx-x...
GARY J. PHIPPS, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN B. PIAZZA, xxx-xx-x...
RONALD L. PIERCE, xxx-xx-x...
HEDY C. PINKERTON, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT J. PIRRIE, xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES W. PITTS, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID E. POPE, xxx-xx-x...
JEFFREY M. POSNER, xxx-xx-x...
THEODORE R. POWERS, JR., xxx-xx-x...
JUSTUS V. PRICE, JR., xxx-xx-x...
JOHN C. QUANDT, xxx-xx-x...
JEFFREY A. RAMELLI, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID M. RANDERSON, xxx-xx-x...
CRAIG P. RASMUSSEN, xxx-xx-x...
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THOMAS E. REA, xxx-xx-x...
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CLARK G. REID, xxx-xx-x...
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LOREN M. RENO, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES R. RHOADES, xxx-xx-x...
REGNER C. RIDER, xxx-xx-x...

DAVID M. RIGSBEE [redacted]
RICHARD H. RIMA [redacted]
VERNON S. RITCHEY [redacted]
RICHARD A. RITTER [redacted]
EARNEST O. ROBBINS, II [redacted]
JAMES N. ROBINSON [redacted]
JOHN R. ROBINSON, II [redacted]
AARON B. ROGERS, JR [redacted]
ANTHONY J. ROGET [redacted]
JAMES E. ROPER [redacted]
JERRY L. ROSS [redacted]
STEVEN J. ROSS [redacted]
RICHARD S. ROSZAK [redacted]
BENJAMIN S. ROTH [redacted]
THOMAS G. RUNGE [redacted]
WILLIAM C. RUSBY [redacted]
ROBERT L. RUTH [redacted]
CHARLES M. RUTLAND [redacted]
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JOSE L. SAENZ [redacted]
ARTHUR J. SAITTA [redacted]
THOMAS A. SAMPLES [redacted]
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JAMES A. SCHEIDEMAN [redacted]
JAMES M. SCHLICK [redacted]
MICHAEL W. SCHOENFELD [redacted]
MARVIN A. SCHOTT [redacted]
RICHARD W. SCHUETZ [redacted]
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DONALD G. SEARLES [redacted]
JAMES F. SHAMBO [redacted]
GEORGE P. SHAMER, II [redacted]
JEFFREY S. SHAVER [redacted]
CHRIS W. SHAW [redacted]
DAVID W. SHOEMAKER, JR [redacted]
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RANDY C. SIEPMANN [redacted]
TERRY R. SILVESTER [redacted]
LARRY C. SIMMONS [redacted]
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CARL D. SKAKAL, JR [redacted]
ROBERT A. SKOLASKY [redacted]
JAMES H. SLAGLE [redacted]
JOHN T. SLANKAS [redacted]
DAVID F. SLAUGHTER [redacted]
JOHN T. SMALL, JR [redacted]
DAN O. SMITH [redacted]
GEORGE B. SMITH [redacted]
JAMES B. SMITH [redacted]
LARRY F. SMITH [redacted]
ANDREW W. SMOAK [redacted]
MICHAEL E. SOLOMON [redacted]
DAVID L. SONNENBERG [redacted]
DAVID W. SPICER [redacted]
DAVID L. SPRACHER [redacted]
LEON A. STAMM [redacted]
RONNIE A. STANFILL [redacted]
F. RANDALL STARBUCK [redacted]
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WILLIAM R. STEELE [redacted]
HERBERT N. STEIMER [redacted]
JOSEPH C. STEIN [redacted]
JOSEPH P. STEIN [redacted]
JAMES J. STERZINGER [redacted]
WILLIAM E. STEVENS [redacted]
BILLY K. STEWART [redacted]
GARY L. STEWART [redacted]
WILLIAM K. STILLWELL [redacted]
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LARRY W. STONE [redacted]
DAVID E. STOREY [redacted]
JAY P. STRETCH [redacted]
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STEVEN R. STURM [redacted]
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JERRY L. THIGPEN [redacted]
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JERRY J. THORIUS [redacted]
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THOMAS A. TOOPS [redacted]
OLIVER D. TOWNS [redacted]
RAY E. TOWNSEND [redacted]
CARY R. TRAFTON [redacted]
LEONARD J. TROVERO, JR [redacted]
ALAN E. M. TUCKER [redacted]
GARY L. TUCKER [redacted]
CHARLES F. TURK [redacted]
MARC C. TURNER [redacted]
RONALD F. TUTTLE [redacted]
BRUCE L. ULLMAN [redacted]
DAVID C. UNDERWOOD [redacted]
DENNIS D. UNDERWOOD [redacted]
ROBERT F. UNGER [redacted]
JEFFREY L. UPP [redacted]
DALE M. VANDEHEY [redacted]
JOHN M. VOLPE [redacted]
MICHAEL G. VOSMEIER [redacted]
MICHAEL VOSS [redacted]
JAMES D. WALKER [redacted]
RONALD R. WALL [redacted]
KENNETH V. WALSH [redacted]
WILLIAM L. WALTERS [redacted]
GLENN C. WALTMAN [redacted]
SCOTT L. WANGEN [redacted]
JOSEPH B. WARREN, II [redacted]
RONALD H. WASSOM [redacted]
RICHARD L. WEAVER [redacted]
RUSSELL L. WEAVER, JR [redacted]
WILLIAM S. WEAVING [redacted]
RICHARD E. WEBBER [redacted]
GARY L. WEIKEL [redacted]
STAN G. WEIR, [redacted]
MICHAEL WEITMAN [redacted]
MICHAEL P. WEITZEL [redacted]
J. D. WELLS, [redacted]
MICHAEL P. WELSH [redacted]
DAYLE A. WEST, [redacted]
GREGG A. WHEELER [redacted]
CULLEN L. WHITE [redacted]
ROBERT E. WHITE [redacted]
CHARLES J. WHITECHURCH [redacted]
JOHN C. WHITESIDE, III [redacted]
JAMES F. WHITING [redacted]
CARLETON H. WHITTAKER, JR [redacted]
MICHAEL P. WIEDEMER [redacted]
FRANK B. WILLE [redacted]
FREDERICK L. WILLIAMS [redacted]
JAMES E. WILLIAMS [redacted]
ROBERT O. WILLIAMS [redacted]
ROBERT T. WILLIAMS [redacted]
RONALD C. WILLIAMS [redacted]
RONALD S. WILLKE [redacted]
BARRY S. WILSON [redacted]
ROBERT S. WILSON [redacted]
RONALD A. WINTER [redacted]
GARY A. WINTERBERGER [redacted]
GARY M. WISTROM [redacted]
THOMAS V. WITTMAN [redacted]
JOHN D. WOLF [redacted]
NEAL E. WOLFARD, JR [redacted]
DAVID R. WOLFE [redacted]
JAMES C. WOLFE [redacted]
ROBERT E. WOLFF [redacted]
ROBERT R. WOODS [redacted]
MICHAEL W. WOOLEY [redacted]
CHARLES K. YARD [redacted]
PHILIP K. YASUHARA [redacted]
HERMAN W. YOUNGBLOOD [redacted]
JONATHAN E. ZALL [redacted]
GLENN R. ZAUBER [redacted]
ROBERT A. ZIENER [redacted]
JAMES F. ZORN [redacted]

CHAPLAIN CORPS

To be colonel

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RALPH A. GUETERSLOH [redacted]
JAMES P. HALL [redacted]
WILLIAM P. HANRAHAN [redacted]
DONALD R. HUDSON [redacted]
RICHARD K. KNOWLES [redacted]
ROBERT S. LEEDS [redacted]
BOBBY C. THORNTON [redacted]
ROGER A. WITHEE [redacted]

JUDGE ADVOCATE

To be colonel

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ALBERT J. CUNNINGHAM, JR [redacted]
BRADLEY J. DEAUSTIN [redacted]
THOMAS J. FISCUS [redacted]
CRAIG L. HEAD [redacted]
LAKE B. HOLT, III [redacted]
MICHAEL J. HOOVER [redacted]
DOUGLAS H. KOHRT [redacted]
MICHAEL N. MADRID [redacted]
RICHARD A. MCDONALD [redacted]
SUSAN P. MCNEILL [redacted]
JEFFREY R. OWENS [redacted]
JOEL M. OXLEY [redacted]
MARK L. SUCHER [redacted]
CHARLES H. WILCOX, II [redacted]

NURSE CORPS

To be colonel

MARTHA C. MARON [redacted]
KATHRYN M. RAINES [redacted]
NINA K. RHOTON [redacted]
MYRIAM SANTIAGO [redacted]
ELIZABETH A. SCANNELL [redacted]
BONNIE J. SCUDDER [redacted]
SUANNE SMITH [redacted]
SANDRA L. STANLEY [redacted]
MARY P. SULLIVAN [redacted]
CAROL A. TOMS [redacted]

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be colonel

ROBERT H. BRANNON [redacted]
DARRELL E. EICKHOFF [redacted]
TIMOTHY J. ELDER [redacted]
JACK A. GUPTON [redacted]
JAMES J. HOOPER, II [redacted]
STEPHEN P. JONES [redacted]
JOHN D. LABASH [redacted]
ROBERT J. MOSS, JR [redacted]
ROLAND J. ROGER [redacted]
GARY J. SEITZ [redacted]
JOHN R. SHEEHAN [redacted]
ROBERT E. SHIELDS [redacted]
JAMES T. VANDEHEY [redacted]

BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES CORPS

To be colonel

THOMAS R. ADAMS [redacted]
ROBERT N. BROOKS [redacted]
MICHAEL H. BROWNE [redacted]
ROBERT L. CRANE [redacted]
RAY M. CROSBY [redacted]
JAMES E. DALE, [redacted]
LYNN A. FRANCIS [redacted]
JOHN G. GOLDEN [redacted]
JAY M. HOWARD [redacted]
NEIL J. LAMB [redacted]
JAMES M. LIVINGSTON [redacted]
EDWARD F. MAHER, [redacted]
JOSEPH A. MARTONE [redacted]
GERALD J. MERRITT [redacted]
SUSAN R. OKONSKI [redacted]
LINDA J. TOWNSEND [redacted]
THOMAS J. WALKER [redacted]
GARY A. WANDMACHER [redacted]
RONALD D. WARNER, [redacted]

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION AS RESERVES OF THE AIR FORCE, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 593, 8366 AND 8372, OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE. PROMOTIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 8372 AND CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE UNDER SECTION 593 SHALL BEAR AN EFFECTIVE DATE OF 14 JUNE 1990, AND PROMOTIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 8366 SHALL BE EFFECTIVE UPON COMPLETION OF SEVEN YEARS OF PROMOTION SERVICE AND TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF TOTAL SERVICE, UNLESS A LATER PROMOTION EFFECTIVE DATE IS REQUIRED BY SECTION 8372(C), OR THE PROMOTION EFFECTIVE DATE IS DELAYED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8380(B) OF TITLE 10.

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

To be lieutenant colonel

ROBERT A. ABENDSCHEIN [redacted]
CHARLES E. ABRAMSON [redacted]
BENNY E. ACOCK, JR [redacted]
GARY D. ADKISSON [redacted]
GERALD D. ALBORN [redacted]
MARVIN D. ALEXANDER [redacted]
RONALD H. ALLEN [redacted]
WILLIAM H. ALLEN, JR [redacted]
ROBERT E. ALLISON, JR [redacted]
DAVID B. ANDERSEN [redacted]
DAVID P. ANDERSON [redacted]
GLENN E. ANDERSON, JR [redacted]
JOHN E. ANDERSON [redacted]
DENNIS G. ANDRADE [redacted]
EDWARD ANDREWS, JR [redacted]
PHILIP E. ANGINO [redacted]
DOYLE W. ARGO [redacted]
MICHAEL J. ARMATO [redacted]
RICHARD J. ARMSTRONG [redacted]
ROBERT W. ARRELL [redacted]
EDWARD A. ASKINS [redacted]
CHARLES E. AULBACH, II [redacted]
GEOFFREY S. AVERY [redacted]
CHARLES W. AWBREY [redacted]
WILLIAM C. AYCOCK [redacted]
THOMAS D. BABER [redacted]
CRAIG A. BAER [redacted]
CHARLES P. BAILEY [redacted]
GORDON BAILEY [redacted]
JOHN D. BAILEY [redacted]
JOHN L. BAILEY [redacted]
ELAINE A. BAINTER [redacted]
STEVEN T. BAKER [redacted]
DENNIS G. BAKKO [redacted]
WILLIAM F. BALAS [redacted]
JON E. BALK [redacted]
JOHN R. BALL [redacted]
JAMES E. BALLARD [redacted]
ANTHONY J. BANTA [redacted]
RICHARD BARANSKI [redacted]
GARY H. BARBER [redacted]
ROBERT L. BARBER [redacted]
RICHARD O. BARBIN [redacted]
MILTON R. BARNES, JR [redacted]
STEPHEN R. BARNES [redacted]
JOHN J. BARRETT, JR [redacted]
PAUL A. BART [redacted]
GEORGE L. BARTON [redacted]
JOHN B. BARTON [redacted]
THOMAS J. BATURA [redacted]
JEROLD A. BAUM [redacted]
ROBERT E. BEARDEN [redacted]
HERMAN E. BECKER, JR [redacted]

BRYON J. BEDNAR xxx-xx-x...
BYRON W. BELCHER xxx-xx-x...
JOHN K. BELL xxx-xx-x...
KENNETH V. BELL xxx-xx-x...
STANLEY M. BELL xxx-xx-...
JAMES J. BELLOTTI xxx-xx-x...
TIMOTHY W. BELLURY xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM B. BENTON xxx-xx-x...
JAMES H. BERRY xxx-xx-x...
GERARD T. BERTERO xxx-xx-x...
NORMAN H. BEULKE xxx-xx-x...
LOUIS F. BIGOS, JR xxx-xx-x...
DALE A. BILLUPS xxx-xx-x...
JOE B. BINGHAM xxx-xx-x...
JOHN J. BINKOWSKI xxx-xx-x...
DAVID C. BIRD xxx-xx-x...
ULKER C. BIRSON xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM W. BISCHOF xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS E. BISSELL xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM C. BITTNER xxx-xx-x...
BRUCE H. BJERKE xxx-xx-x...
JOHN A. BLACKBURN xxx-xx-x...
JAMES F. BLACKMAN xxx-xx-x...
ANDREW M. BLAHA xxx-xx-x...
HARRY B. BLAIR xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT V. BLANTON xxx-xx-x...
KENNETH F. BODAY xxx-xx-x...
ANDREW BOHUTINSKY xxx-xx-x...
DONALD C. BOLGER xxx-xx-x...
DAVID A. BOLSTAD xxx-xx-x...
MAURICE E. BORUD xxx-xx-x...
JAMES A. BOTZ, JR xxx-xx-x...
JAMES A. BOWDEN xxx-xx-x...
PAUL E. BOYER xxx-xx-x...
SHARON L. BOYNTON xxx-xx-x...
GERALD J. A. BOYUM xxx-xx-x...
HARRY P. BRADFORD xxx-xx-x...
STEVEN C. BRADFORD xxx-xx-x...
JEFFREY L. BRANT xxx-xx-x...
PATRICK T. BRANNIGAN xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS B. BRATTEBO, III xxx-xx-x...
CURTIS N. BREEDING xxx-xx-x...
DAVID M. BREEN xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH P. BRENNAN xxx-xx-x...
DAVID G. BRESKMAN xxx-xx-x...
STEVEN A. BROSOWSKE xxx-xx-x...
CALVIN W. BROWN xxx-xx-x...
RAY L. BROWN xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT L. BROWN xxx-xx-x...
CECIL H. BRUNSON xxx-xx-x...
JOHN H. BRUNSON xxx-xx-x...
ARCH S. BRUNTLETT xxx-xx-x...
GREGORY M. BUCHANAN xxx-xx-x...
WARREN E. BUCHER xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES R. BUCK xxx-xx-x...
JAMES R. BUCKWALTER, JR xxx-xx-x...
DAVID A. BULGER xxx-xx-x...
DOUGLAS B. BULLOCK xxx-xx-x...
JIM BULLOCK xxx-xx-x...
GARY L. BUNNEY xxx-xx-x...
JOHN H. BURGE xxx-xx-x...
JERALD C. BURGESS xxx-xx-x...
JOHN A. BURKE xxx-xx-x...
HAL S. BURTON xxx-xx-x...
KENNETH R. BURTON xxx-xx-x...
JONATHAN F. BUSHNELL, JR xxx-xx-x...
KENNETH A. BYRD xxx-xx-x...
RUBEN J. CABALLERO xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT A. CAIN xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM P. CANAVAN xxx-xx-x...
ANNE K. CANNON xxx-xx-x...
LEO N. CAPRIA, JR xxx-xx-x...
VERN R. CARDON xxx-xx-x...
CARL E. CARLSON, JR. xxx-xx-...
DOUGLAS D. CARMICHAEL xxx-xx-x...
LARRY J. CARNAHAN xxx-xx-x...
FREDERICK S. CARPENTER xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD E. CARR xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD A. CARTER xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS L. CARTER xxx-xx-x...
DAVID L. CASEBERE xxx-xx-x...
GREGORY B. CASEY xxx-xx-x...
JOHN M. CASHEL, JR xxx-xx-x...
RONALD CASSANO xxx-xx-x...
ANTHONY P. CASSESE xxx-xx-x...
FRED F. CASTLE, JR xxx-xx-x...
LANNY D. CAVERLY xxx-xx-x...
LEBO S. CENTANNI, JR xxx-xx-x...
MARK R. CHAMBERS xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT E. CHANDLER xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS B. CHANG xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES F. CHAPAS xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT G. CHAPMAN xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD W. CHASE xxx-xx-x...
DAVID A. CHERTOFF xxx-xx-x...
RONALD M. CHILDRESS xxx-xx-x...
JONATHAN C. CHRISTIE xxx-xx-x...
JOHN R. CHURCH xxx-xx-x...
GARY L. CLAPPER xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS N. CLARKE xxx-xx-x...
COLLIN H. CLEMENT xxx-xx-x...
GEORGE W. CLEMENTS xxx-xx-x...
NANCY A. CLEVELAND xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL W. CLIFTON xxx-xx-x...
HARVEY E. COGEN xxx-xx-x...
GERALD E. COHEN xxx-xx-x...
DENNIS E. COLDREN xxx-xx-x...
LELAND J. COLEMAN xxx-xx-x...
JAMES A. COLGATE xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT L. COLLIGAN, III xxx-xx-x...
PATRICK A. COLLINS xxx-xx-x...
RAYMOND M. COLLINS, JR xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD C. COLLINS xxx-xx-x...
RODNEY A. CONNELL xxx-xx-x...
JERE COOK xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT L. COOK xxx-xx-x...
BARRY E. COOPER xxx-xx-x...
HARVEY L. COOPER xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH L. CORDINA xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM G. CORNELL xxx-xx-x...
HAROLD L. CORNINE xxx-xx-x...
ALLEN J. CORSON xxx-xx-x...
DUANE M. COSSALTER xxx-xx-x...
IRA E. COWARD, II xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTOPHER J. COX xxx-xx-x...
JAMES W. COX xxx-xx-x...
ROGER L. COX xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL P. COYLE xxx-xx-x...
DOUGLAS G. CRANDALL xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM B. CRANDALL xxx-xx-...
LOWELL W. CRANE, JR xxx-xx-x...
HARLON D. CRIMM xxx-xx-x...
KENNETH H. CROMPTON xxx-xx-x...
BRADLEY A. CRONK xxx-xx-x...
PHILIP A. CROTTY, JR xxx-xx-x...
JEROLD L. CROW xxx-xx-x...
RALPH M. CROW, JR xxx-xx-x...
CARL M. CRUG xxx-xx-x...
PATRICK J. CRUTT xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD H. CUMBIE xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM T. CUMISKEY, JR xxx-xx-x...
RODGER P. CURNOW xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES T. CURRY xxx-xx-x...
JOHN J. CUSICK xxx-xx-x...
LOUIS C. CUSIMANO xxx-xx-x...
KATIE CUTLER xxx-xx-x...
ALEXANDER J. CZERNECKI, JR xxx-xx-x...
HOWARD A. DAHL xxx-xx-x...
KRISTOFER T. DAHL xxx-xx-...
ROGER N. DAHL xxx-xx-x...
BRUCE E. DANTZLER xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL A. DANZIG xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS L. DAPORE xxx-xx-x...
MICKEY S. A. DAVEY xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT W. DAVIS xxx-xx-x...
TERRY W. DAVIS xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM B. DAY xxx-xx-x...
PAUL B. DEALY, JR xxx-xx-x...
GLENN F. DEFORGE xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS DELANO xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL F. DELICCE xxx-xx-x...
JOHN D. DELLINGER, JR xxx-xx-x...
ARNALDO L. DELUCCA xxx-xx-x...
DANA B. DEMAND xxx-xx-x...
ROSARIO N. DEMERS xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD J. DEROOS xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES R. DERRICK xxx-xx-x...
PATRICK J. DERY xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD S. DEWITT xxx-xx-x...
MARK M. DEYOUNG xxx-xx-x...
DOUGLAS W. DIEHL xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES E. DILL, JR xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT F. DODSON xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES C. DOOLEY, III xxx-xx-x...
EDWIN A. DOTY, JR xxx-xx-x...
JAMES F. DOTY xxx-xx-x...
EUGENE D. DOYLE xxx-xx-x...
WALLACE S. DRAGE xxx-xx-...
STEPHEN G. DRAKE xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT T. DRAPER xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM C. DRAWBAUGH xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS W. DUFRESNE xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL P. DUNLAP xxx-xx-x...
FREDERICK D. DUNN xxx-xx-x...
JAMES R. DUNN xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN W. DUNN xxx-xx-x...
LEE R. DUTTON xxx-xx-x...
NELSON W. DWIGHT, JR xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD P. DWYER, III xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS A. DYCHES xxx-xx-x...
DAVID W. EASTIS xxx-xx-x...
LARRY H. EBLEN xxx-xx-x...
EDWARD W. EDMONDS xxx-xx-x...
PAUL H. EGGLESTON xxx-xx-x...
WALTER T. EICHELBERGER xxx-xx-x...
JACK E. ELDRED xxx-xx-x...
BRUCE H. ELLINWOOD xxx-xx-x...
GEORGE M. ELLIOTT xxx-xx-x...
GILBERT M. ELLIS, JR xxx-xx-x...
JAMES J. EMMA xxx-xx-x...
DAVID W. ENDICOTT, JR xxx-xx-x...
ANTHONY J. EPIFANO xxx-xx-x...
FRANCIS P. ERCKMANN xxx-xx-x...
ARTHUR J. ERICKSON xxx-xx-x...
JON F. ERIKSON xxx-xx-x...
EDWARD C. ERNST xxx-xx-x...
BARRY A. ESHAM xxx-xx-x...
ALAN F. ESSEX xxx-xx-x...
LAWRENCE W. EUSTON xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS G. EVENS xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM T. EVES xxx-xx-x...
MARGARET WALSH FAIRBAIRN xxx-xx-x...
DAVID A. FALKNER xxx-xx-x...
FRANCIS E. FAUBERT xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT M. FENICHEL xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT S. FENIMORE, III xxx-xx-x...
CURTIS W. FETTY xxx-xx-x...
JOE W. FEUSNER xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD W. FIDLER, JR xxx-xx-x...
RONALD A. FINCH xxx-xx-x...
JEFFREY N. FINK xxx-xx-x...
JOHN C. FIORE xxx-xx-x...
DENNIS M. FITZGERALD xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT W. FIX xxx-xx-x...
MARY J. FLAHERTY xxx-xx-x...
MARK A. FLEISHMAN xxx-xx-x...
JOHNNY M. FLEMING xxx-xx-x...
DAN E. FLORY xxx-xx-x...
HUGH G. FLY, III xxx-xx-x...
DALE A. FOOTE xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES W. FORBES, JR xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES V. FOWLES, III xxx-xx-x...
ALVIN FOX xxx-xx-x...
GEORGE A. FRANK xxx-xx-x...
RONALD R. FRAZER xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT E. FREY xxx-xx-x...
DAVID A. FROMME xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT M. FROMOWITZ xxx-xx-x...
DAVID G. FRY xxx-xx-x...
ROYCE W. FUDGE, JR xxx-xx-x...
FRANCIS W. FURLONG xxx-xx-x...
OWEN C. GADEKEN xxx-xx-x...
MATTHEW M. GALLAGHER xxx-xx-x...
RONALD S. GAMBRELL xxx-xx-x...
JOHN B. GANNON xxx-xx-x...
FREDERICK C. GANSKE xxx-xx-x...
MARKCUS V. GARLAND xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM E. GASBARRO xxx-xx-x...
DAVID L. GAW xxx-xx-x...
JOHN H. GAYMON xxx-xx-x...
JOHN H. GEBHARDT xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL S. GEBREN xxx-xx-x...
DONALD J. GENNA xxx-xx-x...
VINCENT A. GERACI xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH S. GERBER xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS J. GERGEN xxx-xx-x...
CARL H. GERICKE xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL L. GESWEIN xxx-xx-x...
RULON S. GIBB xxx-xx-x...
DAN H. GIBSON xxx-xx-x...
CARL A. GIDLUND xxx-xx-x...
GERALD P. GILBERT xxx-xx-x...
IRIS C. GILBERT xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD A. GILBERT, JR xxx-xx-x...
LOREN D. GILES xxx-xx-x...
DENNIS M. GILL xxx-xx-x...
ANDREW B. GILSON xxx-xx-x...
SALVATORE A. GIRIFALCO xxx-xx-x...
EDWIN C. GIRTON, JR xxx-xx-x...
JOHN E. GLEASON xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT P. GLEASON xxx-xx-x...
BRENDAN B. GODFREY xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL B. GOLDHAMMER xxx-xx-x...
KYLE E. GOODE, JR xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH L. GOODLOVE xxx-xx-x...
JOHN M. GORDON xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS L. GORHAM xxx-xx-x...
FINN L. GOTAAS xxx-xx-x...
CARL M. GOUGH, JR xxx-xx-x...
MAC K. GOUGH xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL D. GRACE xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT F. GRAF, JR xxx-xx-x...
DONALD M. GRAHAM, III xxx-xx-x...
BURR R. GRAVES xxx-xx-x...
BRUCE H. GRAY xxx-xx-x...
JOHN M. GREEN xxx-xx-x...
DONALD G. GRIFFIN xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS A. GRIFFITHS xxx-xx-x...
JOHN L. GRISWOLD xxx-xx-x...
RANDOLPH C. GROSS xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT A. GUALTIERI xxx-xx-x...
CURTIS N. GUESS xxx-xx-x...
DAVID L. GUICE xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD M. GUIDRY xxx-xx-x...
EDWARD M. GUILD, JR xxx-xx-x...
HAROLD A. GUNN, JR. xxx-xx-x...
JERRY D. GUTHRIE xxx-xx-x...
DOUGLAS S. GWYN xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT J. HABER, JR xxx-xx-x...
MARK P. HADLEY xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH F. HAEDRICH xxx-xx-x...
VICTOR V. HAKALA xxx-xx-x...
FRANK W. HALE xxx-xx-x...
BONNIE L. HALLMAN xxx-xx-x...
JEFFREY W. HAMIEL xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM R. HAMMOND, JR xxx-xx-x...
VERNON H. HAMPTON, JR xxx-xx-x...
DONALD Z. HARBERT xxx-xx-x...
TRUMAN D. HARDY xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT H. HARKINS, III xxx-xx-x...
CHESTER B. HARMON xxx-xx-x...
RONALD N. HARMON xxx-xx-x...
JAMES R. HARPER xxx-xx-x...
PAMELA W. HART xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT C. HARTMANN, JR xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM W. HARTUNG xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT J. HASEK xxx-xx-x...
CLAYTON K. HASHIMOTO xxx-xx-x...
TERRY R. HASSETT xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL L. HAUS xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTOPHER M. HAYES xxx-xx-x...
VERN C. HEARN xxx-xx-x...
JAMES E. HEARON xxx-xx-x...
LYNN M. HEBERT xxx-xx-x...
BILLY P. HECK xxx-xx-x...
FREDDIE M. HEGLER xxx-xx-x...
JOHN E. HEINRICH xxx-xx-x...
ROGERS V. HEMPHILL xxx-xx-x...
BILLY W. HENDERSON xxx-xx-x...
JAMES D. HENDERSON, JR xxx-xx-x...
RANDALL F. HENLEY xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS L. HENRY xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT G. HERAK xxx-xx-x...
JOHN W. HERDMAN xxx-xx-x...
CALVIN W. HICKEY xxx-xx-x...
KENNETH J. HIDENFELTER xxx-xx-x...

RANDALL R. HIGGINBOTHAM, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT C. HILB, xxx-xx-x...
FREDERICK A. HILL, xxx-xx-x...
LAWRENCE C. HILL, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT L. HILL, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID W. HILLS, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES HINDERHOFER, xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTOPHER B. HITCHCOCK, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM A. HOFFER, xxx-xx-x...
PAUL C. HOFFMAN, xxx-xx-x...
STEVEN R. HOFFMAN, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES E. HOKE, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN E. HOLDERMAN, xxx-xx-x...
GLENN P. HOLMAN, JR., xxx-xx-x...
JAY D. HOLMAN, xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES L. HOLSWORTH, xxx-xx-x...
EARL D. HONEYCUTT, JR., xxx-xx-x...
VICTOR J. HOOPER, xxx-xx-x...
EDWARD L. HORNE, JR., xxx-xx-x...
DEAN H. HOSCH, xxx-xx-x...
GLENN R. HOSKEN, xxx-xx-x...
KEITH D. HOVLAND, xxx-xx-x...
DENNIS M. HOWARD, xxx-xx-x...
DONALD G. HOWARD, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM M. HOWARD, xxx-xx-x...
DONALD W. HOWELL, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD H. HOWELL, xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTIAN HUBER, JR., xxx-xx-x...
ROBBIN G. HUFF, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN D. HUGHES, JR., xxx-xx-x...
JAMES A. HUMPHREY, xxx-xx-x...
JIMMY W. HUNT, JR., xxx-xx-x...
HARVEY R. HUTCHESON, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD N. IASCONE, xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES V. ICKES, II, xxx-xx-x...
JERRY D. INGERICK, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES A. INGHAM, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID L. ISRAEL, xxx-xx-x...
JANET K. JACOBS, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT W. JACOBSON, JR., xxx-xx-x...
ALAN R. JAMES, xxx-xx-x...
LARRY R. JAMISON, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM L. JANKOWSKI, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD T. JANORA, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES F. JENCHURA, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM W. JENKINS, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT P. JENNEY, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM H. JENNEY, xxx-xx-x...
DALE E. JEPSEN, xxx-xx-x...
ALAN L. JOHNSON, xxx-xx-x...
JAY D. JOHNSON, xxx-xx-x...
LEON A. JOHNSON, xxx-xx-x...
PHILIP E. JOHNSON, xxx-xx-x...
VAN A. JOHNSON, xxx-xx-x...
CATO L. JONES, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES H. JONES, III, xxx-xx-x...
NELSON E. JONES, xxx-xx-x...
RONALD V. JONES, xxx-xx-x...
ROSS E. JONES, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES V. JORDAN, xxx-xx-x...
EDWARD H. JUDGE, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD D. JURKOWSKI, xxx-xx-x...
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KENNETH J. WEST, xxx-xx-x...
LEONA C. WESTGATE, xxx-xx-x...
WARREN J. WETHERBEE, xxx-xx-x...
WAYNE E. WEYER, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM M. WHEARTY, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN W. WHEELER, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD D. WHITAKER, xxx-xx-x...
EDWIN W. WHITE, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES R. WHITE, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN J. WHITE, III, xxx-xx-x...
LAWRENCE S. WHITE, xxx-xx-x...
RONALD H. WHITE, xxx-xx-x...
GARY L. WHITING, xxx-xx-x...
FREDERICK C. WHITNEY, II, xxx-xx-x...
MYRNA L. WHITNEY, xxx-xx-x...
DANNY W. WHITT, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD M. WIECZOREK, xxx-xx-x...
ROSS W. WIERINGA, xxx-xx-x...
FREDERICK C. WILCOX, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT L. WILKERSON, xxx-xx-x...
GREGORY L. WILLIAMS, xxx-xx-x...
JIMMIE L. WILLIAMS, xxx-xx-x...
KENNETH A. WILLIAMS, xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN V. WILLIAMS, xxx-xx-x...
SCOTT E. WILLSON, III, xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES J. WILSON, xxx-xx-x...
HOMER C. WILSON, xxx-xx-x...
SAMUEL H. WILSON, xxx-xx-x...
RANDAU F. WIMMER, xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS D. WISNIEWSKI, xxx-xx-x...
KENNETH E. WITHERS, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD H. WITT, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM P. WOODHAM, xxx-xx-x...
EDWARD T. WOODSON, JR., xxx-xx-x...
ROGER L. WOOLARD, xxx-xx-x...
THEODORE S. WORTRICH, xxx-xx-x...
LOUIS D. WRIGHT, xxx-xx-x...
TIMOTHY W. WROTEN, xxx-xx-x...
LESTER P. WUERTZ, xxx-xx-x...
PAUL C. WULFESTIEG, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES B. WYBLE, xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS J. WYSS, xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH R. YANEK, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD T. YERIAN, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID S. YOAK, xxx-xx-x...
ELLIS E. YODER, xxx-xx-x...
RAYMOND G. YOKIEL, xxx-xx-x...
ERNIE M. YOSHIMOTO, xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN L. YOUNKER, xxx-xx-x...
CARMEN R. YURIS, xxx-xx-x...
PAUL E. ZABOROWSKI, xxx-xx-x...
KARL J. ZAUNER, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID A. ZIEGLER, xxx-xx-x...
FREDERICK L. ZIMMERMAN, xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH P. ZMUDA, xxx-xx-x...

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

LESTER H. BAKOS, xxx-xx-x...
ALLEN R. BARNES, xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS A. DAWSON, xxx-xx-x...
RANDALL C. KIES, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL N. KLEIN, xxx-xx-x...
DONALD L. REVILL, xxx-xx-x...
RONALD E. SOLBERG, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL S. STERN, xxx-xx-x...
BARRY A. TURNER, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL D. WANGSGAARD, xxx-xx-x...
ELVIRA S. WEBB, xxx-xx-x...
GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, III, xxx-xx-x...

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

LARRY M. ALLEN, xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS E. BALDWIN, xxx-xx-x...
PETER T. BEAUDETTE, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN E. CARROLL, JR., xxx-xx-x...
BRANT CASFORD, xxx-xx-x...
GEORGE P. COSTANZO, xxx-xx-x...
FOY W. COX, xxx-xx-x...
ALFONSO R. DELATORRE, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN E. DOAN, xxx-xx-x...
STEVEN A. FIELD, xxx-xx-x...
DONALD C. FOURNIER, xxx-xx-x...
HARRY G. GREDITZER, III, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT E. HARVEY, xxx-xx-x...
CLIFFORD J. HATAWAY, xxx-xx-x...
BRUCE W. JENSEN, xxx-xx-x...
DOUGLAS W. JOHNSON, xxx-xx-x...
KENNETH A. JONES, xxx-xx-x...
HALIFAX C. KING, xxx-xx-x...
GARY J. LATOURETTE, xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH A. LORENZETTI, xxx-xx-x...
AURORA C. MACAPINLAC, xxx-xx-x...
EDWARD F. MARTIN, xxx-xx-x...
JON M. MCMILLAN, xxx-xx-x...
RAFIK D. MUAWWAD, xxx-xx-x...
AHMED K. NOSSULI, xxx-xx-x...
LESLIE J. OBENZA, xxx-xx-x...
AURORA A. PAREDES, xxx-xx-x...
RAFAEL A. PEREZ, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT L. ROGERS, xxx-xx-x...
BARRY E. ROPER, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT T. ROSEN, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT E. RYAN, III, xxx-xx-x...
SUBHASH C. SAHAI, xxx-xx-x...
TUMKUR S. SHIVASHANKARA, xxx-xx-x...
KENNETH K. TAYLOR, xxx-xx-x...
TERENCE P. WADE, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD L. WIGLE, xxx-xx-x...
REDDOCH E. WILLIAMS, III, xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES C. YOCKEY, xxx-xx-x...

NURSE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

ELOISE R. ALLEMAND, xxx-xx-x...
PATRICIA H. BAIRD, xxx-xx-x...
ANGELIA BARBITO, xxx-xx-x...
ALMER J. BELCHER, xxx-xx-x...
JENNIE K. BESIER, xxx-xx-x...
BEVERLEY A. BEST, xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPHINE A. BIENVENU, xxx-xx-x...
RAYLAWNI G. A. BRANCH, xxx-xx-x...
KATHLEEN A. BRENNER, xxx-xx-x...
GEORGIEANNA S. BURNS, xxx-xx-x...
LINDA JEAN CARSKADON, xxx-xx-x...
BETTY G. CASEY, xxx-xx-x...
MARTHA M. CASH, xxx-xx-x...
DIANE E. CECCHETTINI, xxx-xx-x...
JUNE D. CUNNINGHAM, xxx-xx-x...
CAROLYN M. DICKENS, xxx-xx-x...
ALICE G. FISHER, xxx-xx-x...

TERRY S. FLYNN xxx-xx-x...
SHARON G. FREIER xxx-xx-x...
PATRICIA A. GEORGE xxx-xx-x...
ESTELLE T. GOCEK xxx-xx-x...
CATHY A. GONCE xxx-xx-x...
MARY F. GRIFFIN xxx-xx-x...
JANINE M. GUINTER xxx-xx-x...
MARGARET E. GUNBY xxx-xx-x...
JANE E. HALL xxx-xx-x...
MARY K. HANSON xxx-xx-x...
ANN HELM xxx-xx-x...
PATTI A. HENDRIX xxx-xx-x...
PATRICIA A. HERNANDEZ xxx-xx-x...
PATRICIA A. HONG xxx-xx-x...
GINGER L. HOUGHTON xxx-xx-x...
MARYLOU E. HOULE xxx-xx-x...
ARGOLIS HYATT xxx-xx-x...
DEBRA A. JACKSON xxx-xx-x...
MICHELE A. KIRK xxx-xx-x...
JEAN T. KOHASHI xxx-xx-x...
BONNIE L. KULTGEN xxx-xx-x...
LINDA L. LACY xxx-xx-x...
PENELOPE ANN LARSEN xxx-xx-x...
SANDRA E. LAZAROFF xxx-xx-x...
MARIA D. LERMA xxx-xx-x...
BARBARA A. LEWIS xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTEEN V. LIANG xxx-xx-x...
TERESA LOPEZENNS xxx-xx-x...
JANE E. MARCUM xxx-xx-x...
GEORGE E. MAY, II xxx-xx-x...
BARBARA I. MCCOOL xxx-xx-x...
LANIS L. MCKINNEY xxx-xx-x...
JOAN H. MCLEOD xxx-xx-x...
SUSAN G. MCMILLAN xxx-xx-x...
CHERYL E. MCRAEBERGERON xxx-xx-x...
MARY L. MEYERQUINONEZ xxx-xx-x...
SUZANNE I. MILES xxx-xx-x...
PATRICIA L. MILLER xxx-xx-x...
MARTHA A. MISKER xxx-xx-x...
ELAINE H. MYSLIWIEC xxx-xx-x...
CATHY A. NAVIN xxx-xx-x...
ROSALIE A. OLIVIER xxx-xx-x...
VIRGINIA L. OLSON xxx-xx-x...
CAROL M. PATTERSON xxx-xx-x...
ELIZABETH A. PAYNE xxx-xx-x...
JUDITH A. PEARSON xxx-xx-x...
CONNIE E. PETERSON xxx-xx-x...
RITA B. RICHARDSON xxx-xx-x...
PATRICIA A. RIESBRONZO xxx-xx-x...
BRENDA C. ROGERS xxx-xx-x...
MARY C. ROSS xxx-xx-x...
PATRICIA A. RUMPZA xxx-xx-x...
BARBARA S. SAND xxx-xx-x...
SHIRLEY M. SCHULTZ xxx-xx-x...
MARGARET N. SHAW xxx-xx-x...
RITA M. SOLANDER xxx-xx-x...
BONITA A. SPADE xxx-xx-x...
MARY L. SULLINS xxx-xx-x...
CHERYL A. VAIL xxx-xx-x...
JANET G. WEAVER xxx-xx-x...
NORMAN R. WEBSTER, JR xxx-xx-x...
ELIZABETH R. WILLIAMS xxx-xx-x...
JANIS S. WILLIAMS xxx-xx-x...
SARAH E. WILLIAMS xxx-xx-x...
ROSA D. YOUNG xxx-xx-x...
LUCILLE A. ZIMMERMAN xxx-xx-x...

MEDICAL SERVICE

To be lieutenant colonel

G. ROBERT ALFORD, JR xxx-xx-x...
RONALD W. HALL xxx-xx-x...
DAVID C. HARPER xxx-xx-x...
GLENN E. HAVEL xxx-xx-x...
DAVID R. HOLLAND xxx-xx-x...
BETSY K. HORKOVICH xxx-xx-x...
DOUGLAS R. HOUSER xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL F. HUBBELL xxx-xx-x...
IRVIN H. JACOB xxx-xx-x...
ALAN S. MAX xxx-xx-x...
FREDERICK A. SCOTT xxx-xx-x...
JAMES F. SHANLEY xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM S. TROTT xxx-xx-x...
DOUGLAS A. WALKER xxx-xx-x...
BURTON L. ZISKIND xxx-xx-x...

BIO–MED CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

WILLIAM H. ANDERL xxx-xx-x...
ROGER L. BASSETT xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM H. BEHRENDS, JR xxx-xx-x...
TERRY L. BIERY xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD T. BREDLOW xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN P. CHARDOS xxx-xx-x...
CLIFTON D. CRUTCHFIELD, JR xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD A. ELLIS xxx-xx-x...
JAMES E. EVANS xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM L. HUFFMAN xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES W. JONES xxx-xx-x...
MARILEE A. NELSON xxx-xx-x...
GARY C. NISKALA xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES W. PAEPKE xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM H. REID xxx-xx-x...
BRENDA H. SHIRAKI xxx-xx-x...
JEFFREY W. SMITH xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD A. VIROST xxx-xx-x...
JERRY C. WALKER xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES M. WORMINGTON, III xxx-xx-x...

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING–NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 593(A) AND 3383:

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be colonel

ROBERT A. COCROFT xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD S. COLT xxx-xx-x...
JAMES E. JACOBEK xxx-xx-x...
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN C. KIMBRO xxx-xx-x...
JOHN E. KOVACH xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD MCLENDON, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM C. MCMULLIN xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD M. OMEARA xxx-xx-x...
FREDERIC PINKERTON xxx-xx-x...
GARRY R. TENNEY xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN T. WILLIAMS xxx-xx-x...
BUDDY J. WRIGHT xxx-xx-x...

CHAPLAIN CORPS

To be colonel

JAMES C. MCCARTHY xxx-xx-x...

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be colonel

CECIL G. NEWSOME xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT S. POPE xxx-xx-x...

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be lieutenant colonel

JAMES A. BRITAIN, JR xxx-xx-x...
KERMIT J. BRITT xxx-xx-x...
GAYLE P. CHAFFIN xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD W. DAVIES xxx-xx-x...
DONNELL H. GEIB xxx-xx-x...
RAYMOND H. HODGES xxx-xx-x...
EDMUND H. KNETIG, JR xxx-xx-x...
BOHDAN W. KOBZAR xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL G. LEHTI xxx-xx-x...
RUSSEL E. LICHTE xxx-xx-x...
TIMOTHY J. MORIARTY xxx-xx-x...
FREDERICK NAKAHARA xxx-xx-x...
ALAN T. OKUDA xxx-xx-x...
JOHN J. PERRONE, JR xxx-xx-x...
JOHN M. PITTS xxx-xx-x...
ANDREW J. SHARP, JR xxx-xx-x...
MARK F. SPINLER xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL R. STURM xxx-xx-x...
GREGORY M. TRAVALIO xxx-xx-x...
GERALD G. TUCKER xxx-xx-x...
KATHIE E. WALKER xxx-xx-x...
DENNIS M. WALLACE xxx-xx-x...
GARY L. WEINSHENKER xxx-xx-x...
STEVEN WIEDE xxx-xx-x...
JAMES M. YOUNKINS xxx-xx-x...
JOHN E. ZUPKO xxx-xx-x...

CHAPLAIN

To be lieutenant colonel

TOMMY T. COVINGTON xxx-xx-x...

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

JACK T. CARPENTER xxx-xx-x...
FRANKLIN Y. LAU xxx-xx-x...
LAWRENCE R. MARSH xxx-xx-x...
DAVIS M. STROOP xxx-xx-x...

THE FOLLOWING–NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 593(A) AND 3370:

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be colonel

JAMES O. BURNETT xxx-xx-x...
LOREN A. COX xxx-xx-x...
JOHN E. DORSEY xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS J. GINAL xxx-xx-x...
TIP A. HORSLEY xxx-xx-x...
CLIFFORD W. LAYCOCK xxx-xx-x...
AUGUST W. SMITH xxx-xx-x...

THE FOLLOWING–NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 593(A) AND 3366:

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be lieutenant colonel

RONALD P. HARPER xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD C. PANCIERA xxx-xx-x...
ANTHONY F. QUAN xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM WIMBERLEY xxx-xx-x...

THE FOLLOWING–NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 593(A), 594(A), AND 3359:

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

DENNIS P. PRYOR xxx-xx-x...

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS, ON THE ACTIVE DUTY LIST, FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 624, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE. THE OFFICERS INDICATED BY ASTERISK ARE ALSO NOMINATED FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

ARMY MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

MARGARE APPLEWHITE xxx-xx-x...
GAIL D. DEYLE xxx-xx-x...
JEANNE M. GALLO xxx-xx-x...
HANNAH C. HENLEY xxx-xx-x...
NANCY KING xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN H. LUSTER xxx-xx-x...
HOWARD C. MAY xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS C. MURPHY xxx-xx-x...
REBECCA S. STOREY xxx-xx-x...
CLAUDIA A. ZITZKA xxx-xx-x...

DENTAL CORPS

To be major

CHRIST *. ACHLEITHNER xxx-xx-x...
MAUREEN T. *. BALDY xxx-xx-x...
MARK R. *. BENNE xxx-xx-x...
MARK L. *. BILLY xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS J. *. BORRIS xxx-xx-x...
DERRICK R. *. CARTER xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS P. *. CASEY xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD A. *. CHUMBLER xxx-xx-x...
CLARK M. *. COMEAUX xxx-xx-x...
LARRINGTON *. CONNELL xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL *. CUNNINGHAM xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS *. DACZKOWSKI xxx-xx-x...
DAVID J. *. DUBOIS xxx-xx-x...
STACY B. *. ELLISON xxx-xx-x...
RALPH P. ERGAS xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM A. *. EVELAND xxx-xx-x...
STEVEN M. *. FLORENCE xxx-xx-x...
EDWARD B. FOWLER xxx-xx-x...
PAUL O. *. FRANCIS xxx-xx-x...
JEFFREY A. *. GRASSER xxx-xx-x...
DONN A. *. GRIMES xxx-xx-x...
BERNARD J. *. HENNESSY xxx-xx-x...
MARK E. *. HEWLETT xxx-xx-x...
GEORGE J. HUCAL xxx-xx-x...
DAVID R. *. HUGGELM xxx-xx-x...
DAVID G. *. JULIAN xxx-xx-x...
CASEY P. *. LESER xxx-xx-x...
GARY J. LEWANDOWSKI xxx-xx-x...
MATTHEW A. *. MCLELLAN xxx-xx-x...
JOHN J. *. MORGAN xxx-xx-x...
CHANTAL *. NEWSOME xxx-xx-x...
BRADFORD P. *. OBRIEN xxx-xx-x...
JOSE E. *. OLAZAGASTI xxx-xx-x...
PHILIP J. *. PANDOLFI xxx-xx-x...
ANTHONY J. *. PARKER xxx-xx-x...
GREG A. *. PERRY xxx-xx-x...
SERVANDO *. RAMOS, JR xxx-xx-x...
JOHN E. *. RESCHKE xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN K. *. RUSSELL xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT *. SHAKESPEARE xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD A. *. SIMPSON xxx-xx-x...
DAVID G. *. SMITH xxx-xx-x...
KEITH D. *. STEWART xxx-xx-x...
KELLY E. *. TAYLOR xxx-xx-x...
ASHTON C. *. TRIER xxx-xx-x...
ANN K. *. WHITE xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS G. *. WICHGERS xxx-xx-x...
PATRICE B. *. WUNSCH xxx-xx-x...
ALAN D. *. YOUNT xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL A. *. ZELESKI xxx-xx-x...

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWIING NAMED RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS CADETS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE GRADE OF SECOND LIEUTENANT, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531, 532, AND 533:

CAREY M. ALUMBAUGH xxx-xx-x...
CARLOS C. AMAYA xxx-xx-x...
PAUL B. ANDERSON xxx-xx-x...
JOHN D. ARMENTROUT xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM F. ARMSTRONG xxx-xx-x...
JEFFREY W. ASHBY xxx-xx-x...
TRACY L. BABCOCK xxx-xx-x...
ANNETTE M. BABINEAUX xxx-xx-x...
MICHELLE M. BAILEY xxx-xx-x...
SHOUN M. BAILEY xxx-xx-x...
DAVID E. BASS, JR xxx-xx-x...
PATRICK L. BEATTY xxx-xx-x...
GLENN B. BECKER xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT R. BEGLAND, JR xxx-xx-x...
BEVERLY A. BELL xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES S. BELL xxx-xx-x...
BRIAN E. BENHAM xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL E. BENNETT xxx-xx-x...
KEITH H. BERGER xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM J. BETTIN xxx-xx-x...
JANET N. BIELAK xxx-xx-x...
LOUIS A. BIRDSONG xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTOPHER E. BLEVINS xxx-xx-x...
JAMIE A. BLOW xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTOPHER BLUME xxx-xx-x...
JOHN M. BODOR, JR xxx-xx-x...
DAVID R. BOLDUC xxx-xx-x...
JOSE A. BONILLA xxx-xx-x...
MICHELLE M. BOSCH xxx-xx-x...
JAMES L. BOSSE, JR xxx-xx-x...
CHADWICK A. BOWERS xxx-xx-x...
PETER V. BRINDLEY xxx-xx-x...

DETRICK L. BRISCOE, [redacted]
DAVID E. BROWN [redacted]
LAWRENCE T. BROWN [redacted]
MELINDA S. BROWNELL [redacted]
DAVID J. BROYHILL [redacted]
ANNE A. BRULE [redacted]
PHILLIP B. BRYANT [redacted]
SHATRECE W. BRYANT [redacted]
DONALYNN K. BUDOFF [redacted]
GREGORY L. BUNCK [redacted]
SUSAN J. BURGER [redacted]
JOSEPH J. BURKART [redacted]
JAMES P. BURKE [redacted]
EDWARD M. BUSH [redacted]
DOUGLAS G. CARPENTER [redacted]
RONALD M. CASHION [redacted]
CHRISTOPHER F. CHANDLER [redacted]
JAIME S. CHANEZ [redacted]
MELISSA S. CHANG [redacted]
JOHN P. CHARLES [redacted]
CARRIE A. CHASE [redacted]
ELIZABETH A. CHECKET [redacted]
JAMES H. CLINGHAM [redacted]
CHRISTOPHER P. COLEY [redacted]
KYLE O. COLLR [redacted]
ANTHONY CONDIA [redacted]
LEAH A. CONLEY [redacted]
DARLENE M. CONNELLY [redacted]
THOMAS M. COOKE [redacted]
DEREK C. COOPER [redacted]
MARY E. COOPER [redacted]
DARREN V. COX [redacted]
JOHN H. CRADDOCK, JR [redacted]
DANIEL M. CROWDER [redacted]
WILLIAM L. CROWLEY, JR [redacted]
SHEILA C. CRUMB [redacted]
JEFFREY R. CULPE [redacted]
DAVID H. CULP [redacted]
JOHN M. CYRULIK [redacted]
CHRISTINA L. DADDONA [redacted]
CHARLES J. DALCOURT, JR [redacted]
THOMAS R. DAVIES [redacted]
MONICA Y. DAVIS [redacted]
RICHARD DELGADO JR [redacted]
RICKY D. DENTON [redacted]
MICHAEL T. DIBENEDETTO [redacted]
RANDY J. DICK [redacted]
BOBBY E. DODD [redacted]
MARK J. DOLE [redacted]
LEWIS N. DOYLE [redacted]
ANY G. DREYFUSS [redacted]
PATRICK B. DUNDON [redacted]
BRAD E. ECKLEY [redacted]
STEPHEN A. ELLE [redacted]
JULIE A. ESPER [redacted]
FREDERICK J. FAIR [redacted]
LAURIE A. FAZEKAS [redacted]
MARSHA K. FEARING [redacted]
ANDREW B. FEICK [redacted]
JOSE A. FIGUEROASEARY [redacted]
FRANK A. FINLEY, II [redacted]
ROBERT A. FISHER [redacted]
JAMES R. FLANDERS [redacted]
MATTHEW R. FLOM [redacted]
RUSSELL A. FLUGEL [redacted]
WILLIAM J. FORTNER [redacted]
PETER E. FRANZ, JR [redacted]
EARL D. FRENCH, II, [redacted]
MICHAEL P. FRIEND [redacted]
DAVID J. FUGAZZOTTO, JR., [redacted]
CAROLINA GARCIA [redacted]
TAMMY C. GARCIA [redacted]
ROLAND T. GAREY [redacted]
RODNEY E. GARFIELD [redacted]
PHILIP R. GARTH [redacted]
DAMIAN M. GAUTIER [redacted]
WILLIAM E. GEESEY [redacted]
DANIELLA I. GELINAS [redacted]
MICHAEL H. GEPPERT [redacted]
BENJAMIN E. GESSFORD [redacted]
RICHARD E. GIBBENS, JR [redacted]
EDWIN T. GIBBS [redacted]
ROLANDO A. GILL [redacted]
DONALD J. GILLICH [redacted]
WALTER H. GILLIGAN [redacted]
JEFFREY R. GOLDEN [redacted]
CHARLES B. GRANGER [redacted]
JANICE M. GRAVELY [redacted]
BRIAN K. GRAY [redacted]
THOMAS H. GREEN [redacted]
ERIC J. GRUBBS [redacted]
DAVID M. GUARRIELLO [redacted]
GIFFORD C. HADDOCK [redacted]
JOHN W. HAEFNER [redacted]
SCOTT A. HAMANN [redacted]
JEFFREY A. HANNON [redacted]
COLE A. HANSON [redacted]
KIRK A. HARRINGTON [redacted]
WENDY L. HART [redacted]
GEORGE M. HARTFORD [redacted]
DAVID W. HASENBALG [redacted]
ARNOLD T. HENCE [redacted]
SEAN M. HERRON [redacted]
SCOTT A. HINES [redacted]
KENNETH T. HOBBS [redacted]
MARK P. HOLLAND [redacted]
RICHARD J. HORNSTEIN [redacted]
VINTURE D. HOWARD [redacted]
WILLIAM G. HOWARD [redacted]
DENNIS G. HOWIE [redacted]
LAURA B. HOWLETT [redacted]
SEAN C. HOYT [redacted]

GREGORY R. HUDSON [redacted]
GWENDOLYN M. HUDSON [redacted]
FREDERICK W. HUMPHRIES [redacted]
KELLY W. IVANOFF [redacted]
REOLITO G. JAO [redacted]
SALLIE C. JEANE [redacted]
DIANA M. JENSEN [redacted]
ANDREW T. JOHNSON [redacted]
TONIE D. JONES [redacted]
JAMES J. JOSWICK [redacted]
SHAWN F. KANE [redacted]
ANN M. KEEL [redacted]
KELLY A. KEENAN [redacted]
JASON E. KELLEY [redacted]
KATHLEEN F. KENNEY [redacted]
SCOTTMARY A. KERBER [redacted]
RAYMOND K. KESSLER [redacted]
STUART A. KIDDER [redacted]
GREGORY L. KIMM [redacted]
DAVID R. KING [redacted]
ROBERT L. KIRKLAND [redacted]
RODNEY L. KOELLER [redacted]
KYLE L. KOSTELECKY [redacted]
DAVID R. KRUEN [redacted]
LAURA A. KUPPICH [redacted]
LEIGH A. KYLE [redacted]
SAMUEL D. LARMIN [redacted]
DANIEL W. LATVALA [redacted]
KELLY T. LEONARD [redacted]
TIMOTHY L. LESTER [redacted]
PAUL G. LEWIS [redacted]
ERIC M. LAYDE [redacted]
JONATHAN P. LIBA [redacted]
BRIAN E. LINVILL [redacted]
MICHAEL O. LITZELMAN [redacted]
MELISSA K. LOONEY [redacted]
ROBERT P. LOUIE [redacted]
STEVEN E. LUDWIG [redacted]
CHRIS L. LUKASEVICH [redacted]
CHRISTINE M. LYLE [redacted]
DION LYONS [redacted]
MONICA F. LYONS [redacted]
THADDEUS E. MACKRELL [redacted]
PHILIP L. MAHLA [redacted]
LEO J. MAHONEY, IV [redacted]
OSVALDO MALAVEMORELLE [redacted]
SANDRA B. MALLOW [redacted]
RIEKA MARTIN [redacted]
FRED P. MARTY [redacted]
MICHAEL S. MATT [redacted]
WILLIAM G. MCDONOUGH, III [redacted]
THOMAS M. MCKINLEY [redacted]
ROBERT L. MCMICHAEL, JR [redacted]
PHILIP P. MELTON [redacted]
REGINA M. MEREDITH [redacted]
KEITH J. MESSER [redacted]
RONALD D. MILAM [redacted]
ANTHONY M. MILLER [redacted]
KRISTIN J. MILLER [redacted]
CHARLES D. MILLS [redacted]
JOHN P. MITCHELL [redacted]
MICHELLE D. MITCHELL [redacted]
LAURA L. MOERGELI [redacted]
ANDREW S. MOHLER [redacted]
NEIL M. MONAGHAN [redacted]
TIMOTHY J. MOORE [redacted]
THERESA H. MORAN [redacted]
STEVEN D. MORGAN [redacted]
STEPHEN C. MOSS, II [redacted]
MATTHEW G. MUNSTER [redacted]
ELIZABETH A. MURRAY [redacted]
KEVIN M. NASH [redacted]
SUSAN E. NELSON [redacted]
DAVID NGUYEN [redacted]
OVA OHAIR, III [redacted]
TRACY L. OHEARN [redacted]
KRIESTIN L. OLZACK [redacted]
THOMAS S. OREILLY [redacted]
DAWN E. ORR [redacted]
JOHN M. ORSINGHER [redacted]
MARY J. PASTULA [redacted]
BRANDON K. PATTERSON [redacted]
KENNETH A. PATTERSON [redacted]
DIANE L. PAULSON [redacted]
WENDY D. PELC [redacted]
MARIA L. PENALOSA [redacted]
WILLIAM B. PENLAND [redacted]
JOHN R. PENNY [redacted]
DANA P. PERKINS [redacted]
ROBERT M. PETERS [redacted]
BARBARA PETERSON [redacted]
JOHN T. PETTY, JR [redacted]
WENDI L. PILLARS [redacted]
LAURIE A. POLUNCI [redacted]
SCOTT C. PORTER [redacted]
CHARLES A. PORTES [redacted]
DEMETRIUS R. PRICE [redacted]
RAQUEL M. PUCKETT [redacted]
KEVIN S. PYATT [redacted]
RONALD RAGIN [redacted]
LESLIE A. RANDOLPH [redacted]
ROBERT L. RASMUSSEN, JR [redacted]
FIRMIN H. RAY [redacted]
ROMEO RECCHIA [redacted]
STANLEY L. REDEN [redacted]
CATHERINE REED [redacted]
SCOTT G. RENFRO [redacted]
MICHAEL C. RICHARDSON [redacted]
JEFFREY A. RIEDEL [redacted]
CHERYL L. ROBINSON [redacted]
KURT W. ROBINSON [redacted]
BENITO Q. RODRIGUEZ [redacted]

CHERYL A. ROHR [redacted]
RANDY S. ROSS [redacted]
ELIZABETH L. ROTH [redacted]
THOMAS G. ROWELL, JR [redacted]
WILLIAM M. RUSSELL [redacted]
BEAU K. RYMERS [redacted]
HECTOR M. SALAZAR [redacted]
JOSEPH J. SALZSIEDER [redacted]
MICHAEL P. SASSANO [redacted]
STEPHEN J. SAUER [redacted]
BENJAMIN M. SAWYER [redacted]
ROBERT L. SCHILLER [redacted]
LAURA L. SCHNEIDER [redacted]
JOHN A. SCHRIMSHER [redacted]
JEFFREY W. SCHULIGER [redacted]
PAUL D. SCHUMACHER [redacted]
WILLIAM C. SEARS [redacted]
SHONNEIL W. SEVERNS [redacted]
RONALD G. SHASHY [redacted]
DAVID J. SHASTEEN [redacted]
CAROLYN M. SHEILS [redacted]
TERESA M. SHOEN [redacted]
TODD A. SHOWALTER [redacted]
ARTHUR A. SIMON, III [redacted]
NANDKUMAR R. SINGH [redacted]
SAMUEL H. SKINNER [redacted]
MICHAEL S. SLUSKI [redacted]
DAVID E. SMITH [redacted]
JOHN V. SMITH [redacted]
MARK A. SMITH [redacted]
MARSHALL H. SMITH [redacted]
PATRICIA A. SOLIMENE [redacted]
JAYMES H. SORBEL [redacted]
NESTOR SOTO [redacted]
RACHEL A. SPAYD [redacted]
STEPHEN P. SPELLMAN [redacted]
VANCE R. SPERRY [redacted]
KEVIN R. STEVENSON [redacted]
DAVID F. STEWART [redacted]
BRIAN J. STOKES [redacted]
RAYMOND E. STRUNK [redacted]
LANCE L. SUMNER [redacted]
RICHARD F. SUTTER [redacted]
MICHAEL J. TALLEY [redacted]
GARY S. TATRO [redacted]
KATHERINE E. TAYLOR [redacted]
MATTHEW T. TEDESCO [redacted]
THOMAS A. TENEZA [redacted]
ANGELA D. THIBAULT [redacted]
MARGARET J. TOILLION [redacted]
ANTHONY J. TORTORA [redacted]
LISA A. TOVEN [redacted]
CAROL M. TSCHIDA [redacted]
MICHALLE L. TUCKER [redacted]
RONALD L. TUCKER [redacted]
JASON J. TURNER [redacted]
MICHAEL J. VANDRIEL [redacted]
VERONICA A. VILLAFRANCA [redacted]
MICHELE A. VRABLE [redacted]
RICHARD A. WAGEN [redacted]
PATRICIA J. WAKEHAM [redacted]
GREGORY M. WALKER [redacted]
RONALD D. WALKER [redacted]
TINA L. WATSON [redacted]
RICHARD M. WEBB [redacted]
CATHERINE D. WHITAKER [redacted]
WALTER D. WIESE [redacted]
DERRICK D. WILLARD [redacted]
ANTWAN C. WILLIAMS [redacted]
MICHAEL T. WILLIAMS [redacted]
YVETTE L. WILLIS [redacted]
RAMONA M. WILSON [redacted]
JILL A. WUBBENHORST [redacted]
KEVIN J. YATAR [redacted]
EDWARD F. ZALOMEJI [redacted]
ANTHONY E. ZERUTO [redacted]

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED CADETS, GRADUATING CLASS OF 1991, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE GRADE OF SECOND LIEUTENANT, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531, 532, 533 AND 4353:

ANTHONY P. AARON [redacted]
JOHN C. ABERCROMBIE, II [redacted]
DARRIN A. ADAMS [redacted]
MARTIN F. ADAMS [redacted]
JOSE L. AGUILAR [redacted]
BLACE C. ALBERT [redacted]
MICHAEL V. ALDINGER [redacted]
OVIDIO ALFARO [redacted]
DAVID W. ALLEY [redacted]
MARK A. AMUNDSON [redacted]
GREGORY K. ANDERSON [redacted]
JEFFREY G. ANDERSON [redacted]
THOMAS C. ANDERSON [redacted]
WILLIAM J. ANDRE [redacted]
JOHN F. ANDREWS, JR [redacted]
JOHN R. ANDREWS [redacted]
RICHARD E. ANGLE [redacted]
RORY A. ANGLIN [redacted]
SHAWN D. ARCH [redacted]
MARK A. ARNOTT [redacted]
MIKAEL R. ASH [redacted]
KIMBERLY J. ASHTON [redacted]
LANCE A. ASHWORTH [redacted]
DANA A. AUBEL [redacted]
FRANK D. AUGUSTON [redacted]
JAMES R. AUVIL [redacted]
DONALD H. AVEN [redacted]

JOSEPH G. AYERS, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN H. BABB, xxx-xx-x...
NICHOLAS W. BAER, xxx-xx-x...
GEORGE D. BAILEY, JR., xxx-xx-x...
CLINTON J. BAKER, xxx-xx-x...
CRAIG W. BAKER, xxx-xx-...
HAROLD D. BAKER, xxx-xx-...
LEWIS D. BAKER, xxx-xx-...
SHANE A. BAKER, xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS E. BAKER, xxx-xx-x...
BRYAN J. BALDING, xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN H. BALES, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL A. BALL, xxx-xx-...
VINCENT L. BALL, xxx-xx-x...
KEVIN P. BANKS, xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTOP M. BARDEN, xxx-xx-x...
VINCENT J. BARNHART, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL J. BARONE, xxx-xx-x...
TROY D. BARONETI, xxx-xx-x...
MARTIN J. BARR, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM A. BARROW, xxx-xx-...
ROBERT J. BARRY, xxx-xx-x...
JEFFREY S. BARSON, xxx-xx-x...
FLAVIO BASTIANI, xxx-xx-x...
JONATHAN BAUMAN, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID R. BAXTER, xxx-xx-x...
DERRICK E. BAXTER, xxx-xx-x...
EDWARD W. BAYOUTH, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES M. BEAMESDERFER, xxx-xx-x...
DOUGLAS R. BEATON, xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH D. BEATTY, JR., xxx-xx-x...
JENIFER I. BEAUDEAN, xxx-xx-x...
SHANNON D. BEEBE, xxx-xx-x...
MARK D. BEECH, xxx-xx-x...
PAUL E. BEGALKA, xxx-xx-x...
PERRY P. BEISSEL, xxx-xx-x...
BRIAN D. BELL, xxx-xx-x...
PHILIP J. BELMONT, xxx-xx-x...
ERIC J. BENCHOFF, xxx-xx-x...
ANTHONY L. BENITEZ, xxx-xx-...
ROBERT J. BENNETT, xxx-xx-x...
ALAN T. BERNHARD, JR., xxx-xx-x...
KEVIN L. BERRY, xxx-xx-x...
SHELLEY A. BERRY, xxx-xx-x...
MARK D. BIEGER, xxx-xx-...
ALFRED J. BILAND, xxx-xx-x...
GEOFFREY S. BINNEY, xxx-xx-...
THOMAS B. BLAKE, xxx-xx-x...
BONNIE L. BLANCHARD, xxx-xx-...
CARLOS A. BLAZQUEZ, xxx-xx-...
ROBERT D. BLOMQUIST, xxx-xx-...
FRANK L. BOERSMA, xxx-xx-x...
ELIZABET W. BOGGS, xxx-xx-...
MICHAEL T. BOGOVICH, xxx-xx-x...
SHAWN M. BOLAND, xxx-xx-x...
RONALD S. BOMKAMP, xxx-xx-...
WARD P. BOND, xxx-xx-...
DAVID W. BOONE, xxx-xx-...
BRENT D. BOURNE, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES C. BOURQUE, xxx-xx-...
BRIAN L. BOWEN, xxx-xx-...
TIMOTHY V. BOWLER, xxx-xx-...
STEVEN L. BOWMAN, xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS L. BOWMAN, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT F. BOYLE, xxx-xx-x...
GREGORY J. BRADY, xxx-xx-x...
JONATHAN P. BRAGA, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT A. BRAMMER, xxx-xx-x...
VITO BRANCATELLA, xxx-xx-x...
BRADLEY S. BRANDERHORST, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES C. BRAU, xxx-xx-x...
DENNIS R. BRAY, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN R. BRENCE, xxx-xx-...
SCOTT A. BRENDER, xxx-xx-x...
ALLEN R. BRENNER, xxx-xx-x...
FRANK W. BREWSTER, xxx-xx-x...
MY-LINH BREWSTER, xxx-xx-x...
JONALAN BRICKEY, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT W. BRINSON, JR., xxx-xx-x...
JEROME P. BROCK, xxx-xx-x...
JASON M. BROCKE, xxx-xx-x...
DESRAE D. BRODERICK, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL W. BROGAN, xxx-xx-...
DAVID H. BROOKS, xxx-xx-x...
PAUL K. BROOKS, xxx-xx-...
GLEN R. BROWN, xxx-xx-x...
KEITH E. BROWN, xxx-xx-x...
LEONARD G. BROWN, III, xxx-xx-x...
LYNNE D. BROWN, xxx-xx-...
PATRICK D. BRUNDIDGE, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN G. BUCK, xxx-xx-...
JAMES A. BULLER, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL L. BURKE, xxx-xx-...
THOMAS E. BURKE, xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTIN L. BURNETT, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD O. BURNEY, xxx-xx-x...
TIMOTHY H. BURNHAM, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT E. BURNS, xxx-xx-x...
HEATHER L. BURRUSS, xxx-xx-x...
PATRICK G. BURTON, xxx-xx-x...
ANDREW R. BURZUMATO, xxx-xx-...
LISA V. BUSKIRK, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT D. BYNUM, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT P. CAHILL, xxx-xx-x...
SUZANNE C. CALAHONG, xxx-xx-...
GARY D. CALESE, xxx-xx-x...
BRIAN D. CAMERON, xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES B. CAMPBELL, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD M. CAMPBELL, II, xxx-xx-x...
CARLOS J. CANINO, xxx-xx-x...
SEAN M. CAPLICE, xxx-xx-x...
FRANK T. CAPONE, xxx-xx-x...

RONNIE E. CARDWELL, III, xxx-xx-x...
HENRY B. CARLILE, II, xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL J. CARLO, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL H. CARR, xxx-xx-...
ROBERT J. CARROLL, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN L. CARTER, xxx-xx-x...
CASINO F. CASEY, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL S. CASHMAN, xxx-xx-...
CALVIN L. CASS, xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTIA L. CASSIDY, xxx-xx-x...
WATSON G. CAUDILL, III, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID P. CHAMBERS, xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTIA D. CHAPMAN, xxx-xx-...
KENNETH D. CHASE, xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTIA J. CHILDS, xxx-xx-x...
TOD H. CHILDS, xxx-xx-...
MICHAEL J. CHMIELECKI, xxx-xx-...
JESUS C. CHONG, xxx-xx-x...
BROOKS R. CHRETIEN, xxx-xx-...
BERNHARD E. CHRISTIANSON, xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS W. CIPOLLA, xxx-xx-...
TRACI R. CISEK, xxx-xx-...
CURT J. CIZEK, xxx-xx-x...
BRIAN E. CLARK, xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL L. CLARK, xxx-xx-x...
JAN L. CLARK, xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH P. CLARK, xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTOP J. CLAYTOR, xxx-xx-...
SCOTT A. CLEMENSON, xxx-xx-x...
ANDREW F. CLEMENTS, xxx-xx-x...
DONALD E. CLEMONS, JR., xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL W. CLEVENGER, xxx-xx-x...
ALEXANDR S. CLUG, xxx-xx-x...
LAUREL J. COESENS, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD E. COLCLOUGH, III, xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTOP COLLINS, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD M. COLLINS, xxx-xx-x...
BRIAN J. CONJELKO, xxx-xx-x...
KATHLEEN M. CONMY, xxx-xx-...
RONALD D. CONWELL, xxx-xx-...
DREUX E. COOGAN, xxx-xx-...
JOHN W. COOGAN, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN R. COOK, xxx-xx-...
PATRICK M. COOLEY, xxx-xx-x...
ELLIS O. COOPER, III, xxx-xx-x...
TODD C. COOPER, xxx-xx-...
MATTHEW D. COOSE, xxx-xx-...
WILLIAM L. COPENHAVER, xxx-xx-x...
DAMION H. CORDOVA, xxx-xx-...
ROGER G. CORDRAY, xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL P. CORREA, xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES D. COSTANZA, xxx-xx-x...
VONNETTE T. COUCH, xxx-xx-...
PHILLIP L. COUGHRAN, xxx-xx-...
DENNIS D. COWHER, xxx-xx-...
SHAWN W. COWLEY, xxx-xx-x...
BRENT A. CRABTREE, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT D. CRADDOCK, JR., xxx-xx-x...
HOLLY A. CRAIG, xxx-xx-...
DOUGLAS C. CRAMER, xxx-xx-x...
ERIKA I. CRAMER, xxx-xx-...
MARK T. CRAMER, xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD K. CRAWFORD, xxx-xx-x...
REGGIE L. CRENSHAW, xxx-xx-...
COLLEEN A. CRISCILLO, xxx-xx-...
JON R. CRIST, xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL Z. CROWE, xxx-xx-x...
SEAN A. CROWLEY, xxx-xx-...
MARTIN F. CUDZILO, JR., xxx-xx-x...
RODOLFO CUELLAR, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID T. CULKIN, xxx-xx-x...
CLARKE L. CUMMINGS, xxx-xx-...
GAIL A. CURLEY, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID N. DADICH, xxx-xx-x...
WARREN T. DANIEL, xxx-xx-x...
GERALDIN R. DANIELS, xxx-xx-x...
NORINE C. DARCY, xxx-xx-...
GREGORY B. DAVIDSON, xxx-xx-x...
RUSSELL A. DAVIDSON, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM T. DAVIDSON, xxx-xx-x...
RALPH W. DEATHERAGE, xxx-xx-x...
BRIAN C. DEBODA, xxx-xx-x...
ANTHONY R. DEBOOM, xxx-xx-...
SHARON E. DECRANE, xxx-xx-x...
LUCIE M. DEILE, xxx-xx-x...
JASON A. DEJARNETT, xxx-xx-x...
ERIC J. DEJONG, xxx-xx-x...
ANTHONY J. DETOTO, xxx-xx-...
CHRISTOP M. DICICCO, xxx-xx-x...
BRYAN R. DIEMER, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN P. DIGIAMBATTISTA, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT P. DILL, xxx-xx-x...
JASON T. DILLMAN, xxx-xx-x...
JEFFREY J. DILULLO, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN A. DINGES, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID P. DOANE, xxx-xx-x...
REBECCA S. DOBBIN, xxx-xx-x...
DARRELL D. DODGE, xxx-xx-x...
BRADLEY H. DOEBEL, xxx-xx-x...
DANA J. DOGGETT, xxx-xx-x...
PATRICK J. DOMINGUE, JR., xxx-xx-x...
ANDREW J. DONIEC, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM H. DONOHUE, xxx-xx-...
ROBERT W. DORTA, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT W. DOTSON, JR., xxx-xx-x...
TIMOTHY J. DRISCOLL, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN P. DROHAN, JR., xxx-xx-...
JOHN P. DUGAN, xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH M. DUNCAN, xxx-xx-x...
VINCE E. DUQUE, xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES W. DURHAM, xxx-xx-x...
ANDREW J. DUSZYNSKI, xxx-xx-x...

GREGORY N. DUVALL, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID F. DWYER, xxx-xx-x...
DIXON D. DYKMAN, xxx-xx-...
JOSEPH F. DZIEZYNSKI, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL R. EASTMAN, xxx-xx-...
JOHN G. ECONOMOU, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES M. EDELBLUTE, xxx-xx-x...
BEVERLY D. EDWARDS, xxx-xx-x...
JOHN K. EDWARDS, xxx-xx-...
JANELL E. EICKHOFF, xxx-xx-x...
DARRELL E. EIKNER, xxx-xx-x...
JON M. ELKIN, xxx-xx-...
DAVID P. ELLIS, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL W. ELLIS, xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTOP H. ENGEN, xxx-xx-x...
MARTIN S. ENGLAND, xxx-xx-x...
PAUL A. ENO, III, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM L. ERWIN, xxx-xx-...
ANTHONY P. ETNYRE, xxx-xx-x...
KENNETH A. EVANS, xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT C. EVANS, xxx-xx-x...
CARL T. EVERY, xxx-xx-x...
EDWARD S. FALKOWSKI, xxx-xx-x...
ANDRE FALLOT, xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM K. FARMER, xxx-xx-...
JAMES A. FARNEY, xxx-xx-x...
JERRY L. FARNSWORTH, III, xxx-xx-x...
DANE M. FARNWORTH, xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTOP M. FARRELL, xxx-xx-x...
TODD D. FARRINGTON, xxx-xx-...
JOHN SD FEIGHT, xxx-xx-x...
SEAN E. FENNELLY, xxx-xx-x...
ERIC W. FERGUSON, xxx-xx-x...
ROBYN E. FERGUSON, xxx-xx-x...
JARL G. FERKO, xxx-xx-x...
SUSAN J. FERNANDEZ, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL FERRARI, xxx-xx-...
JAN E. FESSEL, xxx-xx-x...
LAURA J. FETKO, xxx-xx-x...
TROY E. FILBURN, xxx-xx-x...
DAVID P. FILER, xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN M. FINTAK, xxx-xx-x...
HOLLY E. FISHBURNE, xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH N. FISHER, xxx-xx-x...
SEAN A. FISHER, xxx-xx-x...
BRIAN P. FITZGERALD, xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL F. FITZGERALD, xxx-xx-x...
MATTHEW S. FITZPATRICK, xxx-xx-x...
PETER G. FONTANA, xxx-xx-x...
LOUIS P. FORTUNATO, JR., xxx-xx-...
JAMES A. FOWLER, xxx-xx-x...
JONATHAN M. FOX, xxx-xx-x...
JAMES W. FRAZIER, xxx-xx-x...
HERBERT E. FREELAND, xxx-xx-x...
JEFFREY W. FRENCH, xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES B. FRIDEN, xxx-xx-x...
NELSON D. FRITZ, xxx-xx-x...
GAVIN A. FROST, xxx-xx-x...
JEFFREY D. GABEL, xxx-xx-x...
MARK A. GAHMAN, xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTOP M. GALY, xxx-xx-...
KENNETH R. GAMBLE, xxx-xx-x...
ANTHONY L. GARCIA, xxx-xx-...
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JOHN S. SEEHORN xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN F. SEGUNDO xxx-xx-x...
MATTHEW L. SELDIN xxx-xx-x...
JEFFREY S. SETTLE xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT A. SEYMOUR xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT A. SEYMOUR, IV xxx-xx-x...
SCOTT T. SEYMOUR xxx-xx-x...
TERRI L. SHAMBOW xxx-xx-x...
DARRYL R. SHAMPINE xxx-xx-x...
BRIAN D. SHARPE xxx-xx-x...
MARK D. SHATTAN xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS J. SHEEHAN xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL L. SHEKLETON xxx-xx-x...
JEAN A. SHERRARD xxx-xx-x...
HYONWOO SHIN xxx-xx-x...
JAMES M. SHINN xxx-xx-x...
BRIAN D. SHOEMAKER xxx-xx-x...
JEFFREY M. SHOEMAKER xxx-xx-x...
JASON K. SHRADER xxx-xx-x...
DAVID E. SIBERT xxx-xx-x...
DEAN L. SIEVERS xxx-xx-x...
JOHN V. SIGLER xxx-xx-x...
MARK L. SIMMONS xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL S. SIMON xxx-xx-x...
JEFFREY S. SIMPSON xxx-xx-x...
DOUGLAS A. SIMS, II xxx-xx-x...
CHERYL L. SIRNA xxx-xx-x...
JOHN I. SLATER xxx-xx-x...
HOWARD M. SLEEPER xxx-xx-x...
JOHN F. SLOBODA xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTOP A. SMITH xxx-xx-x...
DARREN R. SMITH xxx-xx-x...
DEBRA L. SMITH xxx-xx-x...
JOHN S. SMITH xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL L. SMITH xxx-xx-x...
TODD W. SMITH xxx-xx-x...
WADE R. SMITH xxx-xx-x...
PAUL L. SMOLCHEK xxx-xx-x...
DEBORAH A. SOMERS xxx-xx-x...
BRIAN J. SONKA xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT R. SOTO xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL FC SOUCEK xxx-xx-x...
KARA L. SOULES xxx-xx-x...
JOHN C. SOUPENE xxx-xx-x...
ELIZABET A. SOUTHARD xxx-xx-x...
STEPHANI J. SOUTHARD xxx-xx-x...
KRIS A. SPADAVECCHIA xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM A. SPEIER, III xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM J. SPENCER xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT G. SPIGNESI xxx-xx-x...
LEROY K. SPINKS xxx-xx-x...
JOHN R. STARK xxx-xx-x...
GARY E. STARZMANN xxx-xx-x...
ANDREW C. STEITZ xxx-xx-x...
ALLEN H. STEPHAN xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM D. STEWART xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM L. STONE xxx-xx-x...
ALAN C. STREETER xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD E. STROINEY xxx-xx-x...
GEORGE J. STROUMPOS xxx-xx-x...
MARK P. STRUSS xxx-xx-x...
EDWARD C. SUDZINA xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL P. SULLIVAN xxx-xx-x...
CATHERIN A. SUTTER xxx-xx-x...
JAMES P. SUTTON xxx-xx-x...
KIRK L. SWANSON xxx-xx-x...
STEVEN M. SWIERKOWSKI xxx-xx-x...
GABRIEL B. SYLVIA, JR xxx-xx-x...
DAVID L. TALLEY xxx-xx-x...
TODD A. TAMBURINO xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH J. TANONA xxx-xx-x...
PETER J. TATE, JR xxx-xx-x...
OWEN J. TATSUTA xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH P. TAYLOR xxx-xx-x...
BRIAN H. TEBROCK xxx-xx-x...
RONALD M. TEIXEIRA xxx-xx-x...
ELISA M. THARPS xxx-xx-x...
TIMOTHY A. THATCHER xxx-xx-x...
TODD V. THIEL xxx-xx-x...
MATTHEW M. THOMAS xxx-xx-x...
RODD E. THROWER xxx-xx-x...
THANH TIEU xxx-xx-x...
ERIC R. TIMMERMAN xxx-xx-x...
JOHN J. TINER, JR xxx-xx-x...
ALVIN Y. TIU xxx-xx-x...
JAMES P. TOBEY xxx-xx-x...
KEVIN M. TOHILL xxx-xx-x...
DAVID C. TOMASI xxx-xx-x...
DAMION O. TOPPING xxx-xx-x...
VINCENT H. TORZA xxx-xx-x...
KRISTOPH A. TOWERS xxx-xx-x...
THOMAS V. TRACZYK, IV xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL J. TRIPP xxx-xx-x...
VERNON J. TRYON xxx-xx-x...
BRIAN C. TURNER xxx-xx-x...
MARTIN E. TURSKY xxx-xx-x...
STEPHANI J. TUTTON xxx-xx-x...
ANDREW C. ULRICH xxx-xx-x...
DOUGLAS M. VALLEJO xxx-xx-x...
NATHAN H. VANDUZER xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM FJ VANMULLEN xxx-xx-x...
DAVID R. VELASQUEZ, JR xxx-xx-x...
STEPHEN F. VENSOR xxx-xx-x...
MARK A. VINEY xxx-xx-x...
CRAIG T. VOSPER xxx-xx-x...
MARK P. WADE xxx-xx-x...
KEVIN E. WAINWRIGHT xxx-xx-x...
PATRICK L. WALDEN xxx-xx-x...
DAVID J. WALKER xxx-xx-x...
JAMES A. WALSH xxx-xx-x...
KAREN J. WALSH xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT J. WALTHOUSE xxx-xx-x...
PAUL B. WALTON xxx-xx-x...
BRADLEY S. WANEK xxx-xx-x...
CHARLES B. WARD xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT J. WARDROP xxx-xx-x...
DANIEL T. WARNER xxx-xx-x...
MONIQUE Y. WASHINGTON xxx-xx-x...
JOHN A. WASKO xxx-xx-x...
TODD R. WASMUND xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTOP J. WATRUD xxx-xx-x...
JEFFREY C. WEBER xxx-xx-x...
MARTIN J. WEBER xxx-xx-x...
RANDALL S. WEISNER xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT R. WELCH xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTOP D. WELLS xxx-xx-x...
MARK D. WELLS xxx-xx-x...
BERNITA E. WERNER xxx-xx-x...
MARK R. WEST xxx-xx-x...
WALTER L. WHEATFALL xxx-xx-x...
DONALD H. WHITE, III xxx-xx-x...
DOUGLAS E. WHITE xxx-xx-x...
KEVIN C. WHITE xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL R. WHITE xxx-xx-x...
CRAIG A. WHITESIDE xxx-xx-x...
KIMBERLY L. WHITTINGTON xxx-xx-x...
JASON S. WIEMAN xxx-xx-x...
GREGORY S. WILCOX xxx-xx-x...
MARK A. WILDERMUTH xxx-xx-x...
BRIAN E. WILKERSON xxx-xx-x...
DON L. WILLADSEN xxx-xx-x...
GUY E. WILLEBRAND xxx-xx-x...
DAVID H. WILLIAMS xxx-xx-x...
JONATHAN K. WILLIAMS xxx-xx-x...
KEVIN D. WILLIAMS xxx-xx-x...
SCOTT T. WILLIAMS xxx-xx-x...
CHRISTOP R. WILLIS xxx-xx-x...
DOUGLAS E. WILLIS xxx-xx-x...
DAVID R. WILLS xxx-xx-x...
EUGENE W. WILSON, IV xxx-xx-x...
GEORGE B. WILSON xxx-xx-x...
DOUGLAS W. WINTON xxx-xx-x...
ANTHONY M. WIZNER xxx-xx-x...
JULIE A. WOOD xxx-xx-x...
LISA M. WOODMAN xxx-xx-x...
BRADLEY K. WOODS xxx-xx-x...
TODD L. WOODSON xxx-xx-x...
JOSEPH P. WORTMANN xxx-xx-x...
COURTNEY A. WRIGHT xxx-xx-x...
DERRICK C. WRIGHT xxx-xx-x...
NEILAND L. WRIGHT xxx-xx-x...
TERESA A. WYATT xxx-xx-x...
PETER K. YI xxx-xx-x...
SAMUEL L. YINGST xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD B. YODER xxx-xx-x...
NAFTALI E. YORAN xxx-xx-x...
SHAW YOSHITANI xxx-xx-x...
STEVEN E. YOST xxx-xx-x...
ROBERT T. YOW xxx-xx-x...
WILLIAM F. YSTUETA, JR xxx-xx-x...
TERRY J. YUN xxx-xx-x...
RICHARD R. ZARECK, JR xxx-xx-x...
SHANE W. ZEHNDER xxx-xx-x...
DENNIS D. ZIEGLER xxx-xx-x...
FRANCESC ZIEMBA xxx-xx-x...
MATTHEW C. ZIMMERMAN xxx-xx-x...
BRYNE C. ZUEGE xxx-xx-x...
MICHAEL J. ZUERLEIN xxx-xx-x...

THE FOLLOWING NAMED RESERVE OFFICER'S TRAINING CORPS CADETS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE GRADE OF SECOND LIEUTENANT, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531, 532, AND 533:

MEDICAL SERVICES CORPS

WALTER H. CONNERY xxx-xx-x...
BENJAMIN POORE xxx-xx-x...
DAVID J. REINHART xxx-xx-x...
PATRICK STARKEY xxx-xx-x...

MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS

CHRISTINE K. LOTHEN xxx-xx-x...

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, IN HIS ACTIVE DUTY GRADE, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531, 532, AND 533:

VETERINARY CORPS

To be captain

WARREN T. JONES xxx-xx-x...

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED COMMANDERS OF THE RESERVE OF THE U.S. NAVY FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF CAPTAIN IN THE LINE, IN THE COMPETITIVE CATEGORY AS INDICATED, PURSUANT TO PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 5912:

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS

To be captain

CHARLES LLEWELLYN ADAMS
THOMAS CHARLES AHERN
STEPHEN SADLER AICHELE
LEE ALEXANDER
PHILLIP KENNETH ALLEN, JR
ROBERT GENE ALLEY
THOMAS EDWARD ANDERSON, JR
WILLIAM REDDING BACON
JOHN COOPER BAKER
ARTHUR DENNIS BARNETT
LOUIS CALVILLO BARRAZA
DOUGLAS ALLEN BATEMAN
GEORGE HARRIS BECK
ROBERT LEE BECKMANN, JR
JOHN BOWDITCH BENNETT
FREDERICK ROY BEST
JOHN HEFLIN BIRGE, JR
DOUGLAS S. BISHOP
ANDREW EVERLY BISSET
THOMAS ROBERT BLACKWOOD
GLEN ALAN BLANKENSTEIN
JOHN WILLIAM BODNAR
LARRY JAMES BOECK
JAMES ARTHUR BOGERT
GARY WILLIAM BOMKAMP

JAMES FRANKLIN BOWLIN, JR
GERARD BRADFORD, III
TERRENCE PHILIP BRONSON
MICHAEL KEITH BROOKS
CHARLES W. BROUN
JUDITH NEUFFER BRUNER
LOUIS EUGENE BUCK, JR
JAMES GARRETT BUDDS
GARY CONRAD BURGER
NILES PHILIP BURROUGHS
CLIFFORD BARRY BUSSARD
THOMAS ALBERT BUTLER
DAVID ALLAN BUTTERFIELD
JOHN JOSEPH CAHILL
PHILLIP P. CARROLL, III
PHILLIP ROY CARSON
JOHN STEVEN CASEY
KELLY LEONG CHAN
KATHRYN BRUTON CHANDLER
DAVID ALLEN CHANEY
JOHN LAWRENCE CHICK
JOSEPH JOHN CIMENSKI
MARSHALL COLT
JOHN RAYMOND COMINS
FREDERICK WILLIAM CONROY
BRUCE DUNCAN COPPER
DONALD LARRY CORDES
JOHN NICHOLAS HANTSE COSTAS
HAROLD THOMAS CRITES
ROGER LEE CROSSLAND
RICHARD BRUCE CUCITI
VICTOR ROBERT CULVER
DALTON BOULDIN CURTIS, JR
EUGENE TERRENCE DAILEY
JAMES LEON DAILY, II
LEROY WILLIAM DAVIS, II
THOMAS RUSSELL DAY
KEVIN VANDORAN DEAN
DOUGLAS RICHARD DENNY
HARRY MICHAEL DERENIUK
ISABEL MARGARET DEVINE
MICHAEL FRANK DIBELLO
JAY BROOKE DOEGEY
JAMES EDWARD DOHERTY, JR
DANNY EUGENE DORSEY
JOHN BERNARD DOWNEY
PHILIP EDWARD DOWNEY
KENDALL GROVE DURKEE
RICHARD ALLAN ECKSTROM
THOMAS HAINES EDWARDS
JOSEPH CLYDE ELLIS
ROBERT G. ELSTON
CHARLES ALBERT ERICKSON
FREDERICK JOSEPH EVANS, III
ROBERT FRANCIS FALKENSTEIN
DAVID RICHARD FARRAR
STUART CARTER FAUBER
MARK RUDOLPH FEICHTINGER
WILLIAM SAUNDERS FELTS, JR
LEIGH RAYMOND FENNEMAN
JOHN ANTHONY FERGIONE, JR
JERE CLAUDE FERGUSON
DALE ANTHONY FERRANTO
JOHN JAMES FERRY, JR
RANDAL CRAIG FINCH
HOWARD RAY FISHER
RAYMOND THEODORE FISHER
DAVID LEE FLESHOOD
PEGGY DIANE FOLTZ
HERBERT WHITTIER FOOTE
KIM HANSEL FORNEY
MICHAEL EDWARD FOSTER
TERRANCE CRAIG FRAME
DAVID LOUIS FRANCIS
NICHOLAS WILLIAM FRANKLIN
ROGER ALLEN FRANSSEN
RICHARD LAMAR FRANTZ
STEVEN BEDFORD FRATES
TERRANCE WILLIAM GAINER
RAYMOND WILLIAM GANTHNER
DAVID LAWRENCE GERSHON
RICHARD DUVAL GIBSON
PATRICK CALVIN GLISSON, JR
WILLIAM CHARLES GLYNN
THOMAS W. GORLA
JAMES ALLEN GOSMA
ROWAN WAYNE GOULD
GARY LYNN GUBSER
WILKIN JACOB GUNTER, JR
GERALD FRANKLIN GUPPY
JOHN RAY HACKENBURG
JAMES CURTIS HALL
EDWARD FRASER HALSCHEID
MAX WARREN HARRER
ELDON DUDLEY HARRIS
RUSSEL ERIC HAUCK
CHARLES FREDERICK HAWKINS
WAYNE RANDOLPH HAWKINS
JOSEPH NELO HEBERT, III
JAMES EDWARD HEIBERGER
MICHAEL JOSEPH HICHAK
GREGORY WARD HINCHLIFFE
JEROME H. HINES
THOMAS WILLIAM HOLFORD
PAUL DOUGLAS HOLLENBACH
DENNIS HOLLOWAY, JR
JAMES ERNEST HOOPER
DAVID BLAIS HOWE
WILLIAM JOSEPH HUGHES, JR
FREDERICK ROBERT HULSEY
ALFRED RECTOR HUPP, JR
GEORGE IRVIN HUTCHERSON
MICHAEL W. HYNES
JOHN ADRIAN JACKSON
ROGER PATRICK JACOBS
JOHN ARTHUR JACOBSEN
JAN DAVID JANIEC
JOSEPH HOWARD JOHNS
DALE CLARK JOHNSON, JR
DAVID PATRICK JOHNSON
STEVEN ANDERSON JOHNSTON
JOHN EDDIE JOLLY
FRED CALVIN JONES
ROBERT PENFIELD JONES, JR
ROGER ALAN JONES
RANDOLPH ALAN JORGENSEN
HARDY RICHARD JOSEPHSON
YOSHIAKI GLENN KATAOKA
RICHARD ALAN KATTERICH
RONALD MELVIN KAUFMAN
TIMOTHY REID ELLWOOD KEENEY
CHARLES MICHAEL KERN
DANIEL RALPH KESTLY
THOMAS CHARLES KIRNER
DAVID CHARLES KLEMENTIK
JOHN WAYNE KLINKER
DANIEL LAWRENCE KLOEPPEL
STEVEN IRVING KLOTZ
KENNETH KOBAYASHI
JOHN GENTEL KOCHEY
GEORGE BONNER LANCASTER, JR
RICHARD HERBERT LANGE
RODNEY GUY LATHAM, III
HAROLD LANDIS LEAMAN, JR
GEORGE EDWARD LEARY
WILLIAM ERIC LEIGHTY
JOHN FRANCIS LETTS, JR
EDMUND B. LEVY, III
GARRY LINUEL LEWIS
ROBERT RAYMOND LIND
JAMES ADDRS LINGAN
GEORGE EDWARD LOWE
JAMES THOMAS LOWE
JOSEPH ANTHONY LUBRANO
WILLIAM JAMES LUPTON
ALLAN WHITE LYON
RONALD KEITH MACHTLEY
RONALD JOHN MANISCALCO
DANIEL JOSEPH MARTIN
DAVID PARKER MARTIN
RONALD REID MARTIN
ALEXANDER MARTINEZ
JOHN EDDIE MAXWELL
BOBBIE E. MCCANTS
ROBERT DEVEREUX MCELIECE
JOHN ROBERT MCGAHA, JR
TERENCE ANDREW MCGINNIS
RICHARD JOHN MCGOEY
MARK PATRICK MCGREE
JAMES HARVEY MCKENZIE
RAY WALTON MCKEWON, JR
WILLIAM MARTIN MCMANUS
DOUGLAS CRICHTON MCNEIL
GORDON LEE MCPHETER
PAUL RUSLEY MEEKER
LARRY EDWARD METZLER
PATRICK DANIEL MILANO
JAMES JOHN MILLER
NILE DEAN MILLS
JOHN BOYD MINER
WILLIAM RALPH MOCOCK
FRANCIS B. MONTAGUE
JOHN ANTHONY MOORE
JAMES WARREN MOTTERN
EDMUND DENNIS MURPHY, III
STEVEN ALLEN MURRAY
WILLIAM DAVID MYRES
HELEN ANN MYTINGER
TIMOTHY J. NASTRO
IRWIN DAVID NATHANSON
WILLIAM RENWICK NEVITT, JR
LAWRENCE DAVID NEWLON
JAMES BELTON NEWMAN, JR
THOMAS WRIGHT NORTHROP, JR
EDWARD JAMES NORTON
DAVID BEARDSLEY OBERHOLTZER
WILLIAM STANLEY OBRIEN
STANLEY PAUL OCHMANSKI, JR
RONALD STANLEY ODEGARD
THOMAS PAUL OLSON
RICHARD JOSEPH OSHIRO
LOUIS JOHN OSWALD, III
WILLIAM JONES OVEREND
JOANNE KACER OVERSTREET
JOHN RICHARD OWENS, JR
DANIEL CURTIS PALMER
WILLIAM RUNDLE PALMER, III
ROBERT JOHN PANOWICZ
ROBERT JOHN PANSEGRAU
PATRICK JOSEPH PARK
FREDERICK JAY PASSMAN
ROBERT EDWIN PETERSON, JR
WILLIAM MURRAY PETERSON
NOEL JULIEN PETIT
RONALD ALLAN PIGNATARO
DAVID TIMOTHY PINKNEY
PHILIP JOSEPH PITOCCO, JR
ROBERT H. W. POWELL
STEPHEN DAN PRADON
STEPHEN HOLDEN PRAY, JR
NOEL GARY PRESTON
ROBERT ARTHUR PRITCHARD
MICHAEL M. RAND
WILLIAM DAVID RATNER
WARREN THOMAS RAYDER
DONALD GRANT REINERTSEN
JAMES WILLIAM RIGHTMIRE, JR
RICHARD LEE RIGHTMYER
JOHN STEPHEN ROBERTS
LARRY WESLEY ROBERTSON
PAUL RAYMOND ROEDER
DANIEL CURTIS ROME
RONALD JOSEPH ROSHELLI
JOHN CLYDE ROSS
JEFFREY THOMAS ROTHWELL
HOWARD COLBY ROTTLER, JR
DANIEL MALTBY RUGG, III
HOWARD STREETER RUSSELL
DANIEL KEVIN RYAN
MICHAEL JOSEPH SAGE
DOUGLAS EDWARD SAMEIT
TED DEAN SAMPLES
JOSHUA ELIEL SANTANA
THOMAS EDWARD SCHALK
CHARLES WILLIAM SCHELLHORN
RICHARD JAMES SCHIANO
LEON ARTHUR SCHIERER
MARGARET MCCORMICK SCHMIDT
RONALD HAYGOOD SCHULTZ
WILLIAM THURGOOD SCOFFIELD
WILLIAM ANDREW SCOTT
JOHN ROBERT SEABROOKS
JOHN WILLIAM SEIL
LORENZO SEIN
JAMES MARSHALL SENGER, JR
MICHAEL WILLIAM SENIOR
DAVID MARK SENNESS
THOMAS GREGORY SERWICH, II
JOHN EDWARD SESKI
ROY ALLEN SETH
GEORGE THOMAS SHERRILL
STEVEN CARTER SIGEL
ROBERT THOMAS SKELTON
CARL CHESTER SMITH, JR
MICHAEL TURNER SMITH
RICHARD MICHAU SMITH, JR
CARLOS ERIK SPEYER
JOHN PAUL SPRUILL
DAVID MICHAEL STAHLHUT
STEPHEN HATLEY STAPLETON
RODERICK COMPTON STEDDOM, II
ROY IRWIN STEELE
MICHAEL ROBERT STEPHENS
SUSAN HELM STEPHENS
FREDERIC STONESIFER
BRUCE ALLEN STREETER
DAVID GEORGE STRONG
ROBERT NATHAN SWACKER
SAMUEL RYAN SWAH
MICHAEL RICHARD SWANSON
STEPHEN RUSSELL SWANSON
THOMAS LEE SYDNOR
MICHELE TAVERNISE
JOHN RAYMOND TAYLOR
LOREN LEE TAYLOR
PERRY REECE TAYLOR, JR
JOHNVERNON TENNEY
CHARLES LEROY TENNYSON, JR
DENNIS JOSEPH TENTE
HENRY ANDREW THEMAK, JR
MICHAEL CHARLES THOMAS
JOE STANTON THOMPSON
RICHARD ALLEN THOMPSON
JAMES STUART THOMSON
LEWIS GIBSON THORNE
MICHAEL LADDIE TIMOTHY
LARRY EUGENE TREVATHAN
VINCENT GENE TROVATO
CHRISTIAN RILEY TROY
HOWARD KIRK UNRUH, JR
STEVEN WILLIAM VANDERBOSCH
DAVID JOSEPH VAUGHN
GARY LEE VINE
FRANK BERNARD WAHL, JR
HAROLD BOYETTE WALLACE
WILLIAM CARL WALLACE
JEFFREY ERLING WALLIN
PETER EARL WALSH
ROGER DERYL WATKINS
MARK ROBERT WEATHERUP
SOLON DALE WEBB
RICHARD DENNIS WEIDMAN
ANNIE MARIE WELLS
RICHARD IRWIN WENNET
WILLIAM JOSEPH WESTENDORF
CHARLES LEO WESTRICH
DWIGHT VESTAL WHITAKER, III
GROVER LEE WHITE, III
LARRY RUDOLPH WHITE
DAVID ALLEN WHITMAN
WILLIAM FREDERICK WHITSON
LYNN HARBOUR WIDENER
EDDIE ROBERT WILLIAM, JR
STEPHEN WAYNE WILLIAMS
NICHOLAS A. WILLICH
KENNETH RAYMOND WILLOUGHBY
DAVID G. WILSON
MICHAEL KENNETH WILSON
STANLEY JOSEPH WINOWICZ, JR
PAIGE RICHARD WOLF
JOSEPH CHRISTOPHE WORTH, III
FRANK LEONARD WURST
RONNIE HOWARD YOUTSEY
CARL JOHN ZAHNER
STEVEN PETER ZANDSTRA

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS (TAR)

To be captain

EDWARD BRENT BARTON
MARK THOMAS BRAZELL
GEORGE WILSON CAIRNES
RONALD JOHN CANZONIERI
WILLIAM HAROLD FISHER
DAVE E. FOSTER
EARLY H. FRAZIER, JR
DAVID ARTHUR GRUPE
EDWARD CABOT HALL
JOHN THOMAS HASTINGS
WILSON ASHLEY MILES, JR
LAWRENCE EUGENE MOORE, III
DAVID W. MOULTON
RONALD ERNEST RAUTENBERG
RICHARD LOUIS RECORDON
TERRY DEAN SCHECHINGER
JAMES CALVIN SCHULTZ
JOHN WESLEY YOUNG, JR

ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS

To be captain

WALTER JULIUS APLEY, JR
ROGER NEIL BLOMQUIST
CHARLES JOHN BRUCKNER, JR
JAMES DWAYNE CORBIN
JOHN FREDERICK CURTIS
CARL LYNN DETTERLINE
FRANK CHARLES GARCIA
THOMAS VINCENT J. HENNESSEY
JOSEPH ANTHONY ISABELLA
THOMAS LEO MENDENHALL
JAMES LARRY MORGAN
ROBERT MICHAEL RYDER
MARK PADERICK SAUNDERS
DANIEL R. SUDNICK
STEPHEN JOSEPH SZENDER
ROBERT GEORGE WASALASKI

AEROSPACE ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS (ENGINEERING)

To be captain

FERNANDO BARRERA, JR
STEPHAN ROBERT BRUCE
DAVID ALAN COHEN
DEAN CHARLES HODGES
ROBERT STEPHEN PECK
ERNEST MAYNARD SNOWDEN, II

AEROSPACE ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS (MAINTENANCE)

To be captain

JOHN FRANCIS BURNS, JR
CARMELO JOSEPH CONTI
KARL VICTOR KOENIG
MICHAEL WILLIAM MCCLANAHAN

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (MERCHANT MARINE)

To be captain

BOYD TAYLOR GODDARD
ALBERT SYDNEY MCLEMORE, JR
CLIFFORD L. RUGGLES
JAMES HENRY SCHEFFER

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (CRYPTOLOGY)

To be captain

LARRY DUANE BROWN
LYLE ASHTON COX
ROBERT DOYLE COX
JOSEPH JOHN GRILLO, JR
KATHLEEN MARY LEWIS
JAMES BURTON PLEHAL
MICHAEL BRYAN ROQUEMORE

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (INTELLIGENCE)

To be captain

GORDON GILBERT ANGELL
MICHAEL CARL ARMOUR
BARTLETT DEXTER AUER
MICHAEL ALLAN BARNES
PETER PAUL BARSCZESKI, JR
STANLEY HAROLD BRAZELL
JOHN EDWARD BROWN
MICHAEL CHARLES BUZAS
JAMES ALBERT CLABBY
ROGER MERLIN COOPER
JACK STERLING DAWSON
GEORGE THATCHER DESLOGE
MICHAEL HART FARLEY
JOHN ALLEN FREEMAN
THOMAS WYNDHAM HARWAYNE
ROBERT DUANE HELSEL
THOMAS GEORGE HILT
MARSHALL THOMAS INGRAHAM
GARY WILLARD IVERSON
MILTON DEAN JOHNSTON
BERNARD ANTHONY KUES
JOHN PHILIP LEFEBVRE
PETER FISKE LEON
JOHN STANLEY MAHONEY
BYRON LEE MCGOWAN
JOHN E. MENSCH
GARY PHILIP PIETRANGELO
JOHN ANTHONY PULSINELLI
JOHN DANIEL RAUSCH
RONALD K. RAY
JOHN TIPTON SHAPIRO
HARRY LEE SMITH
JOSEPH BENEDICT STARSHAK
TERRY LEE STENTZ
THEODORE M. STOKICH, JR
DAVID HENNING SWANSON
MERRILL ANDREW WAITS
STEPHEN AVERY WARREN
LOUIS HAROLD WRIGHT
JOSEPH MICHAEL YOUNG
DOUGLAS FELIPE YRIART

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (INTELLIGENCE) (TAR)

To be captain

RICHARD DOUGLAS JONES

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (PUBLIC AFFAIRS)

To be captain

PETER MICHAEL FELDMAN
STEPHEN SEIBERT LAY
CHRISTOPHER PAUL NEMETH
THOMAS RUSSELL SNOOK
CHARLES ROBINSON BEEC STOWE
CHRISTOPHER JAMES TAYLOR

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (OCEANOGRAPHY)

To be captain

GEORGE FRANCIS DIEHL, JR
JAMES FIELDING SMITH

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT COMMANDER IN THE LINE OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

COMMANDER, LINE, USN, PERMANENT

STEPHEN R. LUOMA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN THE LINE OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, LINE, USN, PERMANENT

BILLY J. HYNUM
PARSONS, II
STANTON VANDER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE LINE OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT, LINE, USN, PERMANENT

WILLIAM HAMILTON ALL, IV
DAVID STUART ANGRISANI
MICHAEL RAY ARTHURS
JEFFREY GERALD AUSTIN
JOSEPH EDWARD AVERA
ALEX CLARENCE BAKER
RICHARD JAMES BALLINGER
STEPHEN PETER BANUS
GAYNELL FREDERICA BARBER
ELBRIDGE GERRY BARKER
ROBERT FRANKLIN BARR
WILLIAM PATRICK MIC BARRETT
DARYL LEGRAND BENJAMIN
STEVEN MICHAEL BENNER
JOHN KENNETH BERRY
NATHAN ERNEST BERUBE
JAMES ARTHUR BIERNESSER
JOEL THOMAS BILES, JR
DEBORAH RYAN BLANCHARD
FREDERICK THEODOR BLANCHARD
PETER CAHILL BLINN, JR
MARK R. BOETTCHER
MARTIN JACOB BOISE
PATRICK JOSEPH BOWMAN
GERALD PATRICK BRANCH
GLENN RICHARD BRANDENBURG
EDWARD NICHO BRANDSTOETTNER
BARRY CRAIG BRATTON
DOMINIC THEODORE BRAUN
MARK ANTHONY BRIGHT
VINCE BARRY BROOME
KEVIN RICHARD BROTHERS
WILLIAM SHANNON BROWN
CHARLES CHRISTIAN BRUNN
MIKE ALAN BRYAN
ROGER BUDD, III
JOHN KENNETH BURGE
CHOLETTE PEARRE BURKS
PATRICK GERARD BYRNE
MICHAEL ANTHONY CAIN
ROSEMARY DIANE CANNON
CHARLES CAPETS
DONALD JOSEPH CARNEY
REGGIE PARKS CARPENTER
KEITH MILES CASEY, II
ERIC WEAVER CAUDLE
DAVID GEORGE CAVANAUGH
HOLLAND FOSTER CHALFANT, III
THOMAS JAMES CHASSEE
MICHAEL JAMES CLARKE
DAVID ALLEN CLAWSON, II
ROBERT VAUGHN COATS
DOUGLAS FRANCIS COCHRANE
BERTRAND ALEXANDER COLANERI
RONALD DEAN COLLETT, JR
SHAWN ERIC COOK
DAVID ROSS COVERDALE, JR
CHRIS LOUISE COX
RONALD ALEX CRADDOCK
SCOTT GORDON CRANSTON
DANIEL JOSEPH CUFF
GARY WILLIAM CULBERTSON
WILLIAM SCOTT CUNNINGHAM
MICHAEL NOE DALFONSO
JOHN JAY DANIS
EDWARD R. DEFTY
TIMOTHY PHILIP DELOACHE
PATRICK JOHN DENNISON
CHRISTOPHER LAURENCE DERYCK
STEVEN MICHAEL DIAMOND
ROLANDO ALBERTO DIAZ
WILLIAM RAY DOAN, II
CARLYLE LEONARD DONEVANT, II
PHILIP KENNEDY DOUGHERTY
PAUL EDWARD DRIVER
MARK EUGENE DUCLOS
CHRISTOPHER CARTER DUNPHY
MICHAEL BURGAN EBERHARDT
JAMES DARBY EBERHART
ROY KEITH ELLIS
STEPHEN MARSHALL EMERSON
VINCENT R. ESTORNELL
KATHRYN FRANCES EVANS
MOSES DEROY EVERETT, JR
SCOTT ANDREW EWING
SCOTT DAVID FECHTIG
KATHERINE LISA FIDONE
PAUL GARY FINEBERG
JOSEPH THOMAS FINNEGAN, JR
JILL ELIZABETH FISHER
DOUGLAS JAMES FLOYD
DANIEL JOHN FORD
TIMOTHY ALLEN FOSTER
SALLY FRANCES FOUNTAIN
JERRY LYNN FURRH
BARBARA GRALINSKI GANCAS
DENNIS MICHAEL GANNON
DAVID RAYMOND GEDRA
MICHAEL ANTHONY GIARDINO
RAYMOND DREW GOODWIN
PATRICK OLIVER GRADY
HAROLD FREDERICK GRAEBE
JEFFREY DAVID GREER
PETER ANDREW GRIFFITHS
WILLIAM EDWARD GRISTE
PHILLIP JOSEPH GUZINSKI
ROBERT JOHN HAEFNER
TRENT JOSEPH HALL
JAMES COURTNEY HAMBLET
STEVEN CRAIG HARPER
JAMES DEAN HAUGEN
JERE GORDON HAWN
ROBERT EDWARD HAYS
WILLIAM KELLY HENDERSON
ROBERT LOWELL HENDRON
FREDERIC ALLISON HENNEY, JR
LANCE CHRISTOPHER HERNANDEZ
JOHN WILLIAM HILTERMAN, JR
PAUL DANIEL HITCHCOCK
STEPHEN CHARLES HODGES
STEPHEN RANDOLPH HOERST
RICKY ROHEROLD HOLLAND
DAVID JAMES HOLMGREN
THOMAS FRANCIS HORAN, JR
ERNEST EDWARD HUGH
JAMES CHRISTOPHER HUGHES
RICHARD LEE HUGHEY
JOSEPH MICHAEL IACOVETTA
BARRY WETZEL INGOLD
AARON CHARLES JACOBS
CHARLES ALBIN JENNINGS
NEIL PATRIC JENNINGS
JAMES MELVIN JEPSON
CAROLYN DENISE JOHNSON
KELLY MARK JOHNSON
WILLIAM HART JOHNSON
DEVON NMN JONES
CRAIG MONROE JOY
DAVID MICHAEL KAPAUN, JR
WALTER ALAN KEITH
ROY JAMES KELLEY
THERESA MARIE KELSAY
CRAIG MICHAEL KING
JOHN DOUGLAS KING
KATHLEEN KING
ROBERT JOSEPH KING, JR
MELANIE ANNE KNIGHT
GEORGE ANDREW KOBAN
MARK LAWRENCE KREUSER
ERIC VONN KRISTIN
ALEXANDER LION KRONGARD
MICHAEL THOMAS KUBINIEC
JOHN A. KUMMER
MARGARET MARY KUROWSKI
TODD ALLEN LAESSIG
THOMAS JAY LAFFERTY
ANN MARIE LAFRANCE
MARK DAVID LASLO
JOHN ALAN LATHROUM
THOMAS MOORE LEECH, JR
JOEL BENJAMIN LEVIN
JAMES PETER LEWIS
BILLY LEE LLEWELLYN, JR
MARIA LYLES
ANTONY CHARLES MARRON
DOUGLAS RICHARD MARTIN
JEFFREY MICHAEL MARTIN
STEPHEN FRANCIS MARTIN
THOMAS FARRIS MARTIN
FRANCIS IGNATIUS MARTINELLI
JOEL DAVID MAYRON
DONALD RAY MCBRAYER
JENNIFER ANNE MCCALLUM
PATRICK LELAND MCCORMACK
DAVID ALEXANDER MCCUTCHEON
JOHN DOUGLAS MCGARRY
JAMES FRANCIS MCILMAIL
PAUL PATRICK MCKEON
JEFFRY JOSEPH MELLIERE
CASEY CONELY MEUER
EILEEN PATRICIA MEYERS
STEPHEN MATTHEW MIDAS
BRUCE CARL MILLER
JACK PERRYMAN MILLER
JOHN WILLIAM MOORE
WILL MILWARD MOORE, JR
JOHN DANIEL MORRISON
MARK DARYL MOULIN
DONALD CHARLES MUELLER
KEVIN PATRICK MULCAHY
PATRICIA MUNOZ
DANIEL JOSEPH MURPHY
ROBERT ANDREW MURPHY
GREGORY MARK NEAL
THOMAS JOHN NEEDHAM
STEPHEN OBLACK
MARI CATHERINE OBNINSKY
ELIZABETH ANN ODOWD
BARRY KEITH OLVER
MIGUEL ANTONIO ORTIZ
SARA ROSE OSTROM
PETER ANTHONY PAPA
MELTON DOUGLAS PARHAM
THOMAS MICHAEL PATTULLO
DAVID ANDREW PAULK
FREDRICK DONALD J. PAWLOWSKI
MICHAEL VINCENT PHELAN
PETER LOBDELL PHILP, II
SEAN CHARLES PHINNEY
RANDOLPH FRANKLIN PIERSON
ROBERT EDWARD PITTMAN, II
JOHN ANTHONY PLITNIK
DANIEL LEE POLICH
JOHN PAUL POOLE
FRANKLIN LEE PORTER, JR
DENISE SINCAVAGE PRICE
GERALD THOMAS PRUITT
DAVID GORDON RANDALL
JEFFREY CHARLES REBA
JOHN DAVID REESER
DANIEL GORDON RIECK
HECTOR JOSE RIVERA
MARK HOWARD ROBINSON
STEPHEN EDWARD ROLLINS
ROBERT STANLEY ROOF
PAUL CLINTON ROONEY
JON TODD ROSS
PAUL RUSSELL ROUK
RUSSELL ROY ROVEDATTI
DANIEL MATTHEW ROY
BRADLEY STEVEN RUSSELL
KEVIN JOHN RUSSELL
DAVID ALAN RUTH
STEPHEN SCOTT RUTH
JAMES WILLIAM RYAN
RAYMOND MARK SAMPSON
JOSE FRANCISCO SANTANA
KEVIN BRIAN SAYER
ROBERT ALLAN SCHLEGEL
ROBERT HERMAN SCHULTE
JEFFREY LANGR SCRIBNER, JR
JEROME THOMAS SEBASTYN
DANIEL RICHARD SEESHOLTZ
BILLY KEITH SENTLINGER
KENAN JOHN SHAFFER
CHRISTOPHER LAWRENCE SHAY
CARL WARREN SHIREMAN
RICHARD SILVA
GREGORY ALAN SILVERNAGEL
JOHN KIRBY SISK
JOSEPH ANTHONY SMITH
NED ALAN SMITH
MICHAEL DAVID SNODERLY
JESSE THOMAS SOUTH
FRANK ALAN SPATHAROS
THOMAS RICHARD SPIERTO
JOHN BARTON STUBBS
ERIC RAYMOND SULLIVAN
DAVID LEE SWEDENSKY
MICHAEL JAMES TARTAL
RICHARD MANLEY TATE
DONALD WALTER TAUBE
GREGORY DAVID THOMAS
JAMES RUBLE THOMAS
ROBERT TIMOTHY THORNLOW
JASON E. TIBBELS
BRIAN ROBERT TOON
PAUL JOSEPH TREUTEL
JEFFREY RICHARD TUNING
DENNIS JAMES VANDENBERG
STEVEN MARK VANDYKE
MICHAEL TERENCE VOGEL
PHILIP L. WADDINGHAM
ANDREW PETER WALBURG
TORIAN CLAY WALKER
ELIZABETH ANNE WALLACE
MICHAEL PATRICK WALSH
DENISE EILEEN WARFIELD
EDWARD BRIAN WARFORD
PATRICK LAWRENCE WARING
CHRISTOPHER MARK WARNER
WILLIAM FRANK WARNOCK, JR
MIRIAM CELIA WATSON
GREGORY GLENN WEACHTER
SCOTT ALFRED WEIDIE
MATTHEW ARLINGTON WERTZ
RANZY STINSON WESTON, JR
CLYDE RANDOLPH WETTELAND
EDWARD JOSEPH WHALEN
KENNETH SCOTT WHITEHOUSE, JR
MICHAEL JAMES WIEGAND
JOHN JOSEPH WILBER
DOUGLAS ARTHUR WILLIAMS
MICHELE LYNN WILLIAMS
ROLAND OSWALD WILLOCK
HOWARD GORDON WOLFE, JR
JEFFREY JOHN YOUNG
CRAIG JOHN ZGRAGGEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN THE LINE OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE), LINE, USN, PERMANENT

GREGORY WILLIAM ADAIR
SCOTT FRANCIS ADLEY
JON DAVID ALBRIGHT
FRANK SCOTT ALLEN
ELTON R. ANGE, III
MARC ANTOINE AUGUSTAVE
BARRY ANTHONY BADDOUR
PATRICK JOSEPH BARRETT
MICHAEL ASHLEY BARRETTA
GREGG WILLIAM BAUMANN
DOMINGO PASTOR BERNARDO
JOHN DEVIN BLACKBURN
SCOTT ALLAN BOOK
PAUL EDWIN BORKOWSKI
JAMES MICHAEL BRIGHT
DAVID GLEN BROWNLEE
JEFFREY LEE BRUNER
DAVID JERRY BRUNKHORST
CARL FRANCIS BUSH
JEFFREY HARRY CARLSEN
DAVID RUSSELL CARPENTER
HENRY DALE COATES
SCOTT E. CORSANO
GEORGE LANGSTROTH COWAN
THOMAS MICHAEL CRAIN
WILLIAM JOSEPH CROFT
DONALD NORWOOD CURTIS, II
STEPHEN WILLIAM DANFORD
DONALD PEARSON DARNELL, JR
WILLIAM WEIR DEBOW
JONATHAN AARON DIEN
EUGENE PATRICK DONOHUE, III
LARRY JAMES ADAMS FELDER
KEVIN PATRICK FLANAGAN
DALE GENE FLECK
ELIZABETH CHADBOURNE FRANCK
SHERYL SUZANNE GERDES
DANIEL FREDRICK GOERGEN
JOHN PAUL MARTIN GORSKY
DON E. HAGGARD
GERARD WENDELL HALL
VAN OTHO HALL
BRYAN LYNN HAMMOND
BETH JACQUELINE HANKINS
CARRIE A. HASBROUCK
MICHAEL ANGELO HERNANDEZ
ROBERT LEE ROY HODGE
PATRICK R. HOLLEN
BILLY EUGENE HUDGINS, JR
CHARLES EDWARD HUFF
JEFFERY LAWRENCE HUNT
HESHAM HELMY ISLAM
MARIA I. JAEGER
DONALD CRAIG JOHNSON
GARY RICHARD JOHNSON
SHAWN R. JONES
PETER JOHN KACZANOWSKI
JOHN CASEY KELLEHER
CHRISTOPHER JOSEPH KENNEDY
EDWARD BLAINE KIME, III
ROBERT L. KINNEY
COLE JEROME KUPEC
SEAN PATRICK LAUGHLIN
ERNEST LEFLER
FRANK ACKERMAN LEHARDY, III
CURTIS HOWARD LOEHR
JOHN ARTHUR LONG
MICHAEL DAVID LUMPKIN
PAMELA KAY LYONS
MARK STEPHEN MANFREDI
MOSE L. MANINI, III
WILLIAM TYLER MCCLAIN, JR
ROBERT THOMAS MCCONNELL
ERIC GREGORY MCCOY
SEAMUS MICHAEL MCGOVERN
MICHAEL JAMES MCMILLAN
ANGEL O. MELENDEZ
JOHN ANDREW MENKE, III
EDWARD GEORGE MILLER
DAVID A. MONAHAN
JOHN EDWIN MONKELL
KEVIN PAUL MORRISSEY
DOUGLAS MARSHALL NASHOLD
NANCY ANN NORTON
SCOTT DAVID NUECHTERLEIN
DAVID ALLEN OWEN
THOMAS BLANKENSHIP M. PANKEY
JAMES CHARLES PAPINEAU
GRANT DOUGLAS PITZER
MICHAEL HENRY POST
THEODORE JOHN PYNOS
GARY JAMES QUINLAN
KENNETH CHARLES RITTER
JAMES ALAN ROICK
CHRISTOPHER ALLEN ROLLINS
SCOTT ALAN ROUSE
TIMOTHY PATRICK RUDDEROW
GARY ALEXANDER SCANLON
RAYMOND TODD SCHENK
BRENDA MARIE SCHEUFELE
RICKY ARTHUR SERAIVA
TAWNYA JOY SHARPS
THOMAS PRESTON SHAW
JAMES WILLIAM SKINNER, IV
MICHAEL ASHBY SMITH
ALAN WOODWARD SNYDER
MONTY GRAHAM SPEARMAN
JEFFREY ALAN STEWART
MARTIN LEIGH STRONG
CHRISTOPHER MICHAEL STRUB
JOHN ELMER SUTHERLAND, III
TERRENCE PATRICK SUTHERLAND
ERIC ANDREW TAYLOR
MICHAEL JOSEPH TAYLOR
JOSE HARMODIO TESTALINDEMAN
ANTHONY RAYMOND THOMAS
WILLIAM EMERSON TOWER, III
CAROLYN LOUISE TYLER
ALLEN DREW WALKER
JOHN MARK WATSON
JAMEL BERNARD WEATHERSPOON
DAVID KEVIN WEBER
GEORGE T. WHITBRED, IV
CARL ANTHONY WHITE
JAMES ROBERT WILLIAMS
NEIL EDWARD WILLIAMS
HENRY JAMES WILLIS
SCOTT GILLIAN WOLFE
CRAIG WINSTON YAGER
LAWRENCE KENNETH ZELVIN
STEVEN SCOTT ZUELSDORF

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT ENSIGN IN THE LINE OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

ENSIGN, LINE, USN, PERMANENT

ROBERT KENT BEDWELL
WILLIAM MICHAEL COMBES
SHAUN M. DEANGELIS
JOHN RUSSELL EMERSON
BRUCE A. HANEN
CHRISTOPHER C. O. HANSON
EDWARD LEE HARVEY, II
VICTOR MICHAEL HOFFMAN
PHILIP C. HOGAN

JOHN WALTER HOLBROOK, II
CRAIG ALAN IHRKE
KEVIN VERN JOHNSON
BRIAN D. KAECHELE
MICHAEL DALEY KENNEY
LAWRENCE RAYMOND LINTZ
THOMAS DANIEL OKEEFE
THOMAS JOSEPH OLEARY
RICHARD ALLAN PATTERSON
BENJAMIN JOSEPHUS I. PEARSON
SCOTT ALAN PENBERG
WILLIAM BRIAN POWERS
BRIAN DAVID ROTH
PATRICK MARK SIMS
BRADLEY P. SMITH
MATTHEW E. STEWART
JEFFREY E. SULLIVAN
TIMOTHY PATRICK TOBIASEN
GLENN STEVEN WANNER
DAVID JOHN WESTCOTT
WILLIAM JOHN WOLKERSTORFER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT COMMANDER IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

COMMANDER, MEDICAL CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

DENNIS LEE ANDERSON
BRIAN ORTH NYQUIST

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, MEDICAL CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

WILLIAM BRUCE BARHAM
CHRISTINE BEADLE
DAVID MICHAEL BIONDI
PATRICIA L. BUSS
PETER HODSON CUSTIS
JAMES ROY DEVOLL
BARTON CHARLES GUMPERT
JAMES THOMAS RECTOR
BARBARA ANN SCHIBLY
DANIEL ALFRED SCOTT
DONALD E. SHOWS
PAUL R. TOURIGNY
TIMOTHY HOWARD TROTTER
WILLIAM BOYD WOODWARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT, MEDICAL CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

RONALD E. BAIRD
THOMAS P. BROWN
WILBERT CAIN
TERRENCE M. CALDER
ROBERT B. HEATON
G. THOMAS HOLLAND
BRUCE R. LAVERTY
PAUL A. MABRY
STEVEN L. MACKEY
MARTIN MCCAFFREY
BRADLEY K. QUIST
KENNETH W. SAPP

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LINE OFFICERS TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE SUPPLY CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5582(B):

LIEUTENANT, SUPPLY CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

THOMAS M. CALLAHAN
SCOTT P. KELLEN
THOMAS L. PETERSON, JR
LOTHAR M. WETZEL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE SUPPLY CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT, SUPPLY CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

OSCAR GUTIERREZ, JR
LELAND ARTHUR HOWLAND
BRUCE CHARLES HUNGATE
SCOTT PATRICK KELLEN
ROGER THOMAS KISSEL
JOSEPH PAUL KUCZMARSKI
TRACY ALEXANDER LARCHER
SUSAN ONORATO RANDALL
ROLANDO MELCHIADES SANTIAGO
ROLAND GEORGE WADGE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LINE OFFICERS TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN THE SUPPLY CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5582(B):

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE), SUPPLY CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

BARRY I. LISENBA
JOHN S. NORTON
GEORGE D. PENNELL
WILLIAM L. SIDDALL
MIGUEL A. ZAYAS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN THE SUPPLY CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE), SUPPLY CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

STEPHEN PATRICK BRAINERD
BRUCE RONALD BRETH
MARK PETER BUSINGER
BARRY JOSEPH DOWELL
BRIAN THEODORE DRAPP
ERNEST GILBERT FAGAN, JR
SCOTT WILLIAM FORBES
JEFFREY KASH GRIMES
DAVID KEVIN HENDERSON
GEORGE LESLIE HEWITT, JR
STEVEN DUNCAN MACDONALD
MATTHEW FRANCIS METTS
PHILIP MARK NELSON
KEVIN WRAY POORT
CHRISTOPHER JAMES RAY, JR
RICHARD PAUL RUIZ
MICHAEL LEON TAYLOR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LINE OFFICERS TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT ENSIGN IN THE SUPPLY CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5582(B):

ENSIGN, SUPPLY CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

DARRYL C. ANDERSON
KEVIN J. BARTOL
EARL M. BEEGLE
DAVID E. BRANDEEN
DAVID C. BUCHER
BRIAN V. CALDWELL
JOHN M. DIVITTORIO
NORWIN R. FISCHER
MARK E. GALLAGHER
DIONISIO S. GAMBOA
RICCARDIO D. GAY
DAVID E. GRAY
CHRISTOPHER J. KOLODZIEJ
BRIAN R. LOMAX
MATTHEW K. MARTIN
PAUL A. PURDY, JR
DANIEL E. RAFFERTY
COLLINS J. REYNOLDS, IV
DANIEL P. SEEP
JAMES J. SNARE
MARK E. THOMASSY
ERIC R. TUCKER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE CHAPLAIN CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT, CHAPLAIN CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

ROBERT DAVID EVANS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LINE OFFICERS TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5582(B):

LIEUTENANT, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

MICHAEL ALLEN BLUMENBERG
DONALD BERLIN CAMPBELL, JR
DEAN ALDEN GOULD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

DAVID EARL ADAMS, II
ANDREW MUNRO ASHE
ROBERT JAMES BULLOCK, JR
DAVID MARK CARROLL
CHARLES E. CASSIDY
ANTONIO CRUSELLAS
ROBERT GAETANO CURIA
JAMES ELLIS GENTRY, JR
DENNISE MARGARET HAMPTON
JEFFREY KYLE HANSEN
JEFFREY SCOTT HOEL
KELLY THOMAS MCCARTHY
ROBERT WRIGHT MCDOWELL, III
ALLAN MARK STRATMAN
JAMES ALAN WORCESTER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LINE OFFICERS TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN THE CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5582(B):

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE), CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

FREDDIE LEE BAZEN, JR
WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER NEWTON
DAVID JOHN ROBILLARD
CHRISTOPHER JOSEPH SCLAFANI
ROBERT BRIAN TOMIAK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN THE CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE), CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

MARK KUN CHO
JOHN CORONADO
KATHERINE DANNELLE DANIELS
JEFFREY MCMANUS JOHNSTON
DONALD EBER WHITEHURST

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LINE OFFICERS TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT ENSIGN IN THE CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5582(B):

ENSIGN, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

JOHN J. BRADY, JR
KEVIN L. BROWN
ROBERT J. KOWALSKI, JR
KEVIN L. ROYE
CHARLES C. SMITH
CHINH T. VU
GARY B. WILDER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

DAVID LEE BAILEY
MICHAEL JOSEPH BOOCK
LEWIS THOMAS BOOKER, JR
DAVID LEE BAILEY
MICHAEL JOSEPH BOOCK
LEWIS THOMAS BOOKER, JR
DEREK WINDELL COLE
RALPH WARD COREY, III
KEITH N. HAMILTON
CATHERINE SUE KNOWLES
ROSS LLOYD LEUNING
WILLIAM CLYDE J. LITTLE
CAROL MARGARET LYNCH
STAUFFER P. MALCOM
MARGARET MARIE MCHUGH
THERESA KERWI MITCHELL
ROBERT WAYNE REDCLIFF
CHARLES EDWARD SCHAFF
ALAN KEONI STUBBS
ROBERT JOHN TUIDER
MICHAEL ALLAN WATERS
PAMELA ANN WHITE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN THE DENTAL CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, DENTAL CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

JOSE RAMIREZ ALMAGUER
RANDALL JOHN AVERS
JAMES GARVIN HUPP
ALEX MARSHALL KORDIS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE DENTAL CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT, DENTAL CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

CHRISTOPHER BALLINGER
JOHN SCOTT BERNARDY
MARCUS BLACK
MORRIS ANDREW BRANCH
DAVID BROWNING
CRAIG ERIC BUCHMANN
BOBBY LYNN BUTLER
KAREN SUSAN CARTER
JEFFREY MARSHALL CLARK
ARNOLD GARY DELFINER
SAVERIO S. DELUCA
WAYNE MICHAEL DEUTSCH
SCOTT VINCENT GILLIS
SANGSOO J. GRZESIK
CHARLES CAL HARRINGTON
ROBERT B. HARRISON
JEFFREY SCOTT HENNINGS
BRUCE ROBERT HILT
DONALD G. HOOIE
MICHAEL RAYMOND INSANI
KATHLEEN SUSAN KENNY
BARTON HAROLD KNOX
BRADLEY STEVEN KOCH
GORDON D. KORTHALS
KEVIN THOMAS LADESIC
CLIFFORD D. LUTTRELL
JAMES EUGENE MAYER, JR
KATHLEEN ANNE MAZURE
MARK MCGEE
VLASTA MARIE MIKSCH
MARK JOHN MILANO
PETER M. MURPHY
MARY ELIZABETH NEILL
CRAIG MATTHEW NEITZKE
GREGORY ALAN PARKER
ROBERT JAMES PETERS
MICHELLE MARY POSCH
MARK GERARD RAWLSKY
J. C. SHIRLEY, JR
STEVEN LUBY SIDOFF
CRAIG JOSEPH THOMAS
GEORGE LEE TRASK
JOHN ROBERT ULLOA
SCOTT ALLEN WALTERS
CURTIS C. WILLIAMS
DONALD ALFRED WORM, JR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

WILLIAM LEONARD HOWELL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT, MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

PATRICIA ANDERSON
LEESA JAN BARNARD
KEVIN DEWAYNE BOLDS
STEVEN EDWARD BUSHMAN
TED FERRIS CARRELL
GAIL DARLENE CHAPMAN
THOMAS JEFFREY CHOHANY
LEE LYN CORNFORTH
RAFAEL JUAN DELVECCHIO
GREGORY PAUL ERNST
BENJAMIN GERARD FERIL
TRACEY LYNN GARNER
BRUCE EDWARD GREENLAND
MAE CATHERINE GRIFFIN
JEFFREY SAMUE GRIFFITH
REGINA HALL
ROGER PAUL HANSON
RENE SUZAN HERNANDEZ
GARY LEE HOOK
GERMAN E. HOYOS
WARREN WILLI JEDERBERG
CURTIS MATTHEW LORDS
WILLIAM JOSEPH MEA
CHRISTOPHER BRI MURPHY
DAVID RICHARD NELSON
JONATHAN PETER NELSON
JERRY ALVIN PETROVICH
CYNTHIA JANE PRICHARD
KEITH RODNEY PROCTOR
SHEILA CALERI ROBINSON
ROBERT KIMSEY ROGERS
JEAN THERESE SCHERRER
ALAN VANCE SIEWERTSEN
DAVID PHILLIP SMITH, JR
WILLIAM JOHN UPHAM
DANIEL WAYNE WATTS
DOUGLAS EDWARD WELCH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED REGULAR OFFICERS TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5582(B):

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE), MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

DENISE GROHE DORN
BRYAN KEITH LATHAM

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE), MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

JOSEPH MICHAEL BOBICH
ANTHONY MICHAEL CAPANO
DANNY EARL FIELD
GLENDA DALE FOWLER
JOSEPH LUIS GRANADO
DAVID PATRICK GRAY
MARVIN LYNN JONES
TRACY JANE KOLOSIK
RANDAL KEITH LEBLANC
JOHN WAYNE LEFAVOUR
DENNIS DUANE LINGBEEK
CAROLINE GARDNER MOORE
CHARLES THOMAS PULLEN
SHERON ALTHEA PUSEY
MARK ARTHUR ULRICH
MICHELE LEAV WEINSTEIN
JOSEPH YOUNG, JR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED REGULAR OFFICER TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT ENSIGN IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5582(B):

ENSIGN, MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

MELISSA A. VANEK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT COMMANDER IN THE NURSE CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

COMMANDER, NURSE CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

ELIZABETH R. BARKER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN THE NURSE CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, NURSE CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

CLARETTA Y. DUPREE
MARY A. KLINE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE NURSE CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT, NURSE CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

MICHAEL SCOTT ADAMS
JUDITH WILLEY ANDERSON
SARA ANNE BENNEY
JUANITA BUDA
JEANNE FRANCES CARROLL
BARBARA FROST CLAREY
BECKY BLAIR CONKEY
LAURA JEAN DAY
CAROLINE VAGAY DELIZO
WENDY LYNN GRUBBS
MARY JANE HOBAN
DENISE ADER JOHNSON
MARY DEBRA KEENAN
CHARLIE MAE KING
JEAN ELIZABETH KREMLER
MARYALICE LEHNING
SHARI ELLEN MARSH
CAROLA ANGELA MINER
KENNETH RAE MONTGOMERY
MARYALICE MORRO
LINDA JANE NAILE
DARRELL THOM OPPERMANN
CASSIE LINDA ORMSBY
JOEL L. PARKER
JAMES EDWARD PEARL
MAUREEN M. PUGLISI
KURK ANTHONY ROGERS
TERESA TARWID SMITH
BRUCE REYNO STRICKLAND
KATHRYN ANNE SUMMERS
KATHERINE A. SURMAN
DANETTE MARIE SVOBODNY
CYNTHIA WILLIAMS
AVA CAROLYN WILSON
MAUREEN JOAN ZELLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN THE NURSE CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE), NURSE CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

JOSEPH A. BERNETSKI
CAROL ANN GRUSH
MARY ANGELA HALIK
RICHARD WILLIA JOHNSON
PAMELA KAYE KEMP
LORI ANN LARAWAY
MATTHEW THOMAS LASKY
VICTORIA ELA MACMASTER
BURNS SANDRA ALF MASON
BRAD EUGENE MORA
CATHRYN FRANC OLDMIXON
NOEL TRINIDAD RIVERA
MARY JANE SMITH
THOMAS ALBERT SWEET
TROY LEE THURMOND
KAREN DENISE TORRES
KATHY EARLEN WAKEFIELD
JOAN LOUISE WRIGHT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT AS REGULAR OFFICERS IN THE LINE OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5589(E):

LIEUTENANT, LINE, USN, PERMANENT

ROBERT LEE CHAMBLISS
STEVEN M. LARSON
DAVID ANTHONY NAGEL
THOMAS ALBERT PREVOST
EDWARD THOMAS SOLEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED TEMPORARY LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE LINE OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5589(A):

LIEUTENANT, LINE, USN, PERMANENT

RICHARD NEIL GATES
PHILIP GARY LAQUINTA
RICKS WILLIAM POLK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED TEMPORARY LIMITED DUTY OFFICER TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE) IN THE LINE OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5589(A):

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE), LINE, USN, PERMANENT

ROBERT PAUL MCNABB

THE FOLLOWING NAMED TEMPORARY LIMITED DUTY OFFICER TO BE APPOINTED AS A PERMANENT LIMITED DUTY OFFICER IN THE LINE OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5589(A):

LIEUTENANT, LIMITED DUTY OFFICER, LINE, USN, PERMANENT

DAVID JOSEPH DOWELL

WITHDRAWAL

Executive message, transmitted by the President to the Senate on April 9, 1991, withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

JOHN MICHAEL MERCANTI, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE ENGRAVER IN THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, VICE ELIZABETH JONES, RESIGNED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 4, 1991.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EDUCATION: THE KEY TO OPPORTUNITY

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in Detroit and other inner cities around the country, our current welfare program has shown more success in maintaining the cycle of poverty than in breaking it.

Matthew Berry, a bright young constituent of mine who is a freshman at Dartmouth, put his finger on the key to breaking the cycle—education. America is the land of opportunity, but without education many Americans continue to find opportunity's door slammed in their faces.

The time has come to embrace innovative new approaches that unlock the door to opportunity instead of perpetuating generation upon generation of welfare recipients. One such approach is the Learnfare program, which Mr. Berry discusses in the following article, which I commend to my colleagues.

[From The Dartmouth, Feb. 12, 1991]

EDUCATION CAN HELP THE POOR

(By Matthew Berry, '94)

Upon receiving her high school diploma, pop music star and noted philosopher Cyndi Lauper remarked, "The more you learn, the more you earn." While I honestly doubt how much Lauper learned in high school, her words ring true because they refer to a fundamental truth. In today's society, one cannot make it in the job market without a high school diploma.

When a poor teenager drops out of school, he or she also falls off the ladder of economic advancement, thus perpetuating the cycle of poverty which grips our nation's inner cities. While many anti-poverty initiatives have been launched over the past 30 years, very few have sought to address the important correlation between poverty and lack of education.

Most liberals' welfare programs have consisted of little more than throwing money at the problem. In 1965, President Lyndon Johnson began the War Against Poverty with his Great Society programs. As many observers noted, poverty won the war. The main casualties of Johnson's war were, in fact, the poor themselves. Wounds inflicted on the poor included the breakup of their family structure, general feelings of helplessness, and dependence on the government. Various Great Society programs encouraged poor women to have as many children as possible and divorce their spouses so that they could collect more welfare benefits. The War Against Poverty sent the message to the poor that they were not responsible for their plight and the government would provide for them unconditionally.

In response to the dramatic and costly failure of The Great Society, many conservatives promoted the establishment of workfare programs. Under workfare, able-bodied welfare recipients perform assigned tasks in order to collect their welfare checks. Certainly, requiring the poor to rake leaves in public parks is preferable to allowing them to stay home all day and watch television. Yet, workfare programs still do not provide the poor with the maximum opportunity for economic advancement.

Let's face it, a poor man isn't going to support himself in the private sector raking leaves or picking up litter along the highway. These skills are simply not marketable to employers. A better version of workfare allows participants in the program to substitute job-training for actual work. These trainees, then, have a much better chance of finding a real job and moving off the public dole. Unfortunately, job-training workfare programs still have one major drawback. Participants' chances of finding a steady job are still somewhat limited, as they are really only qualified for one line of work.

The best welfare reform program offered to date is the brainchild of Wisconsin's Republican Gov. Tommy Thompson. This program, called Learnfare, requires that teenagers in families collecting public assistance go to high school until they earn their diploma. Learnfare makes so much sense that it should be expanded and implemented nationwide.

A place on the public dole is not a God-given right and should not be granted unconditionally. If we are going to financially support able-bodied men and women, then the least we should demand is that their children go to school. A high school dropout is much more likely than a high school graduate to follow his parents onto the welfare roll. Also, a high school dropout, on average, stays on welfare for two years longer than someone with a high school diploma.

Many efforts have been made to encourage poor children to stay in school, but most of these have failed because while they have provided a carrot, they have not utilized the stick. Wisconsin's threat to cut high school dropouts' parents welfare checks is sending dropouts back to school in droves and keeping at risk teenagers in classrooms. Out of 27,000 teenagers labeled at risk by the state of Wisconsin, less than ten percent have dropped out of school. This rate is much lower than before the Learnfare program was implemented. Additionally in the city of Milwaukee alone, 1,200 dropouts returned to school in the first year of Learnfare.

The Learnfare program should be expanded so that anyone collecting welfare who does not have a high school diploma would be required to return to school. Even 40 year-olds without a high school diploma would benefit from attending night school. It is never too late for a poor person to make a break with the past and start down the road to economic independence.

Learnfare is certainly not a panacea, but it is an essential first step in ending the cycle of poverty prevalent in our nation's inner cities today. Yes, we have to focus on improving the quality of education in the inner city schools. But keeping teenagers in these schools must be our first priority.

Virtually everyone knows that George Bush is in desperate need of a domestic agenda. He should jump on the Learnfare bandwagon, and make it the cornerstone of a new War Against Poverty. This time, though, instead of having the government bureaucracy fight poverty, we should give the poor, themselves, the weapons to fight their own battles individually. And the Patriot missile of the new War Against Poverty would be a high school education.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO HENRY "HANK" BERNAT

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, even in California, we sometimes hear of the accomplishments of special individuals in far away places. Recently, my friend, Dick Sim of Irvine, CA, informed me of just such an extraordinary person, Mr. Henry "Hank" Bernat, who retired late last year after 31 years as the football coach at Owen J. Roberts High School in Bucktown, PA.

Hank, who truly is one of America's "points of light," selflessly dedicated himself not just to the game of football, but, more importantly, to the students and athletes themselves. He was, however, not only a highly successful motivator on the gridiron, but was a leader in the field of education and will continue to be an influential member of the community.

It is only through the continual efforts of extraordinary individuals, such as Hank Bernat, that we seek to preserve and enhance this country's most valuable asset, its youth. Needless to say, I am confident that Hank will be sorely missed by those many young people whose lives he touched on the Wildcat sidelines and in the classroom.

In honor of the occasion of Hank's retirement, I ask that the following newspaper article, as it appeared in the December 5, 1990, edition of the Evening Phoenix of Phoenixville, PA, be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that my colleagues may have the opportunity to review it. Mr. Speaker, I am sure you will want to join me today in recognizing Hank Bernat's many years of distinguished service, leadership, and devotion to his community and country. I wish him and his wife, Dorothy, and their family, continued success and happiness in all their future endeavors.

COACH WHO LOVED "THE KIDS" ENDS 31-YEAR REIGN AT OJR

(By Todd Shaner)

BUCKTOWN.—To Hank Bernat, coaching and kids go together. They go together like Hank Bernat and Owen J. Roberts football.

But after 31 years, Henry "Hank" Bernat will no longer be on the sidelines coaching the Wildcats. The Charlestown Township resident announced his retirement as the Wildcats' football coach at a press conference yesterday afternoon at the Owen J.

Roberts Administration Building. It came after talks with Principal William Faulkner and Athletic Director Dave Strock, who Bernat coached in football along with his brother, football star Don Strock.

There were no tears shed, no unkind words. Bernat personifies class, and so did his farewell.

Sitting in a comfortable chair at the corner of the meeting table, Bernat calmly, sometimes passionately, spoke about his decision, his career, his future.

It was not an easy decision, although it had been speculated since before this season started.

"I am definitely retiring from football," said Bernat, who has a 195–131–17 record in his 31 years. "I want to thank my family and assistant coaches. And the administration has been good to me.

"I'm old, that's a factor, and my legs have been bothering me (because of arthritis). It's a chore to get up and down the sidelines anymore."

Bernat said he'll miss two things about coaching; his colleagues and his players. "I'm going to miss the coaches because we've been together so long. And I'm going to miss the kids.

"I think the best day was Thursday because that was awards day.

"We'd gather the kids around and hand out the stars, hammers or paws for the helmets. One year we weren't going to do it. The kids started talking about it and they wanted to bring it back. It was nice to see the kids being rewarded.

Bernat kept coming back to "the kids."

"Working with them is rewarding," he said. "I'll miss them. You get so close to the kids, see them work hard, come close and lose and sometimes you see tears. Or they work hard and you see them succeed. Sometimes they cry when they win. But it's a great thing to be around them."

Bernat has never tried to lighten the load he carries in the classroom. Since he came to the district when it formed in 1955, he has taught five classes a day in addition to homeroom. The same can be said for his longtime assistants, Joe Edwards, Al Alutius and Morcland Bollinger.

"Coaching and teaching go together," Bernat said. "If they're good teachers, they're good coaches. Joe is the head of the Social Studies Department and Al is head of the Industrial Arts Department."

Bernat liked having the same assistants for all these years. It cut down on the work.

"They have taken so much of the load off me," he said. "It was to the point where we could go out there and do our business because we knew what we were doing. All they've done means a lot."

The system, and philosophy, helped, too. Bernat's philosophy of football is simple: If you have the football, they can't score.

Bernat came to the area through his wife, the former Dorothy Hallman, who is a Phoenixville native. He worked as a playground instructor for the borough one summer, and that was when he became interested in working with youngsters, an interest that blossomed when he taught and coached at school in Branford, Fla., before moving here permanently.

Bernat coached with mixed success in the 1960s. When he, Edwards and Alutius ran their first practice, they were greeted by 17 kids.

"I wanted to turn around and go back over the hill," Bernat said with a laugh.

By the end of that season, 25 kids were playing football.

In 1969, Bernat installed the "I" formation and went to a running game to take advantage of Denny Laws' ability. When Laws was hurt, he kept the system by plugging in Clark Zollars. It was the beginning of several outstanding tailbacks to play for Bernat.

"I liked the 'I' because it was easy to teach and the kids liked it. The tailback carried 25 to 30 times a game," said Bernat.

In the 1970s and 1980s, Bernat kept the system and such players as Doug Crossman, Rudy Glocker and Mike Beasley responded. And the titles began to come, too; six Ches-Monts, two more shared, and the PAC–10 two years ago. The 1972 team that tied for the Ches-Mont title, however, was the one Bernat called his favorite.

"Those kids wanted to win so badly," he said. "They didn't have a lot of talent, but they gave you everything they had."

Bernat has never been one to put himself in the spotlight. He wouldn't grade himself.

"It'd be an S or U," he said with a laugh. "I'll not grade myself, but I'll say two things: One, we tried to be fair. And two, we tried to do our best and give our best. And I think we accomplished that."

He waited until after the Thanksgiving game to announce his retirement so it wouldn't take away from the kids' effort.

"I never put winning above anything else. That's the reason this was not announced before the Thanksgiving game. I didn't want to take away from them. It's their game."

Now Bernat will have a fall free from coaching or playing for the first time since he was in eighth grade. His wife, sons John and Gene, daughters Karen and Lisa and seven grandchildren will have him around in the late part of the year. He plans to attend some Penn State games among others.

For 31 years, football at Owen J. Roberts was Bernat's game. The two will always be connected.

"I'll always pull for OJR," he said, "I'm red and white all over.

"You can't give somebody 36 years and not be attached to it. I feel a part of this school."

TRIBUTE TO LT. CARL E. OPSAHL

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. Carl E. Opsahl and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and paticipated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall's* sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall's* crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORT DAVIS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in today in recognition of the Silver Anniversary of the Fort Davis National Historic Site, a West Texas Army Post.

The Fort Davis National Historic Site was dedicated on April 4, 1966, by then-First Lady Mrs. Lyndon B. "Lady Bird" Johnson and Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall.

The post, located in the heart of the scenic Davis Mountains in west Texas, is recognized as having a major role in the history of the Southwestern frontier. From 1854 to 1891, troops based at the post guarded immigrants, freighters, and stagecoaches on the San Antonio-El Paso road from hostile Comanche and Apache Indians. Fort Davis is also known as one of the first posts in the West to receive black soldiers, including 2d Lt. Henry Ossian Flipper, the first black graduate of West Point.

One hundred years after the post was decommissioned, Congress authorized the Fort Davis National Historical Site as a unit of the National Park Service. The Park Service has restored half of the 50th original structures and, in the summer months, conducts tours and presents demonstrations in the commanding officer's quarters, officers' kitchen, servant's quarters, and the enlisted men's barracks.

Members of the Fort Davis Historical Society began the preservation and restoration efforts resulting in legislation, that, in 1961, designated the post as a national historic site.

I rise to remember both the native and honorary west Texans who have helped us remember those who established Fort Davis in 1854.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER WILLIAM KRUMPE

HON. CHARLES LUKEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Father William Krumpe on the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. The commitment and support he has given during the past 25 years merits all of the respect and admiration we have for him today. I personally am very proud to have a person in my district as dedicated to serving his community as he is. He has done significantly more than his share to better society.

Father Krumpe has made considerable contributions to both the youths and adults of his community. The support and dependability he has provided are immeasurable by numbers or words. I would just like to reiterate both my appreciation and my admiration for his accomplishments. I'm hopeful and confident that his example will inspire members of his congregation to emulate his sense of dedication to community and his compassion for others.

INTRODUCING LEGISLATION TO DETERMINE HOW SATELLITES CAN IMPROVE ENFORCEMENT OF U.S. FISHERIES LAWS AND INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES AGREEMENTS

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to require the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] to assess how our current and planned satellite capabilities can aid in the enforcement of our Federal fisheries laws and in the implementation of international fisheries conservation programs.

Mr. Speaker, approximately 20 percent of the world's fishery resources originate from or are located within the exclusive economic zone [EEZ] of the United States. This large resource base supports multibillion dollar salmon and groundfish fisheries. Unfortunately, the continued viability of these fisheries is threatened by illegal harvests from foreign driftnet pirates fishing outside of agreed upon zones in international waters and from foreign trawl vessels encroaching into the U.S. EEZ of the North Pacific.

To date no effective means of monitoring these illegal activities has been developed. With the rapid increase in new fisheries laws, it has become more and more difficult to adequately protect our coastal resources and satellites may prove useful in assisting traditional enforcement operations. At the very least, we need to recognize that alternative approaches to monitoring and enforcing U.S. fishery laws and regulations and international fishery agreements must be developed to avoid severe biological and economic problems.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this legislation is an important step toward ending the illegal foreign harvests of U.S. or U.S.-origin fish.

FREE TRADE WITH MEXICO

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of the House an article from the Washington Post of March 22, 1991, written by our colleague Representative BILL RICHARDSON concerning the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement [FTA] now being negotiated among the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

BILL argues persuasively that the positive consequences likely from a North American FTA outweigh the possible negative consequences. Yet—as BILL states—there is a real possibility that the "fast-track" authority needed by the administration to conclude the treaty may be rejected by Congress unless certain important nontrade issues affected by the FTA—such as the environment, labor and immigration—are addressed during the negotiation process.

These same general points were made in the communication Majority Leader DICK GEPHARDT sent to the President last month.

I congratulate BILL RICHARDSON on preparing such a timely, thoughtful article which will benefit all of us who read it.

FREE TRADE WITH MEXICO, SÍ!

(By Bill Richardson)

A powerful energetic coalition opposes the U.S.-Mexico free trade agreement. It has been strengthened by the legislative situation in Congress, where the administration seeks fast-track procedures for both the U.S.-Mexico agreement and the stalled Uruguay Round of negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT). Under this procedure, only one vote would be necessary to grant authority for conducting both negotiations.

This has spawned a broad alliance of opposition groups ranging from labor, textile and environmental interests to those concerned about Mexico's internal political situation. Thus, a U.S. border state congressional well disposed to free trade with Mexico could end up voting against fast track because of his unhappiness about the administration's agricultural policy in the GATT round.

If, as he has stated, the president attaches personal importance to regional and global trade and the U.S.-Mexico FTA in particular, he needs to use some of his substantial political capital to sway Congress. A bipartisan coalition is going to be indispensable to the successful negotiation and approval of a free trade agreement with Mexico. So far, supporters of the agreement, including American business, have been deafeningly silent.

In addition, a special independent high-level negotiator should be appointed with sufficient national statute to assuage congressional concerns, particularly those in the Democratic majority. Ambassador Carla Hills and her negotiating team at the U.S. Trade Representative's office are understandably focused on the Uruguay negotiations. A special negotiator, concentrating solely on the Mexican agreement, could strengthen the administration's ability to conduct effective trade talks while giving much-needed visibility to the Mexican agreement.

The administration needs to assure Congress that the United States and Mexico are seriously addressing issues raised by opponents, such as the dangers of wage disparities under a free trade agreement, working conditions in Mexico, illegal drug flow and the need for stricter environmental regulations in Mexico, particularly compliance with clean-air standards at the border. These deliberations should not be tied to the free trade agreement itself, but they need to be the subject of bilateral discussions, obviously involving a variety of agencies such as the Department of Labor and the EPA, and be coordinated with the FTA negotiations.

Mexico is now announcing new environmental regulations for the *maquila* (twin assembly plant) industry, which will begin the process of defining and enforcing specific environmental laws. If the United States is serious about wanting a cleaner home, hemispheric and global environment, it should work for stronger environmental controls on both sides of the border.

Similarly, some in the United States claim that a free trade agreement will exacerbate the flow of drugs into this country. The fact is that Mexico under President Carlos Salinas de Gortari greatly strengthened its cooperation with the United States on the drug front.

The Bush administration needs to develop a long-range strategy for free trade throughout the hemisphere. Caribbean countries are already concerned that a U.S.-Mexico FTA will jeopardize trade benefits obtained under the Caribbean Basin Initiative. Other Latin nations are viewing the proposed U.S.-Mexico trade connection jealously and suspiciously.

The positive consequences in concluding a free trade agreement with Mexico far exceed the negatives. There will be better access to a growing Mexican export market, a more reliable source of petroleum, increased American ownership of Mexican subsidiaries and other assets, and expanded access to parts and labor. Tangible political benefits include a potential reduction of Mexican immigration to the United States because of augmented economic activity as well as enhanced political stability in Mexico. Finally, with the evolution of trade blocs in Asia and Europe, the FTA assists the United States and the Western Hemisphere in effectively competing in an ineradicably altered commercial environment.

Should the fast-track authority be defeated in Congress, U.S.-Mexico relations in particular, and U.S. international economic policy in general, will be severely hampered. Unless the administration acts now, the war we have won on the Persian Gulf battlefields for a new world order will be eroded by a battle lost right here at home.

TRIBUTE TO LT. JOHNNIE D. RHODES

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. Johnnie D. Rhodes and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour

in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval manuevers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall*'s sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall*'s crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

KILDEE PAYS TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM JOYNER

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to a fine American and resident of my hometown of Flint, MI, Mr. William Joyner.

Bill Joyner is retiring from the Flint Area Chamber of Commerce on April 30, 1991. The Flint Area Chamber of Commerce is honoring Bill with a retirement dinner on April 10, 1991. He is retiring after 18 years as a staff member of the FACC. Bill began his career in membership sales. he has also served as director of the business and education coordinating council and is retiring as executive vice-president and director of the communications department.

While Bill has worked tirelessly promoting Flint business, he has also committed himself to his community. He has been an active volunteer for the Left Bank Gallery, the Kiwanis, and with his church. Bill has earned the respect of everyone who has had the pleasure of working with him. He has always offered those with whom he comes in contact a helping hand or the advice of someone who has gained experience necessary of succeed in life.

Through each and every challenge facing our economy, Bill has stood as a tireless advocate for businesses in the Flint and Genesee County area. He has provided everyone with whom he comes in contact with a sense of greater self-worth and a belief that no problem is insurmountable. He is a self-made man, coming to the Flint area from his home in Tennessee. He served his country during World War II as a member of the U.S. Navy. He has continued to carry on the tradition of public service by serving the business community in a variety of positions. He has committed himself to the betterment of the community and emphasized the need for communication and cooperation between business and government. He has encouraged businesses to involve themselves in the community and has led the way by his own example. There is no question he is a truly unique individual.

While Bill is retiring from the phase of his career, I am certain that he will successfully pursue other challenging opportunities. Flint, MI, is truly a better place to live because of Bill Joyner's involvement in business and community affairs. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure to pay tribute to an outstanding individual, William Joyner. I know the entire House of Representatives joins me today in honoring Bill and his lovely wife, Geraldine, on this most auspicious occasion. I wish them both well as they pursue a prosperous and fulfilling retirement.

A TRIBUTE TO LESLIE K. DAVIS

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the Toastmasters International Organization has proudly announced that on Saturday, April 13, 1991, it will honor Leslie K. Davis for her dedication to residents of Contra Costa County, CA. I would like to take this opportunity to share with you the outstanding public service career of Ms. Davis and her work to improve and promote general skills in public speaking.

Leslie began her involvement in the Toastmasters International Organization in 1985, and has since been a moving force as an organizer and mentor. After only 1 year with the organization, Leslie won her first recognition in achieving her Competent Toastmaster designation, and by 1987, she received the Able Toast Master Award. Leslie's highest honors include being named Toastmaster of the Year for 1987–88 for the Redwood Empire District No. 57 and the Distinguished Toast Master Award in 1990.

Leslie has continued to expand her active role in the Toastmaster's program. She has had many successes in demonstrating her speaking skills through various competitions where she was awarded second place in District 57's evaluation contest in 1986 and first place as the best impromptu speaker in District 57 in 1987. Leslie has also held the office of Division B Lieutenant Governor from 1988–89 and was District 57 chief judge from 1989–90.

Serving as both an organizer and mentor, Leslie founded the Delta No. 6872 chapter of the Toastmasters' program in Antioch, CA in 1988. She played a key role in helping other club members achieve leadership positions and in gaining recognition for the Delta Chapter by having two of its members honored as outstanding club presidents. Prior to establishing the Delta Chapter, Leslie helped charter two clubs in Contra Costa County, the Strait Talkers No. 6061 and the Talksics No. 6718.

Over the years Leslie has committed hundreds of hours toward the education of her fellow Toastmasters through special seminars on parliamentary procedures, evaluation, and listening skills. She has also introduced the youth of Contra Costa County into the Toastmasters' program through several speechcraft and youth leadership seminars which she conducted, and later supervised the judging for the annual delta pride youth speech contest.

Mr. Speaker, I would like the U.S. House of Representatives to join the Delta Toastmasters No. 6872 in congratulating Leslie K. Davis for her record of outstanding accomplishments. These efforts have certainly earned her the respect and appreciation of her colleagues and the residents of Contra Costa County. I salute her dedication and excellent work.

TRIBUTE TO 37TH DIVISION VETERANS ASSOCIATION

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 37th Division Veterans Association of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. This year marks the 51st anniversary of this highly decorated and highly rated division.

This all-Ohio division, founded on July 18, 1917, has enjoyed a reputation as one of the Nation's tougest group of fighters ever since its outstanding performance in World War I. It has maintained a tradition of excellence throughout the last 51 years, always striving to defend the rights of humanity both at home and abroad.

During World War II the division earned seven Congressional Medals of Honor, 109 Distinguished Service Crosses, four Distinguished Service Medals, 939 Silver Stars, 61 Legions of Merit, 94 Soldier Medals, 6,366 Bronze Star Medals, and over 9,800 Purple Hearts. Furthermore, it was one of the only National Guard Divisions to be recalled to active duty during the Korean conflict, where it became a part of the regular United States Army.

The 37th Division is now hailed as one of the most loyal, dedicated, and courageous divisions in the Nation. It receives some of the highest training performance ratings given to any National Guard or Reserve Division in the

country today, and as events unfold in the Middle East it continues its honorable defense of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the members of the 37th Division Veterans Association during this 51st anniversary celebration. In their unceasing vigil to uphold the principles of democracy, the members of the 37th Division serve as an inspiration to all Americans. I am truly proud to represent this group of distinguished individuals.

AID FOR ISRAEL IN THE WAKE OF THE PERSIAN GULF WAR

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, had I been present for the vote on the dire emergency supplemental appropriations for Operation Desert Shield-Desert Storm, I would have voiced my strong support for the $650 million in supplemental aid to the State of Israel. I also strongly opposed the Valentine amendment striking the $650 million supplemental appropriation to Israel and the Traficant amendment cutting $250 million from the assistance fund.

Although Israel was more than willing to defend itself from the unprovoked Iraqi aggression against its civilian population, Israel sacrificed the well-being of its own citizens because the United States requested that Israel remain out of the conflict. Israel's courageous policy of restraint demonstrates that it remains a steadfast ally critical to United States interests in this still hostile region.

Israel incurred tremendous damage as a consequence of Iraqi aggression, being the only frontline noncombatant nation to sustain both physical and economic losses. Thirty-nine missiles landed in Israel, causing 14 deaths, 228 injuries, and $200 million in property damages. Israel also lost an estimated $1.7 billion in GNP from January 15 to the last days of the war. Even before hostilities broke out, Israel incurred enormous costs in order to maintain its forces at a heightened state of alert and lost $600 million from the decrease in tourism.

While the entire international community should assist in the effort to compensate Israel for these severe losses, the $600 million in U.S. assistance is an important token payment of support for our longtime friend and ally. Any cut in this assistance would threaten the interests and security of the United States and our reliable allies in the region.

I am pleased that the $650 million assistance fund to Israel overwhelmingly passed the House and that both the Valentine and Traficant amendments to cut this aid were decisively defeated.

TRIBUTE TO LT. MICHAEL G. BARRINGTON

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. Michael G. Barrington and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall*'s sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall*'s crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Danielle M. Stetz, Maryland's statewide winner of the Veterans of Foreign War Voice of Democracy scriptwriting contest, for her script entitled "Democracy—The Vanguard of Freedom."

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

(By Danielle Stetz)

"Hello there son, how would you like a flower?" I looked up at the man and grasped the red wire flowers.

It was a Saturday afternoon, I had accompanied my mother to the grocery store. As we were standing in line, I noticed an older man outside in a green uniform. He sits in a wheelchair, and hands out red wire flowers. On his jacket are shiny pins and patches.

"Thank you, sir." I looked down at the stem, and on a white tag were the words Democracy: The Vanguard of Freedom.

"Democracy: The Vanguard of Freedom," read the man, "do you know what that means?" "No sir," I replied.

He leaned forward and looked straight into my eyes. "Your grandfathers have fought many battles for what we call our system of democracy. Democracy, is being able to speak your mind, having an opinion in your government, and to be part of your country. In fact, everyone has a different meaning of democracy, but something we all agree on is the fact that it means freedom."

I wasn't exactly clear on what he was trying to tell me, but my curiosity about the phrase on the white tag was overwhelming. I took a seat next to the table where he had set up, and continued to listen.

"Our protector is democracy. It is our vanguard of freedom, both in our country, and with other countries." "How old are you son?" I proudly remarked my age of seven. "Well," he continued "many generations of Americans have protected this country and in a few years, maybe you will, too."

"Did you fight in the war?" I asked. "Yes, with many other men." He then continued to point out several pins and badges. "So many young men, all brave, all heroes. They gave up their lives for democracy, and the war took many of them."

"Does everyone have pins like yours?" "I'm very proud of my medals, but every one of our men are honored. You don't need a medal to be a hero." "That flower you hold in your hand is our memorial flower, the Buddy Poppy."

"These days veterans in rehabilitation centers, and many of our ladies auxiliaries make these flowers. They are a reminder of our soldiers, who gave up their lives for our country and your freedom."

I put the flowers into my coat pocket and dropped my change into a box marked donations. I then pulled the flowers back out and looked down at them again with new eyes, they were no longer just wire flowers with a white tag. They filled me with a sense of pride and patriotism. They were a symbol of democracy, a symbol of freedom.

"John," my mother was coming out of the store. "Goodbye sir." I then proceeded to take the flowers in my right hand and put them into my pocket. "Would you like to hear about my flowers, mother?"

As we walked off, I could hear the man in the background, "Would you like a flower?".

THE 410TH DAILY POINT OF LIGHT

HON. CHARLES LUKEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Melissa Ann Rohrbach on being selected as the 410th "Daily Point of Light."

Melissa is 18 years of age and a senior at Lakota High School where she is an active participant in many school-related programs as well as projects within the community. Ms. Rohrbach established the West Chester Hi-Y Club where she recruits young people to help collect food and clothing for the needy. She also tutors first graders and is actively involved in the Peer Counseling Program at her school. Ms. Rohrbach's counseling programs include themes for the prevention of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco abuse among students. This program has been implemented for junior high students as well.

Ms. Rohrbach should be considered a role model for today's youth. She has gained the admiration and respect of her peers for her commitment to her school and its host community. I would like to repeat both my appreciation and my admiration for her accomplishments. I'm hopeful that other students will emulate her sense of pride and dedication to the community.

TRIBUTE TO PETER "FIGO" CARVELLA

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Peter "Figo" Carvella, the legendary sports great whose career has extended from player, to coach, to sponsor. Mr. Carvella will be inducted into Baseballtown, U.S.A., Greater Youngstown Old Timers Association, Inc., on Sunday, May 5, 1991.

Mr. Carvella founded Figo Athletic Club, which sponsored teams in baseball, softball, football, touchball, bowling, ping pong, basketball, and boxing. Figo's softball teams enjoyed immense popularity, travelling throughout 36 States and Mexico and playing in 3 world, 1 regional, and 10 State tournaments. In addition, Figo coached boxers in both local and national Golden Gloves matches while still finding time to organize slow pitch softball teams for the folks back home. These same softball teams eventually won both Eastern Class "A" and World Tournaments under the U.S. Slow Pitch Softball Association.

Figo organized the first professional basketball game for the American Basketball League, Chicago versus Pittsburgh held in New Castle, OH.

Peter Carvella is a member of a long list of fraternal orders, sports clubs, and community-service organizations and has served as a commissioner to eight different softball associations. His teams have also recruited many top sports men and women to play for local charitable causes.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Peter "Figo" Carvella for his dedication and contribution to the sports world since his career began in 1937. His service has helped to open doors for many young men and women and has united local communities in the spirit of sportsmanship. In the words of the great Figo, "If you can't play sports, be a sport."

CHINA'S REPRESSION OF FILM INDUSTRY

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, the leadership of the People's Republic of China has continued its retreat into the Dark Ages of repression and dictatorship in the months since the Tiananmen Square massacre.

The latest example of China's backpedaling is its new policy of strict censorship over China's film industry. Most egregiously, Chinese authorities demanded that the U.S. Motion Picture Academy disqualify the Chinese film "Du Jou" which had been nominated for this year's Oscar for best foreign language film.

I ask unanimous consent that an excellent op-ed on this topic, entitled "China and the Oscars," by Steven Spielberg and Kathleen Kennedy printed in the New York Times on March 25, 1991, be inserted following my remarks and strongly urge my colleagues to review for themselves the ignominious record of Chinese cultural oppression in recent months.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 25, 1991]

CHINA AND THE OSCARS

(By Steven Spielberg and Kathleen Kennedy)

LOS ANGELES.—The announcement of the Academy Award nominations on Feb. 13 brought joy to many members of the international film community. Sadly, it brought only consternation to a film maker in China.

Barring an 11th hour reversal, Zhang Yimou, director of "Ju Dou," the first Chinese movie ever nominated for the Oscar for Best Foreign Language Film, will not be allowed to celebrate his honor publicly or attend tonight's award ceremony.

The China Film Bureau submitted "Ju Dou" for consideration last autumn. However, the film quickly fell victim to China's cultural retrenchment. Although Zhang Yimou carefully set his tale of doomed lovers safely in the pre-Communist past, Chinese authorities, displeased with the film's frank sensuality and unhappy ending, reversed themselves and demanded that the Academy disqualify the film. Perhaps the flame-filled ending was too evocative of the Tiananmen massacre in June 1989.

Until last week, the Chinese Government had responded to the nomination and formal requests for Zhang Yimou to attend the ceremony with official silence. In a statement issued March 18, however, Beijing acknowledged the honor, but refused to allow Mr. Zhang to come to the U.S. claiming that he was "very busy."

A recent statement by China's Film and Television Minister, Ai Zhisheng, makes the Chinese position clearer. In a veiled attack on the Academy, Mr. Ai stated publicly that only the Chinese have the right to judge the merits of a Chinese movie.

Quite apart from the logical absurdity of his position (will China next disqualify itself from the Olympics because only the Chinese can judge the merits of Chinese athletes?), Mr. Ai overlooked a sad fact. The Chinese public has never had the opportunity to view—or judge—"Ju Dou" for itself. It has been effectively banned.

Even more disturbing than the fate of Zhang Yimou and his film is the Government's new policy of strict censorship. At a recent national film conference, Mr. Ai decreed that only movies that "fully implemented the party line" would be considered for export or as official entries in international competitions.

This statement signals trouble for the acclaimed "Fifth Generation" film makers. This group, the first generation to attend the Beijing Film Academy when it reopened after the Cultural Revolution, has brought Chinese film makers into the international arena. Its films—"The Big Parade," "The Horse Thief" and "King of the Children"—are politically and esthetically daring and have garnered acclaim and awards.

Zhang Yimou's previous work, "Red Sorghum," perhaps the most renowned Fifth Generation film, won the Berlin Film Festival's top prize and was a critical and commercial success in the U.S. in 1988.

Since June 1989, however, the Government has placed greater restrictions on the film industry. Production has been cut back and Government funds are available only to films made for propaganda purposes.

Fifth Generation directors have been forced to look abroad for financing. ("Ju Dou" was financed by the Tokyo-based Tokuma Communications.) Now Beijing has effectively eliminated this option. Why would a foreign company invest in a film that would not be eligible for export and would be banned in its home country?

The new policy also increases the likelihood that foreign film makers wishing to make movies in China will face severe restrictions. The few weeks we spent shooting "Empire of the Sun" in Shanghai were highlights of our movie-making careers.

A Chinese official in the U.S., when asked about Mr. Ai's statements, joked, "It's another Cultural Revolution." Unfortunately, the situation of film makers in China is no laughing matter. The international film community has a special obligation to fight for freedom of expression. We feel nothing but outrage at Mr. Ai's proclamation, the censoring of Zhang Yimou and the artistic restrictions placed on our colleagues in China.

TRIBUTE TO LT. (JG.) ALLEN LANDERS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. (jg.) Allen Landers and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

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presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall*'s sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

All of the families of the *Gunston Hall*'s crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world are to be commended. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

THE BOAT OWNER'S USER FEE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 534, a bill introduced by Mr. DAVIS of Michigan, designed to repeal the user fee imposed on owners of recreational boats during last year's budget reconciliation. The term user fee in this case is a certain misnomer, for not a penny of the money collected by this tax goes to additional Coast Guard or other Government services provided to the paying boat owner. I am a strong supporter of the concept that those who use a specific service should be the first asked to pay for that service. But my support most certainly does not extend to asking small segments of our society to pay for excessive Government spending, and then conveniently calling those payments user fees. That is wrong, and only serves to undermine what little faith remains among the people of this Nation in our fiscal integrity.

Mr. Speaker, the boat owners and builders of this Nation have already taken it on the chin because of congressional mandates. Combined with the recession, the 10-percent luxury tax imposed on many boat purchases has served to devastate our small boat building industry. An estimated 16,000 manufacturing and retailing jobs will be lost in the industry during the 1990's. Last year's budget reconciliation also increased the motorboat fuel tax by 5 cents, on top of marine fuel taxes that go into the Wallop-Breaux trust fund. Furthermore, boat owners already pay direct, and justifiable, fees for such services as documentation, licenses, and inspections.

It is not even clear if the revenue collected by the imposition of this user fee will even cover the cost of enforcing compliance. There are 752,836 registered boats in the State of California, owned by ordinary citizens of all incomes who are now being asked to pay a fee which I cannot justify. Neither can anyone else in Congress. Let's get rid of this tax. Let's certainly not call it a user fee any longer. Let's pass H.R. 534 and put some fairness and integrity back into the system. I compliment my colleague from Michigan for the introduction of this legislation and I am proud to add my name as a cosponsor.

TRIBUTE TO THE SEVERN RIVER ASSOCIATION

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very distinguished organization in my district. In recognition of their long history of the Severn River and local environmental protection, of preservation, I would like to thank and congratulate the Severn River Association on its 80th anniversary.

The Severn River Association [SRA], which originated in 1911, is the Nation's oldest organization dedicated to the preservation of the natural resources of this watershed. Over the last 80 years, the SRA has grown to be Anne Arundel County's largest representative civic organization with membership more than tripling in just the past 6 years. During this time, some notable accomplishments of the SRA include pollution control, the acceptance of the Severn River as one of Maryland's four scenic rivers, erosion control, and the formulation and legislative passage of the Chesapeake Bay initiatives.

It is with great pleasure that I offer my congratulations to the Severn River Association for their 80th anniversary and extend best wishes for their continued success in the preservation of the Severn River. I know that my colleagues will be pleased to join me in this well-deserved tribute.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST THANKSGIVING

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the first thanksgiving celebration held by European colonists in my district near present-day El Paso, TX.

Don Juan de Onate, a Spanish explorer, led the first major permanent colonization effort into what is now the United States, north from Mexico, beginning in January 1598; nearly a quarter of a century before the *Mayflower* set sail from England.

Four hundred soldiers and settlers, 270 women and children, 7,000 head of livestock, and 83 ox-drawn wagons and carts traveled from Santa Barbara, Mexico through the Chihuahuan desert to the banks of the Rio Grande. After 4 months of traveling in the desert without adequate food and water, the colonists came to the waters of the "Great River" at what is now San Elizario, on April 20, 1598, where they quenched their thirst and rested from their long journey.

On April 30, 10 days later, Juan de Onate ordered the colonists to dress in their best clothes and to gather for a feast of thanksgiving. He memorialized the occasion with "la toma," claiming the land in the name of the King of Spain. The soldiers also presented a play depicting the arrival of the missionaries. These and other events of de Onate's thanksgiving were recorded in the chronicles of Gaspar Perez de Villagra, published in 1610.

I rise not to change history, but to pay tribute to Don Juan de Onate and the brave pioneers who gave thanks in their new land more than two decades before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

As the residents of my district prepare to honor the 393d anniversary of the first thanksgiving on American soil through a reenactment of de Onate's feast and celebration, I urge my colleagues not to forget the celebration of the Pilgrims, but to remember an earlier feast that took place on the banks of the Rio Grande.

TRIBUTE TO BOB FAIRCHILD

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Bob Fairchild of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. Mr. Fairchild is retiring from the American Red Cross after over a decade of service with the Mahoning Red Cross Chapter.

Mr. Fairchild was chosen for the position of assistant executive director and director of disaster services for the Mahoning Red Cross after having served for nearly three decades with the U.S. Army. He defended his country through both peace and war, fighting for American values and a freedom of lifestyle. With little pause, Mr. Fairchild set out along another path of community service, Red Cross disaster relief, soon after his retirement from the Armed Forces.

In his 11 years with the Mahoning Chapter of the Red Cross, Mr. Fairchild has come to the aid of many disaster victims. His presence through the terms of three executive directors made him a dependable stabilizing force in the chapter. His hard work, honesty, and unwavering commitment to service have reaffirmed the Mahoning Chapter's excellent judgment in his selection—they recognize what an asset they have enjoyed in Mr. Fairchild and are sorry to see him go.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Bob Fairchild as an outstanding American. In his devotion to service he stands as an inspiration to all his fellow countrypersons. As he and his wife Jean prepare to travel and visit their grandchildren, I would like to extend my congratulations for his retirement and for a job well done. It has truly

been an honor to represent this distinguished individual.

TRIBUTE TO LT. HARRY T. WILLIAMS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. Harry T. Williams and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval manuevers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall*'s sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall*'s crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

INTRODUCING A RESOLUTION SEEKING IMPLEMENTATION OF A BAN ON LARGE-SCALE DRIFTNETS

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a House Resolution urging the President to seek an international moratorium on the use of large-scale driftnets as called for in United Nations Resolution 44–225, while working to achieve the United States policy of a permanent ban on these nets. Joining me as original cosponsors of this resolution are Representatives MANTON, WYDEN, DE LUGO, KOPETSKI, SWIFT, MINK, COSTELLO, G. MILLER, MCDERMOTT, DEFAZIO, BEILENSON, J. MILLER, TOWNS, and LEVINE.

Mr. Speaker, large-scale driftnet fishing continues to be a major threat to the future of our oceans and the living resources they support. These 20- to 30-mile-long nets, supposedly intended to catch squid and tuna in the North and South Pacific oceans, are indiscriminate curtains of death, killing thousands of endangered sea turtles, hundreds of thousands of marine mammals and seabirds, and millions of non-target fish.

The senseless slaughter of marine life by the massive driftnet fleets has led to a strong statement of concern by the global community in U.N. Resolution 44–225. This resolution, adopted unanimously by the General Assembly, calls for a moratorium on large-scale driftnet fishing, unless an adequate conservation program can be developed.

With this nonbinding resolution in place, driftnetting nations are arguing that conservation programs short of a moratorium can be developed. In fact, one high-level Japanese official has even made an analogy to his country's commercial whaling operations, suggesting that, at the very least, some level of driftnet fishing should continue for scientific purposes.

As a leader in international marine conservation, the United States must convey to the United Nations a strong statement of United States opposition to large scale driftnet fishing. In the Fishery Conservation Amendments of 1990, Congress established a United States policy to seek the moratorium under United Nations Resolution 44–225, and to achieve a permanent ban on this wasteful and destructive fishing practice.

It is now up to the administration to implement this policy. The administration must seek nothing less than the moratorium called for in United Nations Resolution 44–225, while working to achieve a permanent, worldwide ban on large-scale driftnets. The resolution I have drafted calls on the President to take this action.

A copy of the resolution follows:

H. CON. RES. —

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

Whereas large-scale driftnets are nearly invisible, miles-long monofilament nets that are fished just below the surface on the open seas for the purpose of entangling fish and squid in the webbing;

Whereas the best available scientific data indicates large-scale driftnets incidentally kill thousands of endangered sea turtles, hundreds-of-thousands of marine mammals and millions of nontarget fishes;

Whereas continued large-scale driftnet fishing to collect further scientific information is unacceptable because it will undermine efforts to responsibly harvest and conserve pelagic and anadromous marine resources;

Whereas United Nations Resolution 44-225 provides a strong statement of concern by the global community regarding the impacts of large-scale driftnet fishing and calls for a moratorium on the use of these nets beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation by June 30, 1992;

Whereas unless a joint assessment of scientifically sound data by all members of the international community concludes that there is no reasonable expectation of unacceptable impacts by large-scale driftnet fisheries, the conditions for relief from the moratorium recommended in United Nations Resolution 44-225 are not met; and

Whereas the Fishery Conservation Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101-627) declares the use of large-scale driftnets beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nations to be an indiscriminate and wasteful fishing method, contains directives in support of the moratorium called for in United Nations Resolution 44-225, and establishes a new national policy of securing a permanent ban on the use of this fishing technique: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress—

(1) that the President—

(A) should coordinate efforts between Federal agencies, affected coastal States, the Congress, the commercial fishing industry, and the conservation community to secure a moratorium on large-scale driftnet fishing by June, 1992, as called for in United Nations Resolution 44-225, and

(B) while seeking that moratorium, should work to achieve the United States policy of a permanent ban on large-scale driftnet fishing, as set forth in the Fishery Conservation Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101-627); and

(2) that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce should submit to the Congress by not later than June 1, 1991, recommendations and evaluation of appropriate steps, measures, policies, and changes in laws, including sanctions, which should be undertaken by the United States Government to implement the moratorium referred to in paragraph (1)(A) and to secure a ban on large-scale pelagic driftnets.

KILDEE HONORS PHI DELTA KAPPA

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to the Flint chapter of Phi Delta Kappa on the occasion of its 25th anniversary.

As a member of the Phi Delta Kappa national fraternity, the Flint chapter is dedicated to the mission of this professional education organization to promote quality education, with particular emphasis on publicly supported education. This mission is carried out through the acceptance, continuing interpretation and appropriate implementation of the ideal of high quality leadership, accomplished through research, teaching and the use of other instruments to promote education.

The Flint chapter of Phi Delta Kappa was established in 1966 by concerned local educators. Nearly 200 individuals, scattered throughout the United States and elsewhere, are listed as members of the Flint chapter.

The charter of this organization hangs proudly in the conference of the Flint School District Administration Building as a testament to the commitment of the Flint School District to the high ideals espoused by Phi Delta Kappa.

There is no doubt that our country is in need of organizations such as Phi Delta Kappa to promote, protect, defend, and enhance our educational system. Our educational system cannot meet the challenges of a new century without the support and involvement of organizations like Phi Delta Kappa. This organization has come to the conclusion that our children are indeed our future. To ensure a prosperous future, our great Nation must ensure that our children receive the best public education possible. This can be accomplished only with input from interested individuals and organizations committed to the highest educational ideals. Phi Delta Kappa has taken this notion one step further by initiating and conducting programs to enhance our local educational system. Phi Delta Kappa has conducted programs aimed at high-risk urban youth through the Middle College Program at Mott Community College in Flint as well as the Tune In to Math and Science Program conducted through GMI Management and Engineering Institute in Flint. Additionally, Phi Delta Kappa keeps abreast of legislative initiatives at the State and Federal level. I am proud to say that I rely on their input as I consider legislation that will affect our schools.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure to come before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to praise this fine organization. As a former teacher and a long time member of Phi Delta Kappa, I am proud of my association with this group. I know my colleagues join me in wishing Phi Delta Kappa a successful celebration of its 25th anniversary and wish them Godspeed in its next 25 years of tireless advocacy on behalf of education.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE STUART WILSON

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Stuart Wilson of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. Mr. Wilson passed away Sunday, March 10, at the age of 70.

Mr. Wilson served with me as a member of the Great Lakes Inland Waterway Committee since 1986, and as such he was a staunch supporter of canal progress. Mr. Wilson enjoyed a wealth of interests and talents. He contributed his energy to the community tirelessly, working in areas ranging from TV and radio broadcasting to auctioneering to the operation of several businesses along the waterfront.

Memberships in two local historical societies ranked among Mr. Wilson's many personal interests, stemming from his devotion to American values and his pride in the country. Mr. Wilson also served in the Army Air Forces during World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to express my deep regret at Mr. Wilson's passing. Mr. Wilson serves as a model for us all in his hard work and love for his family, community, and country. It has been a true honor to represent this distinguished individual, and the members of his family continue to have my fondest support.

FALLEN HEROES OF OPERATION DESERT STORM

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and offer my condolences to the families, relatives, and friends of two soldiers from the Louisville and Jefferson County community who died in Operation Desert Storm: Marine Capt. James K. Thorp and Army Cpl. Kevin E. Wright.

Capt. Jim Thorp was one of four Marines killed in a helicopter crash in Saudi Arabia during a noncombat mission on Sunday, February 3. Jim grew up in an area of Jefferson County we call Valley Station and joined the Marines during his high school years. As a marine, Jim earned an engineering degree from the University of Mississippi, and, in the process, became the first college graduate in his family.

Captain Thorp was part of the first wave of soldiers sent to Saudi Arabia after Iraq invaded Kuwait on August 2. He flew UH–1 helicopters on casualty evacuation missions and resupply. He wrote often to his parents, William and Dorothy Thorp, relatives and friends. Kentucky's first casualty in Desert Storm will be deeply missed but remembered as a brave and heroic marine.

Army Cpl. Kevin E. Wright was killed in Iraq on Saturday, March 2, when an ammunition storage trailer exploded. Corporal Wright was a member of D Company, 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry Regiment.

Corporal Wright was a 1986 graduate of Atherton High School in Louisville. He then joined the Army. He was stationed in West Germany for 4½ years where he also met his wife, Mona. Corporal Wright, while in the gulf, wrote devotedly to Mona in St. Louis and to his mother, Betty Browning, who lives in Louisville. A most unfortunate aspect of Corporal Wright's tragic death is that he never had the opportunity to see his 3-month-old daughter.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my deepest felt condolences to the families, relatives and friends of Marine Capt. James K. Thorp and Army Cpl. Kevin E. Wright. Their courage and bravery in the defense of our country will never be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. WILLIAM J. MARSHALL

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Capt. William J. Marshall and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval manuevers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall*'s sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall*'s crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

THOMAS J. LONG'S TRADITION OF CARING

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I know all the Members of the House join me in commending Thomas J. Long, an outstanding humanitarian of Contra Costa County who will be recognized by the Easter Seals Society on April 11, 1991.

A graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, Thomas J. Long and his brother, Joseph Long, founded Longs Drug Stores in

1938. Since then, they have built Longs Drugs into one of the 500 largest businesses in the United States while committing themselves to promoting a healthier business community in every neighborhood where a Longs Drugs is located.

Mr. Long also enhanced the lives of people throughout California through his philanthropic endeavors. Over the years he has provided instrumental funding to start and support many charitable and worthy organizations including the John Muir Medical Center, the Regional Center for the Arts, Longs Theater at the University of the Pacific, restoration projects in Plumas County, archaeological excavations in Nemea, Greece, the University of California at Berkley band, Easter Seals Camp Lisa. These and other charitable projects, in which he and his late wife, Billy, participated, have benefited many programs for children and the developmentally delayed.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues join me today in recognizing Mr. Long's tradition of caring. He truly has improved the lives of citizens throughout the State of California, and I commend him for his outstanding work.

H.R. 1588, THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOAN ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM ACT OF 1991

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 1588, the Economic Development Loan Assistance Demonstration Program Act of 1991.

H.R. 1588, if enacted into law, would authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] to set up a demonstration program to make grants to community development corporations [CDC's] to buydown interest rates, not to exceed 60 percent of the market rates of interest, on loans to businesses and nonprofit organizations for economic development activities in five federally designated enterprise zones.

The legislation specifies that the five enterprise zone areas chosen to participate in the demonstration program should be in both rural and urban areas. It also requires that a report on the effectiveness of the program be submitted to Congress after 1 year so that Congress can determine whether the program should be expanded to include other enterprise zone areas.

Although the Federal Enterprise Zone Program has been created by Congress, zones have not been designated, nor have incentives for investment in those zones been named. H.R. 1588 offers at least one incentive for businesses and organizations to invest in enterprise zone areas.

I introduced similar legislation during the last Congress. That bill, in the form of an amendment, was adopted by the House of Representatives as a part of H.R. 5157, the Housing and Community Development Act, last year. Unfortunately, the language was removed during conference because the Senate did not agree to it.

It is time to enact this program into law. Show your support for programs vital to the revitalization of depressed communities throughout America by supporting this important measure.

A TRIBUTE TO GONZAGA COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following article which appeared in the March 4, 1991 Washington Post concerning the contribution to Operation Desert Storm made by five members of Washington's Gonzaga College High School's class of 1982.

The article goes beyond detailing the contributions of the five Gonzaga graduates portrayed who are serving their Nation and their fellow citizens in the gulf. The article details the contributions made by Gonzaga High School in more general terms, and it describes the character, tradition, and teaching mission of the school and the Jesuit fathers who operate it.

I can speak to both the quality of the teaching as well as to the quality of the religious formation maintained at Gonzaga High School. Our son, Michael, is a proud graduate of the class of 1979. And, my wife and I have seen, up close and first hand, the benefits Mike derived from his years at 19 Eye Street and the lasting mark Gonzaga—whose motto is "A Man for Others"—left on him.

It is not possible to talk of Gonzaga College High School without devoting large chunks of praise to Rev. Bernard Dooley, S.J. Father Bernie, as we all know him, has devoted the better part of two decades to leading Gonzaga to a place of prominence in Catholic secondary education against heavy odds but always with that unique blend of wit, charm, and adroitness which people born Irish seem to possess by their very nature.

Father Dooley would be the first to say the success story of Gonzaga has been coauthored, so to speak, by all the Jesuit Fathers and Brothers and by all the dedicated faculty and administrators who work with him shoulder-to-shoulder.

Father Dooley would probably also credit F. Horace McKenna, S.J., one of the most generous, saintly, and respected Jesuits ever to serve the Gonzaga community, for having exemplified the high standards Gonzaga graduates are urged to set and to achieve in their personal and professional pursuits.

Mr. Speaker, Gonzaga College High School has been a significant and important part of my family's life since Mike entered its doors in 1975. And, more importantly, it has been a very important part of the Washington metropolitan area for the 170 years it has been teaching and training young men from this area.

I extend my best wishes to Father Dooley and to all who make Gonzaga College High School a beacon of education and service in Washington, DC.

THE GULF NETWORK OF GONZAGA HIGH: FIVE WHO WENT TO WAR AND THE COMMUNITY THEY LEFT BEHIND

(By Megan Rosenfeld)

Maybe it was the classics teacher who had them start class with the Pledge of Allegiance in Latin. Perhaps it was the school motto,"Men for Others," the Jesuit emphasis on duty, or the fact that it was an all-boys school. For some, it might have been the appeal of an ROTC scholarship for college, the focus offered by military discipline, or the possibility of a job without too much desk work.

Whatever it was, seven of the 159 men from Gonzaga High School's class of 1982 joined the military after college, and five of them are now stationed in the Persian Gulf, at last report safe and sound. All five are officers, three in the Marines and two in the Army.

While some communities are created out of the common stresses of war—even this blessedly short one—in this case the network was already there. Gonzaga College High School draws many of its students from the close-knit Catholic world that has been an identifiable part of Washington for generations. Gonzaga may not be the only high school with five members of one class serving as officers in the gulf, but the strength and currency of the bonds between the classmates and their families, which reach back to elementary school, are surely unusual. And they defy the cliche of Washington as a town of new arrivals whose families are always somewhere else. These ties, it seems, become more important when we are confronted with the images of soldiers in a desert overseas; whom are they thinking about coming home to, and who is worrying about them over here?

The more you talk to their classmates and relatives, the more you hear about fathers and brothers who also went to Gonzaga, mothers and sisters who went to Georgetown Visitation or Immaculata Prep, cousins who married best friends, friends working for somebody else's father, all the threads that knit people together. Most of the parents' addresses listed in their yearbook haven't changed, and word of the young men in the gulf gets around quickly as classmates bump into each other or call someone's mother for news.

The ones who chose not to join up regard their military classmates with a mixture of admiration and concern. "I was talking with a friend the other night about the guilt someone like myself feels when your friends are over there," said Patrick Rowan, whose yearbook picture shows a classic square-jawed handsomeness. Rowan went to school for 12 years with 1st Lt. Timothy M. Royston, U.S. Marine Corps—now deployed with the Death Angels flying squadron—all the way through Blessed Sacrament and then Gonzaga. Rowan is a lawyer who recently started work in the U.S. Attorney's Office. Even those who don't feel guilt sense a new difference between them and the old buddies they knew before their voices changed, old buddies who now know what a real war is like. It is easy to think of them as still boys, frozen yearbook picture grins, brimming with confidence and immortality.

There are 11 Christophers in the class of 1982, 10 Johns and 9 Patricks. There were also plenty of Peters, Brians, Kevins and Timothys, a few Michaels and Marks, a Sergio, a Luis, a Francis and a Vincent. They lived mostly in comfortable houses in Northwest or Bethesda or Chevy Chase; a few came

from Capitol Hill or Southwest, traveling to North Capitol and I streets NW for a fairly rugged curriculum, an athletic program that also encouraged players to be in school plays, and a public service requirement for seniors that had some taking care of orphans in Mexico during the summer and others tutoring public school kids after school. They learned, many report, to think, and to belong to a group, and not to step on the Gonzaga seal in the hallway. (Tradition has it that a senior can do something mean to any underclassman who does, although no one remembers that actually happening.)

There was the pursuit of beer as well as the pursuit of knowledge, Friday nights that began in the parking lot of Chevy Chase Liquors waiting for someone with an ID to buy for them (someone always did), the occasional honors assembly skipped in favor of a hour or two in the usually deserted National Arboretum (known familiarly as the "Arbo"), and the Fishing Club that met on the Potomac only in good weather. Such transgressions were occasionally punished with JUG (Judgment Under God), a guilt-embossed form of detention.

As soon as they were 16, most worked after school—at Al's Tire Center on Connecticut Avenue, pumping gas and learning about cars; busing tables at Houlihan's; delivering newspapers. Timothy Mulholland, now an Army captain and a paratrooper stationed in the gulf, worked before classes too, cleaning classrooms at the school in return for a break on his tuition. Before he left last August, he married Roberta, who is a cousin of his classmate Sean Glynn. He met her at Glynn's wedding. The Mulhollands had planned a church wedding for December but opted for a civil ceremony right before he was sent to the gulf.

Mulholland was the straight arrow, the high school hero, a star on the football team, good student, "the nicest guy in the world," according to his friend Ted Clark, who works for a church-sponsored youth program in Cleveland. "I can see him in General Schwarzkopf's job someday," said Daniel Costello ('72), who is now Gonzaga's development director but was Mulholland's football coach. Mulholland was an altar boy at Costello's wedding. The Mulhollands lived in Maryland until most of their five children were grown, when they moved to 41st Street NW. All the kids went to grade school at St. Jane De Chantal.

Christopher Carr was a cutup, the funniest, most outrageous, Mr. Personality, the one who acquired nicknames like "Bozo the Clown" and "Cecil," was devoted to his old GTO, the one friends can envision going into politics someday. He has two brothers, both in the military—one, Michael ('81), also serving in the gulf—and two sisters his mother describes as "rabid peaceniks." They live on 39th Street NW, not far from Rock Alley, the semi-secret hideout near Legation Street where many of the guys who ended up at Gonzaga played and hung out as kids. "Underneath, Chris is very sensitive and intellectual," said his mother, Milagros. "But the culture doesn't always let boys express that."

Lawrence Blelloch, now in the Army with the 82nd Airborne, shared a house in New Orleans with Carr and a third Gonzagan, Patrick O'Reilly, when they were all attending Loyola University. Blelloch ended up getting a bachelor's degree from the University of Maryland. "I think Larry joined up because he thought the military was a place he could succeed on ability rather than politics," said O'Reilly, "He hates politics." Blelloch married a Holy Child graduate, Linda Heincke, a couple of years ago, and Carr and O'Reilly were at the wedding. Linda, a computer programmer, is living near Fort Bragg, N.C., waiting for her husband to come home; O'Reilly talks to her regularly. Blelloch's parents sold their house in Kensington when his father retired from the World Bank. They are now running an elementary school in Chile, O'Reilly said.

Timothy Royston's parents have also left Washington for an assignment, in Vienna with the United Nations, but they kept the house on Runnymede Place NW, and Royston's grandmother, aunt and brother Steve ('83) are still here. He joined the Marines after going through Holy Cross College on an ROTC scholarship. After spending the summer of his sophomore year learning to fly, he "fell in love with jets," said Steve Royston, a student at the University of Maryland. "He tried to explain to me what it was like to land on an aircraft carrier at night in the rain. He said it was like trying to get an old Cadillac through a tollbooth with no lights and no brakes. You're terrified while you're doing it and thrilled when you succeed."

Lawrence Ryder was the quietest of the lot, bookish and small, with a mop of hair and glasses, the last person anyone expected to join the Marines. He earned academic honors all four years of high school, and was in the science club. "It's funny, I battled with him all through high school about his hair and his shirttail hanging out," said his father, Francis, a scientist in Gaithersburg. "But once he joined the Marines he took to it like a duck to water. You never saw anyone so spit-and-polished." Ryder is now a captain whose specialty is logistics, his father said. He left behind a gray Honda sports car which his father has been happy to adopt.

Communication from the gulf has been understandably sporadic. More letters have been sent than received, and those that do arrive contain only vague information about what the guys are actually doing or where they are. "I got a letter dated January 17," said Steve Royston. "Tim said he was going out the next day on a bombing mission and would be dropping five 1,000-pound bombs that cost $750,000 a pop. . . . It's hard to believe that here's a guy only a year older than me charged with all this power. . . . He's not a warmonger, he doesn't enjoy hurting people. From his letter I got a sense that he knows what happens when the bomb hits."

Pat O'Reilly has heard from Larry Blelloch, whose letters have been upbeat. "He said he misses parties and asked me to send him some books—anything nonmilitary. I sent him 'Silence of the Lambs.'" Classmate Walter Stone heard from Chris Carr in December, just before he went to the gulf, and from Tim Royston just recently. Ryder called his parents in early January, not telling them where he was, "I'm not sure if that was for security or to spare his mother's feelings," his father said.

"Tim [Mulholland] called January 10 from Dhahran," said his mother, Edie, who works in the billing department of Catholic University. "He didn't say much except that he was grateful for a shower after three weeks of not having one. He said he smelled like a camel."

Five schools have been praying for Mulholland and writing him, his mother said, including De Chantal and a public school where her niece teaches handicapped children whose letters have been translated from Braille. "The second grade at De Chantal has been particularly faithful. And they've all sent candy and stuff—he had enough to give all his men something at Christmas. I think if they get any more candy their teeth will rot." Edie Mulholland is a third-generation Washingtonian; she went to Visitation.

Watching and reading the news took on a special edge for the friends and family of these Gonzagans, as they listen (vainly) for mentions of the 82nd Airborne or F-18As attacking, their pride tinged with anxiety. Now that the war seems to be over, they listen for news of returns, and more than a few are planning a special Gonzagan celebration when they get them all back.

"I wasn't worried because I know how well trained they are," said Edie Mulholland. "Of course, we did say a lot of prayers." She said a novena to Saint Jude that finished yesterday, which indicates she may have been more worried than she wanted to let on. Saint Jude is the patron saint of impossible causes, the one you implore as a last resort.

It looks as though the prayers were answered.

TRIBUTE TO LT. (JG.) JAMES D. COVINGTON

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. (jg) James D. Covington and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval manuevers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall*'s sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall*'s crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk

half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

NEW LANGUAGE LAW IN PUERTO RICO IS EXPLAINED

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues my views and those of the government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico about an issue which has been incorrectly portrayed by some in the Congress and in the national press as a potentially divisive one between the United States and Puerto Rico. I refer to the signing into law on Friday, April 5, by the Governor of Puerto Rico, of a bill passed by the legislature that establishes Spanish as the only official language of Puerto Rico.

The brouhaha over the action by Puerto Rico has included some surprising rhetoric by a few Members of both the House and the Senate expressing shock and even intimating that sanctions of some sort should now be imposed upon the 3.6-million U.S. citizens in Puerto Rico because of the new language law. All of these protestations are unjustified, even absurd, because many of the critics simply don't understand what the new law does and does not do, and appear to be unaware even of the wording of the statute itself. This law, Mr. Speaker, merely restates the obvious: That the predominant language in Puerto Rico is Spanish. It reiterates in legislative form what the supreme court of Puerto Rico said in a case 25 years ago when a defendant challenged the proceedings in Puerto Rican courts because they were conducted in Spanish. The court said:

> It is a fact not subject to historical rectification that the vehicle of expression, the language of the Puerto Rican people—integral part of our origin and of our Hispanic culture—has been and continues to be Spanish.

The new law restates this fact. Let me make it clear up front what the new law does not do:

First, this new law does not prohibit the use of English in Puerto Rico. It is not an exclusionary law, nor does it purport to adopt impositions and restrictions similar to those favored by groups supporting "English Only" legislation in the United States.

Second, it does not create a separation of any kind—real or imagined—between Puerto Rico and the United States. Over 90 percent of all Puerto Ricans consistently vote in island elections for parties that favor continued association with the mainland. The law simply establishes—reaffirms, really—that Spanish shall be the language of government in Puerto Rico, and further provides exemptions for the use of English in the three branches of government as needed.

Third, moreover, the new law does not in any way affect the operations of Federal agencies in Puerto Rico; they will continue to conduct their business in English.

Fourth, it does not affect the teaching of English in Puerto Rico. The law is very clear about this; it states categorically that the law is not intended in any way to undermine the teaching of English in the schools as a required second language, nor to limit the constitutional rights of any person on the basis of language.

Fifth, it does not in any way affect the procedures of private enterprise or commerce in Puerto Rico—only the day-to-day activities of the government of Puerto Rico, which is, practically speaking, no different from the present realities in Puerto Rico.

Sixth, this new law is not in any way an anti-United States bill, as some nationally syndicated columnists have suggested. How could it be on an island where Puerto Ricans strongly and passionately value their U.S. citizenship? More than 18,000 Puerto Ricans took part in Operation Desert Storm and I doubt very seriously that any of those superb men and women of the military—whose first language, by the way, is overwhelmingly Spanish—would want to be considered somehow anti-United States.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me explain what the new law does do. It is essentially a symbolic gesture in part to correct historic mistakes and inequities and to clarify any misunderstandings that may exist in both Puerto Rico and the mainland United States. The purpose of the law is to reaffirm the incontestable fact that Spanish is the language of Puerto Rico, and to avoid any confusion regarding its predominance. It is not intended to defy; it is intended to clarify. Mr. Speaker, let me put this issue in its proper perspective by giving you some pertinent background to the situation.

When the United States took over Puerto Rico after the Spanish-American War of 1898, there was an interest to promote American democracy in the island. But American policymakers in Washington were deeply distrustful of the capabilities of the Puerto Rican people, so they decided that the islanders had to be educated about American institutions before transplanting them from the mainland. And thus a deliberate policy of Americanization was imposed by the United States upon Puerto Rico that was forcefully pursued for 50 years. Americanization meant imposing the English language and casting aside old values and traditions. A statute was enacted by the colonial government of the island in 1902, making English the official language of Puerto Rico together with Spanish, even though scarcely anyone in Puerto Rico could speak English at that time. Moreover, English was imposed as the language of instruction in the schools of the island. As late as the mid-1940's the last colonial American Governor of Puerto Rico vetoed a bill by the Puerto Rican Legislature providing for the teaching of Spanish as the vernacular and English as a second language. And in 1947, Congress refused to confirm a Puerto Rican who had been named as the island's commissioner of education because this respected educator had the gall to favor teaching in Spanish.

The establishment of self-government in Puerto Rico with the adoption of the Commonwealth constitution in 1952 ended the policy of forced Americanization. This 50-year-old policy had been strongly resisted by most persons in Puerto Rico, was deeply resented, and had failed dramatically to achieve its impossible goals of imposed cultural and linguistic assimilation.

And thus after 93 years of intimate association with the United States, Puerto Rico remains as a separate and distinct cultural nationality. As powerful and pervasive as the American influence has been, we in Puerto Rico still vitally adhere to the Spanish language, our mores and perceptions continue to differ from those of the mainland, and our identity is proudly Puerto Rican.

However, the attempt to politicize the cultural-linguistic uniqueness of Puerto Rico persists to this day, particularly whenever the issue of Puerto Rico's political status is debated. This occurred recently, for example, during the Senate committee hearings on the bill proposing a referendum on Puerto Rico's political status. At one point during a colloquy, the question was raised as to whether, under the statehood option, English could be imposed upon Puerto Rico. One prominent Senator replied, perhaps frivolously, perhaps not, that "We [the U.S. Congress] could impose Arabic if we wanted."

Another example of the politicizing of Puerto Rico's linguistic reality is the spectacle of statehooders in Puerto Rico saying in San Juan that "Spanish is not negotiable" if the island were to become the 51st State but coming to Washington and implying that English in Puerto Rico "wouldn't be a problem." It is intellectually dishonest of such statehooders to talk out of both sides of their mouths like that, and they know it, but it is only par for the course when hyperbole has too often replaced serious public policy discussions about Puerto Rico's political status future.

The fact is, Mr. Speaker, that only about 20 percent of the people in Puerto Rico speak English proficiently, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, with 60 percent of them speaking no English at all. A full 114 of the 115 radio stations in Puerto Rico broadcast in Spanish. Despite this incontestable fact of Puerto Rican reality some still insist in claiming that the island is bilingual and bicultural, factitiously basing their claim precisely on the 1902 statute making English the official language of Puerto Rico together with Spanish, a statute that was kept as part of the laws of Puerto Rico until last week, when the new language law was enacted. This contrived linguistic dichotomy has harmed Puerto Rico. It has helped engender and exacerbate an identity problem among a great many young people in the island today. These young people are Puerto Rico's great natural resource and the time has come to give them some assurances that their cultural-linguistic reality is a valid one.

Language is at the very core of our identity. It is in this sense that the law recognizing Spanish as the official language of Puerto Rico is of profound value for the island. It is an attempt to put an end and put aside a senseless, artificial, but at times confusing debate as to who we are and as to how we speak. It is hopefully the final chapter of a painful drama we experienced during the first 50 years of our relationship with the United States, which we thought has been laid to rest

four decades ago. It symbolizes the reaffirmation of our vernacular and our heritage. It highlights that we are a Caribbean and Latin American people. This undeniable truth ought not to be hidden from or disguised in the mainland. It ought not contradict in any way our longstanding and fruitful association with the United States.

There is no inconsistency between this reality and Puerto Rico's overwhelming feeling of attachment to the United States. In fact, such cultural pluralism and diversity is really in the best interests of both Puerto Rico and the United States, as the burgeoning presence of Hispanics in America vibrantly attests. This is America at its best.

REFORM IS STILL ALIVE IN THE SOVIET UNION

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, in the past few months many in the West have wondered aloud, and with good reason, as to whether economic reform in the Soviet Union was dead. No doubt the euphoria of the early Gorbachev days has dissipated. But that is not necessarily a bad thing. More than ever before we are all confronted with the cold hard reality that real economic and political change in the Soviet Union will be a long, difficult process. It will be full of stops and starts, swerves to the right and detours to the left. But the process, no matter how slow, does go on.

For these reasons it is important that we listen carefully to what Soviet reformers are saying about the situation at home and what they are asking for from the Western democracies. Therefore, I am taking this opportunity to insert into the RECORD a recent article by Andre Orlov, the deputy chairman of the State Commission for Economic Reform of the U.S.S.R. His article, entitled "A Marshall Plan for the U.S.S.R." is a thought provoking one and it deserves a thorough and informed debate here in the U.S. Congress.

A MARSHALL PLAN FOR THE U.S.S.R.

(Andre Orlov, Deputy Chairman of the State Commission for Economic Reform of the U.S.S.R. Edited and translated by Lily Klebanoff Blake and Boris Davidovitch)

Since the time of ancient Rome, the primary responsibility of government has been to satisfy the primary needs of its people, the proverbial Roman "bread and circuses". In the Soviet Union today, although we are not lacking in circuses and entertainment, we are struggling to provide our people not only with bread but with clothing, medicine and consumer goods.

We can supply less than one half the recommended dietary norms for fresh fruits and vegetables, even for such traditional Russian consumer items as pears and apples. And current production can meet only a small percentage of the demand for consumer goods over the next few years. For example, we can meet only 70% of the demand for refrigerators, 20% of the demand for freezers, 15-20% of the demand for small electrical cooking equipment, and less than 39% of the demand for cars.

Crisis is knocking on the door of every Soviet family and the social strain is at a dangerous level. Economists call the current market condition the "hungry eyes" syndrome: the people buy everything that is on the shelves. The market is collapsing and we are experiencing an accelerating economic depression with a a high inflation rate, leading to political stress, strikes and increasing political turmoil. Trust in government is disintegrating.

Market intervention is required to maintain control of the political situation and to meet the needs of consumers. International participation will be needed to satisfy consumer demand in the Soviet Union. We must import such items as quality clothing, household appliances, radios, televisions, sewing machines, furniture, toys, and prefabricated houses. Yet the volume of imported consumer goods will be limited by the availability of hard currency.

It is our hope that credit in the amount of $15-20 billion will be granted by western countries, such as the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Spain as well as other countries.

I believe that this financial support should be extended in a manner similar to that which the United States' Marshall Plan provided to Western Europe after World War II. It is ironic that I am now recommending a program similar to the Marshall Plan for the Soviet Union, since the Plan was criticized during the Stalin and post-Stalin period as imperialistic, predatory and colonialistic. Nevertheless, the Marshall Plan helped to establish financial stability in Western Europe, and its key elements can facilitate the economic recovery of the Soviet Union.

The Marshall Plan was a detailed and specific program for the economic reconstruction of Europe. All the countries participating in the Marshall Plan were required to stabilize their national budgets, ease trade limitations and to enhance economic cooperation. In addition, each country developed an individual agreement with the United States to stabilize national currency, increase agricultural and industrial production and to devise its own one to four year program, which formed the basis for a request for goods to reconstruct its country. The United States sent technical assistance missions and exporters were paid on the basis of credits.

The implementation of certain elements of the Marshall Plan today would enable the Soviet Union to establish priorities for material resources, technical assistance and equipment; to decentralize trade and investments, to guarantee economic freedom to enterprises, and to work toward the depoliticization of aid. Although each republic must be permitted to determine its own needs, the final decision on allocation of resources must be left to an All Union Soviet Committee on Public Welfare which would be created to implement a Marshall-style Plan.

Support for the Soviet Union must play a significant role in the development of a market economy. A committee would be created in the Soviet Union, composed of representatives of all 15 republics and the central government. This committee would work with foreign experts, such as the International Monetary Fund and the European Economic Commission, to prioritize the resources needed to rapidly revive the Soviet economy and move it toward a market economy, control the budget deficit, stabilize the ruble, meet local needs and enhance the conditions and welfare of the population.

(Studies on the means to improve the Soviet economy would be most helpful to us).

The committee would continue to maintain contact with the countries contributing to this Plan and develop a strategy for long term credits and assistance, as well as other financial terms. Further, the Committee would ask Soviet enterprises, joint ventures, cooperatives and private enterprises to develop their own requirements for equipment and resources. The committee would then grant enterprises the right to buy equipment, supplies and raw materials and the right to import, if their needs tell within the priorities established by the program. Payment for foreign goods would be made through credits established by the funds. Soviet enterprises would, in turn, be required to pay the committee in rubles for the equivalent value of goods and resources. This will provide an opportunity to reduce the money supply in circulation and be anti-inflationary.

A key element in this plan must be an overhaul of the transportation and distribution system; this was a key priority in the Marshall Plan for Western Europe. This would minimize the loses of goods, a problem that currently plagues the Soviet transportation and distribution system. We must not forget our unsuccessful experience with the distribution of food donated by European countries in 1989-90. Nevertheless, such modernization is not unprecedented in our country. The major expansion of the Soviet railroad system in the 1890's was achieved through private enterprise and foreign investment.

The plan that I propose would also stimulate foreign investment in projects connected with Perestroika. We can encourage foreign investment by guaranteeing the exchange into hard currency of profits earned in the Soviet Union and by guaranteeing the repatriation of profits and the return of capital investments. The original Marshall Plan reserved five to ten percent of total assistance for this purpose.

Although the conditions of post World War II Europe are different from those in the Soviet Union today, the chief concern remains the improvement of the world economy and international security. We and our potential donor countries have a mutual interest in the development of a market economy in the Soviet Union and the integration of the Soviet Union in the world economy.

In conclusion, intervention in trade may have a significant, long-term effect if strong measures are used to reform the market economy and commercial structures, under the supervision of the President of the USSR.

AMENDMENTS TO THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN. of California. Mr. Speaker, as the sponsor of legislation to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act, H.R. 194, I ask that this article from the March 27, 1991 Wall Street Journal appear in the record.

CREDIT: AN OPEN BOOK—WITH TYPOS

(By Michael W. Miller)

"Your really should know what's in your TRW credit report," warned the brochure

that Cathy Saypol recently received in the mail. It went on: "Total strangers see your credit report. Bankers and lenders use it to make decisions about you every time you apply for credit."

That convinced Ms. Saypol, a New York publicist, to order a copy of her confidential report by signing up for a new $20 TRW Inc. service called "Monitor."

Sure enough, a total stranger did see her TRW report: a retired Long Island telephone operator named Lucille Montemarano. She was stunned when she opened up an envelop from TRW last month and found a printout of Ms. Saypol's most intimate financial data: her credit-card number and debts, her monthly mortgage payments and more more. "I felt like a crook, and I didn't even do anything," says Ms. Montemarano, who called Ms. Saypol to tell her about what she had found.

Ms. Saypol grew even more upset when she finally received her report and saw that it listed three store accounts she doesn't have, stating that two were canceled at the store's request. The mistakes were especially distressing because her bank had recently granted her a smaller loan that she had requested, citing "obligations" listed on her TRW credit report. Only after many phone calls to TRW, Ms. Saypol says, was she eventually able to correct the errors in her report.

PRESSURE FOR REFORM

Stories like these are creating mounting pressure for reform of the giant credit-reporting industry, which affects almost every American's ability to get a loan, a credit card or even a job. Government officials and consumer groups are pushing for big changes in the industry, charging that it keeps shoddy data, has leaky security and makes it too hard for consumers to inspect and correct their own files.

"The whole credit system is frighteningly out of control," says Stephen Gardner, a Texas assistant attorney general. "Not only are your financial matters virtually an open book, but it's an open book with a couple of pages missing, some lines crossed out and some pieces in backwards."

All three companies that dominate the immensely profitable credit-reporting business—TRW, Equifax Inc. and Trans Union Corp.—contend their procedures are sound and constantly being improved. The industry concedes, however, that its national system is so huge that some mistake are inevitable. The credit-reporting companies handle two billion changes in credit information every month, along with two million more items of such public-record data as bankruptcies and foreclosures. They note that their ability to process and send information swiftly gives Americans unparalleled access to credit.

But consider this: In 1989, the most recent year the system was comprehensively studied, nine million consumers checked their credit files—and about three million found information they throught was wrong or out-of-date.

The U.S. Congress is now considering four bills to make the credit-reporting industry more accountable to consumers and to have it tighten its security. Texas state attorneys in January notified TRW they are investigating the company for multiple violations of trade-practices law. They charged that TRW "intentionally" inserts wrong information into consumers' credit files and "knowingly" fails to correct it. (A TRW spokesman says the Texas allegations are "totally without foundation.")

ARCANE WORKINGS

The industry's arcane workings have left it a mystery to even the most sophisticated consumers. Banks, stores and other sources don't always send data to all three bureaus, so checking one company's records isn't enough to rule out an error. The records use a bewildering stream of codes and abbreviations.

The industry not only acknowledges this confusion but has found a way to make extra money from it. In the past three years, all three bureaus have launched services that charge people $20 to $40 a year to keep tabs on their own credit files.

To market these services, the industry is trumpeting the worst flaws of the credit-reporting system. A TRW brochure urges consumers to pay for the Monitor service "so you can check any errors easily and quickly . . . before any damage is done."

The services also play on consumers' anxieties about outsiders peering into their confidential finances. "Now you'll know who's looking at your file," says a brochure from CreditLine, a service that uses Trans Union's data.

About 1.2 million people have signed up for Monitor and a more elaborate $39 version of the service called Credentials. Twenty charge-card issuers, such as Spiegel Inc., and Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., offer CreditLine to customers for $29 a year. This spring Equifax is rolling out Financial Update, a $34.95 credit-reporting service.

Many who snap up these services don't know there are cheaper—and sometimes free—ways to look at their credit reports. The federal Fair Credit Reporting Act says anyone turned down for credit or a job is entitled to a free copy. Local offices of the credit bureaus usually charge $5 to $20 for a copy of a consumer's own report.

A "FLIPPANT" REPLY

Nicholas Stone Jr., a Springfield, Va., engineer, didn't know he could get a free report after he was turned down for a boat loan last fall; he paid $39 for Credentials. Eventually he learned he could receive free reports from the two companies his bank had consulted, TRW and Equifax.

Mr. Stone says TRW's local office never responded, and Equifax's was "flippant, terse, and not really interested in helping you out." He did receive a report from TRW Credentials, which he says listed four accounts that weren't his. After a month of letters and phone calls, he finally received his boat loan from another bank.

Richard Sterling Jr., a Folsom, Pa., car salesman, discovered his credit report was sprinkled with adverse information about his father—Richard Sterling Sr., who lives at the same address. He says he recently spent several weeks correcting errors and ordering copies of his report to make sure it was accurate.

Mr. Sterling was punished for his diligence, thanks to a widespread but little-known way credit reports are used. Lenders commonly turn down applicants with too many "inquiries" on their credit reports. In theory, that suggests the applicants are applying to too many lenders and could be overextending themsevles.

Mr. Sterling says a lender turned him down for credit and cited "too many inquiries"—even though the inquiries came from his own efforts to clean up the credit bureau's errors.

TIGHTENED SECURITY

Addressing another common complaint, the companies say they are tightening up security. At the same time, they are racing to build electronic networks that can deliver reports to a computer on any customer's desk. The bureaus make customers promise they will only pull up reports for lawful reasons. But the companies admit they can't police all customers to make sure they aren't nosy neighbors, business rivals or other illicit users.

The widening access to credit files is starting to worry not only consumers but corporate officials. In a 1990 study by Equifax, about one-third of all officials in insurance, direct marketing and consumer-affairs posts said the bureaus do a bad job in making sure reports are used only for legitimate credit reasons.

Faced with complaints about accuracy, the industry argues that its sources should be more careful about the data they supply. Banks and stores don't always keep accurate records. Consumers apply for loans and credit cards using different versions of their names.

Consumer groups and lawmakers say the simplest way to monitor files for accuracy and security would be to give consumers regular, free copies of their own files. Three of the bills before Congress would let consumers obtain free credit reports. Other measures in the bills call for better procedures to correct errors and new liability for suppliers of wrong data.

The Fair Credit Reporting Act, which regulates credit bureaus, was written 20 years ago and has never been significantly updated. "The act's a dinosaur today," says Edmund Mierzwinski, a credit specialist with the U.S. Public Interest Research Group. "All the potential technological barriers to abusing the act have been lifted."

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO KUZMA "MATTY" DOMANCICH

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding leader in San Pedro, CA. On Thursday, April 11, 1991, former San Pedro honorary Mayor Kuzma "Matty" Domancich will be honored for his year of service to the community. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my deep appreciation for his many years of service to San Pedro and the rest of the South Bay area.

Mr. Domancich is a native of San Pedro and a 1941 graudate of San Pedro High School. In 1942, he joined the Navy. During his years of service, "Matty" was a member of the amphibious landing division in the Solomon Islands. Upon the completion of his duties with the Navy, "Matty" returned to his hometown and established himself as an important member of the community. Through his career as a merchant, he displayed his dedication to the community, which has been so evident throughout this last year as honorary mayor.

"Matty" owned two Shell service stations in San Pedro until 1973, when he sold them and opened The Bike Palace on Pacific Avenue. He sold the bicycle shop in 1987 and managed The Centennial Store during San Pedro's centennial year. Aside from his service as a merchant, Mr. Domancich also served as

a member of various community groups. He is a past exalted ruler of the Elks Club, charter member and first president of the San Pedro Pirate Boosters, and a member of the Yugoslav-American Club of San Pedro.

The position of honorary mayor of San Pedro is a difficult and demanding one. The time invested by the mayor in community improvement programs is tremendous. Finding a dedicated and aware candidate is of utmost importance. In "Matty" Domancich, the committee found an ideal mayor. The commitment shown throughout his year in office proves Kuzma "Matty" Domancich's dedication to San Pedro and its citizens.

On this special and most deserving occasion, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending our heartfelt thanks and congratulations. We wish "Matty," his wife Mary, their daughter, Donna Brunac, and their four grandchildren all the best in the years to come.

NATIONAL HEALTH IS NOT EVERYTHING IT IS MADE OUT TO BE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, recently the issue of a national health care system has come to the forefront of domestic politics. Many wish to establish such a system as quickly as possible. However, I believe it is necessary to explore the options available and take our time doing so. It is necessary to step back for a while and consider whether a national health care system would actually be beneficial in any way to the citizens of the United States. The following article, written by Dr. Francis A. Davis and published in the March issue of Private Practice, reveals some important facts that are often ignored in the debate over national health care. I believe these facts need to be kept in mind.

DON'T BELIEVE THE BIG LIE

(By Dr. Francis A. Davis)

Many people who would like to change the way medical care is delivered in this country claim that our current system is breaking down. This fallacious charge must be challenged. Let's take a look at the factors that affect our current health-care system.

Number of Doctors—There is no shortage of doctors in the United States. Indeed, there probably are more than enough physicians to car for the patients in this country. Therefore, this part of our system is not breaking down.

Specialists—I don't know of any specialty in which there is a shortage. In fact, we have the world's best-trained physicians. Therefore, this part of our system is not breaking down.

Hospitals—Some hospitals have been forced to close, but there is no question that we have enough hospital beds to take care of our medical needs. In many areas, there is a surplus of hospital beds. Therefore, this part of our system is not breaking down.

Technology—For the past 40 years, technology has answered our medical needs at a miraculous rate, providing us with CAT scans, magnetic resonance imaging, heart surgery, organ transplants and other modern lifesaving procedures. Therefore, this part of our system is not breaking down.

Prescription Drugs—Despite execssive costs caused by needless government regulations, the pharmaceutical industry continues to produce an array of miracle drugs. Medical research is answering humanity's needs to an extent no one would have thought possible a few years ago. Therefore, this part of our system is not breaking down.

The only problem with our medical-care system is that the government and other third parties are paying the bills. Let me explain:

Before the Medicare and Medicaid programs were created, ads were published in major U.S. newspapers seeking people who were unable to obtain medical care. Not one person responded to these ads because, in those days, the indigent received medical care through charity and local funds, and all others bought insurance or paid their medical bills themselves.

In 1965, the federal government launched Medicaid for the poor and Medicare for the elderly. As a result, during the past 26 years, the government has been financially unable to keep up with the demand for medical care.

The government has established various cost-containment programs in an effort to reduce its share of the financial burden for hospital care, physician services and prescription drugs for Medicare and Medicaid patients. These programs have given the government license to ration medical care and have raised the cost of care for those who pay their own bills by as much as 50 percent.

The only thing that is breaking down is the government system of paying for medical care. If our bloated bureaucracy can't provide medical care for a small percentage of the population, why would anyone want it to try to provide medical care for all Americans?

TRIBUTE TO LT. GREGORY E. LAPUT

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. Gregory E. Laput and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval manuevers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall*'s sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall*'s crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

A TRIBUTE TO PAUL AZEVEDO

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to a distinguished citizen of Pacifica, CA—Journalist Paul Azevedo. I honor Paul as he celebrates three special occasions: His 60th birthday, his 25th anniversary as a member of the staff the Pacifica Tribune, and the 15th anniversary of the first appearance of Paul's column, "The Reactor," in the Tribune.

While he may have spent his early years on the family dairy ranch near his hometown of Santa Rosa, CA, there is no doubt that his true calling is as a newspaper man, plain and simple. Before he settled into this calling, Pacifica, however, he served in the U.S. Army in Europe, later graduated with a degree in journalism from San Jose State University, and worked in a number of other journalistic enterprises.

In 1967, Paul joined the Pacifica Tribune and in the ensuing 25 years has worked in almost all of the newspaper's departments. But he has truly excelled as the author of the weekly, "The Reactor." Paul is a journalist in the best tradition of reporting—independent, hard hitting and critical. For the last 15 years, Paul has provided his readers with a unique and insightful perspective.

Like any good reporter, he sometimes ruffles the feathers of his readers, and he is often the subject of excited criticism. But through the years, he has never shirked his responsibility as a reporter to tackle the controversial issues. On the contrary, he wholeheartedly embraces his obligation as a journalist to inform and educate his public. In my view, Paul is a model for the role of the reporter in a free and democratic society. His writing has long stimulated and enriched the community, and I look forward with enthusiasm to his columns.

Paul's efforts extend beyond his important contribution as a journalist. He and his wife,

Lydia, are leaders in a wide variety of activities and organizations in Pacifica and the surrounding area. They are active in public education, environmental, and civic organizations. Paul is currenlty president of Pacifica Friends of the Library, former president of the Pacifica Historical Society and of the Pacifica Democrats. I should add that here "Democrats" is spelled with a capital "D." Paul is also an officer in the Pacifica Rotary Club.

In addition, Paul has been an outstanding husband and father. Paul married Lydia Dunham, after they met during a billard game at a Newman Club in San Jose. Paul and Lydia's four children—Michael, Rena, Martin, and Jeannie—reflect their parent's interests as well as their independent thinking.

Mr. Speaker, Paul Azevedo is a dedicated journalist and an exemplary contributor to the betterment of Pacifica and San Mateo County. His commitment and contribution to the community and to his family are an example to us all, and Pacifica is a better place because of his efforts. It is with respect and appreciation that I pay tribute to Paul Azevedo today.

MOTOR VOTER PROBLEMS II

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, motor voter legislation has been introduced that could result in considerable expense for counties with no provision for Federal funds to offset the costs. The Association of County Commissions of Alabama has expressed opposition to motor voter legislation for reasons included in the following letter.

ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY COMMISSIONS OF ALABAMA,
March 22, 1991.

Hon. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON,
U.S. Representative, Rayburn House Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DICKINSON: Legislation has been introduced in this session of Congress that would drastically change the methods by which voters are registered and would have a dramatic financial and administrative impact on county government. Alabama's county commissions are very concerned about this legislation and seek your help in defeating it.

The bill, (S-250) commonly known as the "Motor Voter" bill, would require the states to register persons to vote when they renew or purchase their drivers license. In Alabama, this would mean that all probate offices that issue drivers licenses would be required to also register voters.

In fact, this bill would require the county to develop a form to automatically register a person to vote unless they check a box stating that he or she does not want to register to vote. Such a procedure would cause problems for counties, including:

(a) the costs of producing this new form and all other additional costs will fall on the county commissions, since they are responsible for most election costs in Alabama;

(b) not everyone who can obtain a drivers license is eligible to vote—such as 16 and 17 year olds, convicted felons on parole and non citizens—therefore, personnel will have to be retained and new procedures will have to be developed for verification of voter rights. Again, no funding is provided for this retraining and the added administrative expenses;

(c) this new duel system of registration would almost certainly result in unnecessary and duplicative registrations, triggering expenses to verify addresses and errouneously inflating voter rolls and thereby giving the appearance of a decline in voter turnout.

The passage of this bill could result in considerable expense for counties with no provision for federal funds to offset the costs. As you are aware, counties are steadfastly opposed to "unfunded mandates" from the federal government.

Please know that the county commissions appreciate your assistance on this issue. And, please feel free to contact us here at the association office if you have any questions or if we can be of assistance to you in any way.

Sincerely,

O.H. SHARPLESS,
Executive Director.

THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1991

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues in introducing the Federal Communications Commission Reauthorization Act of 1991. This legislation would authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Federal Communications Commission. The bill authorizes the full FCC budget request for fiscal year 1992 of $133.4 million and its fiscal year 1993 request of $163.5 million. The amount for fiscal year 1992 represents an increase of $17.6 million over the FCC's fiscal year 1991 appropriation. This 15.2 percent increase represents increased funding for programs, funding for 50 additional staff, technical equipment for the field, information systems, and consolidation of the Commission's headquarters facilities. This increased funding is needed for the agency to discharge its public interest responsibilities.

The Commission has tremendous responsibilities in our Nation's rapidly changing technological environment. Today, as we enter an unprecedented period in the evolution of America's telecommunications industries, the role of the FCC is critical to promoting a competitive marketplace, providing timely and effective regulation, and encouraging the continued development of efficient, innovative communications facilities and services.

The Commission and its staff must not only be adept managers of public policy as new sophisticated technologies enter the marketplace, but also must understand the complex domestic marketplace in which these new technologies reside. Moreover, the FCC needs to comprehend fully how emerging technologies will affect U.S. competitiveness and our economic vitality we prepare for the year 2000.

There is an important link between telecommunications, an info-rich society, education, and economic redevelopment. Our foreign competitors are keenly aware of this apparent truth. As the FCC addresses the plethora of issues under its jurisdiction, from cable television to wireless technologies, and from fin-syn to HDTV, it is imperative that we recognize the importance that decisions made today will have on America's future.

I feel strongly that this independent agency must have the resources needed to implement congressional policies, to regulate the dynamic, burgeoning telecommunications industry and to carry out its statutory responsibilities to promote the public interest. As we in the Congress press the Commission to reduce delays when considering applications, to speed up its testing and type processing activities, and to increase its enforcement activities, I believe it is imperative that we provide it adequate resources to reflect the job we ask to have done.

THE JAYHAWKS SPREAD THEIR WINGS

HON. DAN GLICKMAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, when the final buzzer sounded, Kansas senior forward, Mike Maddox, shouldered his way through the crowd on the floor of the Indianapolis Hoosier Dome and threw his arms around Duke coach Mike Krzyzewski and congratulated him on his 72–65 win over the Jayhawks for the NCAA championship.

That sporting gesture was indicative of the team that defined all the experts and battled their way to within 7 points of becoming national champions.

The Jayhawks used brains, pluck and heart to roll over highly ranked Arkansas, Indiana, and North Carolina to place them in the NCAA title match against the Duke University Blue Devils. For a team with no true high-flying, slam-dunking stars, the Jayhawks took the team concept to new heights. By depending on each other and displaying an unselfish resolve to get to the job done, the Jayhawks have every reason to hold their heads high and be proud of a wildly successful season.

Kansas coach Roy Williams has proven himself to be a worthy candidate to carry on the tradition of Kansas basketball. He displayed a tremendous amount of leadership as he guided an unheralded team past foes few thought they would beat.

Yes, the tradition-rich Jayhawk basketball program is alive and well in Lawrence, KS—Kansas has made it to the final four in 3 out of the last 6 years.

The Jayhawks returned from Indianapolis and walked right into the arms of thousands of Kansas fans that will never forget the accomplishments of the 1990–91 Jayhawk basketball team. Win or lose, the rafters of Allen Fieldhouse on the KU campus will rock again next year and the year after that, and the year after that, and the year after that.

After all, Kansas was one of just two teams this year that didn't have to stay home and watch the NCAA title game on television.

Congratulations to the coaches and players of the 1990–91 University of Kansas basketball team. Roy Williams, head coach; Kevin Stallings, Steve Robinson, and Mark Turgeon, assistant coaches. Players: Mark Randall, Mike Maddox, Adonis Jordan, Alonzo Jamison, Terry Brown, Richard Scott, Kirk Wagner, David Johanning, Doug Elstun, Patrick Richey, Sean Tunstall, Malcolm Nash, Steve Woodberry, and Chris Lindly.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COMDR. WELROSE E. BARTLY II

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. Comdr. Welrose E. Bartly II and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

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TRIBUTE TO IDA "MA" McAULIFFE ON HER 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a Dartmouth legend, Ida "Ma" McAuliffe, who is celebrating her 100th birthday.

She was born on April 12, 1891, near Saint Remi, PQ, Canada, and as a child lived briefly at several locations throughout the United States. But for the past 91 years she has made her home in Lebanon, NH, a small city just south of Dartmouth College.

Since 1954 when she opened Ma's Red Door Dining Room in her Lebanon home, the establishment has been legendary for its combination of good food and better hospitality. Having no children of her own, "Ma" willingly adopted the hundreds of Dartmouth students who were attracted to the diner by her earthy good humor and generous servings of meat loaf, home fries, and apple pie.

The diner was frequently the site of football victory parties, commencement celebrations, birthday parties, and even an engagement or two.

On April 13, two dozen Dartmouth students, whom she still refers to as "my boys," will be joining "Ma" in Hanover to celebrate her birthday.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Ida "Ma" McAuliffe's 100th birthday and in congratulating her as she begins her second century.

DO NOT FORGET

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, there was a rally today on the steps of the Capitol honoring ex-prisoners of war [POW's] from all wars, including the Vietnam conflict. I want to use this opportunity to bring to the forefront a realated issue—the search for U.S. servicemen still thought to be missing in Southeast Asia.

I take a special interest in this issue because, like many of us, I have been personally affected by it. Robin Gatwood, the son of a friend of mine, was serving as a fighter pilot when he was shot down in Vietnam. Unfortunately, Robin was never found, and remains one of the missing in action from that conflict. Robin's father, Dr. Robin Gatwood, has not given up on finding his son, and is active in the effort to locate our missing servicemen. I want to recognize his efforts and the sacrifices of his son, but more than that, I want to call on our Government to continue the search for servicemen missing in Southeast Asia.

The recent events in the Persian Gulf have created a new group of POW/MIA's, and it is important to give these men and women the benefits and recognition they deserve. They made a great sacrifice for our Nation, and I have a deep respect and appreciation for their service to the United States.

Further, I believe the victory in the Persian Gulf has given the citizens of the United States a renewed sense of patriotism and responsibility for each other. It is my hope that these feelings combined will illicit a renewed effort in the search for our servicemen still missing in Southeast Asia.

IN HONOR OF STEVEN OKAZAKI

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to inform my colleagues that a resident of my district, Mr. Steven Okazaki, received an Academy Award on Monday, March 25, 1991, for his superlative documentary, "Days of Waiting."

"Days of Waiting" is a 30-minute film which examines the internment of 110,000 Japanese-Americans during World War II through the eyes of artists Henry Sugitomo and Estelle Peck. These artists, who were among the thousands incarcerated at detention centers in California, New York, Utah, and Japan, have devoted themselves to documenting the dark side of American history during World War II.

Mr. Okazaki shot the film on location at the present homes of Mr. Sugitomo and Mrs. Peck and the internment camps where they were detained during the war. The film uses interviews, original World War II footage, and an exploration of the paintings and drawings of Sugitomo and Peck to convey the injustice of Japanese-Amercian internment to contemporary filmgoers.

Funding for Mr. Okazaki's documentary was provided in large part by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting [CPB]. CPB is a nonprofit organization authorized by the Broadcasting Act of 1967. Since 1980, the Corporation has funded programs through the CPB television program fund as part of its efforts to encourage the development of programming that involves creative risks and that addresses the needs of unserved and underserved audiences, particularly children and minorities.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Okazaki and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, epitomize what Congress envisoned in 1967: a devotion to high-quality educational, information, and cultural programming. It is with great pride that I congratulate Mr. Okazaki for winning an Academy Award for Documentary Short Subject, and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for making his vision a reality.

CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWS

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak as part of a Congressional Call to Conscience Vigil for Soviet Jews.

As we all know, the Soviet Union has made progress in recent years toward a freer and more democratic way of life for its people. Unfortunately, these freedoms have yet to be extended to Soviet Jews.

While an increasing number of Jews are being allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union, many are still being denied the freedom to move to a new home. Those that remain are forced to do so without any explanation from the Soviet Government and often suffer further persecution.

I would like to share with you a typical example of a Jewish refusenik. Yakov Aronovich Bekker and his family, who have relatives in both New York and Florida, presently live in Dushnanbe. Due to repeated anti-Semitic violence, Dushnanbe has become one of the most dangerous places in the U.S.S.R. for Jews to live. Yet Yakov, his wife, and his daughter have all been denied permission to emigrate to Israel to join relatives there.

A geologist, Yakov has been denied the freedom to emigrate on the baseless suspicion that he took advantage of his job to attach classified documents to nonsecret material requested. No proof of criminal activity has been found to incriminate Yakov of any wrongdoing. The Bekker family has yet to be given a legitimate reason by the Soviet Government for their continued detainment. In fact, in a private conversation with a Soviet official, Yakov was told that the real reason for his refusal was "his performance at work and a shortage of such specialists in Tadzhikistan."

Since being refused the right to emigrate, Yakov and his family have experienced further injustices. Yakov has been denounced to the KGB by coworkers trying to gain favor with the government. He has also been expelled from the Tadzhik Geological Society. In addition, his wife has been demoted at her job and given a cut in salary.

Innocent and upstanding Soviet Jews such as Yakov and his family should not be prevented from emigrating to Israel to live with their relatives. The denial by the Soviet Government, based solely on trumped up charges, of the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate is a violation of basic human rights. I hope that the struggle of these courageous people will continue to weigh on our consciences, and that Congress will be vigilant in its monitoring of the plight of refuseniks.

TRIBUTE TO LT. JAMES T. STONE

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. James T. Stone and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval manuevers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall*'s sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

All of the families of the *Gunston Hall*'s crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world are to be commended. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

CONGRESS MUST SAVE PUBLIC HOUSING

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, recently, both Houses of this Congress rejected Secretary Kemp's proposal to reduce the funding available for public housing programs in order to make these funds available for home ownership programs. For years I have argued that the Federal Government does not have the resources to adequately fund both the public housing programs and low-income home ownership programs. Now it is clear that Secretary Kemp agrees that we cannot fund both programs. It is no surprise that HUD is now trying to eliminate the public housing program. I commend my colleagues who are working to resist the Secretary's proposal and I would like to share the following editorial from the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Mar. 12, 1991]

TIME TO ABANDON HOPE?

Empowerment has become a buzzword of HUD Secretary Jack F. Kemp. His use of the term was thought to mean he would push for more federal resources to help the needy improve their living conditions. It's now clear that Mr. Kemp intends to empower a few at the expense of denying a slice of the federal housing pie to far too many.

Congress is only now beginning to see the danger of allowing Mr. Kemp to redirect housing policies to suit his narrow priorities. He has a fine idea in wanting to promote home ownership among low-income Americans. The problem is that he wants to take more than $800 million from public housing construction and related programs to pay for his pet project, known as Project HOPE.

This effort runs counter to provisions in the Affordable Housing Act. It called for building more public housing and for HUD to set up a pilot home ownership program under which Carr Square's public housing units would be sold to tenants.

Congress clearly understood that home ownership would solve housing problems for only a few of the needy. That's why it insisted that additional public housing be built. In fact, Mr. Kemp's pilot HOPE program was approved only because he agreed to spend more for public housing.

U.S. Rep. William L. Clay of St. Louis was among those who has consistently opposed the sale of public housing to tenants. He warned that the program would reduce the amount of public housing because HOPE would not require the federal government to build a new rental unit to replace each one that is sold to a tenant. Sen. Christopher S. Bond generally backed Mr. Kemp's home-ownership initiative, but he, too, is raising concerns about HUD's plans to stall the construction of public housing.

Mr. Kemp's plan confirms suspicions that the administration wants to get the federal government out of the public housing business. This is the wrong policy. If Mr. Kemp can't keep his part of the bargain, then he should abandon HOPE and devote all $800 million to public housing construction and related programs. These would serve far more needy families than Project HOPE would.

INTRODUCTION OF THE URBAN SCHOOLS OF AMERICA ACT

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Urban Schools of America Act of 1991—The USA Act.

It is uniquely designed to move the Nation's inner-city schools toward our national education goals by the year 2000.

It is also an act that can help America beat the tough competition it faces from other countries like Japan, where students go to school 60 days more each year than American students and do four times as much homework.

America can't face this competition with two work forces: one educated, the other not. That would be like racing an eight-cylinder car after shutting down four.

America needs to run on all cylinders.

This bill helps to do that. It authorizes $1.5 billion in formula grants to hard-pressed city school systems; it authorizes $1.5 billion to repair aging school buildings—a third of them are over 50 years old.

Mr. Speaker, if inner-city kids graduated at the same rate the rest of America's students do, we would have another 86,000 high school graduates in the work force each year.

With the USA Act we can help the engine of American prosperity run at full strength.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor it and see it passed.

IN HONOR OF LYLE WELCH

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent Lyle Welch, who retires in June after 25 years of distinguished service with the Vacaville unified school district in Vacaville, CA.

The son of a teacher, Mr. Welch began his education career in 1955 with a teaching job at Hilmar High School in Hilmar, CA. Previously, he served in the U.S. Army as a first lieutenant. He received his bachelor of arts and master in education degrees from the University of California, Berkeley. In 1959, he became the chairman of the social studies department at Pacifica High School in Pacifica, CA.

Mr. Welch's tenure with the Vacaville school district started in 1965 when he became the principal of Vacaville High School. He was promoted to assistant superintendent of the school district 8 years later, and, in 1984, he was elevated to the superintendent's post. He has guided the Vacaville school district during a critical period in its history as the district strived to meet the needs of a rapidly growing area.

Lyle Welch's work in education has gone far beyond Vacaville. He was instrumental in the formation of the Association of California School Administrators. The Western Association of Schools and Colleges honored him for his 20 years of work as a member of accrediting teams for schools in California and Japan. His talents have not been limited to his work in education. He served as president of the Rotary Club and has been a member of the Vacaville Chamber of Commerce.

Lyle Welch is an important part of the Vacaville community, and I am honored to have the opportunity to recognize his efforts. I join my colleagues today in wishing Lyle and his wife, Barbara, a happy and fulfilling retirement.

TRIBUTE TO EW1 ANDREW R. KIRAL

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to EW1 Andrew R. Kiral and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

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HERE WE GO AGAIN

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, according to the Congressional Budget Office [CBO], the bank insurance fund [BIF] of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation will run out of money early in fiscal year 1992. Even with increases in insurance premiums, the BIF will fall short of outlay requirements by $6 to $38 billion in the next few years, depending on economic conditions. CBO's best estimate is $11 billion, an account which they believe can be recouped over time as higher premium income rolls in. The obvious solution is to let FDIC borrow to cover the lean years. The obvious creditor is the U.S. Treasury.

The administration accepts the borrowing principle. It recognizes the importance of having funds to close down insolvent banks in order to avoid repeating the mistakes of the savings and loan mess. Thus, embodied in its proposal for restructuring depository institutions is a plan to recapitalize the bank insurance fund of the FDIC. Premiums will be raised and funds will be borrowed to cover the interim shortfall. However, the administration plan is to borrow the money from the Federal Reserve System instead of the Treasury. This should be avoided.

Maybe the distinction is unimportant. Economically speaking, Fed money and Treasury money is indistinguishable; Fed profits go to the Treasury so that Fed losses reduce the revenues collected by the Government. Regardless of from whom the money is borrowed, it will still show up on budget when FDIC spends it, so that nothing is hidden off-budget by the administration's financing plan. The interest cost is the same, too. And by most interpretations, either source of borrowing has to be authorized by the Congress, so that the administration's plan does not circumvent any of the legislative requirements that Treasury borrowing would entail.

The two approaches, however, differ in one critical respect: Treasury borrowing makes clear to the public that taxpayer money is at risk in a way that Fed borrowing does not. And it is precisely this that has led to the Federal Reserve funding alternative.

We've been down this road before—with disastrous results. After an interest rate squeeze wiped out most of the net worth in the thrift industry in the late 1970's and early 1980's, we turned an already bad situation into a financial debacle by refusing to close insolvent institutions. With an unlimited loan guarantee provided by deposit insurance, these institutions gambled for resurrection by making risky loans at high interest rates in hopes of earning big profits that could lead them back to solvency.

Our unwillingness to close these institutions was rooted in a number of complex causes. But principally we were reluctant to be seen as paying the cost of honoring the guarantees when the institutions were closed. At any time we could have borrowed the money to do the job and stopped the hemorrhage. But that would have used public funds. So instead, we reaffirmed that the full faith and credit of the Government stood behind the insurance fund, and thereby let the flow of high interest deposits effectively bail out the institutions because it did not show up on the budget.

Even in 1987, when an inadequate $11 billion recapitalization of FSLIC was passed, we used an expensive Rube Goldberg funding mechanism for financing because we wanted to keep the outlay off-budget. In 1989, we did so again. Thus, in each instance we used less-than-preferable policies to take care of the problem because we wanted to avoid the appearance of using public funds.

Public funds were used, of course. They always were. They are by definition if one places the full faith and credit of the Federal Government behind the institutions. Even though many billions needed for the thrift cleanup have yet to be authorized, we've already spent the money. We go through the fiction of voting on RTC authorizations, but the money that we vote has already been promised, so that all the efforts to avoid the appearance of using public funds just costs us more money.

While the underlying causes of the problems in the banking industry differ in significant ways from that of thrifts, in one important respect they are the same: an effective loan guarantee provided by deposit insurance keeps capital-deficient institutions operating. These institutions will typically generate greater losses to the Government until they are closed; and they cannot be closed without an outlay of funds.

The administration is to be commended for recognizing this and trying to deal with it. Its plan for $25 billion for the FDIC shows appreciation for the need to shut down institutions instead of engaging in thrift-style forbearance.

Yet, the choice fo the Fed as lender echoes the budget decisions that led to the thrift debacle. This funding mechanism creates the illusion that cleanup financing is contained within the banking system and that public money is not at risk. Indeed, this method of financing disguises the involvement of taxpayer money.

This aspect of the administration's plan is evidenced by the failure to justify the preference of Fed over Treasury financing. The administration has argued that Fed financing is appropriate because the Fed provided original financing for the FDIC and because the Fed has experience in lending to the banking industry. Yet, the Treasury provided more of the original financing of the FDIC than the Fed, and it has more experience lending to deposit insurance systems.

While the method chosen to hide taxpayer liability this time round may not be as costly as methods used in the thrift mess, it is still potentially costly. The plan significantly undermines the independence and credibility of the Federal Reserve System.

The Fed is our central bank. Its principal responsibility is monetary policy, and its role as a lender of last resort is one of providing liquidity, not bailout money to stave off insolvency. What the FDIC needs to borrow is not working capital secured by assets. The money it needs is net loss funds to make up the gap between deposit liabilities and assets of failed banks. While it is true that the odds favor the FDIC's ability to repay the loans, a significant chance exists that ultimately FDIC will default. What then happens? Will money be appropriated to repay the Fed and then recycled back to the Treasury? Or will someone then say such a bookkeeping swap is unnecessary, so that the public purse can be silently tapped with no obvious paper trail?

And if this kind of financing works, it will be used again. Every scheme that promises to be self-financing will seek an initial Fed capitalization—a sum that the Fed may or may not get back. Since the Fed's principal resource is its ability to create money, these demands will tarnish its anti-inflation credibility.

But what this plan does to the Fed is minor in comparison to what it does to the integrity of public debate. We shouldn't be making policy on the basis of fooling people. Choosing a funding mechanism because it creates the pretense that taxpayer money is not involved is bad policy.

Over the last few years, policymakers have employed every type of subterfuge with respect to the budget process. We have shifted receipts forward and acted like they were permanently increased. We have used glowing economic assumptions and accounting gimmicks to meet deficit reduction targets. We have classified nonurgent categories of spending as "emergencies" to beat pay-as-you-go requirements. Sooner or later this behavior is going to make it impossible for us to communicate with citizens at all. Sooner or later they will assume that everything we say is a lie, if they haven't already.

The administration's bank restructuring proposal has a lot going for it; long-term reform is needed, and we have time to give it the consideration it deserves. But BIF funding is an immediate and urgent need that must be dealt with quickly in an open way. We should sever the BIF funding proposal from the rest of the administration's restructuring proposal. And we should change the funding plan to one in which the FDIC borrows from the Treasury. In doing so we should provide a sum of money large enough to convey clearly our desire to close insolvent institutions without delay.

The Government's handling of the S&L mess was an embarrassing failure. We incurred huge costs by trying to hide from the problem. Now, additional losses have been added by our handling of banks. If we can do nothing at this point to redress the errors we've already made, let us at least prove to the public that we learned from them.

TRIBUTE TO CORYELL FAMILY

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Charles Coryell and his family for their many contributions to the Boys and Girls Club of Bay County, MI, which is located in my district. On April 18, 1991, the Coryell family will receive the annual "Helping Hand Award" from the Boys and Girls Club. As further recognition of their generosity and support, the club's facility will be renamed the Coryell Building.

The Helping Hand Award is presented to persons who have enhanced the quality of life for community residents. The Coryell family has been involved with the Boys Club, as it was originally known, since its inception in 1957. The first club rooms were located at 714 Adams Street, in space donated by the Bay Elks Club; and, the Bay City Police Department was instrumental in providing staff in those early days. The next move was made possible by a sizable donation from the Coryells to renovate two quonset huts that had been donated by the U.S. Navy. This provided the club with its first gymnasium and games room.

The Boys and Girls Club is now permanently located in a beautiful building at 300 West Lafayette, thanks to the creative fundraising skills of Charles Coryell, Jr. In 1973, he chaired the first capital fund drive for a permanent home for the club. His personal gift, the family gift, their business gift, and those he secured through personal solicitations accounted for more than half of the total amount raised. Another 30 percent was pledged through the efforts of solicitors Chuck recruited and trained. Then, in 1984, he chaired a second campaign which funded an addition. In recognition of the family's generosity, the building was named for the late John A. Coryell, Sr.

The Boys and Girls Club is more than a place to hang out. There, the kids find caring people who listen to problems. The club provides career training programs, physical education, educational tutoring, citizenship and leadership skills, and delinquency prevention. Team sports are stressed—no one competes to make the team—everyone gets to play. The club has accepted the challenge of guiding its young members through an important stage in their lives when they are pressured by many solical ills. The Coryell family has influenced the trend for the Boys and Girds Club—the modeling of our community leaders of tomorrow.

In bestowing the Helping Hand Award and renaming the facility, the Boys and Girls Club of Bay County is expressing its gratitude to the Coryell family for many years of unwavering advocacy and support. My longtime friend, Chuck Coryell, has served on the board of this fine club since 1961 and continues to champion their cause.

It is indeed a pleasure to pay tribute to Charles Coryell, Jr., and the Coryell family and to thank them for exemplifying the ultimate in giving of one's time and resources. Their compassion and concern have lightened the hearts of many people in our community, and made us proud to know them.

ADVANCING OUR NATION'S COMPETITIVE POSITION IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETPLACE

HON. BERYL ANTHONY, JR.

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, there is no more important task facing this Congress than that of advancing our Nation's competitive position in the international marketplace. Our leaders are devoting a great deal of their time and resources to develop new initiatives in this area. While new ideas and programs are certainly appropriate, I believe we must get our existing regulations in order before we begin new ones. It is for this reason that Congressman BILL ARCHER and I join together along with a majority of our colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee to remove permanently a serious threat to American competitiveness in the critical area of research and development.

This threat is posed by provisions of Treasury regulation section 1.861.8 that would require U.S. companies with foreign operations to allocate a portion of their domestic R&D expenditures to income earned abroad. The net effect of this section is to deny U.S. firms a full deduction for R&D expenditures incurred in this country.

By treating U.S. R&D as if it were performed overseas, the regulation encourages companies to actually move R&D overseas, where foreign governments offer more equitable tax treatment. We must recognize that when we export research and development, we not only export jobs, we export a vital component of our strategy to achieve economic competitiveness.

Ours is the only nation in the world that provides this disincentive for domestic R&D. Therefore, whatever the intent of the regulation may be, its effect is to put research intensive American companies at a competitive disadvantage in the international marketplace.

The bill Mr. ARCHER and I are introducing today provides a permanent solution to the longstanding uncertainty surrounding this issue. Our bill brings the U.S. tax regulations back into line with international tax practices.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for this Nation to recognize the important steps that must be taken to regain our competitive position among industrialized nations. Enacting this permanent solution to the problem created by section 1.861.8 is but one of the many steps that we must take to realize this goal, but it is an important step. We must move decisively to eliminate such a significant disincentive to domestic research and development.

Our legislation has strong bipartisan support. I wish to thank my colleagues who have cosponsored this legislation with me today and pledge to work with them toward its enactment.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION FOR OVERSEAS MILITARY PERSONNEL

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to reintroduce today legislation that will correct a longstanding injustice perpetrated against tens of thousands of military personnel and their families stationed overseas.

While serving in the United States, eligible low-income military families receive an earned income tax credit [EITC] to supplement their meager income. Service members and their families who are transferred to a military post overseas, however, are forced to forfeit their eligibility for an EITC.

Current estimates are that 25,000 low-income military families who are living outside the United States have had to sacrifice this small supplement to their income. The legislation I am offering today would extend the EITC to these needy military families and would equalize this important benefit for all service members.

This simple and straightforward adjustment to equalize eligibility for the EITC will ensure that low-income military families can continue to benefit from a tax credit they deserve and are entitled to receive.

Additionally, clarifications of the Internal Revenue Code that are supported by IRS, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and the Departments of Defense, will improve administration of the EITC for military personnel and will prevent overpayments of this credit. These technical changes are expected to more than offset the costs associated with extending the EITC to military personnel stationed overseas and will make my proposal revenue neutral.

I would like to commend the Non Commissioned Officers Association and the National Military Families Association for their efforts and dedication to the needs of our service members stationed around the world. I would also like to thank my legislative assistant, Ms. Sarah Elder, for her tremendous efforts in researching, drafting, and promoting this legislation.

Too often, we overlook the tremendous sacrifices made by military personnel and their families who are stationed in a foreign land and I hope this legislation will reaffirm our appreciation and respect for these dedicated Americans.

TRIBUTE TO ALF GOULLET OF RED BANK, NJ

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, April 5, 1991, one of my constituents, Mr. Alf Goullet of Red Bank, NJ, celebrated his 100th birthday. While attainment of the century mark is a significant milestone for anyone, in the case of Mr. Goullet the occasion affords us the opportunity to pay tribute to a particularly illustrious life.

Last February, Mr. Goullet was inducted into the New York Sports Museum and Hall of Fame in recognition of his brilliant career as a champion cyclist during the early part of the century. According to a profile of Alf Goullet that appeared last year in Sports Illustrated, in the early 1920's he was so popular with the crowds at New York's Madison Square Garden that the 6-day races in which he competed set attendance records. Mr. Goullet was frequently paid appearance fees of $1,000 a day, this at a time when an entire National Football League franchise could be purchased for a few hundred dollars.

At the height of his cycling career, Alf Goullet was immortalized by the legendary writer Damon Runyon, who compared Mr. Goullet to Babe Ruth. After Mr. Goullet won the December 1921 6-day race at the Garden, Runyon, writing in the pages of the New York American, proclaimed the cyclist "King of the 6-day racers," adding "Long live the King."

Mr. Goullet has lived long, indeed. Sadly, through the years of his long life, Mr. Goullet has seen the popularity of competitive cycling as a spectator sport decline in this country. A native of Australia, Mr. Goullet came to the United States in 1910 because it was the center of the action in professional bicycle racing. He soon became an American citizen and served in the Navy during World War I. He now lives in the Monmouth County community of Red Bank, which I have the privilege of representing as part of my congressional district.

The Red Bank Borough Council will pay tribute to Mr. Goullet at its meeting on April 9. It is a great honor for me to join with the elected officials of Red Bank and Mr. Goullet's family in paying tribute to this remarkable man.

IN HONOR OF THE BRONX MUSEUM OF THE ARTS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with you and my colleagues a celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Bronx Museum of the Arts.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very special anniversary, because this museum has a unique history and plays an unsual role in my district, the South Bronx. The Bronx Museum of the Arts was founded in 1971 by a group of committed residents and directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, who understood the importance and advantage of extending cultural activities to all neighborhoods throughout the city of New York. The Bronx Museum now serves as the county museum and is an important cultural and educational center for the 1.3 million residents of the Bronx.

The museum's first home was the rotunda of the Bronx County Courthouse. With the help of the city of New York, it moved in 1982 to its current location, and a 6-year four-phase capital renovation was completed in 1988. The museum now includes: A three-story glass enclosed atrium with a public reception area, a giftshop and lounge, 11,000 square feet of climate-controlled exhibition galleries, classrooms, and an auditorium—all completely accessible to the handicapped.

Mr. Speaker, this fine museum serves a multiethnic audience—African-American, Hispanic, and Asian, as well as the Bronx's long-established Jewish, Italian, and Irish communities. In 1986, the museum initiated a permanent collection of 20th century works concentrating primarily on artists from Asia, Africa, and Latin America, in addition to American artists whose descendents were from these areas. The collection presently contains over 200 pieces, a portion of which are exhibited every year. Works by non-European and minority artists, largely undervalued and underrepresented, have figured prominently in the museum's programs.

The museum has established a strong reputation for its presentations on modern and contemporary art and is recognized for its commitment both to internationally recognized artists and new talents in the Bronx community. It also mounts regularly scheduled exhibits on the role of computers in the artistic process, Bronx historical and cultural themes, and contemporary video and film.

In its ongoing effort to provide access to cultural events in all neighborhoods within the Borough of the Bronx, the museum has mounted exhibitions in satellite galleries over the past 18 years. These sites have included colleges, hospitals, banks, customer service centers, nursing homes, as well as a central gallery in the museum's main facility. The Satellite Gallery Program primarily showcases the work of Bronx artists.

The Bronx Museum of the Arts serves as an important resource not only to local artists, but to all residents. Each year, the museum sponsors an event titled, "Artist in the Marketplace" as the close of a 16-week program addressed to selected artists. The program consists of seminars led by curators, dealers, critics, lawyers, and others equipped to convey the facts of the art profession. The exhibition, "Visions of Home: Designs for Affordable Housing in the South Bronx" addresses the problem of homelessness and presents possible solutions which contribute to the massive redevelopment and rehabilitation that presently characterizes the South Bronx.

Mr. Speaker, approximately 50 percent of all visitors to the Bronx Museum are children. Arts education has always been the cornerstone of the museum's mission and is evident through a variety of innovative programs: School group tours; hands-on workshops; an After School Art Club; and a year-round Art and Media School. The museum provides instruction in the fine arts, computer graphics, videography, filmmaking and film animation. In addition, the museum offers a full range of free weekend activities for all ages including films, hands-on workshops, lectures, poetry readings, concerts, and performances.

Mr. Speaker, if you visit the Bronx Museum of the Arts today you will see the following exhibitions: "The Nearest Edge of the World: Art and Cuba Now," the first major exhibition of contemporary art from Cuba mounted in the United States since the Cuban revolution; and "The Third Emerging Expression Biennial: The Third Dimension and Beyond," an exhibition devoted to the work of artists using computer technology, multidimensionality, physicial space, movement, and time; "The Falling Series: Paintings by Emma Amos," depicting figures falling through space as a metaphor of our social condition, presented with traditional West African woven cloth and drawing largely upon the African American experience.

Mr. Speaker, the development and growth of the Bronx Museum of the Arts can largely be attributed to the dedication and commitment of its executive director, Luis Cancel. During his 13 year tenure at the Bronx Museum he has guided the museum's growth and has successfully overseen the tremendous renovation project of the new facility. Under this direction, the museum will soon undertake another capital project which will quadruple the size of the present structure.

Luis Cancel was instrumental in formulating the museum's permanent collection, and has received a museum fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts to research Latin American art. He has curated several major exhibitions including: The First and Second Emerging Biennials; the Artists and the Computer: Devastation/Ressurection; the South Bronx; Krishna Reddy, a Retrospective; and the highly acclaimed Latin American Spirit: Art and Artists in the United States, 1920–70.

Mr. Cancel has been featured as the cover story for the Sunday art section of the New York Times, and has conducted many print and broadcast interviews on a wide variety of art-related topics. He is an active consultant and panelist for the National Endowment for the Arts, and continues to bring extensive local and national attention to the museum.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to include the Bronx Museum of the Arts in trips to New York City, to view these fine exhibits, and take part in the appreciation of the diversity of art.

A TRIBUTE TO ST. VIATOR SCHOOL

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to St. Viator, one of the finest elementary schools in Las Vegas, on the occasion of its 25th anniversary.

Founded in 1966, St. Viator is the largest Catholic school in southern Nevada. It has been recognzied both statewide and nationally for its excellence in academics, most notably in statewide math competitions.

St. Viator has proven itself capable of the high standards it has set for itself. This can be clearly seen by the number of prestigious awards received over the years. William C. Langley, principal, set a fine example for his students when he was honored by the Nevada Department of Education in 1990 with the Educator of the Year Award.

In addition, other honors include the National Catholic Education Association's Award for an outstanding parent-teacher organization in 1987, numerous athletic awards from the President's Council on Youth Fitness, including State championship recognition four times since 1985, and an Excellence in Education Award from the Department of Education 1985–86.

However, St. Viator has not limited itself to the confines of the State. They were recently honored with a Presidential Award for their participation in the U.S.A.–U.S.S.R. Youth Fitness Testing Exchange Program during the 1987–88 school year. This program not only expanded the horizons of the students participating, but has proven to be a valuable international link for the Las Vegas community.

Students of St. Viator, their parents, and all southern Nevadans have many reasons to be proud of this school. With its emphasis on academic excellence, parent involvement, and community outreach, St. Viator has proven itself an integral part of the southern Nevada community. I believe that we will continue to see much success and growth from St. Viator in the years to come. I congratulate St. Viator on its 25th anniversary and urge my fellow members to join me in honoring this shining example of excellence in education.

PROMOTE PROFESSIONALISM: SUPPORT HIGHER EDUCATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, the brutal beating of Rodney King by Los Angeles Police officers epitomizes the nationwide dilemma of police brutality and the lack of appropriate police training that America faces today.

On March 3, 1991, three officers fiercely beat Rodney King, an unarmed motorist stopped for speeding. King, handcuffed and on the ground, was struck as many as 56 times, kicked 7 times, and shot with an electric gun while 12 other law enforcement officers stood by. King suffered extensive injuries—the base of his skull was broken in 11 places. Thankfully, he is now in stable condition.

This disgusting act of brutality is an embarrassment to our Nation's law enforcement. With total disregard for their position, these men ruthlessly attacked an unarmed citizen and broke every ideal that most law enforcement officers uphold—including protection of the civil rights and civil liberties of all citizens. These men have seriously undermined and damaged the credibility of law enforcement. As a result, there are many citizens who will always carry some doubt in their minds, making it more difficult for respectable officers to carry out their duties.

This incident is an opportune time for us to examine the problem of police brutality and how to prevent it in the future. One of the problems behind police brutality is the lack of training and education that promotes professionalism. A 1989 study by the Police Executive Research Form [PERF] shows that college-educated police officers are more competent and professional. College-educated officers display enhanced communication skills, adapt better to their situation, and function better in high risk situations. In addition, the PERF study identified a relationship between education and fewer disciplinary problems and citizen complaints. The study also found that officers who take advantage of programs such as the Law Enforcement Education Program—which was eliminated by the Reagan-Bush administration—are more professional and treat law enforcement as a career rather than just a job. Proper training and education are vital in avoiding incidences such as the beating of Rodney King.

In the 101st Congess, the Police Recruitment and Education Program [PREP] was signed into law as part of last year's crime bill. PREP simply amends the Higher Education Act to extend the Perkins Loan Canellation Program to students who seek a career in local, State, or Federal law enforcement. The Perkins Loan Program provides low interest loans to financially needy undergraduate, graduate, and professional students who attend postsecondary institutions. Not only will PREP elevate the educational levels of future officers, it will enhance America's law enforcement and correctional agencies ability to recruit and retain motivated and capable individuals.

Unfortunately, this desperately needed program is in jeopardy. In the 102d Congress, the Higher Education Act is up for reauthorization, and the Perkins Loan Program—including the Police Recruitment and Education Program—is in grave danger of being dismantled or suspended as Congress seeks effective ways to meet our Nation's educational needs.

If we are to improve educational attainment of Americans, we must make a commitment to program professionalism. PREP is only a step toward the solution. Since the suspension of the LEEP Program, in-service officers are without a means to higher education—an area which must be addressed in future legislation. I strongly urge my colleagues to support

PREP and similar programs that will encourage professionalism and help to end incidents of police brutality.

TRIBUTE TO VINCENT T. SHEMANSKI

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has given the Reading community 25 years of service and leadership, and I am proud to be able to come here before the House and tell you about this great citizen's accomplishments.

Vincent Shemanski came to Central Catholic in 1965 and taught history, health, and physical education, and was coach of the football team. Just a short 3 years later, Vincent Shemanski became vice principal and disciplinarian, and in 1975 he was named principal of Central Catholic, a position he still holds. Vincent Shemanski has left an indelible imprint on Central Catholic and its students, and his devotion to academic excellence and the development of the whole student sets an example worthy of emulation.

Vincent Shemanski is a visible, active principal. Students see him in the halls, on the sidelines at boys' football and girls' hockey games, or in attendance at a Central Catholic musical. An accessible principal, Vincent Shemanski's goal is the educational, cultural, religious, and social advancement of his students.

My colleagues are aware that concerned, involved teachers and school administrators are perhaps the key ingredient in a successful school system. Vincent Shemanski's extraordinary commitment to the students of Central Catholic serves as an example of the tremendous impact one person can have and an inspiration to those who are seeking to fully prepare the Nation's students for the challenges of the 21st century.

THE SILVER CHORDS 10TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Silver Chords, a senior citizens' chorus from Suffolk County, Long Island.

The Silver Chords were founded in 1980 by Linda A. Monner, a former music teacher. In April 1981 this group gave their first concert in Smithtown. Since that time, the group has grown from 49 to over 75 members and has performed more than 50 concerts including a number of annual concerts for the general public and special presentations for schools, nursing homes, and patriotic, and charitable events.

Although the average age of this group is in the midseventies there are at least a dozen people who are over the age of 80. They come from many different walks of life and represent a wide array of races, nationalities, and professions. The only prerequisite for membership is the ability to read music.

Ever since 1988 the Silver Chords have been performing in Albany at the annual New York State Senior Citizens' Day celebration. In 1990, this group was recognized for their concern for the elderly and service to the community when they received the Gerard Farley Award for Community Service from the Suffolk County Senior Citizens' Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is appropriate to commemorate the service and spirit of the Silver Chords as they celebrate their anniversary with a 10th anniversary concert on April 21 in Kings Park, Long Island. These individuals have an enthusiasm for life and for bringing joy to others which serves as a witness to the talents and contributions of our Nation's senior citizens and as an inspiration for all.

GIVING NEBRASKANS A VOICE ON GAMBLING NEXT DOOR

HON. PETER HOAGLAND

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to provide an avenue for a community to express its views when a gambling facility is proposed by an Indian tribe in an adjacent State. This bill would merely provide the same approval or veto avenue for a neighboring State as current law provides for the "host" State.

Under Federal law—the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act—gambling may not take place on land taken into trust outside an Indian reservation unless the Governor of the "host" State and the Department of the Interior determine that gambling would be in the best interest of the tribe and not detrimental to the surrounding community. Under my bill, the Governor of a State within 45 miles of the gambling site would also have to concur.

My bill responds to a proposal in Council Bluffs, IA, that will directly impact my district in Omaha, NE. Harvey's Resort Hotel/Casino of Lake Tahoe is proposing, with the Santee Sioux Tribe, to develop a $67 million hotel, gaming, entertainment, and convention center in Council Bluffs. This would be the largest gambling operation between Atlantic City and Las Vegas, attracting as many as 5,000 tourists a day.

Council Bluffs is just across the Missouri River from my district. The Omaha-Council Bluffs metropolitan area has 600,000 people; 520,000 of those people are in Omaha. While Iowa will get some revenue from the casino, Omaha will get many of the problems and little of the revenue. I believe eastern Nebraskans should have a voice in the establishment of this casino and my bill would provide that voice.

LIMITED ECONOMIC BENEFIT

Proponents argue that the casino will bring jobs and economic activity to our area. But one has to realize that gamblers are usually bused in from long distances or local people gamble in the casino for a few hours and go home. Any money spent is spent inside the casino, not in the larger community. Steven Perskie, chairman of the New Jersey Casino Control Commission, has said that tourists there rarely leave the casinos. In addition, money spent in the casino is money not spent in the community in other parts of the economy. This also means a loss in sales tax revenues in States like Nebraska and Iowa. An economic study of a gambling proposal in New Orleans found that $120 million of potential economic activity would be siphoned off.

Futhermore, gambling can cause deterioration of a local economy. In Atlantic City, many businesses and low- and moderate-income people were displaced as land values skyrocketed after the introduction of gambling. In Deadwood, SD, 80 betting parlors have driven a number of "Main Street" businesses out of town, like five and dimes and hardware stores. Many people moved out of the town because they didn't like the environment created by gambling.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

Any State or locality considering a new gambling facility must find revenues to pay for all the attendant "supports" and services, like sewers, roads, solid waste disposal, jails. In 1990, New Jersey spent $60 million on 985 employees to regulate its 12 casinos. This does not include the costs of prosecuting crimes or imprisoning those convicted of crimes.

There are law enforcement costs. Eric Cooper, Undersheriff of the Las Vegas Police Department has said:

Any city, community or state, which desires to legalize casino gambling should be aware that they are going to have some of the most difficult problems imaginable. Even with such an uninviting potential, a city, community, or State which legalizes casino gambling must have a professional, fully staffed, and competent complement of law enforcement personnel managed with the highest of ethical standards. Even under such restrictive conditions, such a casino gambling industry would require at least 20 years of maturation before it could deal effectively with such difficult problems.

CRIME

Gambling is a magnet for crime, including organized crime, crimes like robbery, burglary, theft, larceny, assaults, rapes, murders, credit scams, skimming, money laundering, loan sharking, tax evasion, labor extortion, bribery, and player cheating. Three years after Atlantic City opened its casinos, the felony crime rate rose by 171 percent. By 1984 it had jumped 252 percent. From 1960 to 1988, Las Vegas has been in the top 12 of metropolitan areas in terms of crime. Criminals penetrate through the suppliers of casinos, they infiltrate unions and workers, they develop hidden ownership schemes.

Casinos become a magnet for crime because they provide a unique opportunity for making a fast buck by what is called skimming. People planted on the inside as employees skim money after it is taken from the tables but before it is counted. There are no records. A former FBI agent with 26 years of experience investigating organized crime in

gaming, Bill Roemer, has said, "There is no way to legislate organized crime out of casino gambling."

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

University of Nebraska researchers have concluded that the costs of negative social consequences of gambling exceed the benefits to a community. They found that legalized gambling fosters illegal gambling; that gambling can become an addiction which then leads to crime to finance the addiction. Then there are health care costs to treat the addictions.

I have a serious concern about the message that government sanction of gambling sends: All you have to do is roll the dice to get rich quick. Gambling stands in direct contradiction to the American work ethic. It glamorizes an activity that brings rewards unrelated to work.

Gambling in particular sends the wrong message to young people, who today lag behind their international counterparts in math, science, and other subjects. In Atlantic City, where the legal gambling age is 21, a survey revealed that 64 percent of high school students had gambled in the casinos; 9 percent said they gambled once a week. In a 3-month period in 1981, 41,000 minors were turned away and 10,000 were escorted from the casino floor. Incredibly, Harvey's has promoted their plan to hire "persons under age 18 to earn some extra income during weekends and during times of school vacation" for "certain jobs."

OTHERS REJECTED

Since 1930, only three jurisdictions have embraced casino gambling: Nevada, Atlantic City, and Deadwood, South Dakota; but many have rejected it as not worth the costs, social or financial. Gambling has been considered but turned down in Detroit, MI; Galveston, TX; Gary, IN; Miami, FL; the Pocono Mountains, PA; New York City, the State of New Hampshire; and Alaska. There must be a message in those numbers.

LITTLE LOCAL CONTROL

Putting gambling in a community should be decided by a community. True, under the Federal law, a Governor can effectively veto a project. But in this case, because the project would be on land put in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for an Indian tribe, it would generally be exempt from State regulation, from State criminal laws, and State business taxes. Furthermore, many of the profits would be "exported" out of State since they presumably would be managed by Harvey's, a Nevada casino concern.

NEBRASKANS OPPOSED

A May 1990 poll of eastern Nebraskans found that 59 percent of the people surveyed oppose a Council Bluffs casino. Nine percent are undecided. In the mid-1980's, the Nebraska Legislature outlawed video slot machines. Nebraskans have said "no" to a form of casino gambling twice before recently.

I offer this bill today on behalf of my constituents, whom I believe would prefer to see private and public funds spent on activities that bring more personal and economic rewards to our community. Our area and the Santee Sioux Tribe could no doubt benefit from economic development projects that bring more jobs. I will support those efforts, but I do not believe a Council Bluffs casino is the right "economic development project" for the Santee Sioux Tribe or for the Omaha metropolitan area.

This bill will make a $67 million gambling complex a decision also for the Nebraska Governor, representing the Nebraska people. I believe that is appropriate.

PAUL ROBESON

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in remembrance and salutation of Paul Robeson, a celebrated African-American actor and singer who dedicated his prolific talents to the civil rights, labor, and peace movements of the United States and the world from the 1920's into the 1960's

Born in Princeton, NJ, in 1898, Robeson went on to attend Rutgers where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. There he took the freshman prize in oratory and the sophomore and junior prizes in extemporaneous speaking.

In sports he became a four letter man by reason of distinction in football, baseball, basketball, and track and was selected by Walter Camp as an "All-American" end.

Upon graduation, he attended Columbia where he received his bachelor of laws. After passing the bar examination, he left the courtroom for the stage. He became popular and recognized as an extraordinary singer and actor. He is most remembered for his performance of "Water Boy" and "Ol' Man River" in Show Boat.

Paul Robeson died at the age of 77 on January 23, 1976, in Philadelphia, PA.

On Sunday, April 14, 1991, his birthday weekend, the Paul Robeson Community Center in South Los Angeles County will hold a fundraiser entitled "A Tribute to Paul Robeson: the Tallest Tree in the Forest."

The Los Angeles Unified School District, in cooperation, will sponsor a high school essay contest called "The Paul Robeson 21st Century World Citizen Contest" to develop in students a greater awareness and interest in the contributions of African-Americans to the United States and the world.

Proceeds from the fundraising event will support the literacy and language programs, art, theatrical and writing classes, library, archives and reading room at the center.

It is with great pride that I pay tribute to such an American as Paul Robeson, who dedicated his life to excellence in the arts and social service. Paul Robeson was a man of whom we can all be proud.

A TRIBUTE TO BRIAN RICHTER

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to bring to my colleagues attention the long and distinguished work of an outstanding public servant of Sacramento County, Brian Richter, who is retiring after 30 years of service.

Mr. Richter graduated from Sacramento's El Camino High School and American River College before going on to receive his B.S. degree in civil engineering from the University of Nevada. In 1961, he began his career with the county of Sacramento as an assistant engineer. He worked his way up to the director of public works for Sacramento County by 1972 and in 1978 he was chosen to be the new county executive.

In this capacity he has been involved in implementing all of the Sacramento County board of supervisor's policies. He has proven so effective as the county executive that in 1986 he was honored with the Outstanding Public Administrator of the Year award by the Sacramento chapter of the American Society of Public Administrators.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues join me in thanking Mr. Richter for his exemplary service and accomplishments and to wish him good luck and happiness in his retirement.

IN COMMEMORATION OF GOVERNOR LEROY COLLINS

HON. PETE PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on March 13, 1991, the State of Florida lost one of its greatest leaders. Former Gov. LeRoy Collins died at the age of 82 at his home in Tallahassee. We offer our sympathy to his wife Mary Call and all his family members who showed great courage during his long illness.

During his 6-year term as Governor, LeRoy Collins stood for change but he held fast to one simple principle: that the people of this country could live in peace together and that the walls that separated us in the past must come down. He had a special gift of seeking out the best in people. He rejected the politics of hate, and appealed to our sense of fairness, civic pride, and compassion.

The legacies of LeRoy Collins are many, particularly in the field of education. He wrote Florida's basic school finance law; he established a statewide community college system; and he expanded the quality and size of Florida's university system.

LeRoy Collins was a fighter for justice. He became a national leader when he courageously fought against the racist tide in the South and led Florida to the forefront in doing away with school desegregation.

Recently Governor Collins reflected on his 6-year career as Governor, "We were taking steps that were, in retrospect, maybe not that meaningful", he said. "But at least we were making beginning * * *. And so what I hope history reflects is that I made beginnings, pointing the way."

His works were indeed great beginnings. Governor Collins was an extraordinary leader. He courageously challenged Floridians with his progressive agenda and Florida responded.

Governor Collins once said that it was more important to him to follow his conscience than to pursue those things that would guarantee his reelection. We will always remember him as a great public servant whose progressive vision, courage, and gracious style transformed our world.

For that we offer our humble thanks, our prayers for the Collins family and our commitment to live up to his high ideals.

HONORING WILLIAM AND VIVIAN YETTER

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today to recognize my friends, William and Vivian Yetter, on the occasion of their 65th anniversary.

They were married on February 10, 1926, at Grace Lutheran Church in the city of Altoona, PA. They were married by Rev. Berligh Peters, and they still live in Altoona.

The Yetters have two wonderful sons, Robert and William, Jr., residents of Bucks County, who love them very much. William and Vivian should be proud to have raised children who are such fine, upstanding citizens.

Mr. Speaker, these two extraordinary people have celebrated a very special occasion in their lives. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting William and Vivian Yetter and to wish them continued happiness.

DAUPHIN COUNTY PROSECUTOR JOSEPH KLEINFELTER INSTRUMENTAL IN DRUG WAR

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a great force in the war on drugs, Dauphin County Chief Deputy District Attorney Joseph Kleinfelter.

Joe has devoted the past 15 years to public service as a county prosecutor. Since 1980, he has overseen all drug prosecutions in Dauphin County, and is responsible for the successful prosecution of more than 1,000 felony drug cases. Our community is indeed safer for Joe's efforts in putting drug dealers where they belong—behind bars.

In 1988, Joe organized Dauphin County's first county-wide drug task force which, for the first time, teamed municipal police officers and experienced state troopers. The success of this task force has made it a model statewide. As evidence of his unending dedication, Joe makes himself available on an around-the-clock basis. He is always ready to advise enforcement officers on legal issues such as search and seizure problems and electronic surveillance, which help insure the successful prosecution of criminals. Frequently he has accompanied officers in the field during raids.

Joe has led the way in the area of asset forfeiture, assuring that drug dealers are deprived of their cars, their money, and other ill-gotten gains. In fact, his success in this area has made drug law enforcement efforts in the area almost self-funding. Forfeiture proceeds provide the funds for drug buys, informants, radios, gas and maintenance for vehicles—even overtime pay.

In addition to Joe Kleinfelter's accomplishments as a prosecutor, he continues to distinguish himself professionally, particularly as an educator in drug law enforcement, search and seizure, and trial advocacy.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the efforts of Joe Kleinfelter and the impact his hard work is having on our community and the State at large. I commend his leadership to this body as a fine example of the hard work being performed by the men and women of this great country in the war on drugs.

NUTRITION ADVERTISING COORDINATION ACT OF 1991

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, last fall the Congress overwhelmingly approved and enacted into law the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990, Public Law 101–535, authorizing the Food and Drug Administration to regulate nutrition and health claims on food labels in a responsible, accurate, and more understandable format. These new labels, which will be required on virtually all FDA-regulated food products, will be designed to help consumers choose healthful foods in the context of a total daily diet without the confusing and all-too-often misleading information currently on many food labels.

In order to continue to provide the public with consistency in the dissemination of food and nutrition information in advertising as well as on labels, I am today introducing the Nutrition Advertising Coordination Act of 1991. This legislation would require that the Federal Trade Commission, in its regulation of food advertising, abide by the standards, definitions, and regulations developed by the FDA with regard to nutrition content and health claims on food labels.

Currently the FTC, under a memorandum of understanding with the FDA, retains primary authority over food advertising. Although passage of Public Law 101–535 establishes a clear and concise prohibition against misleading nutrition and health claims on food labels, the FTC has not proposed any guidelines or restrictions on such claims with regard to food advertising. The FTC continues to evaluate these claims on a case-by-case, piecemeal basis using, by its own admission, weaker standards than those mandated for the FDA by the Congress. Under this practice, foods which may not be labeled as low fat could still be advertised as low fat. Food advertisements may also use some measurement units which are not allowed by FDA for labeling purposes. An example would be using a claim of less than 1 gram of salt, which may imply a product which is low in sodium. FDA requires that sodium be listed in milligram units. FTC also allows advertisers to make health claims about some nutrients which would not be allowed on labels under the new law.

As the importance of diet on our health continues to grow, it is extremely critical that consumers have access to accurate and consistent information regarding the food we eat. More and more the evidence is clear that diet is a major component in our overall good health. Healthy eating can enchance our quality of life and significantly lower our risk for certain illnesses. Countless studies and research findings clearly indicate that the two leading killers in our Nation, heart disease and cancer, are influenced by the foods we eat. Yet two of our Government agencies which are primarily responsible for controlling much of the information on our foods are dispensing different and inconsistent messages about these products. Such a conflicting policy only adds to the frustration and confusion consumers already feel in their efforts to sort through the maze of nutrition and health claims in an attempt to consume a more healthful diet.

It is time that our Federal policies and regulations regarding food and nutrition are consistent throughout all agencies of the Government. An enormous amount of time and resources has been devoted to the impact of diet on our health. The delivery system for all this information should be subjected to the same regulatory process in all areas of Government. I am hopeful that this legislation will be a beginning in this important process. I hope my colleagues will join with me in supporting this important goal.

The following is the text of 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 "Nutrition Advertising Coordination Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. MISLEADING FOOD ADVERTISEMENTS.

Section 15(a) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 55(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(3)(A) In the case of food, an advertisement shall be deemed misleading in a material respect if such advertisement contains a claim which expressly or by implication—

"(i) characterizes the level of any nutrient which is of the type required by section 403(q)(1) or 403(q)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to be in the label or labeling of the food unless the claim is made in accordance with section 403(r)(2)(A) of such Act and the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to implement such section,

"(ii) characterizes the relationship of any nutrient which is of the type required by section 403(q)(1) or 403(q)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to be in the label or labeling of the food to a disease or a health-related condition unless the claim is made in accordance with section 403(r)(3) of such Act and the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to implement such section, or

"(iii) characterizes the amount of any nutrient in a serving or portion of the food unless the amount of such nutrient is expressed in the same units of weight that are specified in regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to implement

sections 403(q)(1) and 403(q)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

"(B) An advertisement for a food shall be deemed to be misleading in a material respect—

"(i) if it contains a claim that complies with subparagraph (A)(i) but—

"(I) fails to disclose the level of fat or saturated fat in the food when a claim is made that characterizes the level of cholesterol in the food,

"(II) fails to disclose the level of cholesterol in the food when a claim is made that characterizes the level of saturated fat in the food,

"(III) fails to disclose the level of total fat in the food when a claim is made that the food is high in dietary fiber, or

"(ii) if it contains a claim that complies with subparagraph (A) but fails to include clearly and conspicuously the statement 'See product label for complete nutrition information'."

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendment made by section 2 shall take effect—

(1) with respect to a claim described in clauses (i) and (ii) of section 15(a)(3)(A) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, on the date that regulations to implement section 403(r) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act take effect,

(2) with respect to a claim described in clause (iii) of section 15(a)(3)(A) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, on the date that regulations to implement section 403(q)(1) and (2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act take effect, and

(3) with respect to the requirement described in subparagraph (B) of section 15(a)(3) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, on the date that regulations to implement section 403(r) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act take effect.