

SENATE—Wednesday, September 6, 1989

The Senate met at 12 noon, and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

PRAYER

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

Let us pray:

He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?—Micah 6:8.

Holy God, perfect in truth, justice, and love, Father of all who trust Thee, who receive Your love, thank Thee for the burden and blessing of recess—for family time, constituent time, speaking time, and travel. Thank Thee for protection, safety, rest, and renewal.

As the Senate confronts the arduous agenda of these next weeks, infuse all who labor here with wisdom and strength for the task. Help us to hear and take seriously the profound and simple counsel of the prophet Micah. Grant to each of us the will to be just in all things, merciful and compassionate in our relationship with others and a closer than ever walk with Thee. In Jesus' name. Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

ORDER TO PLACE CERTAIN ITEMS ON THE CALENDAR

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that bills and joint resolutions that have been read the first time now be considered to have received their second readings en bloc, that an objection be then considered to have been lodged against further proceedings with respect to each of these items, and that they be placed on the calendar in accordance with the provision of rule XIV.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and in accordance with the request, the various and sundry items will be placed on the calendar under rule XIV.

ORDER TO PROCEED TO H.R. 3014 AT THE CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS AND RECESS FROM 1 P.M. UNTIL 2:15 P.M.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of

H.R. 3014, the legislative appropriations bill, today at the conclusion of morning business. I further ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess today from 1 p.m. until 2:15 p.m.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, that will be the order of the Senate.

SCHEDULE

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, today following the time reserved for the two leaders, there will be a period for morning business until 1 p.m. with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each. At 1 p.m. the Senate will stand in recess until 2:15 p.m. It is my intention to turn to the consideration of H.R. 3014, the legislative branch appropriations bill, once morning business is closed today.

For the information of Senators, rollcall votes on or in relation to the legislative branch appropriations bills are possible during today's session.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I have a lengthy statement to make on the status of nominations. I understand the distinguished Republican leader has another commitment.

Mr. President, to accommodate my friend and colleague, I reserve the remainder of my time for my statement and yield to the distinguished Republican leader.

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

NANCY KASSEBAUM RECOGNIZED AGAIN FOR EXCELLENCE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the people of Kansas know quality and class when they see it, so it is no surprise that they have sent NANCY KASSEBAUM to the Senate to represent them.

They elected her in 1978, reelected her in 1984, and will reelect her again come November 1990—and once again it will be by a landslide.

No doubt about it, she is a Kansas treasure.

Her talent has also been widely recognized beyond the borders of the Sunflower State. The latest honor comes from the Sara Lee Corp., which has chosen Senator KASSEBAUM as one of only four recipients of its prestigious "Frontrunner Award."

It is a national award that recognizes NANCY for her outstanding achievements in Government, and her long-time commitment to excellence.

Mr. President, I want to share with the Senate a fine magazine profile from the Sara Lee Corp. about my distinguished colleague from Kansas. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this point; and I recommend my fellow Senators take a look at it.

Members on both sides of the aisle agree: We are fortunate indeed to serve with this great Senator from Kansas.

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

FROM KANSAS TO THE SENATE TO THE LAND

(By Maya Angelou)

"The Land. Someday one must go back to the Land. You understand what I mean, don't you?" Nancy Kassebaum is very direct and very clear. She does not try to disguise the poignancy of her statement nor does she try to modulate her broad mid-western accent. Yet, for all her openness, this woman is undoubtedly contradictory.

She is a Kansan, bred and born. A Kansan mother and a Kansan daughter, yet for ten years she has been in the United States Senate casting or withholding her vote with the undeniable intent of determining the course of this entire country.

She is slight of build and soft-spoken. She has said, "Someday I'm going to hit someone over the head for calling me diminutive and soft-spoken." Then she added, "But then, I am."

On the occasions when she thought the action merited it, she has lifted that soft voice and held it high. In some cases her arguments have been in direct opposition to the stances of her own party members and colleagues. When asked to explain why she has taken an opposing position to the party line, she replied, "I feel better, if I just try to be true to myself." The re-phrasing of Polonius' 16th century advice to his son sounds absolutely right coming from this 20th century senator. That is the same rationale she displays when taking any unpopular position.

Nancy Landon Kassebaum was a beribboned four-year-old in 1936 when her father, Alfred Landon, campaigned unsuccessfully for the presidency, running against the popular incumbent President Franklin Roosevelt. She was a political baby and has been a life-long Republican.

Since Nancy Kassebaum wanted to be a Foreign Service officer while in college, taking a master's degree in diplomatic history, it is poetic justice that she is a major presence on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

She has shown an equilibrium usually found only in old philosophers. This equanimity must be in part inherited and in part learned, for she has shown this quality despite political qualifications. She has served on the school board of her town and had

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

worked for less than a year as legislative aide to Senator James Pearson (Republican, Kansas). When Senator Pearson retired, she set out to win his seat. And did. And went on to win a second term with a staggering 76% of the Kansas Senate election.

Kassebaum returns to Kansas every other week, and there are those who feel that she never really leaves Kansas. One friend who knows her well said, "If she had a chance to go to Rome, Paris, Bangkok, or Topeka, she would choose Topeka."

"The Land. You must go back to the Land."

We are fortunate that Senator Nancy Kassebaum says the Land, and she means Kansas. But she also means the whole United States and all its citizens. She is a courageous, soft-spoken American.

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, on October 22 of last year, the Senate gave final approval to the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. That bill, for the first time, called on the President of the United States to submit a national drug control strategy to the Congress within 180 days of the confirmation of the newly created Director of National Drug Control Policy.

Last night, the President unveiled for the American people this Nation's new comprehensive attack on illicit drugs. The strategy is on time and it is on target.

Let me caution my colleagues from the outset—this is not a fight that will be won overnight, will not be won by mere dollars, and will not be won through partisan politics.

This fight is about commitment, about the freedom of our citizens and the citizens of other democracies who are being held hostage by drug producers, smugglers, dealers, and especially drug users.

The American people are fed-up, frightened, and ready to fight. But, they need our help.

RESOURCES

Mr. President, the fight is not about resources either. The Federal Government has increased spending to combat drug use from \$1.1 billion in 1981 to a proposed nearly \$8 billion for 1990.

The new strategy calls for an increase of \$2.2 billion from this year's level. That is more than the \$1.7 billion that the Senate has discussed earlier this year as the amount necessary to accomplish what some call fully funding the war on drugs. So there should not be any disagreement on the amount of resources.

REVENUE

The Administration has also sent the Congress a detailed description of how to pay for the increased resources for drugs. I have heard some of my colleagues already call for tax increases to pay for the war on drugs. The Government now spends about \$1 trillion each year, so I believe we can

find enough money without raising taxes. If we look around the Congress, we can probably find plenty of fat to cut to help fight drugs. So, let me say loud and clear: This is a war on drugs, not a war on the American taxpayer.

THE STRATEGY

The 1988 drug bill listed four points to be covered by the National Drug Control Strategy: First, long range goals; second, short term goals; third, a description of the balance of resources between supply and demand; and fourth, State and local efforts to ensure cooperation at all levels of government.

The strategy does give us the goals by which we will be able to measure our successes and our failures in the newly coordinated battle. Generally, it calls for reducing illicit drug usage by 10 percent during the next 2 years, and by 50 percent during the next 10 years. That is a big challenge but, if we are united, we can achieve these new goals.

It is important to note that the second strategy is due in just 6 months, so changes will be made as we get a chance to review what is working. In the mean time, the strategy calls for spending about 70 percent of the total funds on supply and 30 percent on demand. We simply need to get control of our neighborhoods and our borders at the outset. As successes mount, more can and should be moved to the demand side.

Finally, the strategy asks States to change their laws to reflect changes Congress made to Federal laws in 1986 and 1988, in the antidrug bills passed in those years—I might say by a large bipartisan majority.

With an increase of police activities involving personnel from Federal, State and local agencies, a uniformity in the drug strategy and laws is essential. To go along with these changes, the strategy proposes to increase grants to State and local governments by 133 percent.

LEGISLATION

Mr. President, the Congress should also congratulate itself. The strategy points out the fact that nearly all of the necessary legal authority for the Government to strike against drugs under the new strategy already exists.

It exists because of the 1986 act—I can recall working with the Presiding Officer on the leadership bill at that time—and because of the 1988 act, when I worked with the distinguished Presiding Officer in the Byrd-Dole drug effort, again supported by Members on both sides of the aisle.

So, we will need to rearrange budget priorities to provide the new funds and make some technical changes to the law. But I guess we can say for the most part, nearly all the law we need is already in place.

However, we can, and must, move on two other fronts. First, in June, the

President sent Congress a comprehensive crime bill. Make no mistake about it, the war on drugs is also a war on crime. Two provisions contained in that proposal would give our police and courts new and essential abilities to help in the drug fight—reform of habeas corpus and providing a good faith exemption in the exclusionary rule. The first would help unclog courts which are being swamped by a seemingly unending series of appeals by convicted felons, and the second would keep otherwise guilty criminals from being let free due to technicalities.

Finally, the Congress should follow its own lead by creating one central, high level drug committee. We created a single Federal drug czar to coordinate the activities of the executive branch. We should now show our resolve by ending the turf battles in Congress by agreeing to form either a joint committee on drugs, or at least one in each the Senate and House, one super committee, and I propose the committee be chaired by the majority leader. Make it a leadership committee. Because if this is the No. 1 priority, it deserves the attention as the No. 1 priority from those in leadership positions. Of course, it would include other Members in key committees, whether they be appropriations, judiciary or whatever.

There are currently 54 House committees and subcommittees and 21 Senate committees and subcommittees with jurisdiction over some facet of the drug war, and that does not include appropriations or strictly oversight committees like the House Narcotics Committee. That is 75 committees and subcommittees in the House and Senate that have a little piece of the drug war. That does not count the Appropriations Committee or strictly oversight committees, like the House Narcotics Committee.

I am advised by the drug czar, William Bennett, he is going to be spending about 12 straight days testifying before one committee or another in the next couple of weeks or 3 weeks. I think he is doing an outstanding job. He has a big job ahead of him and we ought to try to cooperate wherever we can in making certain we can streamline the Congress to meet the demands of the drug war.

Surely we want the drug czar, Bill Bennett, to fight drugs rather than spending all his time before congressional committees, so we should take this opportunity to follow our own lead and establish these committees without delay.

SUMMARY

So, we need a coordinated effort. The President mentioned this yesterday in the leadership meeting, if we are to have any success against drugs. And we now have one. We also need to

be united. So I urge my colleagues to take a good look at what the President and Bill Bennett are proposing. It is good, tough medicine. It is worthy of bipartisan support. And it seems to me everything is in place, everyone is going in the same direction.

We may have arguments about how far or whether we should go more on the demand side and less on supply, more on supply, less on demand. But there is no doubt in my mind that everyone in this body is committed to end the scourge of drugs. There is no doubt in my mind that everybody is committed to tough penalties on so-called casual users, those who might use drugs once a month. There is no doubt in my mind that everyone in this body is committed to education, enforcement, treatment. But in all these cases we need accountability because there is a limit on resources.

We have to make certain that drug treatment programs are working, not just that we are appropriating a lot of money and hope they are working. There has to be some accountability. Whether it is enforcement, whether it is education, whether it is treatment, whether it is interdiction, the American taxpayer will demand we make certain we spend the money as wisely as we can, knowing in any event there is also some that slips by the wayside.

So, I congratulate the President. I think, as the majority leader stated yesterday, the President chose in his first televised address to the American people to talk about drugs, and about how we can work together to end this tragic chapter in our history.

So, I pledge my support to the President. I am certain everyone else pledges their support to the President.

As I said, we may have some differences but we are all agreed on one thing, and that is the commitment to end this plague upon our land. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the President's national drug policy address be printed in the RECORD. I thank the majority leader for letting me proceed.

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

**PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL DRUG POLICY
ADDRESS, SEPTEMBER 5, 1989**

This is the first time since taking the oath of office that I felt an issue was so important, so threatening, that it warranted talking directly with you, the American people. All of us agree that the gravest domestic threat facing our Nation today is drugs.

Drugs have strained our faith in our system of justice. Our courts, our prisons, our legal system are stretched to the breaking point. The social costs of drugs are mounting. In short, drugs are sapping our strength as a Nation.

Turn on the evening news, or pick up the morning paper and you'll see what some Americans know just by stepping out their front door: Our most serious problem today is cocaine, and in particular, crack.

Who's responsible? Let me tell you straight out.

Everyone who uses drugs.

Everyone who sells drugs.

And everyone who looks the other way.

Tonight, I will tell you how many Americans are using illegal drugs. I will present to you our national strategy to deal with every aspect of this threat. And I will ask you to get involved in what promises to be a very difficult fight.

This is crack cocaine seized a few days ago by Drug Enforcement Administration agents in a park just across the street from the White House. It could easily have been heroin or PCP. It's as innocent looking as candy, but it is turning our cities into battle zones, and it is murdering our children. Let there be no mistake, this stuff is poison. Some used to call drugs harmless recreation. They're not. Drugs are a real and terribly dangerous threat to our neighborhoods, our friends and our families.

No one among us is out of harm's way. When four-year-olds play in playgrounds strewn with discarded hypodermic needles and crack vials—it breaks my heart. When cocaine—one of the most deadly and addictive illegal drugs—is available to school kids—school kids—it's an outrage. And when hundreds of thousands of babies are born each year to mothers who use drugs—premature babies born desperately sick—even the most defenseless among us are at risk.

These are the tragedies behind the statistics. But the numbers also have quite a story to tell. Let me share with you the results of the recently completed Household Survey of the National Institute on Drug Abuse. It compares recent drug use to three years ago. It tells us some good news and, some very bad news. First, the good.

As you can see in the chart, in 1985, the government estimated that 23 million Americans were using drugs on a "current" basis—that is, at least once in the preceding month. Last year, that number fell by more than a third. That means almost nine million fewer Americans are casual drug users. Good news.

Because we changed our national attitude toward drugs, casual drug use has declined. We have many to thank: Our brave law-enforcement officers, religious leaders, teachers, community activists, and leaders of business and labor. We should also thank the media for their exhaustive news and editorial coverage and, for their air time and space for anti-drug messages. Finally, I want to thank President and Mrs. Reagan for their leadership. All of these good people told the truth—that drug use is wrong and dangerous.

But, as much comfort as we can draw from these dramatic reductions, there is also bad news—very bad news. Roughly eight million people have used cocaine in the past year, almost one million of them used it frequently once a week or more.

What this means is that, in spite of the fact that overall cocaine use is down, frequent use has almost doubled in the last few years. And that's why habitual cocaine users—especially crack users—are the most pressing, immediate drug problem.

What, then, is our plan? To begin with, I trust the lesson of experience: No single policy will cut it, no matter how glamorous or magical it may sound. To win the war against addictive drugs like crack will take more than just a Federal strategy. It will take a national strategy, one that reaches

into every school, every workplace, involving every family.

Earlier today, I sent this document, our first such National Strategy to the Congress. It was developed with the hard work of our Nation's first drug policy director, Bill Bennett. In preparing this plan, we talked with state, local and community leaders, law enforcement officials and experts in education, drug prevention, and rehabilitation. We talked with parents and kids. We took a long hard look at all that the Federal Government has done about drugs in the past: What's worked, and—let's be honest—what hasn't. Too often, people in government acted as if their part of the problem—whether fighting drug production, or drug smuggling, or drug demand—was the only problem. But turf battles won't win this war. Teamwork will.

Tonight, I'm announcing a strategy that reflects the coordinated, cooperative commitment of all Federal agencies. In short, this plan is as comprehensive as the problem. With this strategy, we now finally have a plan that coordinates our resources, our programs and the people who run them.

Our weapons in this strategy are: The law and criminal justice system; our foreign policy; our treatment systems, and our schools and drug prevention programs. So the basic weapons we need are the ones we already have. What has been lacking is a strategy to effectively use them.

Let me address four of the major elements of our strategy.

First, we are determined to enforce the law, to make our streets and neighborhoods safe. So to start, I'm proposing that we more than double Federal assistance to State and local law enforcement. Americans have a right to safety in and around their homes.

And we won't have safe neighborhoods unless we are tough on drug criminals—much tougher than we are now. Sometimes that means tougher penalties. But more often it just means punishment that is swift and certain. We've all heard stories about drug dealers who are caught and arrested—again and again—but never punished. Well, here the rules have changed: If you sell drugs, you will be caught. And when you're caught, you will be prosecuted. And once you're convicted, you will do time. Caught. Prosecuted. Punished.

I am also proposing that we enlarge our criminal justice system across the board—at the local, state and federal levels alike. We need more prisons, more jails, more courts, more prosecutors. So tonight, I'm requesting—altogether—an almost billion-and-a-half dollar increase in drug-related Federal spending on law enforcement.

And while illegal drug use is found in every community, nowhere is it worse than in our public housing projects. You know, the poor have never had it easy in this world. But in the past, they weren't mugged on the way home from work by crack gangs. And their children didn't have to dodge bullets on the way to school. That is why I'm targeting \$50 million to fight crime in public housing projects—to help restore order, and to kick out the dealers for good.

The second element of our strategy looks beyond our borders, where the cocaine and crack bought on America's streets, is grown and processed. In Colombia alone, cocaine killers have gunned down a leading statesman, murdered almost two hundred judges and seven members of their supreme court. The besieged governments of the drug-producing countries are fighting back, fighting

to break the international drug rings. But you and I agree with the courageous President of Colombia, Virgilio Barco, who said that if Americans use cocaine, then Americans are paying for murder. American cocaine users need to understand that our Nation has zero tolerance for casual drug use. We have a responsibility not to leave our brave friends in Colombia to fight alone.

The \$65 million emergency assistance announced two weeks ago was just our first step in assisting the Andean Nations in their fight against the cocaine cartels. Colombia has already arrested suppliers, seized tons of cocaine and confiscated palatial homes of drug lords. But Colombia faces a long, uphill battle, so we must be ready to do more.

Our strategy allocates more than a quarter of a billion dollars for next year in military and law enforcement assistance for the three Andean Nations of Colombia, Bolivia and Peru. This will be the first part of a five-year, \$2 billion program to counter the producers, the traffickers and the smugglers.

I spoke with President Barco last week, and we hope to meet with the leaders of affected countries in an unprecedented drug summit, all to coordinate an Inter-American strategy against the cartels. We will work with our allies and friends—especially our Economic Summit partners—to do more in the fight against drugs. I'm also asking the Senate to ratify the U.N. Anti-Drug Convention concluded last December.

To stop those drugs on the way to America, I propose that we spend more than a billion-and-a-half dollars on interdiction. Greater interagency cooperation, combined with sophisticated intelligence-gathering, and defense department technology, can help stop drugs at our borders.

Our message to the drug cartels is this: The rules have changed. We will help any government that wants our help. When requested, we will for the first time make available the appropriate resources, of America's armed forces. We will intensify our efforts against drug smugglers on the high seas, in international airspace and at our borders. We will stop the flow of chemicals from the United States used to process drugs. We will pursue and enforce international agreements to track drug money to the front men and financiers. And then we will handcuff these money launderers, and jail them—just like any street dealer. And for drug kingpins, the death penalty.

The third part of our strategy concerns drug treatment. Experts believe that there are two million American drug users who may be able to get off drugs with proper treatment. But right now, only 40 percent of them are actually getting help. This is simply not good enough.

Many people who need treatment won't seek it on their own. And some who do seek it are put on a waiting list. Most programs were set up to deal with heroin addicts, but today, the major problem is cocaine users. It's time we expand our treatment systems and do a better job of providing services to those who need them.

So tonight, I'm proposing an increase of \$321 million in Federal spending on drug treatment.

With this strategy, we will do more. We will work with the states. We will encourage employers to establish Employee Assistance Programs to cope with drug use. And, because addiction is such a cruel inheritance, we will intensify our search for ways to help expectant mothers who use drugs.

Fourth, we must stop illegal drug use before it starts. Unfortunately, it begins early—for many kids, before their teens. But it doesn't start the way you might think, from a dealer or an addict hanging around a school playground. More often, our kids first get their drugs free, from friends, or even from older brothers and sisters. Peer pressure spreads drug use. Peer pressure can help stop it.

I am proposing a quarter-of-a-billion-dollar increase in Federal funds for school and community prevention programs that help young people and adults reject enticements to try drugs. And I'm proposing something else. Every school, college and university—and every workplace—must adopt tough but fair policies about drug use by students and employees. Those that will not accept such policies will not get Federal funds. Period.

The private sector also has a role to play. I spoke with a businessman named Jim Burke who said he was haunted by the thought—a nightmare really—that somewhere in America, at any given moment, there is a teenage girl who should be in school, instead of giving birth to a child addicted to cocaine. So Jim did something. He led an anti-drug partnership, financed by private funds, to work with advertisers and media firms. Their partnership is now determined to work with our strategy by generating educational messages worth a million dollars a day—every day for the next three years—a billion dollars worth of advertising, all to promote the anti-drug message.

As President, one of my first missions is to keep the national focus on our offensive against drugs. So next week I will take the anti-drug message to the classrooms of America in a special television address, one that I hope will reach every school, every young American. But drug education doesn't begin in class or on T.V. It must begin at home and in the neighborhood. Parents and families must set the first example of a drug-free life. And when families are broken, caring friends and neighbors must step in.

These are the most important elements in our strategy to fight drugs. They are all designed to reinforce one another, to mesh into a powerful whole. To mount an aggressive attack on the problem from every angle. This is the first time in the history of our country, that we truly have a comprehensive strategy.

As you can tell, such an approach will not come cheaply. Last February, I asked for a \$700 million increase in the drug budget for the coming year. Over the past six months of careful study, we have found an immediate need for another billion-and-a-half dollars. With this added 2.2 billion, our 1990 drug budget totals almost eight billion dollars—the largest increase in history.

We need this program fully implemented—right away. The next fiscal year begins just 26 days from now. So tonight, I'm asking the Congress—which has helped us formulate this strategy—to help us move it forward immediately.

We can pay for this fight against drugs without raising taxes or adding to the budget deficit. We have submitted our plan to Congress that shows just how to fund it within the limits of our bipartisan budget agreement.

I know some will still say that we are not spending enough money. But those who judge our strategy only by its price tag, simply don't understand the problem. Let's face it, we've all seen in the past that money alone won't solve our toughest problems.

To be strong and efficient, our strategy needs these funds. But there is no match for a united America, a determined America, an angry America. Our outrage against drugs unites us, brings us together behind this one plan of action, an assault on every front.

This is the toughest domestic challenge we've faced in decades. And it is a challenge we must face—not as Democrats or Republicans, liberals or conservatives—but as Americans. The key is a coordinated, united effort. We have responded faithfully to the request of the Congress to produce our Nation's first national drug strategy. I'll be looking to the Democratic Majority and our Republicans in Congress for leadership and bipartisan support. And our citizens deserve cooperation, not competition; a national effort, not a partisan bidding war.

To start, Congress needs not only to act on this national drug strategy, but also to act on our crime package announced last May; a package to toughen sentences, to beef up law enforcement and build new prison space for 24,000 inmates.

You and I both know the Federal Government can't do it alone. The States need to match tougher Federal laws with tougher laws of their own—stiffer bail, probation, parole and sentencing.

And we need your help. If people you know are users, help them get off drugs. If you are a parent, talk to your children about drugs—tonight.

Call your local drug prevention program. Be a Big Brother or Sister to a child in need. Pitch in with your local Neighborhood Watch program. Whether you give your time or talent, everyone counts.

Every employer who bans drugs from the workplace.

Every school that's tough on drug use. Every neighborhood in which drugs are not welcome.

And most important, every one of you who refuses to look the other way. Every one of you counts.

Of course, victory will take hard work and time. But together we will win—too many young lives are at stake.

Not long ago, I read a newspaper story about a little boy named Dooney, who, until recently, lived in a crack house in a suburb of Washington, D.C. In Dooney's neighborhood, children don't flinch at the sound of gunfire. And when they play, they pretend to sell to each other small white rocks they call crack.

Life at home was so cruel that Dooney begged his teachers to let him sleep on the floor at school. And, when asked about his future, 6-year-old Dooney answers: "I don't want to sell drugs, but I will probably have to."

Well, Dooney does not have to sell drugs. No child in America should have to live like this. Together, as a people, we can save these kids. We have already transformed a national attitude of tolerance into one of condemnation. But the war on drugs will be hard-won, neighborhood by neighborhood, block by block, child by child.

If we fight this war as a divided nation, then the war is lost. But if we face this evil as a nation united, this will be nothing but a handful of useless chemicals.

Victory. Victory over drugs is our cause, a just cause, and with your help, we are going to win.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

STATUS OF NOMINATIONS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, on August 4, I met with President Bush, at my request, to discuss nominations and recess appointments. His press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, commented on that meeting, as reported in the New York Times on August 28, by stating that "The President wanted to register his deep concern that these—nominations—were being held up for artificial reasons not related to the candidates themselves." On other occasions over the past few weeks, the President and his press secretary have criticized the Senate for delay in the consideration of the President's nominees.

I have carefully reviewed the record on nominations—both as to vacancies and Senate action on nominations which have been submitted and I now will respond to the President's criticism.

I begin by urging that the President discontinue such criticism. It is unfounded and unfair. Indeed, my review makes it clear that the principal cause of delay is the administration itself. The principal problem is in the slow pace at which nominations are being made, not in the pace at which nominations, once made, are being processed.

According to the Congressional Research Service, there are 432 full-time positions in executive departments and independent agencies which require Senate confirmation, not counting ambassadors, U.S. marshals or U.S. attorneys. At this time, there are 200 positions for which there has been no nomination or no announcement that the incumbent will be retained by the administration.

Thus, nearly 8 months after he took office, the President has failed to make nominations for nearly half of the full-time positions in executive departments and independent agencies which require Senate confirmation. Whose responsibility is that? It is certainly not the Senate's. The Senate cannot act on a nomination until the President makes the nomination and it is received by the Senate.

A study released by the Democratic Study Group in the House lists 48 totally vacant positions in Cabinet departments—no nominations and no holdovers from the previous administration. Out of 14 Cabinet departments only the Department of Transportation has no totally vacant positions. There are five totally vacant positions in the Executive Office of the President and another 20 in major independent agencies.

The Federal civil service has talented professionals in every area of Government service. However, these individuals do not set policy for an administration. When there are no people at the top, the professional civil servant does the best he or she can but policy

initiatives await the arrival of Presidentially nominated personnel.

Eight months into this administration, a large number of high-level and vital policy positions remain without any nominations—and thus a lack of policy direction.

For example, education is a stated priority of the administration. yet at the Department of Education, there is no nominee for Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education; there is no nominee for Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education; there is no nominee for Assistance Secretary for Civil Rights. Whose responsibility is that? It is certainly not the Senate's. The Senate cannot act on these nominations until the President makes them and they are received by the Senate.

A number of important policy positions in the health area also remain unfilled. There is no nominee for Surgeon General. There is no nominee for Administrator of the Health Care Finance Administration. There is no nominee to be Commissioner of Aging. Whose responsibility is that? It is certainly not the Senate's. The Senate cannot act on these nominations until the President makes them and they are received by the Senate.

The vital 1990 census is rapidly approaching. There is no nominee to be Director of the Census Bureau. Whose responsibility is that?

The importance of the role of the Inspectors General has been demonstrated in the past years and months. At this time there is no nominee for Inspector General at the Department of Justice, the Department of Treasury or the Department of Veterans Affairs. Deputy Inspector General positions are vacant at the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Energy. Whose responsibility is that?

The President must send a formal notice to Congress indicating his intention to replace existing Inspectors General. No such notice has been given for those now serving as Inspectors General, and, according to the Congressional Research Service, none of the existing Inspectors General have been asked to remain. These are important positions. The Inspectors General exist to reduce waste and eliminate fraud. The President should make up his mind, one way or the other: Either reappoint them or replace them. Their current limbo serves no one's interest.

A fully staffed judiciary is essential to the operation of our system of Government. There are 46 vacancies on the Federal bench. One judicial nomination is pending and that nomination was submitted on August 4, the very last day in which the Senate was in session. Whose responsibility is that?

Protection of the environment is a bipartisan concern. At this time, at the

Environmental Protection Agency, there is no nominee for Assistant Administrator for Research and Development; there is no nominee for Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste; there is no nominee for Assistant Administrator for Water; there is no nominee for Assistant Administrator for External Affairs. Whose responsibility is that? It is certainly not the Senate's. The Senate cannot act on these nominations until the President makes them and they are received by the Senate.

Obviously, the administration believes that the Senate should confirm every nominee. A tension is built into the constitutional process which gives the President the power to nominate and the Senate the power of confirmation.

I believe that the Senate's record on nominations submitted by the President is a good and responsible one.

So far during this session, the Senate has confirmed 212 of the President's nominees. Ninety percent were confirmed within 2 months of the date on which they were submitted. All but one of the Cabinet Secretaries were confirmed by March 1.

A total of 107 nominations remain pending. However, of these pending nominations, 33 were received by the Senate between August 1 and August 4—too late for Senate committees to take any action before the August recess.

Of the 74 nominations which were received prior to August 1, 10 nominations have been reported by Senate committees and are pending on the Executive Calendar. Of the remaining 64 nominations, only 8 had been pending longer than 2 months when the Senate recessed in August. One nomination was defeated in committee.

Taking less than 2 months to confirm a Presidential nomination demonstrates the Senate's willingness to act as promptly as possible in confirming those nominees.

It is important to recognize that once the President makes a nomination, each Senate committee, and if the nomination is reported, the Senate itself, must responsibly fulfill its constitutional responsibility to advise and consent on nominations.

Most committees require nominees to submit background material in addition to the information compiled by the administration.

This is a necessary part of the Senate's role in the confirmation process. Each Senate committee is responsible for making its own determination on whether a nominee is sufficiently qualified for the position for which he or she has been nominated.

The recent procurement scandals in the Department of Defense and the ongoing investigation into activities at the Department of Housing and Urban

Development have served to reemphasize the importance of the confirmation process to most Senators.

Careful review of nominations is not simply the product of a Democratic Senate and a Republican President. In 1977, President Carter's nomination of Bert Lance was confirmed by the Senate. Subsequently, Mr. Lance resigned over questions regarding his financial affairs. The Governmental Affairs Committee, which held the hearings on that nomination, subsequently tightened its requirements for nominations. The committee today has a detailed procedure which involves checking tax returns, review of the FBI report by the chairman and ranking member, interviews with the staff and prehearing questions. Other committees have similar procedures.

The administration itself has, in some cases, contributed to the impression that the Senate is taking longer than necessary to consider nominations. The White House announces the President's intention to nominate an individual but the actual submission of the nomination to the Senate can be delayed for several weeks, sometimes months.

One example of this was the nomination of Constance Newman to be Director of the Office of Personnel Management. The intention to nominate was made public on January 18. But the nomination was not actually submitted until April 4. The necessary paperwork was not completed until just prior to June 6, at which time the hearing was held. The nominee was confirmed by the Senate on June 7. The impression might be created that the nomination took 6 months to confirm when, in fact, the Committee on Governmental Affairs and the Senate acted on this nomination within days of the completion of the necessary paperwork.

The confirmation process involves study and decision by the President prior to nominating individuals for important government positions. It involves study and decision by the Senate after the President has submitted nominations. At each stage, careful consideration and deliberation must take place. Presidents do not always submit nominations as rapidly as the Senate would like and the Senate does not always act as favorably or as quickly as the President would like.

These tensions have been in existence for the 200 years that Presidents have submitted nominations to the Senate. The process by which our Government works is one of respect by each of the branches of Government for the powers of the other branches. This can be a cumbersome and contentious process, but it need not be. On balance, it has served our country well.

Shortly after my election as majority leader last November, the then

President-elect asked for my cooperation in expediting consideration of his Cabinet nominations. I asked all committee chairmen to move as rapidly as possible. Some committees even held hearings on his nominees prior to receipt of the actual nominations.

I believe the record shows that the Senate has continued to act in a cooperative manner on the President's nominations. The President will be submitting many more nominations this fall and I intend that the Senate continue to move as expeditiously and cooperatively as possible on these nominations, consistent with our responsibilities under the Constitution.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following documents be printed in the RECORD at this point:

First, a document prepared by the Congressional Research Service which includes a list of full-time positions requiring Senate confirmation in executive departments and independent agencies for which President Bush has neither made a nomination nor announced retention of an incumbent from previous administration, as of August 10, 1989; and

Second, a list of nominations pending in Senate committees and on the Executive calendar, as of the close of business on August 4, 1989.

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

TABLE 1.—FULL-TIME POSITIONS REQUIRING SENATE CONFIRMATION IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS FOR WHICH PRESIDENT BUSH HAS NEITHER MADE A NOMINATION NOR ANNOUNCED RETENTION OF INCUMBENT FROM PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION, AS OF AUG. 10, 1989

Name of Department ¹	Incumbent	Level
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
Assistant Secretary—Administration.....	John J. Franke, Jr.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Economics.....	Vacant.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Food and Consumer Services.....	do.....	IV
Inspector General.....	Robert W. Beuley.....	IV
Administrator—Farmers Home Administration.....	Vance Clark.....	V
Administrator—Federal Grain Inspection Service.....	Walter K. Miller.....	V
Administrator—Rural Electrification Administration ²	Harold V. Hunter.....	V
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ³		
Under Secretary—Technology.....	Vacant.....	III
Assistant Secretary—Congressional Affairs.....	Marc G. Stanley.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Economic Development.....	Orson G. Swindle, III.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Oceans and Atmosphere.....	B. Kent Burton.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Productivity, Technology and Innovation.....	D. Bruce Merrifield.....	IV
Commissioner—Patents and Trademarks.....	Donald J. Quigg.....	IV
Director—National Bureau of Standards.....	Vacant.....	IV
Chief Scientist—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	Melvin Peterson.....	V
Director—Bureau of Census.....	Vacant.....	V
Inspector General.....	Francis D. DeGeorge.....	V
Assistant Commissioner—Patents.....	Vacant.....	GS-18
Deputy Commissioner—Patents and Trademarks.....	do.....	GS-18
Assistant Commissioner—Trademarks.....	Jeffrey M. Samuels.....	GS-17
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ⁴		
Principal Deputy Under Secretary—Acquisition.....	Vacant.....	III
Assistant Secretary—Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence.....	do.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Force Management and Personnel.....	do.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Health Affairs.....	do.....	IV

TABLE 1.—FULL-TIME POSITIONS REQUIRING SENATE CONFIRMATION IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS FOR WHICH PRESIDENT BUSH HAS NEITHER MADE A NOMINATION NOR ANNOUNCED RETENTION OF INCUMBENT FROM PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION, AS OF AUG. 10, 1989—Continued

Name of Department ¹	Incumbent	Level
Assistant Secretary—Production and Logistics.....	Jack Katzen.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Research and Engineering.....	Robert C. Duncan.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Special Operations and Low Intensity Conflicts.....	Charles S. Whitehouse.....	IV
Inspector General.....	June G. Brown.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Atomic Energy.....	Robert B. Barker.....	V
DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE		
Assistant Secretary—Manpower and Reserve Affairs.....	Karen R. Keesling.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Readiness Support.....	Vacant.....	IV
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY		
Assistant Secretary—Civil Works.....	Robert W. Page.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Financial Management.....	Vacant.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Installations and Logistics.....	John W. Shannon.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Manpower and Reserve Affairs.....	Delbert L. Spurlock, Jr.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Research Development and Acquisitions.....	Jay R. Sculley.....	IV
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY		
Assistant Secretary—Finance Management.....	Robert H. Comm.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Manpower and Reserve Affairs.....	Kenneth P. Bergquist.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Shipbuilding and Logistics.....	Everett A. Pyatt.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Research Engineer and Systems.....	Thomas F. Faught.....	IV
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		
Assistant Secretary—Civil Rights.....	Vacant.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Educational Research and Improvement.....	do.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Elementary and Secondary Education.....	do.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Vocational and Adult Education.....	do.....	IV
Inspector General.....	James B. Thomas, Jr.....	IV
Director—National Institute of Disability Research.....	Vacant.....	V
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		
Administrator—Energy Information Administration.....	Helmut A. Merklein.....	IV
Administrator—Economic Regulatory Administration.....	Vacant.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Fossil Energy.....	James A. Wampler.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Nuclear Energy.....	Vacant.....	IV
Director—Office of Alcohol Fuels.....	David L. Lindahl.....	IV
Director—Office of Civil Radioactive Waste Management.....	Vacant.....	IV
Director—Office Energy Research.....	do.....	IV
Director—Office Minority Economics Impact.....	Raymond G. Massie.....	IV
Inspector General.....	John C. Layton.....	IV
Deputy Inspector General.....	Vacant.....	V
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES ⁵		
Administrator—Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Administration.....	Frederick K. Goodwin.....	IV
Administrator—Health Care Financing Administration.....	Vacant.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Family Support Administration.....	do.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Planning and Evaluation.....	do.....	IV
Director—National Institutes of Health.....	James B. Wyngaarden.....	IV
Inspector General.....	Richard P. Kusserow.....	IV
Surgeon General.....	Vacant.....	NA
Commissioner—Aging.....	do.....	V
Deputy Inspector General.....	do.....	V
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT		
Assistant Secretary—Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity.....	Vacant.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Legislative and Congress.....	Timothy L. Coyle.....	IV
Assistant Secretary—Public and Indian Housing.....	Vacant.....	IV
Inspector General.....	Paul A. Adams.....	IV
President—Government National Mortgage Corporation.....	Vacant.....	IV
President—Solar Energy.....	Walter R. Preysnar.....	IV
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		
Assistant Secretary—Land and Minerals Management.....	Vacant.....	IV
Commissioner—Bureau of Reclamation.....	C. Dale Duvall.....	V
Commissioner—Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	Vacant.....	V
Director—Bureau of Mines.....	Thomas S. Ary.....	V
Inspector General.....	James R. Richards.....	V

TABLE 1.—FULL-TIME POSITIONS REQUIRING SENATE CONFIRMATION IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS FOR WHICH PRESIDENT BUSH HAS NEITHER MADE A NOMINATION NOR ANNOUNCED RETENTION OF INCUMBENT FROM PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION, AS OF AUG. 10, 1989—Continued

Name of Department ¹	Incumbent	Level
High Commissioner—Trust Territories (Pacific Islands)	Vacant	GS-18
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ⁶		
Deputy Attorney General	Vacant	II
Director—Federal Bureau of Investigation ⁷	William S. Sessions	II
Assoc Attorney General	Vacant	III
Administrator—Drug Enforcement Administration	John C. Lawn	III
Administrator—Office of Juvenile Justice	Verne L. Speirs	IV
Assistant Attorney General—Administration	Harry H. Flickinger	IV
Assistant Attorney General—Civil Rights Division	Vacant ⁷	IV
Assistant Attorney General—Justice Programs	Richard B. Abell	IV
Assistant Attorney General—Legal Policy	Stephen J. Markman	IV
Director—Bureau of Justice Statistics	Steven R. Schlesinger	IV
Director—Community Relations Service	Vacant	IV
Director—National Institute of Justice	James K. Stewart	IV
Dep Administrator—Drug Enforcement Administration	Thomas C. Kelly	V
Special Counsel—Immigration and Unfair Employment Practices	Lawrence J. Siskind	GS-17
Inspector General	Vacant	V
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR		
Assistant Secretary—Administration and Management	Thomas C. Komarek	IV
Assistant Secretary—Labor-Management	William C. White	IV
Assistant Secretary—Mine Safety and Health	David C. O'Neal	IV
Inspector General	J. Brian Hyland	IV
Commissioner—Labor Statistics	Janet L. Norwood	V
Director—Women's Bureau	Vacant	GS-17
DEPARTMENT OF STATE ⁶		
Under Secretary—Security Assistance, Science and Technology	Vacant	III
Assistant Secretary—Oceans, Environment, and Scientific Affairs	do	IV
Coordinator—International Communications Policy	do	IV
Director—Office of Foreign Missions	do	IV
Inspector General	Sherman M. Funk	IV
AMBASSADOR AT LARGE		
Arms Reduction Negotiations	Vacant	II
Cultural Affairs	Daniel J. Terra	II
Non-Proliferation Policy	Richard T. Kennedy	II
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		
Administrator—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Diane K. Steed	III
Administrator—St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation ⁹	James L. Emery	IV
Assistant Secretary—Administration	Jon Seymour	IV
Deputy Administrator—Foreign Aviation Administration	Barbara Barrett	IV
Inspector General	John W. Melchner	IV
Associate Deputy Secretary	Robert L. Pettit	V
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY		
Comptroller—Currency ¹⁰	Robert L. Clarke	III
Under Secretary—Monetary Affairs	Vacant	III
Assistant Secretary—Electronic Systems	do	IV
Assistant Secretary—Enforcement	Salvatore R. Martoche	IV
Inspector General	Vacant	IV
Chief Counsel—Internal Revenue Service	William F. Nelson	V
Director—U.S. Mint ¹¹	Donna M. Pope	GS-18
Treasurer—United States	Vacant	GS-18
Superintendent—U.S. Mint/San Francisco	do	GM-15
Superintendent—U.S. Mint/West Point	Clifford M. Barber	GM-15
Engraver—U.S. Mint/Philadelphia	Elizabeth A. Jones	GM-14
Assayer—U.S. Mint/Denver	Victor Hurtado	GM-13
Assayer—U.S. Mint/Philadelphia	John C. McGraw	GM-13
Assayer—U.S. Mint/San Francisco	Vacant	GM-13
Assayer—U.S. Mint/West Point	Vilma R. Taracido	GM-13
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS		
Chief Medical Director ¹²	John A. Gronvall	III
Chief Benefits Director ¹²	R. John Vogel	IV
Assistant Secretary—Information Resources	Vacant	IV
Assistant Secretary—Human Resources and Administration	do	IV
Assistant Secretary—Acquisition and Facilities	do	IV
Inspector General	do	IV

¹ Excluded from the report are positions in the military services, the Foreign Service and overseas commercial and diplomatic posts (including Chiefs of Mission), the offices of U.S. attorney and U.S. marshals, and the 2 civilian uniformed services—the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Officer Corps and the Public Health Service Officer Corps
² Fixed 10-yr term of office.
³ Does not include positions in the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and overseas posts in the U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service.
⁴ Does not include positions in the military services.

⁵ Does not include positions in the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service.
⁶ Does not include positions for U.S. attorney and U.S. marshal.
⁷ Nominee for this position was rejected by Judiciary Committee on Aug. 1, 1989.
⁸ Does not include Foreign Service positions in overseas posts.
⁹ Fixed 6-yr term of office (expires Nov. 20, 1990).
¹⁰ Fixed 5-yr term of office.
¹¹ Fixed 5-yr term of office (expires July 21, 1991).
¹² Fixed 4-yr term of office. If the incumbent is removed before his or her term expires, the President must communicate reasons to both Houses of Congress.

TABLE 2.—FULL-TIME POSITIONS REQUIRING SENATE CONFIRMATION IN INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES FOR WHICH PRESIDENT BUSH HAS NEITHER MADE A NOMINATION NOR ANNOUNCED RETENTION OF INCUMBENT FROM PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION, AS OF AUG. 10, 1989

Name of agency	Incumbent	Level
ACTION		
Deputy Director	Jane A. Kenny ¹	IV
Assistant Director—Domestic and Antipoverty Operations	Vacant	IV
ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES		
Chairman ²	Marshall J. Breger	II
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION		
Federal cochairman	Winifred A. Pizzano	III
Alternative Federal Cochairman	Jacqueline L. Phillips	V
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY		
Assistant Administrator—External Affairs	Vacant	IV
Assistant Administrator—Research and Development	do	IV
Assistant Administrator—Solid Waste	do	IV
Assistant Administrator—Water	do	IV
General Counsel	Lawrence J. Jensen	IV
Inspector General	John C. Martin	V
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY		
Director	Julius W. Becton, Jr.	II
Deputy Director	Robert H. Morris	IV
Administrator—Federal Insurance Administration	Harold T. Duryee	IV
Administrator—U.S. Fire Administration	Clyde A. Bragdon, Jr.	IV
Associate Director—External Affairs	James P. McNeill	IV
Associate Director—State and Local Programs	Grant C. Peterson	V
Inspector General	Vacant	V
FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE		
Director	Kay McMurray	III
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION		
Administrator	Vacant	III
Inspector General	William R. Barton	V
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION		
Inspector General	Bill D. Colvin	V
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION		
Archivist	Don W. Wilson	III
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES		
Chairman—National Endowment for the Arts ³	Vacant	III
Chairman—National Endowment for the Humanities ³	Lynne V. Cheney	III
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION		
Director ⁴	Erich Bloch	II
Deputy Director	John H. Moore	III
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT		
Deputy Director	Vacant	II
Director—Office of Government Ethics ⁵	do	V
Inspector General	do	V
OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL INSPECTOR OF THE ALASKA NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION SYSTEM		
Federal Inspector	Theodore J. Garrish	III
PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION		
Administrator	Dennis P. McAuliffe	V
PEACE CORPS		
Deputy Director	Edward A. Curran	IV
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM		
Director	Vacant	IV
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION		
Inspector General	Charles R. Gillum	V
U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY		
Special Representative—Arms Control	Edward L. Rowny	IV

TABLE 2.—FULL-TIME POSITIONS REQUIRING SENATE CONFIRMATION IN INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES FOR WHICH PRESIDENT BUSH HAS NEITHER MADE A NOMINATION NOR ANNOUNCED RETENTION OF INCUMBENT FROM PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION, AS OF AUG. 10, 1989—Continued

Name of agency	Incumbent	Level
Special Representative—Intermediate Range Nuclear Weapons	Vacant	IV
Assistant Director—Verification	Manfred Eimer	V
Assistant Director—Nuclear and Weapons Control	Vacant	V
Assistant Director—Multilateral Affairs	do	V
Assistant Director—Strategic Programs	do	V
U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY		
Associate Director—Education	Vacant	IV
Associate Director—Programs	Charles E. Horner	IV
Associate Director—Voice of America	Richard W. Carlson	IV
Inspector General	Anthony J. Gabriel	V
U.S. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY		
Agency for International Development [AID]		
Administrator	Vacant	II
Assistant Administrator—Africa	do	IV
Assistant Administrator—Asia and Middle East	Carol C. Adelman	IV
Assistant Administrator—External Affairs	Vacant	IV
Assistant Administrator—Food for Peace	Philip L. Christenson ⁶	IV
Assistant Administrator—Latin America	Vacant	IV
Assistant Administrator—Private Enterprise	Mae N. Peden	IV
Assistant Administrator—Science & Technology	Nyle C. Brady	IV
Inspector General	Vacant	V

¹ Given recess appointment on Nov. 22, 1988.
² Fixed-term of office (5 yr); term expires Oct. 15, 1990.
³ Fixed term of office (4 yr).
⁴ Fixed term of office (6 yr).
⁵ Office will become independent entity on Oct. 1, 1989 (Public Law 100-598).
⁶ Given recess appointment on Dec. 22, 1988.

TABLE 3.—FULL-TIME POSITIONS REQUIRING SENATE CONFIRMATION IN EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT FOR WHICH PRESIDENT BUSH HAS NEITHER MADE A NOMINATION NOR ANNOUNCED RETENTION OF INCUMBENT FROM PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION, AS OF AUG. 10, 1989

Entity in Executive Office	Incumbent	Level
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY		
Member	Vacant	IV
Do	Jacqueline E. Schafer	IV
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET		
Administrator—Office Federal Procurement Policy	Vacant	IV
Administrator—Office Information and Regulatory Affairs	Jay S. Plager	IV
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY		
Associate Director	Thomas P. Rona	III
Do	Vacant	III
Do	do	III
Do	do	III

TABLE 4.—FULL-TIME POSITIONS REQUIRING SENATE CONFIRMATION IN MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR WHICH PRESIDENT BUSH HAS NEITHER MADE A NOMINATION NOR ANNOUNCED RETENTION OF INCUMBENT FROM PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION, AS OF AUG. 10, 1989

Name of organization	Incumbent	Level
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK		
U.S. Executive Director	Victor F. Frank, Jr.	(¹)
INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK		
U.S. Executive Director ²	Larry Mellenger ³	(⁴)
U.S. Alternate Executive Director ²	Vacant	(⁴)
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT		
U.S. Alternate Executive Director ¹	Mark T. Cox IV	(²)

TABLE 4.—FULL-TIME POSITIONS REQUIRING SENATE CONFIRMATION IN MULTILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR WHICH PRESIDENT BUSH HAS NEITHER MADE A NOMINATION NOR ANNOUNCED RETENTION OF INCUMBENT FROM PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION, AS OF AUG. 10, 1989—Continued

Name of organization	Incumbent	Level
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND		
U.S. Alternate Executive Director	Charles S. Warner	(*)

* Salary is slightly higher than Executive Level V.
 ** Fixed term of office (3 yr).
 *** Given recess appointment on Nov. 22, 1988.
 **** Not available.

NOMINATIONS PENDING IN SENATE COMMITTEES AND ON EXECUTIVE CALENDAR (AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS, AUGUST 4, 1989)

This list shows on a committee by committee basis the name of nominee, position nominated for, and date nominated by the President.

Nominations pending on the Executive Calendar are listed under the reporting committees with the name of the nominee, position, and Executive Calendar number.

AGRICULTURE

Nominations pending in Committee:

James E. Cason, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, May 2.

William P. Albrecht, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Commissioner, August 1.

Harold B. Steele, Member of the Farm Credit Administration Board, August 4.

ARMED SERVICES

Nominations pending in Committee:

Antonio Lopez, Associate Dir. of the Fed. Emergency Management Agency, May 18.

Martin C. Faga to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, July 11.

Anne Foreman to be Under Secretary of the Air Force, July 17.

Victor Stello to be Assistant Secretary of Energy, July 24.

Terrence O'Donnell to be Gen. Counsel of the Dept. of Defense, August 1.

Robert C. Duncan, Dir. of Operational Test & Evaluation, Dept. of Defense, August 4.

Edson G. Case, Member Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, August 4.

John W. Crawford, Member Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, August 4.

Herbert Kouts, Member Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, August 4.

A.J. Eggenberger, Member Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, August 4.

John T. Conway, Member Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, August 4.

BANKING

Nominations pending in Committee:

John C. Weicher, Assistant Secretary HUD, May 16.

Quincy M. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, May 31.

Sherrill S. Rollins, Assistant Secretary of HUD, June 7.

Skirma A. Kondratas, Assistant Secretary of HUD, June 9.

Brian W. Clymer, Urban Mass Transportation Administrator, June 16.

Claire E. Freeman, Assistant Secretary of HUD, June 22.

Eugene K. Lawson, First Vice President of the Export-Import Bank, June 22.

Richard Schmalensee, Member of the Council of Economic Advisers, July 20.

John T. Martino, Superintendent of the Mint of the U.S. at Philadelphia, July 25.

Barbara E. McTurk, Superintendent of the Mint of the U.S. at Denver, July 26.
 Michael P. Galvin, Assistant Secretary, Dept. of Commerce, August 4.

NOMINATIONS ON CALENDAR

Dennis Kloske, Under Sec. of Commerce, Cal. #297.

COMMERCE

Nominations pending in Committee:

Edward M. Emmitt, Member ICC, June 8.
 Deborah Wince-Smith, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Technology Policy, June 13.

Sue Coughlin, Member of the National Transportation Safety Board, June 21.

Warren G. Leback, Administrator of the Maritime Administration, Dept. of Transportation, August 4.

NOMINATIONS ON CALENDAR

Deborah Owen, Federal Trade Commission, Cal. #285.

ENERGY

Nominations pending in Committee:

John Sayre, Assistant Secretary of Interior for Water and Science, July 25.

NOMINATIONS ON CALENDAR

J. Michael Davis, Assistant Secretary of Energy, Cal. #247.

Stephen Wakefield, General Counsel, Dept. of Energy, Cal. #248.

John A. Easton, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Energy, Cal. #249.

Jacqueline K. Brown, Assistant Secretary of Energy, Cal. #250.

ENVIRONMENT

David C. Williams, Inspector General Nuclear Regulatory Commission, July 24.

James M. Strock, Asst Administrator of EPA for Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring, August 4.

Forrest J. Remick, Member Nuclear Regulatory Commission, August 4.

FINANCE

Nominations pending in Committee:

Sidney L. Jones, Asst. Sec. Dept. of Treasury, August 4.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Nominations pending in Committee:

C-career NC-non-career.

William A. Brown (C), Amb. to Israel, May 31 (Presently serving as Amb. under Reagan recess appointment).

Richard W. Boehm (C), Amb. to Oman, June 6 (Presently serving as Amb. under Reagan recess appointment).

Michael Ussery (NC), to be Amb. to Morocco, June 6.

Charles W. Freeman, Jr. (C), Amb. to Saudi Arabia, June 15.

Luigi R. Einaudi (C, Sr. Exec. Service), to be U.S. Permanent Representative to the Organization of American States with the rank of Amb., June 16.

Warren A. Lovorel (C), for rank of Amb. during his tenure of service as the U.S. Coordinator for Multilateral Trade Negotiations, June 16.

Eric M. Javits (NC), to be Amb. to Venezuela, July 11.

Evelyn I. H. Teegen (NC) to be Amb. to Fiji & concurrently to Tonga, Tuvalu & Kiribati, July 11.

Thomas F. Stroock (NC), to be Amb. to Guatemala, July 11.

Joy A. Silverman (NC), to be Amb. to Barbados & concurrently to Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, July 11.

Jerry A. Moore, Jr. (NC) to be Amb. to Lesotho, July 11.

Thomas C. Dawson (NC), II, to be U.S. Exec. Dir. of the Intl. Monetary Fund, July 17.

Lannon Walker (C), to be Amb. to Federal Republic of Nigeria, July 18.

Glen A. Holden (NC), to be Amb. to Jamaica, July 18.

Johnny Young (C), to be Amb. to the Republic of Sierra Leone, July 17.

Edward J. Perkins (C), to be Director General of the Foreign Service, July 11.

Nicolas M. Salgo (NC), for rank of Amb. as Special Negotiator for Property Issues, July 20.

Sally J. Novetzke (NC), to be Amb. to Malta, July 20.

Mark G. Hambly (C), to be Amb. to Qatar, July 24.

Gordon K. Durnil (NC), U.S. Commissioner of the Intl. Joint Commission, U.S. & Canada, July 24.

Charles W. Hostler (NC), to be Amb. to Bahrain, July 24.

Robert R. Randlett (NC), Asst. Administrator for Legislative Affairs, Agency for Intl. Development, July 26.

Paul M. Cleveland (C), to be Amb. to Malaysia, August 1.

James R. Cheek (C), to be Amb. to Sudan, August 2.

Ronald J. Sorini (NC), for rank of Amb. as U.S. Negotiator on Textile Matters, August 2.

Stephen R. Hanmer, Jr. (C), to be Deputy Director of the U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency, August 3.

Christopher H. Phillips (NC), Amb. to Brunei Darussalam, August 4.

William L. Jacobsen (C), Amb. to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, August 4.

Penne P. Korth (NC), Amb. to Mauritius, August 4.

Elizabeth M. Tamposi (NC), Asst. Sec. of State for Consular Affairs, August 4.

Reginald J. Brown (NC), Asst. Administrator of the Agency for International Development, August 4.

James D. Berg (NC), Executive Vice President of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, August 4.

NOMINATIONS ON CALENDAR

Donald P. Gregg (NC), Amb. to Korea, Cal. 188 (Floor consideration September 11).

Della M. Newman (NC), Amb. to New Zealand and concurrently to Western Samoa, Cal. 241.

Melvin F. Sembler (NC), Amb. to Australia and concurrently to Nauru, Cal. 240.

Joseph Zappala (NC), Amb. to Spain, Cal. 292.

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Nominations pending in Committee:

Jean McKee, Member Federal Labor Relations Authority, July 11.

Kathleen Koch, General Counsel Federal Labor Relations Authority, July 11.

Pamela Talkin, Member Federal Labor Relations Authority, July 31.

JUDICIARY

Nominations pending in Committee:

William Lucas, Asst. Attorney General for Civil Rights, May 1 (defeated in comte. Aug. 1).

Margaret P. Currin, U.S. Attorney for Eastern District of North Carolina, June 16.

Wayne A. Budd, U.S. Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, July 24.

Stanley A. Morris, Deputy Director National Drug Control Policy, July 25.

Stephen J. Markman, U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, July 31.

Gene McNary to be Commissioner of Immigration & Naturalization, August 4.

Stuart M. Gerson to be an Assistant Attorney General, August 4.

Rebecca B. Smith, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, August 4.

Marvin J. Garbis to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, August 4.

Conrad K. Cyr, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit, August 4.

LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Nominations pending in Committee:

David G. Ball, Assistant Secretary, Dept. of Labor, April 18.

Jerry M. Hunter, Natl Labor Relations Board, General Counsel, May 12.

Debra R. Bowland, Administrator of the Wage & Hour Division, Dept. of Labor, June 8.

Thomas Collins, Asst. Sec. of Labor for Veterans' Employment and Training (jt referral w/Veterans' Affairs), June 22.

Gerard F. Scannell, Asst. Sec. of Labor, June 22.

Daphne W. Murray, Director, Institute of Museum Services, July 11.

Jane Kenney, Director, ACTION, July 11.

Clifford R. Oviatt, Member, Natl Labor Relations Board, July 20.

Donald Rodgers, Member, Natl Labor Relations Board, July 20.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Nominations pending in Committee:

No nominations pending.

INTELLIGENCE

Nominations pending in Committee:

No nominations pending.

RULES

Nominations pending in Committee:

John W. McGarry, Member Federal Election Commission, August 4.

Joan D. Aiken, Member Federal Election Commission, August 4.

SMALL BUSINESS

Nominations pending in Committee:

Kyo Jhin, Chief Counsel for Advocacy, Small Business Administration, June 23.

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Nominations pending in Committee:

Kenneth Kramer, Associate Judge of the U.S. Court of Veterans Appeals, May 5.

Raoul Carroll, General Counsel, Dept. of Veterans Affairs, June 15.

Edward Timperlake, Asst. Sec. Congressional & Public Affairs, Dept. of Veterans Affairs, June 15.

Anthony McCann, Asst. Sec. of Veterans Affairs for Finance and Planning, June 21.

Thomas Collins, Asst. Sec. of Labor for Veterans Employment and Training, June 22. Jt. referral with Labor.

Allen Clark, Jr., Asst. Sec. of Veterans Affairs for Veterans Liaison & Program Coordination, July 17.

JoAnn K. Webb, Director of the Natl Cemetery System, Dept. of Veterans Affairs, July 26.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I thank the Chair. I yield the floor.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond 1 p.m., with Senators permit-

ted to speak therein for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

The Senator from California [Mr. WILSON] is recognized.

Mr. WILSON. I thank the Chair.

THE WAR ON DRUGS

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, last night the President of the United States made an extraordinary speech. He exhibited great leadership. I think that we took a giant step. It was not, as my friend, the distinguished Republican leader, has observed, perhaps everything for which every Member of Congress would ask. I personally think a plan that has not specifically targeted a high-intensive area such as Los Angeles, which is used by drug producers in Colombia and elsewhere as a distribution center for 50 other cities in the country, is a plan that has a defect.

But over all it is a good plan. It is a sound strategy. And yet there has been criticism from many of us in this Congress that we are not spending enough.

Mr. President, that has a distinctly hollow ring from a Congress which itself has failed to make good on the commitment to honor the obligations we set for ourselves in the 1988 Omnibus Drug Act, a very valuable piece of legislation were it adequately funded. But with repeated opportunities to do so, Congress has failed, finding it impossible, just too painful to cut spending for other matters in order to reallocate the necessary resources to not just talk about but to fight and win a war on drugs.

So the President is right when he says that a \$2.2 billion increase is the largest in our history. It is. I would have to say I think that more may be necessary. And if it is necessary, Mr. President, I hope that administration and the Congress will very earnestly consider an opportunity which I think is available to us through the device of issuance of drug war bonds in much the same fashion that in World War II America financed its war effort by liberty bonds and in so doing afforded ordinary citizens the opportunity for individual involvement, for personal participation of a kind that many Americans hunger, in order to enlist in this war on drugs. The President made the appeal last night for all of us as citizens to do so. He is right to do so. It is essential for us to do that if we are to win this war.

Another way that we can fund at least a small portion, Mr. President, is by an amendment that I intend to offer this afternoon to the legislative appropriations bill which will strike the amount that remains for us to spend on congressional newsletters, which our constituents do not ask us to send them, do not want, and I suspect do not read. But whatever their

response, I think they would agree it is infinitely more important that we spend the money on what represents the most urgent threat to our national security of anything imaginable.

In one particular, Mr. President, we have definitely not adequately funded a critical need of the war on drugs. In the 1988 bill, we authorized a demonstration program to be administered by the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention within the Department of Health and Human Services. It was aimed at preventing drug abuse by pregnant women.

Mr. President, we have failed in that because today 400,000-plus children are born annually in this Nation addicted, the victims of child abuse through the umbilical cord, because their pregnant mothers have abused a substance, either alcohol or drugs, during their pregnancy, producing an incredible situation where these innocent victims suffer low birth weight, premature birth, the likelihood of stroke, the probability of physical deformity, mental retardation, and other physical development disabilities.

Mr. President, this cannot continue. We have to subject those women to mandatory rehabilitation, not as a penal exercise but as a preventative for the recurrence of this tragedy.

Mr. President, the amount of money that we authorized in 1988, was \$10 million. Let me tell you what that has meant. It has meant that we had 130 applications, half of which were deemed worthy. Of that number, only 15 have actually received funding.

Mr. President, the money that we spend on congressional newsletters is misspent. If we instead apply it to expand this program, we offer the States an opportunity to salvage women and their children and to prevent literally a lost generation.

Mr. President, we cannot fail to take the steps necessary because this tragedy, while enormous, is avoidable. It is preventable. But we have not taken the necessary action to prevent it. Throughout the week I will make other statements enlarging upon the necessity for this kind of mandatory rehabilitation.

I thank the Chair and yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The senior Senator from Mississippi, [Mr. COCHRAN], is recognized for not to exceed 5 minutes.

LARKIN SMITH

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, my State suffered a great loss during the August recess when LARKIN SMITH, who represented the Fifth District of Mississippi in the House of Representatives, was killed in a plane crash. He had been elected last November and he was already making a very fine im-

pression on everyone who observed him at work in the other body. His background and experience in law enforcement gave him unusual insight into many of the issues that came before the House Judiciary Committee, on which he served. It is really unusual for a Member of Congress to establish himself as an influential legislator in his first term; the seniority system can operate against you if you try to do too much too soon. But LARKIN SMITH was an exception to this rule. He spoke out when he felt there were better ways of dealing with criminals such as drug dealers and drug smugglers. He had good ideas. The Nation will miss having the benefit of his experience and judgment on these important matters of concern.

LARKIN SMITH was also a very fine human being. He was a pleasure to be with and to work with in solving problems that faced our State. I do not know of anyone who could have worked harder and more effectively. He gave the job of U.S. Congressman everything he had. As a matter of fact, he gave his life. We miss him very much and our sympathies are extended to his wife Sheila and all his family during this very difficult time in their lives.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Mississippi suggests the absence of a quorum. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

CHARLES "BILL" SNEDDEN

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, Alaska lost one of our great contemporary heroes when Charles Willis "Bill" Snedden died in Fairbanks on August 6.

A leader in Alaska's struggle for statehood, publisher of the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner for almost four decades, Bill Snedden was most of all a man of courage who met countless challenges throughout his 76 years.

His contributions to the State of Alaska are documented in our history books and in the libraries of our newspapers.

The articles and editorials from around the State, which I will ask to be included in this tribute, describe how well Bill Snedden's commitment to the 49th State and to his community of Fairbanks.

Bill Snedden was not certain that statehood would be best for Alaska when he first traveled north in the late 1940's. Typically, he decided to research the pros and cons for state-

hood. He spent many months meeting with Alaskans from all walks of life and with key leaders in the Pacific Northwest. The more he dug into the subject of statehood, the more it made sense to him that Alaska should become a State rather than remain a territory where Alaskans could not vote, and did not have the opportunity to chart their own destiny.

Convinced, then, that statehood was the answer, Bill Snedden announced his pro-statehood stand in his newspaper and began a nationwide effort to gain support for the cause.

He conferred often with Bob Bartlett, then Alaska's delegate to Congress, and studied the previous bills that had been introduced for statehood. A nationwide educational effort to alert all U.S. citizens to the advantages of statehood for Alaska would be the most important factor in accomplishing his goal, Bill Snedden determined.

He had many contacts in the newspaper world, because he had been a newspaper consultant before becoming publisher of the News-Miner. In his own words, he "wandered around the United States asking advice from publishers and editors," on how to get the statehood story into the hinterlands and the big cities.

When he found almost all, from the Nation's largest newspapers to its smallest, receptive to the idea of statehood, he sent them Alaska factsheets and reprints of articles detailing the advantages of statehood.

A newspaper publisher friend suggested he send pro-statehood editorials to news services that catered to small newspapers. Those news articles would provide an additional education on statehood to Americans in the Lower 48.

That same publisher was later appointed to fill a vacancy caused by a death in this body. The one speech that Senator gave on the floor of the Senate during his term urged statehood for Alaska. That Senator was Bill Snedden's good friend, and my good friend and former employer, Fred Seaton who became the Secretary of Interior during the final stages of the statehood struggle.

Once the nationwide support for statehood was apparent, and the legislation was once more before the Congress, Bill Snedden left his newspaper in capable hands and his comfortable home in Fairbanks and moved to a cramped hotel room in Washington, DC, to help complete the work for passage.

Through all the years, from the time I was a young U.S. attorney in Fairbanks and while I was Solicitor for the Department of the Interior, to my terms in our State legislature and my 21 years in this body, Bill Snedden has been my friend. He was always frank, always candid, and never self-seeking.

His efforts toward statehood are only one small part of the story of Bill Snedden. He was in the forefront in working toward changes in the mineral leasing laws that applied to the Territory of Alaska, paving the way for Alaska's great contribution toward supplying our Nation's energy.

In his home community of Fairbanks, he helped build the hospital, worked with the military to assure that the needs of the personnel on their nearby bases were being met, and supported the businesses and volunteer groups in a hundred different ways. But he preferred to play a behind-the-scenes role in these community endeavors, and give the credit to others.

In the past 8 years, though fighting a new battle—this time for his health—Bill Snedden has continued to work toward the betterment of our State and his fellow Alaskans. When he died on August 6, he left a special legacy: His example of commitment and caring and persistence, which could serve us all when we work toward any goal worth pursuing.

Mr. President, my personal loss is a great one, for Bill Snedden was my friend, and he was a godfather of all my children.

This tribute, however, is in the name of all Alaskans, who owe much to the quiet hard work that Bill Snedden accomplished on their behalf.

He will always be one of the great Alaskans. His efforts will provide inspiration for future generations. His accomplishments have provided a better life for those of us fortunate to have lived in his lifetime. He was, indeed, a man of courage and diversity, of warmth and enthusiasm, and of commitment and caring.

I asked unanimous consent that the following articles and editorials from the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, the Anchorage Times, the Anchorage Daily News, and the Juneau Empire be printed in the RECORD in their entirety.

Thank you, Mr. President.

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

[From the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner,
Aug. 7, 1989]

NEWS-MINER PUBLISHER, STATEHOOD LEADER DIES

Charles Willis "Bill" Snedden, a key leader in the battle for Alaska Statehood in the 1950s and publisher of the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner for nearly four decades, died Sunday after a years-long battle against throat cancer. He was 76.

Mr. Snedden died at Fairbanks Memorial Hospital. He had been hospitalized earlier in the week. Funeral arrangements are pending but are expected to be private. The family suggests memorial contributions be made to the American Cancer Society, P.O. Box 992, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99707.

Publication of the newspaper will continue uninterrupted, according to President

Charles L. Gray. The newspaper is owned by the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner Inc. Ownership is being transferred to employees, under an Employee Stock Ownership Plan pioneered by Mr. Snedden in 1975.

Mr. Snedden, once a pipe smoker, had battled throat cancer for several years. His fight against the disease led him to institute a building-wide ban against smoking at the Daily News-Miner in 1988.

Mr. Snedden purchased the Daily News-Miner in 1950. In 1953, after conducting extensive research, Mr. Snedden reversed the previous publisher's long-term stand against Statehood for the Territory of Alaska.

He took on the battle on Statehood as a personal campaign, spending 2½ years lobbying in Washington, D.C., and meeting with publishers across the nation to enlist their aid. Today, his strong advocacy of statehood is considered to be a principal catalyst behind passage of the Alaska Statehood Act in 1958.

Mr. Snedden was born in Spokane, Wash., July 20, 1913. He attended Oregon State College, the University of Oregon and Washington State College from 1930 to 1933. In 1967, he was awarded an honorary doctor of law degree from the University of Alaska.

He was married to Helen Elizabeth McNeel on April 11, 1934. He and Helen had one son, Duane "Skip" Snedden, who is assistant publisher of the Daily News-Miner. He is also survived by daughter-in-law Carol Snedden, and four grandchildren, Chuck, Daniel, Lorraine and Lori.

Mr. Snedden started his newspaper career at the age of 13 as an apprentice printer on the Portland Telegram. By 1936 he had combined business with a primary occupation of reorganizing production departments at ailing newspapers. His system was to go to the troubled paper, straighten out the immediate problems and prepare an efficiency program. He applied this plan to projects in Oregon, Washington, California and Montana.

Snedden worked as a supervisor in the Henry Kaiser shipyards in Vancouver, Wash., during World War II from 1942-1944 and nearly lost his life in an accident there.

He described the incident to an interviewer: "The ship was about to go down the ways when we found a rough bearing in a main turbo-generator. I crawled inside the casing and asked the crew to slowly turn the armature by hand while I felt the bearing journal for rough spots. Then someone by mistake closed the main switch. As a result, I was in the hospital three weeks and was laid up for more than a year. I suffered permanent damage to my heart and for three or four years wasn't able to do much more than part-time work."

Mr. Snedden's interest in newspapers brought him to Alaska and the News-Miner. Gray said Snedden arrived in Fairbanks in 1948 to advise theater owner Austin Lathrop about fixing his ailing Fairbanks newspaper.

"When (Snedden) told him what it would cost, Lathrop threw up his hands and said he'd sell it for that," Gray said.

Lathrop died in a mining accident two years later, and Snedden bought the newspaper. "He said he thought he'd keep it for a few years, then fell in love with Alaska," Gray said.

After his arrival in Alaska in 1950, Snedden became a vigorous advocate for the territory, and later the state. One of his first crusades was a successful effort to change the mineral leasing laws that applied to

Alaska, including the North Slope, which became the site of America's richest oil field.

In 1968, Snedden co-chaired the original fund drive to build Fairbanks Memorial Hospital.

Though Snedden preferred to play a behind-the-scenes role, letting credit fall on others' shoulders, Alaskans have come to recognize his accomplishments.

In 1962, he received the Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce's top award, the George Nehrbas Award, given from time to time to an individual making a significant contribution to the chamber.

In 1986, he was named Alaskan of the Year, an award that honors an individual Alaskan who has made outstanding contributions to Alaska life and has significantly affected the character and growth of the state.

In 1989, he was named to the Alaska Business Hall of Fame, a program sponsored by Junior Achievement of Alaska and Alaska Business Monthly Magazine.

U.S. Sen. Ted Stevens, who worked with Snedden as a young lawyer during the Statehood battle, told an interviewer last winter: "I never cease to marvel at his diversity and his strength. Give him a challenge and he'll meet it, from working toward statehood to conquering the high seas, and from selling hardware and Linotypes to publishing a fine newspaper. In my book he's tops as a friend and one of the great Alaskans."

"Bill Snedden did more for this community, for the Territory of Alaska, for Statehood, and for the state of Alaska, than most of the others did intentionally," said veteran Alaska journalist Kay Kennedy.

University of Alaska Fairbanks Professor of Journalism Emeritus Jimmy Bedford wrote in 1986 that "Bill Snedden has never stopped doing his good deed every day. Stories of his generosity are legion, but they are never publicized . . . You run into the stories quietly told in town about how he helped with this person's hospital expenses or that person's dental bills or a youngster's education.

"Bill Snedden is in a class by himself."

[From the Anchorage Times, Aug. 9, 1989]

A MAN OF COURAGE

The passing last Sunday of C.W. "Bill" Snedden, owner of the Fairbanks News-Miner, marks the loss of another of the founding fathers of modern Alaska. He was an integral part of the final push that made Alaska a state.

And he was much more than a supporter of statehood. He was among the handful of leaders who made Fairbanks the metropolis of the Interior and gateway to Alaska's vast arctic lands. In his role, he inspired social and civil programs that enhanced living conditions, attracted new residents and projects whose benefits accrued to the city.

Snedden died at the age of 76 after spending more than half of his life in Alaska.

Courage might well be the word that best describes his life and times. Snedden shaped up his philosophies, charted his course of action and proceeded with a courage and persistence that was admired by all who knew him.

One of the moments that tested his courage was when he switched and became an active promoter of statehood. This involved a 180-degree turnabout after his paper had opposed it for about a generation.

Snedden had the courage to face the jolt that he would give his readers. He faced the

possibility of earning the disapproval of his advertisers. He offended many of his closest friends in Fairbanks. The city was one of Alaska's biggest centers of anti-statehood sentiment, much of it no doubt resulting from the many years of anti-sentiments expressed in the News-Miner.

When President Eisenhower was elected in 1953, he appointed Fred Seaton as secretary of the Interior. Seaton took an active interest in Alaska, visited the territory several times and made many friends. Snedden was one of his closest friends, and it is believed by Snedden's friends that it was Seaton who helped convert him to the idea of statehood.

When Bill Snedden believed in something, he worked for it hard and constantly. That trait made him an important leader in Fairbanks because he loved his community and worked for anything that would improve it.

When he undertook statehood as a project, he also undertook the task of explaining it to his anti-statehood community. He did it successfully, and by the time the crucial decisions were being made, the people of Fairbanks voted for it.

And Snedden gave liberally of his time and money to win statehood. At one time he rented an apartment and stayed in Washington two months trying to sell it to congressmen.

His community and the people of Alaska have recognized his great contributions and awarded him with top honors. One of the more recent honors was his designation as Alaskan of the Year in 1987.

The passing of Bill Snedden is a loss for the entire state, and especially for Fairbanks. We join other Alaskans everywhere in extending deepest sympathy to his widow and his son. He has left a permanent imprint and they can be proud.

[From the Anchorage Daily News, Aug. 7, 1989]

FAIRBANKS PUBLISHER DIES AT 76

(By Larry Campbell)

One of the Alaska's news soursougs and an inside fighter for statehood, Fairbanks Daily News-Miner publisher C.W. "Bill" Snedden, died Sunday morning after an eight-year bout with cancer. He was 76.

Snedden was among a wave of pioneers who came to Alaska after World War II and increased commerce, industry and statehood.

Born and raised in Portland, Ore., Snedden worked shipyards there during World War II, but took up printing after being injured in a shipyard accident. He later worked for Scripps-Howard newspapers as a print operator and specialist in aiding financially troubled newspapers.

According to News-Miner president and general manager Charles Gray, Snedden came to Fairbanks in 1948 to advise theater owner Austin "Cap" Lathrop about fixing his ailing Fairbanks paper.

"When (Snedden) told him what it would cost, Lathrop threw up his hands and said he'd sell it for that," Gray said.

Lathrop died in a mining accident two years later, and Snedden bought the paper. Its circulation was about 4,000 then. Today, circulation is about 16,000, Gray said.

"He said he thought he'd keep it for a few years, then fell in love with Alaska," Gray said.

In the late 1950s, Snedden became known for his lobbying efforts for statehood. He lived in Washington, D.C., for almost two years to button-hole lawmakers.

In the early 1960s, Snedden co-chaired fund-raising organizations to benefit Fairbanks Memorial Hospital. He was also a member of numerous boards and commissions and was active in the state and local chambers of commerce.

In 1987, Snedden was honored as Alaskan of the Year by the State Chamber of Commerce.

Though Snedden's editorial views marked him a conservative, Gray said, "he was not ultra-conservative. Most of the liberals accused him of being conservative, and ultra-conservatives said he was too liberal."

Snedden is survived by his wife, Helen, and his son, Skip, both of Fairbanks. Arrangements are pending at Chapel of Chimes in Fairbanks.

[From the Juneau Empire, Aug. 7, 1989]

C.W. SNEDDEN

The Alaska C.W. "Bill" Snedden came to in 1948 is a far cry from the state he left behind Sunday, when he died of cancer at age 75. He and a handful of his contemporaries made that difference.

As an individual and as publishers of the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, Mr. Snedden gave voice to Alaska's many dreams during the last 41 years.

But he did more than speak of dreams. He worked to make them reality.

He took the News-Miner from theater tycoon Austin E. Lathrop in 1948 and built it into a prosperous newspaper that serves all of Interior Alaska. For years, it carried news from the Bush, tying Alaskans together before the days of satellite communications.

The effort Mr. Snedden is most prominently remembered for, however, is the drive for Alaska statehood.

From the time the first territorial legislature met in 1913, many leaders believed Alaska was confined to a roll of weak sister to the "lower" states. Alaska was governed by presidential appointees who were often caught between a rock and hard place—the territorial legislature on one side and the powers in Washington, D.C., on the other. While that system was satisfactory to many, it was not for most Alaskans, who believed statehood was the only way to gain a full partnership in the U.S. government.

When the statehood movement gained full steam in the 1950s, Mr. Snedden moved to the nation's capital for two years. There, he tirelessly lobbied Congress—and anyone else who would listen—on behalf of adding a 49th star to the flag.

That Alaska became a state on Jan. 4, 1959, was as much a result of the efforts of Mr. Snedden as any other single person.

Under his ownership, the News-Miner grew from a 4,000-circulation hometown paper to a 16,000-circulation paper that is arguably among the best of its size anywhere. Long a perennial national contest winner for its production work, the News-Miner still sets the standard for color photography in newspapers. In large part, that is because Mr. Snedden was a production man at heart. Though he believed in meat-and-potatoes news reporting, he believed a newspaper must be attractive, too.

Before cancer began taking its toll, Mr. Snedden—his employees called him "C.W."—often made a point to personally welcome new reporters to his staff. He also would talk to reporters about stories and offer suggestions and background on the issues they were writing about. On one occasion, in 1975, when a just-out-of-college reporter was struggling with a particularly

difficult story, he sat him down, offered a reassuring word or two, and, noting a misspelled word in the copy, suggested that he buy a pocket dictionary.

"I always had a dictionary in my back pocket when I was in the backshop," he told the rookie. And the rookie took that advice. He is now the managing editor of the Empire.

It's difficult to pass judgment on the contributions a single individual has made to Alaska. But one thing is for sure: C.W. "Bill" Snedden is counted among a handful of giants who helped build the state we know today.

The many Alaskans who knew and respected him will miss him dearly.

FUNDING THE DRUG WAR

Mr. GRAMM addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM] is recognized.

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I want to talk this morning about our effort on drugs and to commend our President. Also I want to focus my brief remarks in the debate about funding. I am hopeful that after we each feel out the issue as it faces us legislatively in the Senate that we will see a strong united bipartisan base of support.

Mr. President, there has been much discussion about the funding issue. There are those who continually ask, "When is the President going to provide enough money to deal with the problem?" I thought it might be instructive to go back 2 years and simply look at what the Congress has done compared to what the President has requested for law enforcement as it relates to our drug problems.

In H.R. 4782, the State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1989—that appropriation will see us through September 30 of this year—the President asked for \$6 billion in funding for the Justice Department. The Congress approved \$5.4 billion. So compared to the President's request for this year, Congress cut funding for the entire Justice Department by about \$600 million.

The President requested \$1.5 billion for the FBI. The Congress provides \$1.4 billion. So Congress gave the FBI \$100 million less than the President requested. The President requested \$538 million for the Drug Enforcement Agency. Congress provided \$505 million, or a cut of \$33 million for DEA below the level requested by the President.

The Federal prison system funding request submitted by the President was \$1.5 billion. Congress provided \$1.170 billion, or a \$330 million cut of the President's request.

In the final version of H.R. 2763, the State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations bill for fiscal year 1988, Congress cut the President's proposed funding level for the Justice Department by \$300 million, cut the FBI by \$90 million compared to what the President

asked for, cut the Drug Enforcement Agency by \$28 million, and cut the Federal prison system by \$51 million.

So, Mr. President, my point is that while anybody can question how much money is needed, and we can have a debate about what we ought to do and what it is going to take to do the job, the fact still remains that for the last 2 years, as public support for a strong effort to deal with the drug problem has grown, that Congress has reduced the level of funding for such key agencies as the FBI, DEA, and the Federal prison system substantially below the level requested by the President.

I think the President's approach is a good one. It is an approach that says let's get serious, let's get tough, and let's put up the money. But the facts are that while there is a legitimate debate about how much money it is going to take and where the money should come from, the Congress in the last 2 years has not provided the money that the President has requested. I think as we debate these issues it is important to remember that in the last 2 years the President has asked for more money than has actually been provided. We have an opportunity this year, by setting priorities, to provide at least the full level of funding recommended by the President. I hope we can do that.

As a final point, I think it is instructive to note that in the last 2 years \$900 million requested by the President for the Department of Justice has not gone to law enforcement, and has not gone to our primary effort to grab drug thugs by the throat. In the last 2 years, funds that were requested by the President were not given back to the taxpayers. They were spent on other programs and other priorities. I do not believe there is any priority that is more important than dealing with this problem. I am hopeful that we can deal with it.

I think everybody is going to find, as we begin to put together our program, that this is clearly a bipartisan problem. I believe we are ultimately going to have a bipartisan solution. I think it is important that we debate how to do it, but I think it is of equal importance that we do it on a bipartisan basis.

I yield the floor.

THE WAR ON DRUGS

Mr. KERRY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] is recognized for not to exceed 2 minutes.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to speak for a period of 10 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator is recognized for not to exceed 10 minutes.

Mr. KERRY. I thank the distinguished President pro tempore.

Mr. President, as all of us here and as countless Americans around the country listened last night with anticipation, we waited for an important announcement of the newest declaration of war on drugs. We have listened to this declaration for a period of some 8 years now. And we have only in this past year really come to measure the full extent of what drugs are doing to our beloved country, and the full extent of the gap between the rhetoric and reality of the so-called war on drugs.

I would first of all like to congratulate the President for having, as President for the first time, placed this issue at a higher stake's level than it has been before. I think there were good things in what the President offered the Nation last night, particularly a drug summit, though one might ask why we are not engaged in it at this time or when it is going to occur, but it is at least on the table.

The emphasis was on money laundering, though there were no specifics about how we will proceed, but I think it is important that money laundering has been pointed out to be one of the Achilles' heels in the drug war efforts.

I am delighted that the President will be moving to take this message into the schools though I hope it will not just be by television means but rather by personal visits to schools on a weekly basis. I would have certainly enjoyed hearing that, too, last night. I am delighted that there will be additional money for HUD housing, and I am particularly pleased that the President is going to place a focus on the user. I think that has been long overdue. Last night the President painted an accurate picture of what illegal narcotics are doing to our Nation and our people, our children and to our streets.

He is right when he says that everyone who uses drugs, who sells drugs, and anyone who looks the other way is responsible. He is right when he says that the Federal Government has the responsibility to provide for the common security of all Americans by stopping this scourge. He is right when he said that we need a strategy covering the criminal justice system, the foreign policy, drug treatment, drug education, and prevention. Mr. President, I wish I could say that I agreed that the President has in fact really laid out that strategy.

This is not a partisan issue. It should not become a partisan issue, and I do not want it to be a partisan issue. I am not speaking partisanly, except to the degree that I am partisan for the need for this country to address this war with more than rhetoric.

The simple fact is, Mr. President, that the words that the President of

the United States, when he said, "In short, this plan is as comprehensive as the problem." It is not. The problem is far more complex, and the problem is in fact far bigger than what the President has offered us last night.

Mr. President, we are still lacking an overall strategy to fight a war. I spent the last 5 days of this week, the last week, talking with almost every district attorney, every sheriff, many mayors, the attorney general of my State and of Rhode Island, the U.S. attorney, and many of the police chiefs and captains and narcotics officers in our State. We held five hearings of my committee, the Narcotics Terrorism Subcommittee, around the State.

To a person, Mr. President, they pleaded for resources. They talked about how their communities are being absolutely engulfed by drugs from New Bedford to Lowell, Boston, Springfield to Worcester, and how the cross section of people using and selling runs from an 80-year-old grandfather who enlists his son and grandson in the effort to a real estate lawyer who has a million and a half dollar portfolio, to people in the street like the "Dooneys" who were talked about last night.

Mr. President, if we are really declaring war on drugs, then Americans have to know and the criminal element has to know that we are serious. The President said last night that we are serious and that some 40 percent of Americans, I believe it is, are in need of treatment, and he proposed an increase of \$321 million in Federal spending on drug treatment. What he said was, "Right now only 40 percent of them are actually getting help. This is simply not good enough."

Well, Mr. President, with \$321 million additional for drug treatment, are we going to get it over 50 percent? Will it get to 60 or 70 percent? The answer is no. That is simply not good enough. Because anybody who knows anything about the war on drugs knows that unless you have treatment on demand, so that any addict who comes to the point of deciding they want help can get it, you do not have a complete war on drugs. We are currently servicing 1 out of 7 addicts who need or can seek help. We have waiting lists at every treatment center across this country.

What we promised last night yet again is that those waiting lists can grow longer, that we will not be serious about guaranteeing that we are going to clean up the streets, but that some addict who makes the decision to come forward and seek help will have to wait for 2 weeks, a month, 2 months, and either go out and kill themselves or someone else, or commit a crime before they are going to get help. That, to me, is not a complete war on drugs.

What about education? The President promised additional resources for

education. The problem is that the education money we passed last year—I believe an additional amount of money for education is authorized now. If you look at what the President authorized last night or said he would seek from the Congress, you are not in fact finding additional money, and even if you are finding additional money, the amount of money the President proposed is not enough to deal with the question of putting into all of our schools, K through 12, the kind of education program that is really part of a war on drugs.

What about State and local law enforcement assistance, Mr. President? The Congress has already increased the assistance from \$150 million to the \$350 million in the drug bill that we passed last year. It has not been funded yet as the distinguished Presiding Officer knows, but we have done that. So if you balance what the President promised in additional State and local funds last night against what Congress already passed, which has not been funded, you actually have no increase to the local communities who are supposed to be waging a war.

Now, Mr. President, if you cannot put additional money into the local police, law enforcement, local jails, et cetera, now, you are not fighting a war on drugs. The promise to have prisons 2 or 3 years from now that can house prisoners caught today is an empty promise in terms of fighting the war on drugs.

There is not a police officer out there who has not voiced exasperation with putting his or her life on the line in order to serve a warrant or do their duty and make an arrest and then find the person they arrested is back on the street the next day. You do not have a war on drugs in this country until every person who commits this crime, who ought to go to jail, knows that they are going to go to jail and that the potential for them to be housed in that jail for as long as they ought to be exists.

If we had a real war on drugs, we would have said to those criminals last night that you will be put away immediately and that we will take whatever Federal property is necessary, that we will speed up the process of base closings, if necessary; We will create immediate detention centers, if necessary, and modular housing on our Federal property, if necessary, in order to guarantee that we will end the revolving door of the criminal justice system which has led attorneys general, sheriffs, and district attorneys to call the criminal justice system in which they work bankrupt. Mr. President, that would have been a war on drugs.

It seems to me, moreover, Mr. President, that at a time when the Prime Minister of a foreign country in the Caribbean is asking for a joint interna-

tional multforce strike force, and that there are other people who are already placing their lives on the line as seriously as they are in Colombia, that it is incumbent on us at this point in time to engage in the kind of considerations and efforts that would produce those kinds of responses to something that is called by everyone now the most significant national security threat that this country has ever faced.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, what is the business of the Senate at this point?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate is transacting morning business. At 1 o'clock p.m., under the order, the Senate is to go into recess.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I ask, since no one else is seeking the floor, if I may proceed for another 2 to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senator may proceed until 1 p.m.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, even if you take the money that has been allocated for the cities and towns, the 50 biggest cities in the United States today are spending more than \$11.5 billion on local law enforcement alone. Matched against that \$11.5 billion, the \$350 million that was requested by the President to assist them, that is a tiny fraction of what is needed in order to wage a full-blown war on drugs. The drug kingpins, in one shipment, in one night, can make \$350 million, that which we are now offering to every single American city over the course of an entire year to fight what we say is the most significant national security threat of this country.

Mr. President, I think that this is something that the cocaine barons can see through with significant ease. Finally, the President of the United States talked about a young fellow by the name of Dooney last night. Dooney is now living with friends and apparently is in a treatment center, and Dooney may or may not get a chance not to sell drugs. The hard fact is that the funding for the President's war is going to come from some housing money, from some juvenile justice money.

Over the last years we have seen reductions in the very programs that might have helped Dooney to have a different set of choices. Forty percent of the kids in our inner cities are dropping out of school today. There are 100,000 Dooneys out there. The question has to be asked, What program was there in the President's speech last night to address the choice of what do those other Dooneys do? What does Dooney do if there is not a drug treatment program for every single addict that needs it and if there is not the kind of program to lead

those people into some other choices other than selling drugs, where they make far more than the lack of opportunity their community otherwise offers them.

So, Mr. President, I think we have a long distance to go. I think this body has a significant debate yet ahead of it as to how it will adequately close the gap between rhetoric and reality, and how we will finally send a message to the drug barons and lords alike that we are really serious about waging the war on drugs rather than going through yet again another political exercise in rhetoric, and another political process of avoidance of our responsibility as citizens.

DR. ERNEST BOYER, PRESIDENT, CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I have long admired Dr. Ernest Boyer, the president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. I have found his wisdom and insight to be invaluable when I think about education policy. My opinion is widely shared. In a 1983 national survey, Dr. Boyer was identified as the Nation's leading educator. Over the last decade, no one has been a stronger advocate of improved educational opportunities for all Americans than Dr. Ernie Boyer.

Dr. Boyer recently made a speech before the Business Roundtable about the condition of education in America and what we must do to continue the progress we have already made. I found the speech to be thoughtful and provocative and would encourage my colleagues to read it carefully.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Dr. Boyer's speech be included in the RECORD.

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

SCHOOL REFORM: A NATIONAL STRATEGY
(By Ernest L. Boyer)

(The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Business Roundtable, Washington, DC, June 5, 1989)

INTRODUCTION

In his first report card on the nation's schools, Secretary of Education Lauro Cavazos concluded that student performance is now "stagnant," a sobering indictment. The Secretary confessed that, "This situation scares me and I hope it scares you, too." And he then offered this apocalyptic view: "We must do better or perish as the nation we know today."

It's been six years since the National Commission on Excellence in Education declared "The nation is at risk," and since that warning hit the headlines, America has been engaged in the most sustained drive for school renewal in its history. Academic standards have been raised, teachers' salaries have gone up, and business leaders have become strong advocates of public education.

But with all of our achievements, there still remains a disturbing gap between rhetoric and results. Many of our students receive a first-class education. But the majority go to schools that range from good to mediocre, and for large numbers of our young people, schooling is a failure.

What's gone wrong? Why is school performance so uneven?

The problem is that our efforts have been more fragmented than coherent. Since 1983, we've had a flood of reports on education, but no comprehensive plan. A variety of model schools have been introduced, but it's a reform strategy best described as "excellence by exception." If school reform has begun to stall, as Secretary Cavazos now concludes, it's not from lack of effort, but from lack of overall direction.

This piecemeal approach is not surprising. It dates back to 1647 when the Massachusetts Bay Colony required every town or village to hire a schoolmaster to teach its own children to read and write. From the very first, our schools have been locally controlled, locally supported, and accountable only to the parents. This "unsystematic" system of public education—some might even say "chaotic"—seemed to work, and, for years, Americans have had great confidence in their schools.

Now, the pendulum has shifted. Today, less than half the support for public education comes from local districts. Voter participation in school elections is low, and, with increased mobility, neighborhoods less stable. America's traditional grass-roots approach to public education has weakened.

Further, Americans are troubled that millions of students are economically and civically ill-prepared. We're shocked that high school graduates cannot confidently read and write, or accurately compute. We're deeply worried that the United States is losing the high-tech race.

"Modern societies," John Gardner said, "run on talent," and there's a growing conviction that the nation's 83,000 schools, 16,000 districts, and 50 states cannot, without coordination, meet the challenge.

Indeed, Americans today seem less concerned about local control than about national results—convinced that if the nation is at risk, the nation must respond.

Consider that, just two years ago, a national board for teacher certification was created.

Consider that the U.S. Department of Education now presents, annually, a national report card on school performance.

Consider that former Secretary of Education William Bennett's James Madison High School contained a proposed national curriculum.

Consider, especially, that we've just elected, to the highest office in the land, a candidate who pledged to be the "Education President"—suggesting national leadership in education.

This is an historic moment. America is moving, in fits and starts, toward a national view of education, but how can we achieve more coherence without sacrificing vitality at the local level? It's a new challenge, something we've never seriously faced before, and our response surely will shape education in this country for years to come.

How do we proceed?

Clearly, we don't need a federal ministry of education to force all schools into a bureaucratic lockstep. We don't need yet one more critical report. We don't need more "patch work" and "tinkering"—as Secretary

Cavazos recently reminded us. We know what works.

What we do need is a national agenda for school reform. We need a strategy that sustains state and local leadership, while giving coherence to the effort, overall. And I'd like to focus on five priorities that are crucial if our push for excellence is to be, not just symbolic, but systemic.

I. GOALS

First, a national strategy for school reform requires a larger vision, and the President himself must lead the way.

If a health epidemic were striking one-fourth of the children in this country, if snow were piling up on city streets, if we had heaps of garbage on the curbs, a national emergency would be declared. But when hundreds of thousands of students leave school, year-after-year, shockingly unprepared, the nation remains far too lethargic.

We need an urgent call to action. And this is where corporate America has a role to play. To paraphrase the TV commercial, "When the Fortune 500 speak out for better schools, politicians listen."

Last fall, I suggested that the next President call a summit meeting of the governors from all fifty states, declaring that this nation is committed to provide, for every student, a solid vocational, civic, and moral education. The goal must be quality for all.

I also suggested that the next President, as a national objective, pledge that by the year 2000—when today's first graders are high school seniors—America will have the best education system in the world.

Over forty years ago, Secretary of State George C. Marshall, in an historic address at Harvard University, announced a bold recovery plan to lift Europe out of the ashes of a devastating war. This was an audacious proposition, wildly optimistic. But let the record show that, within four short years, the European community was miraculously reborn. The Marshall Plan—with a \$12 billion assist from the United States—delivered dramatically on its promise.

Dreams can be fulfilled only when they've been defined. As a national strategy, let's commit ourselves to rebuild, within a decade, the nation's schools, just as the Marshall Plan helped rebuild a devastated world.

II. EQUALITY

This leads to priority number two. To rebuild the schools, America must focus, with special urgency, on students who are least advantaged.

To talk about school reform while ignoring poor children is dangerously to misdiagnose the problem. The Harvard School of Public Health recently reported that a child who is nutritionally deficient will have a lower IQ, shorter attention span, and get lower grades in school. Yet, in the United States today, nearly one out of every four school-age children is classified as poor. They're neglected, undernourished. They lack even the most basic care required to have a healthy start, and to disregard the tragedy of poor children is to imperil the future of the nation.

Poverty and schooling are inextricably connected, and it's here that the federal government's obligation is most explicit. Winston Churchill observed that there is no finer investment for any community than "putting milk into babies." and I propose that the federal nutrition program for low-income mothers and babies be fully funded, since better schooling starts with little children.

During the decade of the nineties, let's also incrementally increase support for Head Start, with full funding by the year 2000. This effective program provides preschool education for three- and four-year-old disadvantaged children, and it's a disgrace that twenty years after Head Start was authorized by Congress, only 20 percent of the eligible children are being served.

To give all children a better start, let's also reorganize the first years of formal education—that's kindergarten through grade four—into a single unit called "The Basic School." This school would give top priority to language and have no class with more than 15 students each. Each child would get personal attention and rigid grade levels would be blurred.

Also, in the Basic School, all disadvantaged children would get special help in reading and mathematics, with support from the federal Chapter One program and the school day would be lengthened for afternoon enrichment. The goal is to have every child, by grade four, write with clarity, read with comprehension, compute with accuracy, and effectively speak and listen. If these skills are not well formed, it will be impossible fully to compensate for the failure later on.

Finally, serving the least advantaged means urging states to revise the formulas by which schools are funded. In my home state of New Jersey, the Englewood Cliffs School District spends \$9,200 for every pupil, which in East Orange, just 15 miles down the road—where the needs of children are so great, where the ravages of poverty are so apparent—the district spends just \$4,500 for each student. Of course, money is not the only answer. But does anyone really believe that East Orange students deserve only half as much support as students in the more affluent suburbs?

Excellence and equality cannot be divided, and as a national strategy, we must focus on the disadvantaged. We must finance, more fairly, the public schools and give priority to early education, since it's here that the battle for excellence will be won or lost.

III. TEACHERS

Third, this nation must give more dignity and more status to its teachers.

Washington Irving, in his popular nineteenth century story, "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," describes Ichabod Crane as a man who was "Built like a scarecrow. A gangling, pinheaded, flat-topped oaf. But what would anyone expect? He was just a teacher."

It's a paradox. Americans have always had a love affair with education, but we've been enormously ambivalent about teachers. Perhaps it's here that we can borrow something from the Japanese. In Japan, parents are intensely supportive of the schools. In that culture, the term *sensei*, teacher, is a title of great honor.

Last year, at the Carnegie Foundation, we surveyed 22,000 teachers, and I was shocked to discover that 50 percent said that morale in the profession is lower than it was five years ago; only 22 percent said it's gotten better.

We also found that more than 20 percent of today's teachers do not help choose textbooks and instructional materials. Over 50 percent do not participate in planning their own in-service education, and 70 percent are not asked to help shape retention policies at their school. In a word, they're powerless. And then we wonder why our most gifted students do not go into teaching!

There are poor teachers. And for the reform movement to succeed, the teaching profession must more vigorously police itself. We simply cannot tolerate mediocrity in the classroom.

But no profession is made healthy by focusing only on what's bad and, today, we need a national strategy to strengthen teaching, one that focuses on the three R's of recognition, recruitment, and renewal.

First, we need a 1989 version of President Dwight Eisenhower's National Defense Education Act—a program of teacher fellowships and summer institutes in every region of the country, which, incidentally, corporations could help fund.

Second, we need a national campaign to recruit outstanding students into teaching, beginning with those in junior high. Colleges and universities should organize this crusade, focusing especially on black and Hispanic students.

Third, we need, in every state, a full-tuition scholarship program for top students who agree to teach at least three years in disadvantaged schools. A quarter century ago, John Kennedy inspired the nation's youth to join the Peace Corps to serve the needy overseas. Why not inspire the brightest and the best to serve in inner-city schools and in rural districts here at home?

Finally, let's have teacher recognition programs in every state, and nationally, as well. Specifically, I suggest that President Bush, building on his splendid teacher award program, invite the "teachers of the year" from all 50 states to a dinner in the East Room of the White House, with the event televised, prime time. It's a symbolic act, but we live by symbols, and a White House dinner would affirm that classroom teachers are the unsung heroes of the nation.

IV. SCHOOL LEADERSHIP

Fourth, in shaping a national strategy for education, school-based management is crucial.

Thus far, over forty states have drafted tough new regulations. But all too often these mandates focus on bureaucratic procedures rather than on the outcomes of education, forcing teachers and principals to spend more time with paperwork, and less time with these students.

State officials should set goals, provide equitable support, and hold every school accountable for its performance. Here the leadership of governors is crucial. But within this framework, principals and teachers should be given full authority to choose textbooks, shape curriculum, hire teachers, organize the school day, and have discretionary funds to introduce bold innovations.

In other words, we must create, in the nation's 83,000 schools, what industry likes to call "circles of the quality control," with teachers and principals creatively building schools that meet high academic standards and meet the needs of students, too.

In a recent Carnegie survey, we found that half the students in eighth grade go home after school to an empty house; 40 percent wish they could spend more time with their mothers and fathers; about a third say their family never sits down together to eat a meal. And many are often lonely.

We also found this sense of loneliness within the school itself, with teen-agers often moving anonymously from class to class, lacking contact with adults, and dropping out of school because no one noticed that they had, in fact, dropped in.

Frankly, if I had just one wish for school reform, I'd break up every junior and senior high school into units of no more than 400 students each. I'd locate these schools as satellite campuses, in shopping malls, in corporate buildings, and at worksites, too. In downtown Atlanta, for example, there's a high school in Rich's Department Store, a place where several hundred students go to study, while mingling with adults.

At these satellite campuses, every student should be assigned to a small "support group" of no more than 25 students each, meeting with a mentor at the beginning of each day to talk about problems, review academic progress, and receive emotional support.

Above all, I'd like to see all students feel needed and have a sense of worth. In our report, *High School*, we proposed a new "Carnegie unit" of high school credit—a community service term to help teen-agers become responsibly engaged in youth clubs, in retirement villages, and in tutoring other kids at school, discovering a connection between what they learn and how they live.

I'm suggesting that, as a national strategy, every state define its goals, and then give freedom to the schools, focusing on outcomes, not procedures. Such a restructuring will breathe new life into a suffocating system.

V. ACCOUNTABILITY

Finally, we simply must clarify the content of education and find better ways to measure the results.

It's ironic that after six years of unprecedented school reform, we still can't agree on what it means to be an educated person. Some districts and some states have made great progress in defining goals. But in most schools, the K through 12 curriculum is still a Rube Goldberg arrangement that lacks both quality and coherence.

During the past six years, we've added more Carnegie units, but we've failed to ask "What's behind the labels?" We say "science," but what science should be studied? History, yes. But which history? We require English, but "English" can mean anything from Shakespeare to basic grammar.

As a national strategy, I propose that master teachers and research scholars come together—in a kind of peacetime Manhattan Project—to design, for the twenty-first century, a curriculum that focuses, not just on knowledge acquisition, but on integration, too. If this nation can invest billions in new weapons systems, why can't we invest in a new curriculum for the nation's schools? Specifically, let's have an endowment for this project, supported by both public and private funds.

It's ironic, too, that we still can't agree on how to evaluate school performance, and without reliable yardsticks, no one seems to know for sure if our \$180 billion annual investment in public education is paying off. When Secretary Cavazos recently presented his report card on school performance—using dropout rates, SAT scores and the like—he explained that these yardsticks may not be adequate, but they're all we have. It's like an industry that's unclear about its product, and thus is hopelessly confused about quality control.

The President has a Council of Economic Advisors to keep track of the nation's fiscal health, but we don't have an authoritative way to monitor, adequately, the nation's education health. Perhaps the time has come to establish a National Council on Education Trends. Such a nongovernmental panel—comprised of distinguished citizens

from all sectors—could develop a framework by which school performance, state-by-state, could be appropriately assessed.

This is an enormously difficult assignment that may take several years. But careful assessment of education is crucial, and here are some of the questions Americans should be asking:

Does each state have clearly defined goals for education? Are schools held accountable for results?

Is school financing adequate? Are states reducing the inequity from one district to another?

What about the dropout rate? Is it going down, especially among black and Hispanic populations?

Do teachers feel good about their work? Are salaries adequate and are working conditions getting better?

What about student performance?

Can all students read with comprehension, write with clarity, and accurately compute?

Have all students learned about the world around them? Do they know about their own heritage, other cultures, and have they discovered the interconnected nature of our world?

Can students think critically and integrate ideas?

Do they know the joy of reading, and have the motivation for lifelong learning?

Are the nonverbal abilities of students—including the aesthetic—being shaped in school?

Is education increasing the students' self-esteem and helping them become tolerant of others?

Are students, through community service projects, learning to become responsibly engaged?

After graduation, how do students perform in college and at the workplace? Are we, in short, preparing our students to be better workers, better citizens, and better people, too?

James Agee wrote that "in every child who is born, under no matter what circumstance . . . the potentiality of the human race is born again." As part of the national strategy, let's develop, during the decade of the nineties, a more coherent curriculum for our schools and a more precise, more humane evaluation of our students.

CONCLUSION

Here, then, is my conclusion. If this nation is to achieve excellence in education, a national strategy is required. This means: An urgent call to action,

A commitment to the disadvantaged,

A crusade to strengthen teaching, State standards, with leadership at the local school,

A quality curriculum, and

An effective way to monitor results.

John Gardner said, "A nation is never finished. You can't build it and leave it standing as the Pharaohs did the pyramids. It has to be recreated for each new generation." I'm convinced that the most urgent task our generation now confronts is a crusade to rebuild the nation's schools.

TRIBUTE TO MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS ASSOCIATION 1989 AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION REPORTING WINNER DONALD W. POTTLE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, we all recognize the importance of truly outstanding teachers, Donald W.

Pottle of Shrewsbury High School is one such teacher. Last year Mr. Pottle won the Christa McAuliffe Fellowship in recognition of his "roboteacher" robot. This year Mr. Pottle has been awarded the Massachusetts Teachers Association 1989 Award for Excellence in Education Reporting for Locally Produced Television Programming for Channel 57—Shrewsbury Community Cablevision.

Mr. Pottle, a teacher of biology and human physiology for 20 years at Shrewsbury High School in Shrewsbury, MA, has been recognized time and time again for his dedication to the best in teaching. A graduate of Rutgers University and the University of New Hampshire, Mr. Pottle was named Massachusetts Outstanding Biology Teacher, 1982, and Massachusetts Teacher of the Year 1983.

I salute his dedication to the youth of Shrewsbury and the Nation as a whole. We should all be grateful for teachers such as Mr. Pottle because they serve to remind us that we must remain vigilant in our pursuit of excellence in education. I extend to him, once again, my congratulations and best wishes.

LABOR DAY 1989

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, the celebration of Labor Day honors the Nation's men and women that provide the productive energy that makes this Nation great. I am always pleased to recognize the true American heroes that provide the basis for one of the highest standards of living in the world. Labor Day—a modest recognition of the role played by American workers, but nonetheless a time for reflection and hope.

In my view, the Nation is truly at a watershed in its strategy of human resource development. Our ability to effectively trade in an increasingly competitive world market will require effective strategies to increase labor's productivity through the development of trained, productive workers. Our ability to expand our domestic self reliance and overall standard of living through rising real income will require an aggressive effort to allow every American the opportunity to be a real contributor to the Nation's output. We no longer can afford the luxury of permitting some of our productive potential to lie untapped and fallow.

I am hopeful that we are entering a new era of recognition for the American worker. The Secretary of Labor, Elizabeth Dole, has made a good start by releasing her commission's report on workplace quality and labor market efficiency. The report is titled, "Investing in People: A Strategy to Address America's Workforce Crisis."

The report covers a broad spectrum of urgent human resource needs, in-

cluding the critical need to upgrade our education and training to provide the critical skills the Nation increasingly needs. I will carefully study the report's many recommendations to improve education and training, resolve work and family conflicts, increase labor-management cooperation and other areas. In the weeks and months ahead, I plan to speak out on these recommendations.

Even today, there is one major recommendation the commission makes that I can wholeheartedly endorse. The commission concluded that far too little research was being done to provide information on which to shape the answers to many vital policy related questions. It found that the dearth of reliable information on many important questions frustrated our paper authors and impeded our deliberations.

Several months ago I proposed an aggressive agenda of policy related research in relation to the Fair Labor Standards Act and the minimum wage, because of the clear deficiencies and cutbacks in that area. This agenda was incorporated into the bill that the Congress passed and the President vetoed, and I am confident it will be included in any final legislation.

But it is clear from the commission's report that minimum wage research is only the tip of the iceberg. The report finds that there have been massive cuts in the overall research and evaluation budgets of the Department of Education and the Department of Labor since 1975, 52 percent in the Department of Labor and 63 percent in the Department of Education. New approaches and experimentation has not kept pace with new labor market problems. In designing new policies and programs, we also need, as former Secretary of Labor William Brock has said about the education area, a new thrust in research. The commission would broaden this to include the Labor Department, and I agree.

My own initial review, apart from the commission's report, indicates that defense-related R&D spending is not only vastly greater than R&D spending on education, training and related areas in absolute dollars, but that the percentage of total agency funds spent for research and development is far greater.

In the mid-eighties, roughly 15 percent of defense and related Federal outlays were spent on research and development. By contrast, only 1.5 percent of all health-related funds were spent on research and development. And in the area that is the most vital part of our national defense against world competition, poverty, illiteracy and drugs—the education, training and productivity of our citizens—only 0.5 percent was spent on R&D. The area of education and training is very small, compared to the defense

budget—that we all knew. What was not apparent was how small a part of education and training budget itself was allocated for R&D, and how much it had been cut during a period when the problems were increasing.

On this Labor Day, I congratulate American working men and women and those of Massachusetts in particular. I congratulate them for many jobs well done. At the same time I urge Congress and the administration to seriously review the report of the Secretary's commission and work together to develop new weapons to use in the wars in which we are now engaged—against illiteracy, low productivity, underemployment and unemployment. And as they assess the need for new weapons in these wars, only to find in many cases that good policy-relevant data are lacking, I urge them to institute a new phase of human resource research and development. The Pentagon learned that lesson long ago. We should do no less.

THE 1,635TH DAY OR TERRY ANDERSON'S CAPTIVITY

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, today, as we resume Senate business, we also mark the 1,635th day that Terry Anderson has been held in captivity in Beirut.

I ask unanimous consent that a Time article of March 20, 1989, on this subject be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE MAN WHO HOLDS THE HOSTAGES

It is no secret who holds Terry Anderson. Imad Mughniyah is his name. He is a 38-year-old Lebanese leader of the Shi'ite fundamentalist group Hizballah whose history of terrorism is grislier than the record of Palestinian renegade Abu Nidal. Mughniyah's villainy, U.S. officials say, runs from bombings, like the suicide attacks on the U.S. embassy and Marine barracks in Beirut, to hijackings. He is a prime suspect in the U.S. for his alleged role in the 1985 skyjacking of TWA Flight 847 in which a Navy diver was murdered. And he has made a specialty of kidnaping: U.S. officials believe that Mughniyah, under the cloak of cover names like Islamic Jihad and the Revolutionary Justice Organization, has been involved in the kidnaping of at least 31 Westerners since 1984 and that he continues to hold most of the 13 still in captivity.

The kidnapers specifically wanted Terry Anderson. Fatefully, perhaps, the reporter advertised his availability the day before his capture, when he ventured into Beirut's southern suburbs to quiz Hizballah spiritual leader Sheik Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah. But Anderson's colleagues at the Associated Press believe he may have put himself on Hizballah's blacklist as far back as 1983, when he traveled to their stronghold in Baalbek to grill Shi'ite leaders about the bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks.

The grandson of a Shi'ite mullah, Mughniyah trained with Yasser Arafat's Fatah faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization. A high school dropout, he excelled at terrorism; his boldness and quick grasp of

explosives and weaponry impressed his commanders. But he fell out with Fatah leaders and in 1982, when Israeli troops invaded Lebanon and occupied his village, Teir Debbe, Mughniyah joined the newly formed and more radical Hizballah (Party of God). He took to wearing religious garb even as he recruited activists and professionals to the Shi'ite cause. He rose quickly to the top of the organization, and as security chief, Mughniyah is thought to be the group's most powerful figure. He continues to hold the Westerners captive despite public pleas from Fadlallah that they be set free.

His original motivation was to avenge the mistreatment of Shi'ites in Lebanon and to vent his hatred of the U.S. and Israel. But U.S. sources say he has become obsessed with trying to secure the freedom of his brother-in-law Mustafa Badreddin and 16 other Shi'ites jailed in Kuwait after a 1983 bombing blitz. Mughniyah launched his subsequent kidnaping and hijacking spree to spring the 17 in a prisoners-for-hostage swap. Among his victims: William Buckley, the CIA station chief, who died in captivity.

Mughniyah reportedly gets his financing from Tehran, and is considered Iran's man in Lebanon; his closest mentors there include conservative leaders locked in rivalry with Iran's would-be pragmatists. Even so, Mughniyah has been forced to free numerous American, French and West German hostages when it served Iran's interests, while his personal demands have never been met.

Mughniyah seems content to bide his time until the U.S. breaks. But he has not tired of finding ways to press Hizballah's confrontation with the West. Britain's *Guardian* newspaper reported last month that he was busy organizing mass demonstrations in Lebanon. The cause: demanding Salman Rushdie's death for writing *The Satanic Verses*.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS TO THE COMMITTEE REPORT ON THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1989

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I understand that the Senate will shortly be turning its attention to S. 933, the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1989. This is an important piece of legislation that deserves the careful attention of all of our colleagues. Since the committee report became available only last Friday, September 1, I am submitting for today's RECORD a copy of my additional views for the benefit of those who wish to study them. I ask unanimous consent that a copy of those views be printed in the RECORD immediately following these comments.

There being no objection, the additional views were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF SENATOR HATCH

The story of America is one of ever growing inclusiveness, as more and more Americans have become able to participate in the great mainstream of American life. Persons with disabilities, no less than other Americans, are entitled to an equal opportunity to participate in the American dream.

Indeed, through their own efforts, and with the benefit of a growing array of programs and antidiscrimination provisions at

the local, state, and federal levels designed to enhance their abilities to lead lives of independence, not dependence, persons with disabilities have long been writing an inspiring chapter in this quintessential American story. Persons with disabilities, through their hard work and determination, have already made great advances and destroyed many stereotypes which have been used to deny them equal opportunities in the past. They have demonstrated they are no "insular minority" in America. But more can still be done to provide equal opportunity for persons with disabilities.

At the outset of the hearings on S. 933, I stated my support for a comprehensive federal civil rights bill banning discrimination against persons with disabilities. Such protection against discrimination is long overdue. At the same time, I also expressed the view that such legislation must be both meaningful and reasonable. Accordingly, I was unable to endorse S. 933, as introduced. There were several serious problems with S. 933, as introduced, including: its excessive penalty scheme; its breadth of coverage of "public accommodations"; its significant departure from the standards of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which bans disability discrimination in programs or activities receiving federal aid and in federally conducted programs; and its onerous treatment of the private bus industry.

The substitute version, which emerged from a period of negotiations and was adopted unanimously by the Labor and Human Resources Committee, is still not a perfect compromise. It retains features that I believe merit further improvement. But it incorporated enough important changes to enable me to cosponsor it at the mark-up, while I reserved my right to pursue further changes on the Floor.

At the mark-up, the Committee accepted an amendment which I offered, requiring the Attorney General, in consultation with other federal agencies, to develop and implement a plan to assist covered entities in understanding their duties under the bill.

I also have further concerns about the bill in certain areas.

I. SMALL BUSINESS EXEMPTION FOR PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

Title I of the bill bans employment discrimination and is effective in two years. At that time, the employment discrimination provisions will apply to employers with 25 or more employees for each working day in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding year. Two years thereafter—four years after enactment—the employment provisions will apply to employers of 15 or more employees.

Title III of the bill covers "public accommodations and services operated by private entities." Private entities defined as "potential places of employment" are subject only to accessibility requirements concerning new facilities designed and constructed for first occupancy later than 30 months after the bill's enactment. These entities include facilities intended for nonresidential use and whose operations affect commerce. Section 301(s).

Private entities defined as "public accommodations," which include much of the private sector, are subject not only to this new construction requirement but also to a wide variety of prohibitions and obligations with respect to their existing facilities and general policies. These prohibitions and obligations pertain to a business in its treatment of customers, clients, and visitors.

The term "public accommodation" is defined very broadly. It includes not only businesses covered by Title II of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which bans racial, ethnic, and religious discrimination in public accommodations, defined as places of eating; places of lodging; places of entertainment; and gasoline stations, but it also includes retail stores, service establishments, and other elements of the private sector. Section 301(3).¹

This ban on discrimination in privately operated "public accommodations" in Title III of the bill is effective 18 months after enactment. In stark contrast to the small business exemption from the bill's employment provisions, however, the bill contains no small business entity exemption whatsoever from these public accommodations provisions.

Thus, the bill creates the following anomaly: a mom-and-pop grocery store is not subject to the bill when it hires a clerk as a new employee, but it is subject to all of the bill's requirements in its treatment of customers, as well as to an extremely onerous penalty scheme when it violates any of those requirements.

Even under the standards of the substitute bill, the costs some small businesses may incur can be significant.² In the disability rights area, nondiscrimination requirements, including those in this bill, not only require elimination of outright exclusion based on stereotypes, they often impose additional duties to make reasonable accommodations to the needs of persons with disabilities. I support these requirements. But, we must acknowledge that these accommodations can cost money. Sometimes the cost is not great, but even under the standards of this bill, these costs can be more than de minimus where necessary to provide accessibility. This is a crucial difference between a disability civil rights statute and a civil rights statute in the race area. In order to provide equal treatment to racial minorities, a business need only disregard race and judge a person on his or her merits. To provide equal opportunity for a person with a disability will sometimes require additional actions and costs than those required to provide access to a person without a disability.

For example, under the public accommodations title of this bill, covered entities must seek to provide "full and equal enjoyment of [their] goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and accommodations." Section 302(a). Among the specific requirements applicable to the smallest businesses are:

1. The obligation to provide auxiliary aids and services to persons with disabilities,

¹ Religious organizations and entities controlled by religious organizations are completely exempt from coverage under Title III.

² Some persons may assert that costs should not be a factor in designing a disability civil rights law. In the context of a disability rights law, however, costs may have to be incurred in order to provide nondiscriminatory treatment, e.g., putting in a ramp, providing auxiliary aids and services, and other accommodations. Indeed, the failure to incur reasonable costs in order to provide access is regarded as discriminatory. At some point, however, the undertaking of an accommodation can be so costly or represent such a fundamental alteration in the covered entity's program that the failure to undertake the accommodation is simply not discriminatory. This principle reflects Supreme Court caselaw interpreting section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. E.g. *School Board of Nassau County v. Arline*, 480 U.S. 273, 287 n. 17 (1987); *Alexander v. Choate*, 469 U.S. 287 (1985); *Southeastern Community College v. Davis*, 442 U.S. 397, 409-414 (1979).

unless to do so would cause either an undue burden to the entity or a fundamental alteration in its activities. Section 302(b)(2)(A)(iii). Auxiliary aids and services are defined in Section 3(1) and can include providing qualified interpreters, qualified readers, signage, taped texts; the acquisition or modifications of equipment or devices; and similar actions and devices.

2. The obligation to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, and procedures, unless doing so fundamentally alters the entity's activities. Section 302(b)(2)(A)(ii).

3. The obligation to remove "architectural barriers, and communication barriers that are structural in nature, in existing facilities . . . where such removal is readily achievable." Section 302(b)(2)(A)(iv). The term "readily achievable" is defined in section 301(5).

4. The obligation to remove "transportation barriers in existing vehicles used by an establishment for transporting individuals (not including barriers that can only be removed through the retrofitting of vehicles by the installation of a hydraulic or other lift), where such removal is readily achievable." Section 302(b)(2)(A)(iv).

5. Where the removal of a barrier described in paragraphs 3 and 4 is not readily achievable, an obligation "to make [the entity's] goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages available through alternative methods if such methods are readily achievable." Section 302(b)(2)(A)(v).

6. The elimination of eligibility criteria that screen out or tend to screen out a person or persons with disabilities unless the criteria are shown to be necessary to the conduct of the activity in question. Section 302(b)(2)(A)(i).

While these requirements will, in theory, generally translate into less actual cost the smaller the entity, any financial or administrative impact on the smallest businesses can be very troublesome for those businesses. Even comparatively "lesser" costs can be quite burdensome for a small business struggling to survive. Further, the determination as to whether an accommodation is an undue burden or a barrier removal is readily achievable may ultimately be made by a Federal agency or judge. A small business is less able to absorb an overreaching determination by these authorities than a larger business.

Moreover, government compliance reviews (Section 308(b)(1)), and the costs of private as well as Attorney General litigation, will add further to those expenses small businesses must bear under the bill's public accommodations title. Indeed, in a private enforcement action, a plaintiff can obtain injunctive relief and attorneys fees. For larger businesses, these costs can be more readily absorbed and passed on to a large consumer base. For some smaller businesses, the cost of compliance with injunctive relief combined with attorneys fees might be onerous.

But it is the penalty scheme in an Attorney General action to enforce the public accommodations title that is of particular concern. In an Attorney General action, a court, at the request of the Attorney General, can order the smallest business to pay monetary damages to aggrieved persons. Moreover, the court can order such a business to pay a civil penalty of up to \$50,000 for a first violation and up to \$100,000 for subsequent violations. This remedy scheme is potentially a very heavy burden, which I will also address as a separate concern.

Opponents of a small business exemption in the public accommodations title of S. 933 claim that since title II of the 1964 Civil Rights Act has no small business exemption, neither should S. 933. There are several responses to this argument:

1. S. 933 already departs from title II of the 1964 Civil Rights Act in two important ways:

A. Title II only covers places of eating, lodging, entertainment, and gasoline stations. S. 933 goes well beyond such coverage, encompassing virtually all elements of the private sector as "public accommodations" or "potential places of employment," except religious organizations and entities controlled by religious organizations.

B. Title II provides only for injunctive relief in Attorney General actions; this bill, as mentioned earlier, permits recovery of monetary damages and huge civil fines in Attorney General actions.

Thus, it is inconsistent for the opponents of a small business exemption to rely upon Title II as the basis for their opposition when they have so readily departed from that parallel statute in other important respects.

2. In any case, compliance with title II of the 1964 Civil Rights Act imposes no costs—it simply requires admitting and serving persons without regard to their color, ethnicity, or religion. As mentioned earlier, compliance with S. 933 can result in costs to covered entities. This difference between title II and S. 933 alone justifies a small business exemption in public accommodations.

I favor an exemption of small businesses from the prohibitions and obligations in the public accommodations provisions of the bill, i.e., provisions relating to a business' existing facilities and general policies. I would not, however, exempt any public accommodation from the requirement that its new facilities be accessible. The cost of accessibility to a new facility when "built-in" to the plans and construction of such a new facility is not burdensome. But for businesses in the operation of their existing facilities and in the provision of auxiliary aids and services, modification of policies, procedures, and criteria, a small entity exemption is appropriate.

I also believe that even with an exemption for small businesses, the marketplace will exert pressure on small businesses which will lead to increased accessibility. When a small business operator sees a larger competitor gain customers with disabilities because the latter business is accessible, the small business operator is likely to take steps it can afford to get some of those customers—even if those steps don't meet every single requirement of this title—without exposure to the costs of compliance reviews and litigation.

With this voluntary activity, the requirement that all new facilities be accessible, and the full coverage of all "public accommodations" other than small businesses, I believe we can provide genuine access to public accommodations for persons with disabilities, while assuring that we do not overly burden small businesses in America.

II. EXCESSIVE PENALTIES AGAINST PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

Under title II of the 1964 Civil Rights Act (hereinafter "title II"), as mentioned earlier, a private plaintiff can obtain injunctive relief and attorneys fees. The Attorney General can obtain injunctive relief. No monetary damages or civil penalties are available in either action.

Under S. 933, in an action for a violation of the public accommodations title, a private plaintiff can obtain an injunction and attorneys fees. I believe such relief, paralleling that of title II, is appropriate.

But, in an Attorney General action under this bill the court can award not only an injunction, but also civil penalties of up to \$50,000 for a first violation, and up to \$100,000 for subsequent violations. Further, the court can award monetary damages to aggrieved persons when requested to do so by the Attorney General. This relief is excessive and unjustifiable.

The threat of litigation, its cost to covered entities, the added expenses of paying the plaintiff's attorneys fees in private litigation, and marketplace factors are all powerful incentives for a business to comply with this bill in the first instance.

Moreover, if an entity is in noncompliance, injunctive relief is significant. An injunction requires the offending entity to cease its discrimination. If a ramp must be put in, a bathroom made accessible, or policies changed, pursuant to the entity's duties under the bill's public accommodations provisions, a court can order such relief.

Everyone knows that 25 years ago black people and other racial and ethnic minorities were routinely denied the opportunity to eat, to lodge, and to be entertained in places they could afford. Today, while there are still instances of racial and ethnic discrimination in public accommodations, we face an entirely different situation. The public accommodations covered by title II are now essentially open on a nondiscriminatory basis. This resulted largely from title II's enactment, with the injunctive relief and attorneys fees enforcement scheme previously described.

Yet, relief in an Attorney General action against a public accommodations under this bill goes well beyond the relief available in an Attorney General action under title II.

Ironically, a private party, in his own action, cannot obtain monetary damages for himself. The court can award monetary damages, however, to an aggrieved person, in an Attorney General action.

There is a further anomaly in the bill. The bill subjects state and local governments to the remedies available under Section 505 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Under Section 505, a federal agency, in an enforcement action, may either terminate federal aid to the part of a covered entity where the discrimination occurs or it may refer the case to the Department of Justice for injunctive relief. Civil penalties are not recoverable by the federal government in an enforcement action. Thus, in an Attorney General action, state and local governments, with their enormous tax resources, are subject to lesser penalties than the private sector, which is not supported by tax revenues or, for the most part, federal aid. The potential for a sole proprietor, a mom-and-pop business, or any other business to be more harshly sanctioned than a state or local government in an Attorney General action requires further consideration.

Our purpose here should not be punitive. Providing for monetary damages and huge civil penalties in Attorney General actions is excessive. To the extent we are trying to provide access by enacting this bill, since such access can impose costs on covered entities, rather than penalize a public accommodation by imposing monetary damages and huge civil penalties, we should keep the money available to the entity for use in providing access pursuant to the injunctive relief.

Proponents of the stiff remedy provisions in S. 933 assert that it parallels remedies now available in an Attorney General action under the Fair Housing Act, as amended last year. This analogy, however, is unpersuasive.

In the field of housing, the original remedies of the 1968 Fair Housing Act proved inadequate to the task of rooting out racial and ethnic discrimination in housing as quickly as hoped. Why? In my opinion, it is because housing discrimination is probably the most persistent form of racial discrimination in the nation today. Thus, toughening the penalties for such discrimination in 1988 made sense and I supported the effort to do so.

But the record in the public accommodations area is much different. As mentioned earlier, the Title II penalties—injunctive relief and attorneys fees—have been adequate to work a revolution of equal opportunity.

If the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 had not added disability discrimination to the list of prohibited conduct under the Fair Housing Act, and a ban on housing discrimination on the basis of disability was being added in this bill, the use of Fair Housing Act remedies for such housing discrimination would be appropriate. It is inappropriate, however, to use the Fair Housing Act, rather than Title II of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, as the analogue for the remedies in the public accommodations context in this bill.

I note that, with respect to employment discrimination, S. 933 uses the remedies available under the parallel civil rights statute, Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Unfortunately, this parallelism was not maintained with respect to public accommodations.

I prefer to retain such parallelism in remedies. I am prepared, however, to break the parallelism with Title II and to consider a more modest enforcement scheme in this area that goes beyond Title II relief but is more reasonable than the provision currently in the bill.

III. THE BILL'S THREAT TO THE PRIVATE BUS TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY

The bill applies to transportation services "provided by a privately operated entity that is primarily engaged in the business of transporting people," except for air carriers. Section 304(a). This coverage includes private rail, limousine, taxi, and bus companies.

I am especially concerned about this bill's impact on the private bus transportation industry. The bill imposes a variety of requirements on these companies, including:

1. The obligation to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, and procedures, unless to do so would fundamentally alter the company's activities. Section 304(b)(2)(A).

2. The obligation to provide auxiliary aids and services to persons with disabilities, unless to do so would cause an undue burden or fundamentally alter the company's activities. Section 304(b)(2)(B).

3. The obligation to remove "transportation barriers in existing vehicles . . . where such removal is readily achievable." This obligation does not include the addition of a lift. Section 304(b)(2)(C).

4. Where the removal of a barrier described in paragraph 3 is not readily achievable, an obligation "to make [the entity's] goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages available through alternative methods

if such methods are readily achievable." Section 304(b)(2)(C).

I favor these provisions.

The truly onerous provision, however, is the requirement that all small bus companies must purchase or lease all new over-the-road buses with lifts six years after the bill's enactment; large bus companies must do so beginning five years after enactment. In the meantime, ironically, having imposed this major requirement on the private bus transportation industry, the bill requires a three-year study to determine whether this requirement is, in effect, feasible. The requirement, however, is not contingent on the results of the study—it remains in place under this bill even if the study shows that the requirement is excessive.

The bill, in its present form, presents the strong likelihood that private intercity and charter and tour bus service will be seriously curtailed soon after the bill's new bus requirements become effective, if not virtually eliminated at some point thereafter. The stakes are that high.

Unlike state and local government mass transit, which is heavily subsidized by the federal government, private transportation companies receive virtually no federal aid. Private companies provide virtually all of the intercity bus transportation in the country. There are well over one thousand such private, intercity bus companies, such as Greyhound, Gold Line, East Coast Parlor, and Peter Pan. Some of these companies provide two kinds of services: over the road regular route service—that is, scheduled service between communities—and charter and tour services. Other companies provide only charter and tour services.

These companies serve about 10,000 communities, most of which have no other intercity transportation available to them. The number of communities served has been declining in the last 30 years. According to an Interstate Commerce Commission staff analysis, there was a net loss of nearly 3,400 communities receiving intercity bus service between 1982 and 1986 alone. Ninety percent of the communities losing this service had populations of less than 10,000. This industry operates on a low profit margin. In many rural areas, including in Utah, this private bus service is the only available intercity transportation. There is only token Amtrak service available. Intercity buses provide transportation for those who need a low cost transportation alternative.

The requirement that all new buses have wheelchair lifts would quickly accelerate the loss of private, intercity bus service to our nation's communities, if not entirely end such service, according to the American Bus Association, United Bus Owners of America, and Greyhound (the largest company). Delaying this result by five or six years, in the hope an efficient and economical lift will appear on the scene, is small comfort.

A lift for an intercity bus is more expensive than for an intracity bus, such as the Metrobuses used in the District of Columbia, because with the baggage compartment and other differences, access to the intercity bus is higher off the ground—as much as four or six feet, rather than one foot for an intracity bus.

The added costs for new buses for these private companies include not only the cost of the lift but widening the aisles and making the bathrooms accessible. There are maintenance costs—and there is little experience with maintenance of intercity bus lifts. There will be a loss of as many as four

seats, which especially hurts bus companies during their peak periods, such as holiday periods. Moreover, particularly in rural areas, these companies are successful because of their package express service. The room available for carrying such packages, however, is reduced in lift-equipped buses.

Even if the least expensive lift is used on all new buses—and this is, I am told, a lift which has had little use in this country and one which not all bus companies might feel is suited to their operations—the cost of this provision is unreasonable. Indeed, I understand that the principal basis for this provision is information from the Regional Transportation District of Denver, Colorado. According to the Department of Transportation, however, Denver has only 17 buses which use a "less expensive" lift developed in Germany. I understand these buses have been in use in Denver for about one year. Moreover, according to the Department of Transportation, Denver uses these buses on one-way routes of less than 30 miles. This usage is atypical for the private bus industry as a whole, which consists of some 20,000 buses which travel far greater distances on trips.

Representatives of the private bus transportation industry have stated that their lowest annual cost estimate for the bill's requirement regarding new buses, which includes lift and accessible restroom installation, loss of revenue seats for lift and restroom accessibility, maintenance costs, and training costs would be so high as to seriously threaten the viability of the private bus transportation industry. This lowest annual cost estimate is based on a cost of \$10,100 per new bus for each year of its service, and assumes a 10-year life span for the industry's 20,000 bus fleet. In other words, under this analysis, each new bus will cost a company \$101,000 over the life of the bus. I note that representatives of the industry believe these estimates are unrealistic and actual costs will be higher.

The Committee heard virtually no testimony on this vital issue.

I, along with proponents of the present provision, can point to correspondence from officials of the Denver system and the American distributor of the lift in question citing a variety of different figures and costs related to wheelchair accessibility for these over-the-road buses. Following the hearings on the bill, the cost figures have been flying back and forth concerning costs associated with the lift which has recently begun to be used in Denver. The dispute over the utility of any particular lift and its costs are precisely why a study is most appropriate.

I support a requirement that bans discrimination based on stereotypes against persons with disabilities in their use of privately operated buses. I also support a requirement that private bus companies make reasonable accommodations to the needs of persons with disabilities with respect to their current bus fleet.

The Committee, however, simply has not been presented with enough clear testimony and data to know what is reasonable with respect to requirements such as lifts on new buses purchased or leased by the private bus industry. That is why a study of private bus accessibility, followed by Congressional action based on the study, is the most sensible course of action with respect to any future requirements, such as lifts, concerning new buses.

It might be suggested that this bill will have no significant impact on bus companies for the next five years. Even this sug-

gestion is doubtful. In an August 1, 1989, letter to Roger Porter, domestic policy advisor to the President, Theodore Knappen, a Senior Vice President at Greyhound Lines, Inc., opposed this provision of S. 933. He wrote, "Greyhound Lines Inc. is a new company, which is the result of the merger of two failing bus systems, Greyhound and Trailways. We are highly leveraged with \$375 million in debt * * * Greyhound 'lost \$17 million last year and will be marginally profitable this year. The annual cost of full implementation of S. 933 will be at a minimum, \$40 million. Even if the start up is delayed for five years, the financial institutions upon which we rely are not likely to continue to support us in light of this burden. The system will inevitably crumble with the marginal rural service being the first to go. I should add that most small bus companies are in a similar financial situation."

In summary, the current provision regarding the private bus transportation industry's purchase and lease of readily accessible new buses rests on inadequate and contested data and runs a serious risk of unintentionally causing devastating effects in the private bus industry. The prudent course is to study the issue first and then to impose appropriate requirements based on the study—not the reverse, as currently provided for in the bill.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH MOQUIN

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Alabama's most outstanding business and community leaders as well as my close friend, Mr. Joseph Moquin from Huntsville, AL.

Joe retired as the chief executive officer of Teledyne Brown Engineering on August 31, 1989, following over three decades of loyal service to his company and to the Huntsville community and the Nation as a whole. It is evident that Joe Moquin has played a role in every worthwhile enterprise in Huntsville for over 30 years.

In 1956, when Joe Moquin traveled to Huntsville to become the chief management engineer for the Army Ballistic Missile Agency, few people could have foreseen the explosive growth the city would experience over the next three decades or the integral role which Joe Moquin would play in this expansion. Following the Soviet Union's launch of the Sputnik I in 1957, Huntsville's Army team escalated the space frenzy by developing the Redstone and Jupiter missile systems. This team of incredibly gifted engineers, scientists, and planners would place Huntsville on the cutting edge of the growing high-technology research and development industries.

As the chief civilian in the Army Ordnance Missile Command's control office, Joe worked closely with General Mendaris and Dr. Wernher von Braun who headed the Army team. Although a brilliant engineer, perhaps Joe Moquin's most important contribution to these efforts came from his managerial and planning ability. He

possesses the incredible ability to see the big picture and manage the numerous disparate aspects of such complicated projects.

Another of Huntsville's visionaries, Milton Cummings, recognized both Moquin's technical strengths in engineering and his managerial ability. In 1959, Cummings hired Joe as the executive vice president of Brown Engineering and ensured the success of what was to become one of Huntsville's most successful and ambitious companies. Working together, Joe Moquin and Milton Cummings transformed a small engineering company into a huge, diverse company employing about 3,000 people and helped transform Huntsville from a sleepy cotton town into a technology center for the entire Nation.

Brown Engineering prospered under the guidance of Moquin and Cummings. From four employees in 1953, Brown Engineering grew to several hundred employees in the early 1960's. Joe Moquin and Milton Cummings knew that the time was right for Brown to move to a new, more spacious, design and production facility.

Fortunately for Huntsville, Joe Moquin saw this as more than a time to find a larger building to house his company. He saw this as an opportunity to place Brown Engineering in the heart of a carefully zoned research park carved out of the cotton fields west of the city. After convincing the city to rezone 3,000 acres for the project, Moquin bought a large tract of land for Brown's new headquarters and the research park was born. This park was named Cummings Research Park in tribute to Milton Cummings following his death in 1973.

Today, Cummings Research Park employs more than 25,000 people and has helped develop what should become the world's first permanently manned space station. These Cummings Research Park residents have been a huge factor in the success of the Marshall Space Flight Center, the Army Missile Command, and the Strategic Defense Command.

One year before Brown Engineering merged with Teledyne Inc., Joe Moquin became the president of the company and continued in this role at Teledyne Brown. He has also served as the chairman and chief executive officer since 1985.

Joe Moquin has spent over three decades promoting Huntsville and promoting Alabama. He has devoted his time and his money as well as his company's resources to ensure that Huntsville has the benefit of outstanding educational, cultural, and professional opportunities to support the technological growth associated with the space and defense industries.

Joe Moquin has been intimately involved with pushing Alabama ahead. Much of his effort has been devoted to

business, but he recognizes that business must be supported by an outstanding education system. He has been instrumental in the success achieved by the University of Alabama in Birmingham and Birmingham-Southern, as well as Huntsville's institutions of higher learning—Alabama A&M University and the University of Alabama in Huntsville, and Oakwood College.

Joe Moquin's contributions to professional organizations and community service organizations have earned him many awards, far too numerous for me to list. Some, however, merit special recognition. Joe Moquin received the Huntsville/Madison County Chamber of Commerce's first annual Award for Engineering, Science, and Technology Excellence. He was a member of the Alabama Supercomputer Network Authority Board which established the statewide supercomputer network headquartered in Huntsville. He currently serves as the chairperson for the economic development strategy and implementation task force for Huntsville's Vision 2000 Program.

Joe Moquin represents the ideal for which corporate leaders must strive. He has set an outstanding example and leaves other CEO's with a lofty goal of matching his success. He has provided Huntsville with the corporate and civic leadership it needed in the tumultuous years of the technology boom. Now he is stepping down as chairman and CEO of Teledyne Brown Engineering but not as promoter and civic activist for Huntsville.

Joe Moquin has long been one of the most informed and knowledgeable people in the defense and space industries and one of the first people I seek out for advice in these areas. His support, advice, and friendship have been invaluable to me. I wish him the best of luck in all his endeavors and look forward to his continued success.

Thank you, Mr. President.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the order, morning business is closed.

RECESS UNTIL 2:15 P.M.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the Senate stands in recess until the hour of 2:15 p.m. today.

Whereupon, the Senate, at 1 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. when called to order by the Presiding Officer [Mr. KOHL].

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS, 1990

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the clerk will report H.R. 3014.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3014) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded with the consideration of the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets, and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italics.)

H.R. 3014

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS SENATE

MILEAGE AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCES

MILEAGE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND SENATORS
For mileage of the Vice President and Senators of the United States, \$60,000.

EXPENSE ALLOWANCES

For expense allowances of the Vice President, \$10,000; the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, \$10,000; Majority Leader of the Senate, \$10,000; Minority Leader of the Senate, \$10,000; Majority Whip of the Senate, \$5,000; Minority Whip of the Senate, \$5,000; and Chairmen of the Majority and Minority Conference Committees, \$3,000 for each Chairman; in all, \$56,000.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

For representation allowances of the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate, \$15,000 for each such Leader; in all, \$30,000.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For compensation of officers, employees, and others as authorized by law, including agency contributions, \$55,019,000 which shall be paid from this appropriation without regard to the below limitations, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

For the Office of the Vice President, \$1,216,000.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

For the Office of the President Pro Tempore, \$296,000.

OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

For Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders, \$1,474,000.

OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS

For Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips, \$458,000.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

For the Conference of the Majority and the Conference of the Minority, at rates of compensation to be fixed by the Chairman of each such committee, \$661,500 for each such committee; in all, \$1,323,000.

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE MAJORITY AND THE CONFERENCE OF THE MINORITY

For Offices of the Secretaries of the Conference of the Majority and the Conference of the Minority, \$290,000.

OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN

For Office of the Chaplain, \$147,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Office of the Secretary, \$8,852,000.

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

For Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$28,000,000.

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY

For Offices of the Secretary for the Majority and the Secretary for the Minority, \$983,000.

AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS

For agency contributions for employee benefits, as authorized by law, \$11,980,000.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OF THE SENATE

For salaries and expenses of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, \$2,079,000: Provided, That \$100,000 of the amount appropriated to the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate for fiscal year 1989 shall remain available until September 30, 1990.

OFFICE OF SENATE LEGAL COUNSEL

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Senate Legal Counsel, \$676,000.

EXPENSE ALLOWANCES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE, AND SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY OF THE SENATE

For expense allowances of the Secretary of the Senate, \$3,000; Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, \$3,000; Secretary for the Majority of the Senate, \$3,000; Secretary for the Minority of the Senate, \$3,000; in all, \$12,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

SENATE POLICY COMMITTEES

For salaries and expenses of the Majority Policy Committee and the Minority Policy Committee, \$1,101,500 for each such committee; in all, \$2,203,000.

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, or conducted pursuant to section 134(a) of Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, as amended, section 112 of Public Law 96-304 and Senate Resolution 281, agreed to March 11, 1980, \$69,442,000.

EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES SENATE CAUCUS ON INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

For expenses of the United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control, \$325,000.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

For expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, \$727,200.

SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER OF THE SENATE

For expenses of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, \$74,389,000 of which \$6,000,000 shall remain available until expended.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For miscellaneous items, \$7,506,000.

SENATORS' OFFICIAL PERSONNEL AND OFFICE EXPENSE ACCOUNT

For Senators' Official Personnel and Office Expense Account, \$161,124,000.

STATIONERY (REVOLVING FUND)

For stationery for the President of the Senate, \$4,500, for officers of the Senate and

the Conference of the Majority and Conference of the Minority of the Senate, \$8,500; in all, \$13,000.

SENATE OFFICIAL MAIL COSTS

For expenses necessary for official mail costs of the Senate, \$32,000,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, to be available immediately upon enactment of this Act, and to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. The Chairman of the Majority or Minority Conference Committee of the Senate may, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, at his election, transfer not more than \$50,000 from the appropriation account for salaries for the Conference of the Majority and the Conference of the Minority of the Senate, to the account, within the contingent fund of the Senate, from which expenses are payable under section 120 of Public Law 97-51 (2 U.S.C. 619-6). Any transfer of funds under authority of the preceding sentence shall be made at such time or times as such chairman shall specify in writing to the Senate Disbursing Office. Any funds so transferred by the chairman of the Majority or Minority Conference Committee shall be available for expenditure by such committee in like manner and for the same purposes as are other moneys which are available for expenditure by such committee from the account, within the contingent fund of the Senate, from which expenses are payable under section 120 of Public Law 97-51 (2 U.S.C. 619-6).

SEC. 2. Funds appropriated to the Conference of the Majority and funds appropriated to the Conference of the Minority for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, may be utilized in such amounts as the Chairman of each Conference deems appropriate for the specialized training of professional staff, subject to such limitations, insofar as they are applicable, as are imposed by the Committee on Rules and Administration with respect to such training when provided to professional staff of standing committees of the Senate.

SEC. 3. Subsection (d) of section 2 of Public Law 100-123 (2 U.S.C. 58a-1), is amended by inserting immediately after "by the Sergeant at Arms," the following: "and all other moneys received by the Sergeant at Arms as charges or commissions for telephone services."

SEC. 4. (a) The Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate is authorized to establish an Office of Senate Health Promotion.

(b)(1) In carrying out this section, the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate is authorized to establish, or provide for the establishment of, exercise classes and other health services and activities on a continuing and regular basis. In providing for such classes, services, and activities, the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate is authorized to impose and collect fees, assessments, and other charges to defray the costs involved in promoting the health of Members, officers, and employees of the Senate. For purposes of this section, the term "employees of the Senate" shall have such meaning as the Sergeant at Arms, by regulation, may prescribe.

(2) All fees, assessments, and charges imposed and collected by the Sergeant at Arms pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the revolving fund established pursuant to subsection (c) and shall be available for purposes of this section.

(c) There is established in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund within the contingent fund of the Senate to be

known as the Senate Health Promotion Revolving Fund (hereinafter referred to in this section as the "fund"). The fund shall consist of all amounts collected or received by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate as fees, assessments, and other charges for activities and services to carry out the provisions of this section. All moneys in the fund shall be available without fiscal year limitation for disbursement by the Secretary of the Senate for promoting the health of Members, officers, and employees of the Senate.

(d) Disbursements from the revolving fund shall be made upon vouchers signed by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

(e) The provisions of section 4 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (40 U.S.C. 193d) shall not be applicable to any class, service, or other activity carried out pursuant to the provisions of this section.

(f) The provisions of this section shall be carried out in accordance with regulations which shall be promulgated by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate and subject to approval at the beginning of each Congress by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.

SEC. 5. (a) Paragraph (3) of section 506(a) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973 (2 U.S.C. 58(a)) is amended to read as follows:

"(3)(A) postage on, and fees and charges in connection with, mail matter sent through the mail under the franking privilege in excess of amounts provided from the appropriation for official mail costs, upon certification by the Senate Sergeant at Arms and subject to such regulations as may be promulgated by the Committee on Rules and Administration, (B) postage on, and fees and charges in connection with official mail matter sent through the mail other than the franking privilege upon certification by the Senate Sergeant at Arms and subject to such regulations as may be promulgated by the Committee on Rules and Administration, and (C) reimbursement to each Senator for costs incurred in the preparation of required official reports, and the acquisition of mailing lists to be used for official purposes, and in the mailing, delivery, or transmitting of matters relating to official business;"

"(b) Receipts paid to the Sergeant at Arms from sales of postage on, and fees and charges in connection with mail matter sent through the mail by Senators, Senate committees, or other Senate offices (including joint committees and commissions funded from the contingent fund of the Senate), other than under the franking privilege, as cash or check payments directly from such Senators, committees, or offices, or as reimbursement from the Financial Clerk of the Senate pursuant to certification by the Sergeant at Arms of charges to be made to such funds available to such Senators, committees, or offices for such postage, fees and charges shall be used by the Sergeant at Arms for payment to the United States Postal Service for such postage, fees, and charges."

SEC. 6. On and after the date this Act becomes law, the Secretary of the Senate, subject to the approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, is authorized to provide up to \$1,000,000 for capitalization purposes to the revolving fund established by the last paragraph under the heading "Contingent Expenses of the Senate" appearing under the heading "SENATE" in chapter XI of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957 (2 U.S.C. 46a-1), by

transferring to such revolving fund any funds available from any Senate appropriation account, with respect to which he has disbursement authority, for the fiscal year in which the transfer is made (or for any preceding fiscal year) or which have been made available until expended; and any moneys so transferred shall be available for use in like manner and to the same extent as the moneys in such revolving fund which were not transferred thereto pursuant to this section.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Senate may enter into an agreement with the Secretary of Education to provide closed captioning of the Senate floor proceedings, subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. The Senate authorizes the Secretary of Education to have access to the audio and video broadcast of the Senate floor proceedings for the purpose of captioning. Such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section are authorized to be paid from the appropriation account for "Miscellaneous Items" within the contingent fund of the Senate.

SEC. 8. (1) The Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate are authorized to acquire goods, services, or space from government agencies and units by agreement under the provisions of the Economy Act, 31 U.S.C. 1535, and to make advance payments in conjunction therewith, if required by the providing agency or establishment.

(2) No advance payment may be made under paragraph (1) unless specifically provided for in the agreement. No agreement providing for advance payment may be entered into unless it contains a provision requiring the refund of any unobligated balance of the advance.

(3) No agreement may be entered into under paragraph (1) without the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

SEC. 9. The provisions of Senate Resolution 89, of the One Hundredth Congress, agreed to January 28, 1987, are hereby enacted into law, effective on the date such Senate Resolution 89 was agreed to.

SEC. 10. The second proviso, under the headings "SENATE" and "OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN", of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1970 (Public Law 91-145) is amended by striking out "a secretary" and inserting in lieu thereof "such employees as he deems appropriate, except that the amount which may be paid for any fiscal year as gross compensation for personnel in such Office for any fiscal year shall not exceed \$147,000".

SEC. 11. (a) For purposes of subchapters I and II of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code (relating to claims of or against the United States Government), the United States Senate shall be considered to be a legislative agency (as defined in section 3701(a)(4) of such title), and the Secretary of the Senate shall be deemed to be the head of such legislative agency.

(b) Regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Senate pursuant to section 3716 of title 31, United States Code, shall not become effective until they are approved by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

TITLE I—CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PAYMENTS TO WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

For payment to the Estate of Claude Pepper, late a Representative from the State of Florida, \$89,500.

MILEAGE OF MEMBERS

For mileage of Members, as authorized by law, \$210,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives, \$536,907,000, as follows:

HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES

For salaries and expenses, as authorized by law, \$4,409,000, including: Office of the Speaker, \$1,019,000, including \$25,000 for official expenses of the Speaker; Office of the Majority Floor Leader, \$940,000, including \$10,000 for official expenses of the Majority Leader; Office of the Minority Floor Leader, \$1,041,000, including \$10,000 for official expenses of the Minority Leader; Office of the Majority Whip, \$755,000, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Majority Whip and not to exceed \$166,560, for the Chief Deputy Majority Whip; Office of the Minority Whip, \$654,000, including \$5,000 for official expenses of the Minority Whip and not to exceed \$84,060, for the Chief Deputy Minority Whip.

MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE

For staff employed by each Member in the discharge of his official and representative duties, \$188,074,000.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

For professional and clerical employees of standing committees, including the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget, \$55,000,000.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET (STUDIES)

For salaries, expenses, and studies by the Committee on the Budget, and temporary personal services for such committee to be expended in accordance with sections 101(c), 606, 703, and 901(e) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and to be available for reimbursement to agencies for services performed, \$354,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

STANDING COMMITTEES, SPECIAL AND SELECT

For salaries and expenses of standing committees, special and select, authorized by the House, \$57,716,000.

ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES

For allowances and expenses as authorized by House resolution or law, \$187,099,000, including: Official Expenses of Members, \$76,341,000; supplies, materials, administrative costs and Federal tort claims, \$19,577,000; net expenses of purchase, lease and maintenance of office equipment, \$9,276,000; furniture and furnishings, \$1,130,000; stenographic reporting of committee hearings, \$800,000; reemployed annuitants reimbursements, \$1,380,000; Government contributions to employees' life insurance fund, retirement funds, Social Security fund, Medicare fund, health benefits fund, and worker's and unemployment compensation, \$77,973,000; and miscellaneous items including, but not limited to, purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair and operation of House motor vehicles, interparliamentary receptions, and gratuities to heirs of deceased employees of the House, \$622,000.

Such amounts as are deemed necessary for the payment of allowances and expenses

under this heading may be transferred among the various categories of allowances and expenses under this heading, upon the approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS (STUDIES AND INVESTIGATIONS)

For salaries and expenses, studies and examinations of executive agencies, by the Committee on Appropriations, and temporary personal services for such committee, to be expended in accordance with section 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act, 1946, and to be available for reimbursement to agencies for services performed, \$4,660,000.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

For compensation and expenses of officers and employees, as authorized by law, \$39,595,000, including: Office of the Clerk, including not to exceed \$1,000 for official representation and reception expenses, \$17,514,000; Office of the Sergeant at Arms, \$1,001,000; Office of the Doorkeeper, including overtime, as authorized by law, \$8,747,000; Office of the Postmaster, \$3,028,000, including \$112,560 for employment of substitute messengers and extra services of regular employees when required at the salary rate of not to exceed \$17,802 per annum each; Office of the Chaplain, \$81,000; Office of the Parliamentarian, including the Parliamentarian and \$2,000 for preparing the Digest of Rules, \$772,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Historian, \$279,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House, \$1,032,000; for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House, \$3,400,000; six minority employees, \$543,000; the House Democratic Steering Committee and Caucus, \$967,000; the House Republican Conference, \$967,000; and other authorized employees, \$1,264,000.

Such amounts as are deemed necessary for the payment of salaries of officers and employees under this heading may be transferred among the various offices and activities under this heading, upon the approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. Of the amounts appropriated for fiscal year 1990 for salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives, such amounts as may be necessary may be transferred among the headings "HOUSE LEADERSHIP OFFICES", "MEMBERS' CLERK HIRE", "COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES", "CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE (STANDING COMMITTEES, SPECIAL AND SELECT)", "CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE (ALLOWANCES AND EXPENSES)", and "SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES", upon approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 102. (a) One additional employee is authorized for each of the following:

- (1) the House Democratic Caucus;
- (2) the House Republican Conference;
- (3) the Minority Leader; and
- (4) the Chief Deputy Majority Whip.

(b) The annual rate of pay for the positions established under subsection (a) shall not exceed the annual rate of pay payable from time to time for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 103. (a) Section 104(a) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1987 (as incorporated by reference in section 101(j) of

Public Law 99-500 and Public Law 99-591 (2 U.S.C. 117e) is amended—

(1) by striking out "Sec. 104. (a)" and inserting in lieu thereof "Sec. 104. (a)(1)";

(2) by striking out the last sentence; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1), as so redesignated by paragraph (1) of this subsection, the following new paragraphs:

"(2) If disposal in accordance with paragraph (1) is not feasible because of age, location, condition, or any other relevant factor, the Clerk may donate the equipment to the government of a State, to a local government, or to an organization that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code. A donation under this paragraph—

"(A) shall be at no cost to the Government; and

"(B) may be made only if the used equipment has no recoverable value because disposal in accordance with paragraph (1), under the most favorable terms available to the Government, would result in a loss to the Government.

"(3) The Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives shall have authority to prescribe regulations to carry out this subsection.

"(4) As used in this section—

"(A) the term 'State' means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and a territory or possession of the United States; and

"(B) the term 'used equipment' means such used or surplus equipment (including furniture and motor vehicles) as the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives may prescribe by regulation."

(b) The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the disposition of certain office equipment and furnishings, and for other purposes", approved October 20, 1974 (2 U.S.C. 59a), is repealed.

(c) The amendments made by subsection (a) and the repeal made by subsection (b) shall take effect on October 1, 1989.

JOINT ITEMS

For joint committees, as follows:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Economic Committee, \$3,518,000.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Printing \$1,191,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Taxation, \$4,372,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

For other joint items, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

For medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency rooms, and for the Attending Physician and his assistants, including (1) an allowance of \$1,500 per month to the Attending Physician; (2) an allowance of \$1,000 per month to one Senior Medical Officer while on duty in the Attending Physician's office; (3) an allowance of \$500 per month each to two medical officers while on duty in the Attending Physician's office; (4) an allowance of \$500 per month each to two assistants and \$400 per month each to not to exceed nine assistants on the basis heretofore provided for such assistance; and (5) \$921,000 for reimbursement to the Department of the Navy for expenses

incurred for staff and equipment assigned to the Office of the Attending Physician, such amount shall be advanced and credited to the applicable appropriation or appropriations from which such salaries, allowances, and other expenses are payable and shall be available for all the purposes thereof, \$1,405,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House: *Provided*, That, upon enactment of this Act, the Office of the Attending Physician Revolving Fund established by the first undesignated paragraph under the center heading "OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN REVOLVING FUND" in title III of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1976 (89 Stat. 283) is abolished and all monies in the Fund on such date or subsequently received by the Attending Physician from the sale of prescription drugs or from any other source shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES

For the Capitol Police Board for salaries, including overtime, and Government contributions to employees' benefits funds, as authorized by law, of officers, members, and employees of the Capitol Police, [\$56,253,000] \$56,298,000, of which \$27,548,000 is appropriated to the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House, [\$28,105,000] \$28,150,000 is appropriated to the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, and \$600,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House, shall be available for reprogramming upon the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

GENERAL EXPENSES

For the Capitol Police Board for necessary expenses of the Capitol Police, including purchasing and supplying uniforms; the purchase, maintenance, and repair of police motor vehicles, including two-way police radio equipment; contingent expenses, including advance payment for travel for training, protective details, and tuition and registration, and expenses associated with the awards program not to exceed \$900, expenses associated with the relocation of instructor personnel to and from the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center as approved by the Chairman of the Capitol Police Board, and including \$85 per month for extra services performed for the Capitol Police Board by such member of the staff of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate or the House as may be designated by the Chairman of the Board, \$1,884,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House: *Provided*, That the funds used to maintain the petty cash fund referred to as "Petty Cash II" which is to provide for the prevention and detection of crime shall not exceed \$4,000: *Provided further*, That the funds used to maintain the petty cash fund referred to as "Petty Cash III" which is to provide for the advance of travel expenses attendant to protective assignments shall not exceed \$4,000: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the cost involved in providing basic training for members of the Capitol Police at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for fiscal year 1990 shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury from funds available to the Treasury Department.

OFFICIAL MAIL COSTS

For expenses necessary for official mail costs, [\$124,532,000] \$48,000,000, to be dis-

bursed by the Clerk of the House, to be available immediately upon enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for such purpose for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, shall remain available until expended.

CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE

For salaries and expenses of the Capitol Guide Service, [\$1,335,000] \$1,397,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate: *Provided*, That none of these funds shall be used to employ more than thirty-three individuals: *Provided further*, That the Capitol Guide Board is authorized, during emergencies, to employ not more than two additional individuals for not more than one hundred twenty days each, and not more than ten additional individuals for not more than six months each, for the Capitol Guide Service.

[Special Services Office

[For salaries and expenses of the Special Services Office, \$237,000, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.]

STATEMENTS OF APPROPRIATIONS

For the preparation, under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, of the statements for the first session of the One Hundred First Congress, showing appropriations made, indefinite appropriations, and contracts authorized, together with a chronological history of the regular appropriations bills as required by law, \$20,000, to be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of such committees to supervise the work.

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Technology Assessment Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-484), including official representation and reception expenses (not to exceed [\$2,000] \$3,000 from the Trust Fund) to be expended on the certification of the Director of the Office of Technology Assessment, expenses incurred in administering an employee incentive awards program (not to exceed [\$900] \$1,800), rental of space in the District of Columbia, and those necessary to carry out the duties of the Director of the Office of Technology Assessment under 42 U.S.C. 1395ww, 42 U.S.C. 1395w-1, and Public Law 100-360, [\$18,705,000] \$19,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for salaries or expenses of any employee of the Office of Technology Assessment in excess of 143 staff employees: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for assessments or activities not initiated and approved in accordance with section 3(d) of Public Law 92-484, except that funds shall be available for the assessment required by Public Law 96-151: *Provided further*, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for salaries or expenses of employees of the Office of Technology Assessment in connection with any reimbursable study for which funds are provided from sources other than appropriations made under this Act, or be available for any other administrative expenses incurred by the Office of Technology Assessment in carrying out such a study.

BIOMEDICAL ETHICS BOARD

AND

BIOMEDICAL ETHICS ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the duties of the Biomedical Ethics Board and the Biomedical Ethics Advisory Committee, as authorized by the Health Omnibus Programs Extension of 1988 (Public Law 100-607), including not to exceed \$500 to be expended on the certification of the Chairman of the Biomedical Ethics Board in connection with official representation and reception expenses, and rental of space in the District of Columbia, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of these funds may be obligated or expended until the Biomedical Ethics Board has selected a Chairman and Vice Chairman and all members of the Biomedical Ethics Advisory Committee: *Provided further*, That effective October 1, 1988, and to continue thereafter, the Disbursing Officer of the Library of Congress is authorized to—

(1) disburse funds appropriated for the Biomedical Ethics Board;

(2) compute and disburse the basic pay for all personnel of the Biomedical Ethics Board; and

(3) provide financial management services and support to the Biomedical Ethics Board, in the same manner as provided with respect to the Office of Technology Assessment under section 101(c) of Public Law 97-51 (2 U.S.C. 142f).

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), including not to exceed \$2,300 to be expended on the certification of the Director of the Congressional Budget Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses, \$19,580,000: *Provided*, That none of these funds shall be available for the purchase or hire of a passenger motor vehicle: *Provided further*, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for salaries or expenses of any employee of the Congressional Budget Office in excess of 226 staff employees: *Provided further*, That any sale or lease of property, supplies, or services to the Congressional Budget Office shall be deemed to be a sale or lease of such property, supplies, or services to the Congress subject to section 903 of Public Law 98-63.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

SALARIES

For the Architect of the Capitol; the Assistant Architect of the Capitol; and other personal services; at rates of pay provided by law, \$6,860,000.

TRAVEL

Appropriations under the control of the Architect of the Capitol shall be available for expenses of travel on official business not to exceed in the aggregate under all funds the sum of \$20,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to make surveys and studies, and to meet unforeseen expenses in connection with activities under his care, \$100,000[—which shall remain available until expended].

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol Building and electrical substations of the Senate and House Office Buildings, under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including furnishings and office equipment; not to exceed \$1,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to be expended as the Architect of the Capitol may approve; purchase or exchange, maintenance and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; security installations, which are approved by the Capitol Police Board, authorized by House Concurrent Resolution 550, Ninety-Second Congress, agreed to September 19, 1972, the cost limitation of which is hereby further increased by \$192,000; for expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Architect of the Capitol, at meetings or conventions in connection with subjects related to work under the Architect of the Capitol, [\$15,938,000] \$16,190,000, of which [\$525,000] \$625,000 shall remain available until expended.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

For all necessary expenses for care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, the Senate and House Office Buildings, and the Capitol Power Plant, [\$4,049,000] \$4,331,000.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

For all necessary expenses for maintenance, care and operation of Senate Office Buildings; and furniture and furnishings, to be expended under the control and supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$35,320,000, of which \$7,800,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available herein for improvements to the Senate subway system shall be obligated or expended until a design and financing plan for such system improvements have been approved by the Committee on Appropriations.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the House Office Buildings, including the position of Superintendent of Garages as authorized by law, \$27,875,000, of which \$2,465,000 shall remain available until expended.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Capitol Power Plant; for lighting, heating, and power (including the purchase of electrical energy) for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Library of Congress Buildings, and the grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, Senate garage, and for air conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any of such buildings; for heating the Government Printing Office and Washington City Post Office and heating and chilled water for air conditioning for the Supreme Court Building, Union Station complex and the Folger Shakespeare Library, expenses for which shall be advanced or reimbursed upon request of the Architect of the Capitol and amounts so received shall be deposited into the Treasury to the credit of this appropriation; \$25,613,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,300,000 of the funds credited or to be reimbursed to this appropriation as herein provided shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 1990.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 104. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized to (1) develop a pilot

program to determine the economic feasibility and efficiency of centralizing certain maintenance functions, to assign and reassign, without increase or decrease in basic salary or wages, any person on the employment rolls of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, for personal services in any buildings, facilities, or grounds under his jurisdiction for which appropriations have been made and are available; (2) maintain appropriate cost and productivity records for the program; and (3) report to appropriate authorities, including the Committees on Appropriations, on the results of the program, together with recommendations for continuation or expansion of the program.

SEC. 105. The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, is authorized to accept donations to restore and display the Statue of Freedom model.

SEC. 106. (a) The position of Executive Assistant to the Architect of the Capitol is abolished.

(b) The provisions—

(1) under the center subheadings "OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL" and "SALARIES", and

(2) of section 303, of H.R. 7593 of the second session of the Ninety-Sixth Congress, as enacted into permanent law by section 101(c) of the Joint Resolution of December 16, 1980 (40 U.S.C. 166b-1), which relate to the salary of the Executive Assistant to the Architect of the Capitol, are repealed.

(c) The third paragraph under the center subheadings "OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL" and "SALARIES" in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1960 (40 U.S.C. 166b-3) is amended—

(1) by striking out "three positions" and inserting in lieu thereof "four positions", and

(2) by striking out "Assistant Architect," and all that follows and inserting in lieu thereof "or Assistant Architect."

(d) The proviso in the first undesignated paragraph under the center subheadings "OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL" and "SALARIES" in the first section of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1971 (40 U.S.C. 164a) is amended by striking out "and, in case of the absence or disability of the Assistant Architect, the Executive Assistant shall so act".

(e) Subsection (b) of section 308 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1988 (40 U.S.C. 166b-3a(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The positions referred to in subsection (a) are—

"(1) the position of assistant referred to in the proviso in the first undesignated paragraph under the center subheadings 'OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL' and 'SALARIES' in the first section of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1971 (40 U.S.C. 164a), and

"(2) the eight positions provided for in the third and fourth undesignated paragraphs under the center subheadings 'OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL' and 'SALARIES' in the first section of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1960 (40 U.S.C. 166b-3)."

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 203 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended by section 321 of the Legislative Reorganiza-

tion Act of 1970 (2 U.S.C. 166) and to revise and extend the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America, [\\$46,670,000] \$47,518,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be used to pay any salary or expense in connection with any publication, or preparation of material therefor (except the Digest of Public General Bills), to be issued by the Library of Congress unless such publication has obtained prior approval of either the Committee on House Administration or the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the compensation of the Director of the Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, shall be at an annual rate which is equal to the annual rate of basic pay for positions at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

For authorized printing and binding for the Congress; for printing and binding for the Architect of the Capitol; expenses necessary for preparing the semimonthly and session index to the Congressional Record, as authorized by law (44 U.S.C. 902); printing and binding of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed to Members of Congress; and for printing, binding, and distribution of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed without charge to the recipient, [\\$77,830,000] \$79,230,000: *Provided*, That funds remaining from the unexpended balances from obligations made under prior year appropriations for this account shall be available for the purposes of the printing and binding account for the same fiscal year: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall not be available for printing and binding part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture) nor for copies of the permanent edition of the Congressional Record for individual Representatives, Resident Commissioners or Delegates authorized under 44 U.S.C. 906: *Provided further*, That, to the extent that funds remain from the unexpended balance of fiscal year 1984 funds obligated for the printing and binding costs of publications produced for the Bicentennial of the Congress, such remaining funds shall be available for the current year printing and binding cost of publications produced for the Bicentennial: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years.

This title may be cited as the "Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1990".

TITLE II—OTHER AGENCIES

BOTANIC GARDEN

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses for the maintenance, care and operation of the Botanic Garden and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and collections; purchase and exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, \$2,638,000.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Library of Congress, not otherwise provided for, including \$1,033,000 for the Civic Achievement Award Program in Honor of the

Office of Speaker of the House of Representatives, subject to reauthorization, development and maintenance of the Union Catalogs; custody and custodial care of the Library Buildings; special clothing; cleaning, laundering and repair of uniforms; preservation of motion pictures in the custody of the Library; operation and maintenance of the American Folklife Center in the Library; preparation and distribution of catalog cards and other publications of the Library; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; and expenses of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, [\\$164,075,000] \$166,046,000, of which not more than \$5,700,000 shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 1990 under the Act of June 28, 1902, as amended (2 U.S.C. 150): *Provided*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than the \$5,700,000: *Provided further*, That, of the total amount appropriated, \$6,888,000 is to remain available until expended for acquisition of books, periodicals, and newspapers, and all other materials including subscriptions for bibliographic services for the Library, including \$40,000 to be available solely for the purchase, when specifically approved by the Librarian, of special and unique materials for additions to the collections: *Provided further*, That, hereafter, the balance remaining from the \$11,500,000 appropriation in Public Law 98-396, dated August 22, 1984, shall be used to purchase equipment, supplies and services as needed to deacidify books and other materials from the collections of the Library of Congress.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Copyright Office, including publication of the decisions of the United States courts involving copyrights, [\\$20,373,000] \$20,556,000, of which not more than \$7,000,000 shall be derived from collections credited to this appropriation during fiscal year 1990 under 17 U.S.C. 708(c), and not more than \$1,139,000 shall be derived from collections during fiscal year 1990 under 17 U.S.C. 111(d)(3), 116(c)(1) and 119(b)(2): *Provided*, That the total amount available for obligation shall be reduced by the amount by which collections are less than the \$8,139,000: *Provided further*, That \$100,000 of the amount appropriated is available for the maintenance of an "International Copyright Institute" in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress for the purpose of training nationals of developing countries in intellectual property laws and policies.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses to carry out the provisions of the Act approved March 3, 1931, as amended (2 U.S.C. 135a), \$37,801,000.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

For necessary expenses for the purchase and repair of furniture, furnishings, office and library equipment, \$2,579,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. Appropriations in this Act available to the Library of Congress shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$145,390, of which \$46,200 is for the Congressional Research Service, when specifically authorized by the Librarian, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned

with the function or activity for which the appropriation is made.

Sec. 202. (a) No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used by the Library of Congress to administer any flexible or compressed work schedule which—

(1) applies to any manager or supervisor in a position the grade or level of which is equal to or higher than GS-15; and

(2) grants the manager or supervisor the right to not be at work for all or a portion of a workday because of time worked by the manager or supervisor on another workday.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "manager or supervisor" means any management official or supervisor, as such terms are defined in section 7103(a) (10) and (11) of title 5, United States Code.

Sec. 203. Appropriated funds received by the Library of Congress from other Federal agencies to cover general and administrative overhead costs generated by performing reimbursable work for other agencies under the authority of 31 U.S.C. 1535 and 1536 shall not be used to employ more than 65 employees.

Sec. 204. Not to exceed \$2,500 of any funds appropriated to the Library of Congress may be expended, on the certification of the Librarian of Congress, in connection with official representation and reception expenses for the annual Library of Congress incentive awards program.

Sec. 205. From and after October 1, 1988, the Library of Congress is authorized to—

(1) disburse funds appropriated for the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development;

(2) compute and disburse the basic pay for all personnel of the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development; and

(3) provide financial management services and support to the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development, in the same manner as provided with respect to the Office of Technology Assessment under section 101(c) of Public Law 97-51 (2 U.S.C. 142f).

(4) collect from the funds appropriated for the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Training and Development the full costs of providing the services specified in (1), (2), and (3) above, as provided under an agreement for services ordered under 31 U.S.C. 1535 and 1536.

Sec. 206. From and after October 1, 1989, the Librarian of Congress shall take appropriate action to assure that no legislative branch employee whose salary is disbursed by the Library of Congress disbursing office is adversely affected by alternative ways of performing the personnel/payroll processing function.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE

For all necessary expenses for the mechanical and structural maintenance, care and operation of the Library buildings and grounds, [\\$7,167,000] \$7,287,000.

COPYRIGHT ROYALTY TRIBUNAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Copyright Royalty Tribunal, \$674,000, of which \$573,000 shall be derived by collections from the appropriation "Payments to Copyright Owners" for the reasonable costs incurred in proceedings involving distribution of royalty fees as provided by 17 U.S.C. 807.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(REAPPROPRIATION AND TRANSFERS)

For expenses of the Office of Superintendent of Documents necessary to provide for the cataloging and indexing of Government publications and their distribution to the public, Members of Congress, other Government agencies, and designated depository and international exchange libraries as authorized by law, \$24,500,000, of which \$4,312,000 representing excess receipts from the sale of publications and receipts from the sale of land authorized by Public Law 100-458 shall be derived from the Government Printing Office revolving fund, and, of which \$3,000,000 in unexpended funds representing excess receipts from the sales of publications that were transferred from the revolving fund in fiscal year 1986, shall be derived from the salaries and expenses appropriation M account: *Provided*, That travel expenses shall not exceed \$117,000.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE REVOLVING
FUND

The Government Printing Office is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs and purposes set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for the "Government Printing Office revolving fund": *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,500 may be expended on the certification of the Public Printer in connection with official representation and reception expenses: *Provided further*, That during the current fiscal year the revolving fund shall be available for the hire of twelve passenger motor vehicles: *Provided further*, That expenditures in connection with travel expenses of the advisory councils to the Public Printer shall be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for grade GS-18: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall be available to acquire needed land, located in Northwest D.C., which is adjacent to the present Government Printing Office, and is bounded by Massachusetts Avenue and the southern property line of the Government Printing Office, between North Capitol Street and First Street. The land to be purchased is identified as Parcels 45-D, 45-E, 45-F, and 47-A in Square 625, and includes the alleys adjacent to these parcels, and G Street, N.W. from North Capitol Street to First Street: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund and the funds provided under the paragraph entitled "Office of Superintendent of Documents, Salaries and Expenses" together may not be available for the full-time equivalent employment of more than 5,000 workyears: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall be available for expenses not to exceed \$500,000 for the development of plans and design of a multi-purpose facility: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the limitations of 5 U.S.C., section 5901(a), as amended, the cost of uniforms furnished or allowances paid for uniforms to each uniformed special policeman appointed under the au-

thority of 44 U.S.C. 317, shall not exceed \$400 during the first year in which the employee is required to wear a prescribed uniform: *Provided further*, That the revolving fund shall not be used to administer any flexible or compressed work schedule which applies to any manager or supervisor in a position the grade or level of which is equal to or higher than GS-15, nor to any employee involved in the in-house production of printing and binding: *Provided further*, That expenses for attendance at meetings shall not exceed \$95,000.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the General Accounting Office, including not to exceed \$7,000 to be expended on the certification of the Comptroller General of the United States in connection with official representation and reception expenses; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for grade GS-18; hire of one passenger motor vehicle; advance payments in foreign countries in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3324; benefits comparable to those payable under sections 901(5), 901(6) and 901(8) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4081(5), 4081(6) and 4081(8), respectively); and under regulations prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States, rental of living quarters in foreign countries and travel benefits comparable with those which are now or hereafter may be granted single employees of the Agency for International Development, including single Foreign Service personnel assigned to A.I.D. projects, by the Administrator of the Agency for International Development—or his designee—under the authority of section 636(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2396(b)); \$364,720,000: *Provided*, That an additional amount of not to exceed \$5,564,000 is made available without fiscal year limitation from the fund established pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 782 (as added by Public Law 100-545, October 28, 1988): *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP) shall be available to finance an appropriate share of JFMIP costs as determined by the JFMIP, including but not limited to the salary of the Executive Director and secretarial support: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the National Intergovernmental Audit Forum or a Regional Intergovernmental Audit Forum shall be available to finance an appropriate share of Forum costs as determined by the Forum, including necessary travel expenses of non-Federal participants. Payments hereunder to either the Forum or the JFMIP may be credited as reimbursements to any appropriation from which costs involved are initially financed: *Provided further*, That to the extent that funds are otherwise available for obligation, agreements or contracts for the removal of asbestos, and renovation of the building and building systems (including the heating, ventilation and air conditioning system, electrical system and other major building systems) of the General Accounting Office Building may be made for periods not exceeding five years: *Provided further*, That this appropriation and appropriations for

administrative expenses of any other department or agency which is a member of the American Consortium on International Public Administration (ACIPA) shall be available to finance an appropriate share of ACIPA costs as determined by the ACIPA, including any expenses attributable to membership of ACIPA in the International Institute of Administrative Sciences: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available to finance a portion, not to exceed \$50,000, of the costs of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board: *Provided further*, That \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available for the expenses of planning the triennial Congress of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) to be hosted by the United States General Accounting Office in Washington, D.C., in 1992, to the extent that such expenses cannot be met from the trust authorized below: *Provided further*, That the General Accounting Office is authorized to solicit and accept contributions (including contributions from INTOSAI), to be held in trust, which shall be available without fiscal year limitation for the planning, administration, and such other expenses as the Comptroller General deems necessary to act as the sponsor of the aforementioned triennial Congress of INTOSAI. Monies in the trust not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available upon the request of the Comptroller General to be expended for the purposes of the trust.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 301. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles, except for emergency assistance and cleaning as may be provided under regulations relating to parking facilities for the House of Representatives issued by the Committee on House Administration and for the Senate issued by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Sec. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

Sec. 303. Whenever any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is appropriated for herein or whenever the rate of compensation or designation of any position appropriated for herein is different from that specifically established for such position by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation of the position, or either, appropriated for or provided herein, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto: *Provided*, That the provisions herein for the various items of official expenses of Members, officers, and committees of the Senate and House, and clerk hire for Senators and Members shall be the permanent law with respect thereto.

Sec. 304. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

Sec. 305. (a) The Architect of the Capitol, in consultation with the heads of the agencies of the legislative branch, shall develop an overall plan for satisfying the telecommunications requirements of such agencies, using a common system architecture for

maximum interconnection capability and engineering compatibility. The plan shall be subject to joint approval by the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, and, upon approval, shall be communicated to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate. No part of any appropriation in this Act or any other Act shall be used for acquisition of any new or expanded telecommunications system for an agency of the legislative branch, unless, as determined by the Architect of the Capitol, the acquisition is in conformance with the plan, as approved.

(b) As used in this section—

(1) the term "agency of the legislative branch" means, the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, the Botanic Garden, the General Accounting Office, the Government Printing Office, the Library of Congress, the Office of Technology Assessment, and the Congressional Budget Office; and

(2) the term "telecommunications system" means an electronic system for voice, data, or image communication, including any associated cable and switching equipment.

Sec. 306. (a) Hereafter, notwithstanding the applicable statutes described in subsection (b), an agency of the legislative branch to which those statutes apply is authorized to use telecommunications systems and services provided by the Architect of the Capitol or the House of Representatives or the Senate under the approved plan required by section 305 of Public Law 100-202 (101 Stat. 1329-308) if such systems and services—

(1) have been acquired competitively; and

(2) have been determined by the Architect of the Capitol to be at least equal in quality to, and not greater in cost than, the systems and services available under the procurement conducted by the Administrator of General Services known as "FTS2000".

(b) The applicable statutes described in this subsection are—

(1) section 111 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; and

(2) the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act of 1990.

(c) As used in this section, the term "agency of the legislative branch" means the office of the Architect of the Capitol, the Botanic Garden, the General Accounting Office, the Government Printing Office, the Library of Congress, the Office of Technology Assessment, and the Congressional Budget Office.

Sec. 307. The pay for the positions described in section 308(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1988, as contained in section 101(i) of Public Law 100-202—

(1) shall be subject to any applicable adjustment during fiscal year 1990 under, or by reference to any applicable adjustment during fiscal year 1990 under, subchapter I of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) with respect to the position of Assistant Architect of the Capitol, shall be subject to any recommendation of the President that, pursuant to section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967 (2 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), takes effect during fiscal year 1990.

Sec. 308. (a) None of the funds appropriated for fiscal year 1990 by this Act or any other law may be obligated or expended by any entity of the executive branch for the procurement from commercial sources of

any printing related to the production of Government publications (including forms), unless such procurement is by or through the Government Printing Office.

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to (1) individual printing orders costing not more than \$1,000, if the work is not of a continuing or repetitive nature, (2) printing for the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, or the National Security Agency, or (3) printing from commercial sources that is specifically authorized by law or is of a kind that has been routinely procured by or through the Government Printing Office.

(c) As used in this section, the term "printing" means the process of composition, platemaking, presswork, binding, and microform, and the end items of such processes.

Sec. 309. Section 309(a) of title 44, United States Code, is amended by striking out "not to exceed \$3,000 in any fiscal year" after "attendance at meetings".

[Sec. 310. There is established, as a joint office of Congress, the Special Services Office, which (under the supervision and control of a board, to be known as the Special Services Board, comprised of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, and the Librarian of Congress) shall provide special services to Members of Congress, and to officers, employees, and guests of Congress. In the operation of the Office, the Board may provide for not more than 6 employees. The Office and the Board shall be subject to the oversight of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, which, acting jointly, shall have approval authority over employee positions, appointments, and pay, with respect to the Office.]

Sec. [311] 310. Such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1990 pay raises for programs funded by this Act shall be absorbed within the levels appropriated in this Act.

Sec. [312] 311. Section 6121(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting "the Government Printing Office," after "military department.". Also, section 6133(c) of such title is amended by inserting "(1)" after "(c)"; and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph: "(2) With respect to employees in the Government Printing Office, the authority granted to the Office of Personnel Management under this subchapter shall be exercised by the Public Printer."

Sec. [313] 312. (a) The first section of House Resolution 21, Ninety-Ninth Congress, agreed to December 11, 1985, as enacted into permanent law by section 103 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1987 (as incorporated by reference in section 101(j) of Public Law 99-500 and Public Law 99-591) (40 U.S.C. 184b) is amended by striking out "educationally enriching child care" and all that follows through the end of the section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "educationally enriching child care—

"(1) for children of Members, officers, employees, and support personnel of the House of Representatives; and

"(2) if places are available after admission of all children who are eligible under paragraph (1), for children of Senators, children of officers and employees of the Senate, and children of employees of agencies of the legislative branch."

(b) Section 4 of such resolution, as so enacted (40 U.S.C. 184e), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking out the second sentence; and

(2) in the first sentence of subsection (b), by striking out "to make the reimbursements required by subsection (a) and".

(c) Section 5 of such resolution, as so enacted (40 U.S.C. 184f), is amended—

(1) in the matter before paragraph (1), by striking out "the term"; and

(2) by striking out paragraphs (1) through (3) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(1) the term 'employee of the House of Representatives' means an employee whose pay is disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives;

"(2) the term 'employee of the Senate' means an employee whose pay is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate;

"(3) the term 'Member' means, with respect to the House of Representatives, a Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to, the Congress;

"(4) the term 'agency of the legislative branch' means the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, the Botanic Garden, the General Accounting Office, the Government Printing Office, the Library of Congress, the Office of Technology Assessment, the Congressional Budget Office, and the Copyright Royalty Tribunal; and

"(5) the term 'support personnel' means, with respect to the House of Representatives, any employee of a credit union or of the Architect of the Capitol, whose principal duties are to support the functions of the House of Representatives."

[Sec. 314. Section 506(a)(3) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973 (2 U.S.C. 58(a)(3)) is amended to read as that section was in effect on September 30, 1988.

[Sec. 315. (a) No part of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used in the mailing of any mail matter by a Senator or Member of the House of Representatives as franked mail under section 3210(d) of title 39, United States Code

[(1) if, in the then-current calendar year, the total number of pieces of mail mailed by such Senator or Member as franked mail under such section 3210(d) is equal to or greater than the amount described in subsection (b); or

[(2) to the extent that such mailing would cause the total number of pieces of mail mailed by such Senator or Member as franked mail under such section 3210(d) in the then-current calendar year to exceed the amount described in subsection (b).

[(b) The amount under this subsection is, for any calendar year, two-thirds the maximum amount established under section 3210(d)(5) of title 39, United States Code, with respect to Senators or Members (as applicable) as of July 31, 1989.

[(c) For purposes of subsection (a), mail matter mailed by a Senator or Member shall not be counted if it would not be counted in applying any limitation under section 3210(d)(5) of title 39, United States Code, applicable with respect to such Senator or Member.

[(d) For purposes of this section, the term "Member of the House of Representatives" or "Member" means a Member of the House of Representatives, a Delegate to the House of Representatives, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

[Sec. 316. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used for any mass mailing of franked mail by a Member of Congress, or a Member-elect to Congress, which would be in violation of section 3210(a)(6) of title 39, United States Code, if,

for purposes of section 3210(a)(6), such mailing were considered to have been mailed—

[(1) on the date as of which it is postmarked; or

[(2) if the mail matter is of a type which is not customarily postmarked, on the date as of which it would have been postmarked if it were of a type customarily postmarked.]

[Sec. 317. (a) No part of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to establish or maintain any officer in the United States Capitol as a personal office of a Member.

[(b) For purposes of this section, the term "Member" means a United States Senator, a Member of the House of Representatives, a Delegate to the House of Representatives, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.]

Sec. [318] 313. No department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States receiving appropriated funds under this Act for fiscal year 1990, shall obligate or expend any such funds, unless such department, agency, or instrumentality has in place, and will continue to administer in good faith, a written policy designed to ensure that all of its work places are free from the illegal use, possession, or distribution of controlled substances (as defined in the Controlled Substances Act) by the officers and employees of such department, agency, or instrumentality.

Sec. 314. Effective in the case of this act and any subsequent Act making appropriations for the Legislative Branch, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended, the accounts under the general heading "Senate" shall be considered to be one appropriation account and one "program, project, and activity".

Sec. 315. (a) The Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and the House Commission on Congressional Mailing Standards shall prescribe for their respective Houses rules and regulations governing any franked mail. Such rules and regulations shall include an allocation among Senators and among Members of the House of Representatives of the amount appropriated for the Senate and the House, respectively, for official mail. The costs for postage for such franked mail mailed by or for a Senator or a Member in excess of the amount of his allocation shall be charged to such Senator or Member and shall be paid by him (in the case his allocation is from the Senate) in accordance with rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and (in the case his allocation is from the House) in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the House Commission on Congressional Mailing Standards.

(b)(A) The total number of pieces of mail which may be mailed as franked mail under section 3210(d) of title 39, United States Code, during any calendar year by a Senator entitled to mail franked mail may not exceed an amount equal to two multiplied by the number of addresses two which such mail may be delivered in the State from which the Senator was elected (as determined on the basis of the most recent statistics, from the United States Postal Service, available prior to such calendar year). Any mail matter which relates solely to a notice of appearance or a scheduled itinerary of a Senator or such Senator's personal staff representative in the State from which such Senator was elected shall not count against the limitation set forth in the preceding sentence.

(B) The total number of pieces of mail which may be mailed as franked mail under section 3210(d) of title 39, United States Code, during any calendar year by a Member of the House of Representatives entitled to mail franked mail may not exceed an amount equal to two multiplied by the number of addresses to which such mail may be delivered in the area from which the Member was elected (as determined on the basis of the most recent statistics, from the United States Postal Service, available prior to such calendar year). Any mail matter which relates solely to a notice of appearance or a scheduled itinerary of a Member of such Member's personal staff representative in the area from which such Member was elected shall not count against the limitation set forth in the preceding sentence.

(c)(A) Two weeks after the close of each calendar quarter, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate shall send to each Senator a statement of the cost of postage and paper and of the other operating expenses incurred as a result of mass mailings processed for such Senator during such quarter. The statement shall separately identify the cost of postage and paper and other costs, and shall distinguish the costs attributable to newsletters and all other mass mailings. The statement shall also include the total cost per capita in the State. A compilation of all such statements shall be sent to the Committee on Rules and Administration. A summary tabulation of such information shall be included in the semiannual Report of the Secretary of the Senate. Such summary tabulation shall set forth for each Senator the following information: the Senator's name, the total number of pieces of mass-mail mailed during the quarter, the total cost of such mail, and the cost of such mail divided by the total population of the State from which the Senator was elected.

(B) Two weeks after the close of each calendar quarter, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the House Commission on Congressional Mailing Standards shall send to each Member of the House of Representatives a statement of the cost of postage and paper and of the other operating expenses incurred as a result of mass mailings processed for such Member during such quarter. The statement shall separately identify the cost of postage and paper and other costs, and shall distinguish the costs attributable to newsletters and all other mass mailings. The statement shall also include the total cost per capita in the area from which such Member was elected. A compilation of all such statements shall be sent to the House Committee on House Administration. A summary tabulation of such information shall be included in the quarterly Report of the Clerk of the House. Such summary tabulations shall set forth for each Member of the following information: the Member's name, the total number of pieces of mass-mail mailed during the quarter, the total cost of such mail, and the cost of such mail divided by the total population of the area from which the Member was elected.

(d) Effective October 1, 1989, section 3216 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out "by a lump sum appropriation to the legislative branch" and inserting in lieu thereof "by appropriations for the official mail costs of the Senate and the House of Representatives".

Sec. 316. Section 3216(c) of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows: "(c) Payment under subsection (a) or (b) of this section shall be deemed payment for

all matter mailed under the frank and for all fees and charges due the Postal Service in connection therewith. If, at any time during a fiscal year, the Postal Service determines that the postage on and fees and charges in connection with matter mailed under the frank during that year have exhausted the full amount appropriated for payment to the Postal Service during that fiscal year under subsections (a) and (b) of this section, then no more franked mail may be accepted by the Postal Service during the remainder of that fiscal year unless additional funds are appropriated under subsection (a) or (b) of this section and paid to the Postal Service."

Sec. 317. Section 3210(a)(6) of title 39, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)(i) by striking out "is mailed fewer" and inserting in lieu thereof "is postmarked fewer"; and

(2) in subparagraph (A)(ii)(II) by striking out "is mailed fewer" and inserting in lieu thereof "is postmarked fewer";

(3) in subparagraph (c) by striking out "is mailed fewer" and inserting in lieu thereof "is postmarked fewer"; and

(4) by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(F) For purposes of subparagraphs (A) and (C) if mail matter is of a type which is not customarily postmarked, the date on which such matter would have been postmarked if it were of a type customarily postmarked shall apply."

Sec. 318. (a) The Architect of the Capitol shall be appointed, for a term of 10 years, by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. An individual appointed to the office of Architect of the Capitol shall be eligible for reappointment to such office.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall be effective in the case of appointments made to fill vacancies in the position of Architect of the Capitol which occur on or after the date of enactment of this Act. If no such vacancy occurs within the 6-year period which begins on the date of enactment of this Act, no individual shall, after such period, hold the position of Architect of the Capitol unless he is appointed in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a).

Sec. 319. Section 119 (a)(7) of Public Law 100-458 is amended to read as follows: "To make other necessary expenditures including official reception and representation expenses."

This Act may be cited as the "Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1990".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, 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. REID. 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. REID. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is the first committee amendment of the pending bill on page 2.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the legislative appropriations bill for fiscal 1990 which the committee is recommending to the Senate contains a total of approximately \$1,952,000,000 in new discretionary budget authority. This is below the Legislative Subcommittee's 302(b) allocation by \$48 million and, according to the latest CBO scoring, is just within our outlay ceiling.

The bill is also about \$70 million below the House in budget authority and outlays when considered on a comparable basis.

Increases over the enacted level for fiscal year 1989 total over \$140 million in budget authority and \$137 million in outlays which is a little over 7 percent. This is less than the 10.3-percent outlay growth allowed under the Budget Summit Agreement for domestic discretionary programs. So the legislative branch is pulling its share of the load and more in our effort to cut the Federal deficit.

IMPACT OF FUNDING CONSTRAINTS

It is important to keep in mind, too, that the preceding summit agreement limited total discretionary spending growth to 2 percent and required agencies, including those in the legislative branch, to pay for a 4.1 percent COLA within that amount. This hit the agencies funded in this bill especially hard, because their functions are personnel intensive. So they do not have much flexibility in adjusting to a reduction in real dollars while absorbing increases in mandatory pay costs. They can defer nonessential maintenance, equipment, and supplies. But this is typically only 20 to 25 percent of their budget. About the only thing they can realistically do is cut their staff.

The Library of Congress is a good example. Currently about 10 percent of its authorized positions are vacant for lack of funding. Over \$14 million of the \$35 million increase requested by the Library was to fill about half of these vacancies and keep its workforce intact. We were able to provide only about half of the requested increase, \$16 million, and only 80 out of the 224 vacant positions.

SENATE

Mr. President, the amount provided for the Senate for fiscal year 1990 is \$406 million. This represents an increase of \$61,484,000 over the enacted level and is a reduction of \$6,763,000 from the request. These comparisons, however, include \$32 million for the Senate share of franking costs which was not reflected in the budget request. This is due to the fact that the committee has recommended the establishment of separate appropriations for the official mail costs of the Senate and House of Representatives. The net increase subtracting official mail costs for all Senate items is \$29,484,000.

Within this amount, the committee has provided funding of \$1 million to

support closed captioning of Senate floor proceedings. Another \$1,555,000 is to cover agency contributions as an employer to cover costs of civil service retirement, Federal employee group life insurance, Federal employee health insurance programs, and FICA. The remainder of the increase is accounted for in the main by inflation, salary and the additional costs associated with the continuing computerization of Senate operations.

AGENCY HIGHLIGHTS

Mr. President, a lot of people seem to think that the legislative branch appropriations bill just funds the salaries of Members of Congress and their staffs. That is just plain wrong. Many of the organizations funded in this bill not only provide support to the Congress; they also provide services that affect directly or indirectly every citizen of this Nation.

As I indicated, with the exception of the Architect of the Capitol most of the accounts in the legislative bill are for salaries and expenses. By and large, the increases we are providing for the agencies in the legislative branch cover their mandatory personnel costs, inflationary increases, and a few selected workload related requirements.

But I want to take a few moments here to talk about some of the substance that lies behind the numbers we are used to dealing with in the appropriations process. The organizations funded in this legislation—leaving aside the Congress itself—have very significant functions and responsibilities. And the record ought to be clear on that point.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Let me begin with the Library of Congress. We are recommending a total of \$260,661,000 along with authority to spend \$13,839,000 in receipts for the Library.

Mr. President, the Library of Congress is not just a library for the Congress. It is in fact the world's premier library. It is the largest collection of knowledge accumulated anywhere in the world. Its foreign area collections—Russian, Asian, Hispanic, Middle and Far Eastern—are the largest outside their countries of origin. Its international law and American law collections number nearly 2 million.

I recently had occasion to view some of the music treasures in the Library's collections—the original manuscripts of a Brahms violin concerto, a piano concerto by Mozart with his writing on it, signed by him, and Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess." It is inspiring to view personally the works of these musical geniuses. And I have talked only about a small part of this library.

The Manuscript Division also houses the papers of 23 Presidents of the United States, the personal papers of a majority of our Chief Justices, the

papers of leading American statesmen, literary and scientific figures, and other prominent figures in American history. Included in this collection, for example, is Thomas Jefferson's rough draft of the Declaration of Independence, with marginal notes by Benjamin Franklin and John Adams.

The task of preserving these irreplaceable treasures is truly formidable. But for the expertise and care of the Library staff, they would be lost forever to the ravages of time. The resources we provide the Library in this bill help to assure the conservation of these priceless artifacts of our culture—both for the millions of readers who view them each year and for succeeding generations. What are we providing is only the bare minimum.

Moreover, the Library of Congress reaches out to every State in the Nation in its multitude of national services. Our public, school, and university libraries depend on the Library of Congress' cataloging information in over 350 languages. It is estimated that libraries on this country save \$360 million a year using the Library's cataloging system—more than the entire appropriation to the Library of Congress. There is currently a growing backlog in cataloging new materials. This costs other libraries money because, if the Library of Congress has not yet catalogued an item, they have to do it. The recommended bill includes funding to fill vacancies in this area in order to reduce this arrearage.

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped circulates 20 million talking books and books in braille to more than 700,000 readers through regional libraries in the 50 States and in the territories. These materials open the doors to realms of learning, culture, and experience that might otherwise remain permanently closed to sight-impaired persons. Each of us, I am sure, have had experiences where people are not sighted read through these talking books. But for the Library of Congress, they would not be able to do that.

I do not need to elaborate, in this Chamber, upon the value of the work performed by the Congressional Research Service [CRS]. CRS provides the kind of quick response analysis and information for which there is simply no substitute in the legislative process. CRS, of course, also embodies an accumulation of long-term, institutional expertise across the entire spectrum of policy and program. In addition, CRS is especially adept at helping our staffs respond to requests and inquiries from our constituents and they do it quickly.

Today, I am sure each of us has staff members working on requests from our constituents that are extremely important to those constituents, and

our staffs are able to get a quick response because of the CRS. We tend to take them for granted and we should not.

The Copyright Office, which is also a part of the Library, processes over 600,000 claims to copyright a year and is the central register for all of this country's creative works. The importance of this function goes well beyond the encouragement of artistic creativity per se. Intellectual property rights are increasingly a key factor in our trade policy. The experts at the Copyright Office have a major role to play in this arena, where the outcomes will have an impact on our economic fortunes for years to come.

As the distinguished chairman of our committee, Senator BYRD, observed in one of his exceptional addresses on the history of the Senate:

The enlightenment of the people has been the abiding concern of the Congress and of the Library throughout our history. . . . True to this ideal, the Library has become, in the words of the American Council of Learned Societies, "an indispensable instrument on the American continent for the promotion of learning and the increase of knowledge" taking its place among the greatest libraries of civilization, past and present.

The only thing that I would add to the words of the President pro tempore of the Senate, the chairman of this committee, is that I believe the Library of Congress is the greatest library in the history of civilization.

In sum, the Library of Congress is a genuine national treasure and we owe it to all Americans to make the investments necessary to assure its continued preeminence.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Mr. President, another extremely important organization funded in this bill is the General Accounting Office. The GAO provides valuable services not only to Congress but to the entire Government. GAO staff investigate and report on the use of public funds by the executive departments; they settle claims and rule on questions related to disbursement of Federal funds; they set accounting principles and standards for the Federal Government to follow; they evaluate Federal programs and report to Congress on the effectiveness and efficiency of Government operations.

The GAO is one of those few agencies that has measurable financial benefits. In 1988 GAO contributed to legislative and executive branch actions that resulted in administrative, management, and programming improvements worth billions of dollars. By GAO's estimates, these savings represented about \$72 in financial benefits for every \$1 we appropriated GAO.

GAO directly assists the Congress in exercising its oversight responsibilities. The agency supports committees and individual Members by gathering information and analyzing data on the

entire spectrum of public policy issues. Recent reports and ongoing investigations center on such controversial matters as the budget process, the deteriorating financial condition of depository institutions, military weapons acquisition programs, nuclear safety and waste disposal, security problems in Federal information systems, and the continuing threats to our Nation's public health and environment.

In fiscal year 1990 we are recommending \$364,720,000 to finance GAO's activities. This is \$17,381,000 more than the fiscal year 1989 base but will require GAO to absorb 100 percent of the fiscal year 1990 pay raise and funds about 85 percent of their uncontrollable cost increases. It is a very lean budget, but one that the committee believes will adequately fund essential operations of the agency while permitting them to proceed with important initiatives.

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

Science and technology figure prominently in most of the questions facing Congress today. Yet scientific experts disagree on the answers and interested parties making conflicting claims. The Office of Technology Assessment [OTA] helps chart a course through these complex areas of disagreement with its impartial assessment reports, technical memoranda, and testimony. During the last year, OTA has examined many short- and long-term consequences of technological development: from monitoring the Nevada nuclear test site, to maintaining the defense technology base; from managing municipal solid waste, to climate change; from adolescent health, to the potential neurological effects of toxics in the environment.

OTA's governing body—the Congressional Technology Assessment Board—makes sure the agency remains responsive to our overall needs. Importantly, OTA convenes a panel of experts and interest group from outside Government to advise each assessment project team, which assures Congress of access to the best possible scientific and technical information, written up in a way easily understood by laymen. OTA's products are valuable not only to Congress, but also to the public whose economic and physical well being may be at stake in the policy issues created by technological and scientific change.

The recommended bill contains \$19,000,000 for OTA activities in fiscal 1990.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

The Congressional Budget Office is a nonpartisan analytic organization that furnishes the Congress with information and analyses on issues relating to the U.S. economy, the Federal budget, and Federal programs. The committee bill includes \$19,580,000 for CBO.

CBO does not make specific policy recommendations, but presents the Congress with options and alternatives in a wide range of subject areas, all of which have economic and budget impact. CBO's annual analysis of the President's budget and its semiannual updates of the budget and economic outlook are of particular value to the overall work of this committee. But CBO studies help to inform policymaking in almost every domain, from defense and national security to agriculture and human resources. As my colleagues know, the uncertainties of fiscal and monetary policy in the emerging world economic order make the services provided by the CBO all the more critical to our work here in the Senate.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

The first Architect of the Capitol, Dr. William Thornton, was appointed by President George Washington in 1793 after his design for the Capitol Building was selected in a national competition. His responsibilities were confined to planning and supervising the construction of the new Capitol Building.

In the intervening years, the role of the Architect has expanded to reflect the development of the physical infrastructure of the Congress and the other public institutions located near the Capitol Square. He is now responsible for the supervision of all structural and mechanical improvements, additions, alterations, and repairs to:

The Capitol Building and surrounding Grounds; Senate office buildings; House office buildings; Library of Congress buildings and grounds; U.S. Supreme Court building and grounds; Senate garage; Robert A. Taft Memorial; and U.S. Botanic Garden.

These facilities, aside from their intrinsic historical and architectural significance, constitute invaluable capital investments. Their care, maintenance, and enhancement is a public trust of the highest order.

The bill includes \$123,576,000 to support the Architect's activities for the coming fiscal year. I have here a sheet summarizing the major changes from the fiscal 1989 appropriation base included in this funding and ask unanimous consent that it be inserted in the RECORD as if read at this point.

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

Architect of the Capitol, Fiscal Year 1990 Increases, Senate Bill

Salaries:	Amount
Mandatory pay and related costs	\$328,000
Capitol Buildings:	
Mandatory pay and related costs	631,000
New positions (7)	161,000
Annual recurring maintenance items	529,000
Replace dishwashing machine ..	84,000

Replace House and Senate east front sidewalk lift.....	214,000
Repair building exhaust system ductwork.....	200,000
Conservation of wall paintings. Additional magnetometers and x-ray machine, House side.....	125,000
CADD data base development..	192,000
Additional CADD equipment....	150,000
Telecommunications funding for Capitol complex.....	68,000
75,000	
Capitol Grounds:	
Mandatory pay and related costs.....	115,000
Annual recurring maintenance items.....	165,000
Replace of bituminous paving..	137,000
Restoration of Peace Monument and Fountain.....	145,000
Replace sidewalks at various locations.....	325,000
Replace equipment.....	85,000
Senate Office Buildings:	
Mandatory pay and related costs.....	965,000
Annual recurring maintenance items.....	249,000
Purchase of scrubber sweeper and other equipment.....	60,000
Replace sections of air-conditioning units, RSOB.....	781,000
Refurbish and redecorate caucus room, SR-325.....	183,000
Replace sections of roofing, RSOB.....	152,000
Replace D Street delivery entrance door, HSOB.....	27,000
Renovation of facilities.....	255,000
Purchase of specialty furniture	500,000
Purchase of storage racks and shelving.....	74,000
Main kitchen remodeling, DSOB.....	491,000
Replenishment of reprogrammed funds.....	550,000
Senate subway system improvements.....	3,000,000
Renovation of south cafeteria, DSOB.....	676,000
Additional legislative clocks.....	110,000
Additional computer systems installations and power conditioners.....	2,000,000
Install and modify fire alarm systems.....	300,000
Modular furniture for the RSOB and DSOB.....	500,000
Design for additional elevators.	600,000
Electrical system renovations and modernization, RSOB.....	1,000,000
Frequency inverters for VAV fans, HSOB.....	93,000

Mr. REID. Now, Mr. President, last year we deferred funding for improvements to the Senate subway system pending final selection of a design and formulation of a reliable cost estimate. This year, we have approved \$3 million of the \$10 million requested contingent upon the selection of an appropriate final design and financing plan for the project. These funds will not be released until the committee is fully satisfied with respect to the scope, costs, and benefits of the proposed system and financing plan.

At the same time, it is clear that the Hart-Dirksen-Capitol subway needs to be renovated and modernized as soon as it is practicable to do so. The cars are obsolete and costly to maintain. The manufacturer has long since gone

out of business. So repair parts have to be specially machined. And service is poor to inadequate, especially during periods of heavy demand and especially for the public. Moreover, it is estimated that a replacement system would save about \$100,000 a year in operating and maintenance costs.

The bill also includes a provision changing the terms of the appointment and tenure in the Office of the Architect. Currently, the Architect is appointed by the President without participation by the Congress but is, of course, an officer of the legislative branch. His term, moreover, is unlimited. Section 318 of the bill would require Senate confirmation of persons nominated to the Office of the Architect of the Capitol and establish a term of 10 years. These changes would take effect in 6 years from the date of enactment or whenever the Office next becomes vacant.

This arrangement, I believe, better reflects the institutional status of the Architect as an officer of the legislative branch and should make the lines of accountability in the performance of his duties much less ambiguous.

CAPITOL POLICE

Mr. President, it has been my experience that the Capitol Police are among the best trained law enforcement officers in the country. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, GA, provides top-notch training for Federal officers and the result of this training is reflected in the performance of the Capitol Police in providing security in the Capitol, surrounding grounds, and office buildings.

During the past several years, Members of Congress, their staffs, and the general public have been forced to reckon with an increasingly violent environment. For those of us who have been here in the Capitol for a number of years, it is almost unbelievable to see the change that has taken place in how you get to the Capitol and into the Capitol complex.

With the rise of terrorism worldwide, Capitol Hill has become increasingly aware of the dangers posed by potential bombings and other threats of peace and good order. The Capitol Police have responded by developing additional capabilities to deal with these risks. These include the creation of canine units for detection of explosives, formation of a multifunctional Containment Emergency Response Team [CERT], establishment of an offsite delivery facility, and the provision of enhanced protective details.

Too often, we as Members of Congress and the people who work in this great Capitol complex, take the services provided by the Capitol Police for granted. They are here long before and long after our working days are over—24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

The Capitol Police Force now patrols a 40-block, 200-acre area which includes 20 buildings. Policing an area of this character poses distinctive problems. A delicate balance has to be struck between maintaining adequate security and public order and preserving the constitutional rights of all citizens to peaceable assembly and free political expression.

Over the last year the Capitol Police have provided law enforcement coverage for 226 public demonstrations, 1,493 official visits by foreign dignitaries and others, and 192 special events such as the bicentennial celebration on the west front. During the last year over 1,800 items of contraband were seized, an increase of over 50 percent of the previous year. And 415 threats and nuisance contacts directed toward Members of Congress were investigated. Arrests were up 105 percent over the previous year of 1988.

During my time as a law student at George Washington University, I worked as a member of the Capitol Police Force, a full-time member of the Capitol Police Force. And with my limited experience things have become much more difficult since I was a member of the Capitol Police Force. I am convinced that they have responsibilities that are really awesome. I recognize that these people are alert, well trained, and ready for crisis at any moment. Unpredictable threats to an officer's personal safety are always possible and to the personal safety of the people that work in this Capitol complex.

Mr. President, I want to commend the Capitol Police for their dedicated and effective work and assure them they have the appreciation and support of the Senate, and I am certain that of the House as well.

The bill before the Senate contains a total of \$58 million approximately to finance the Capitol Police in fiscal year 1990. This will support a total of 1,262 sworn officers and 81 civilians. Additionally, the legislation provides for a study to be conducted by the General Accounting Office aimed at facilitating the consultation of the House and Senate divisions of this force.

MAIL PROVISIONS

An important provision of this bill relates to mail. And with respect to items considered by the House and the Senate, the major difference in funding is in official mail costs.

The House bill contains \$124.5 million for official mail, an increase of \$70.6 million over last year. The recommended bill cuts the total appropriation to \$80 million. Our bill does that. This would mean, assuming the Congress keeps mailing volumes within the limits of funding, a cutback in the amount of mail currently sent out. But it provides plenty of money

for what is actually necessary to keep in touch with our constituents. And given the alternatives, there's no better place to tighten our belts a notch or two than here. We simply do not need to continue mailing out more and more material and piling up higher and higher costs.

That has clearly been the trend. From 1975 to 1988, the cost of the frank has exploded from about \$36 million to \$113.4 million. During that same time—lest anyone think this is purely a result of postage increases and inflation—the actual volume of mail sent has almost tripled—from 312.4 million pieces to 805 million pieces. We cannot afford to keep on going in this direction. The American taxpayers who foot the bill are not going to tolerate it. And they shouldn't.

What is more, continued growth in franking costs comes at the expense of higher priorities. We have some very valuable national assets funded in this bill. We are fortunate that the chairman of our committee also serves as cochairman of the U.S. Capitol Preservation Commission. He appreciates what a marvelous treasure the Capitol Building and complex is. We fund its essential maintenance in this bill. The same is true for the Library of Congress, which has no equal anywhere else in the world, or has it ever.

In an environment where real funding for domestic discretionary programs is declining, the care and preservation of this invaluable national patrimony is going to be difficult at best. In my judgment, it makes much better sense to put the mail monster on a serious diet. If we do not, we will in effect be using up a significant part of our national inheritance to feed him.

The bill includes a number of reforms that will enable us to accomplish this. The credit for these reforms—let me hasten to add—really belongs to several of my colleagues who have been involved with this issue for a long time. Senator Exon introduced a bill, S. 762, earlier this year, which contains many of the provisions we have incorporated in this bill. I have had a number of discussions with Senator Exon and he has written the subcommittee on the issue. We have benefited from his interest and advice.

Many of these same provisions were also included in Senate Resolution 98, which was reported by the Rules Committee under the leadership of Senator Ford and Senator Stevens. So there is broad consensus in the Senate on how to deal with the problem.

Let me briefly summarize what we have in the bill in this regard.

First, we establish separate mail appropriations for the House and Senate. Since 1954, when the Congress first provided funds to reimburse the Postal Service for the costs of free or

franked mail, the appropriation for mail costs has been a joint House-Senate item. Presumably, these funds were to cover the costs of the respective Houses on a more or less 50-50 basis. Half would be available for Senate mail expenses and half would be available for House mail expenses.

That, unfortunately, is not the way it has worked in practice. The House mail costs are typically a good deal more than half the amount provided. I have here a table comparing House and Senate expenditures for mail over the last decade. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

HOUSE AND SENATE EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL MAIL,
1978-89
(Dollars in millions)

Fiscal year	Total	House		Senate	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1978	\$48.9	\$35.1	72	\$13.8	28
1979	42.9	27.7	65	15.2	35
1980	61.9	43.4	70	18.5	30
1981	53.9	28.7	55	24.2	45
1982	100.0	58.9	60	40.1	40
1983	72.4	40.3	56	32.1	44
1984	112.0	67.3	61	43.6	39
1985	85.2	45.3	53	39.9	47
1986	95.9	60.4	63	35.5	37
1987	63.6	44.2	69	19.4	31
1988	113.4	77.9	69	35.5	31
1989 (6 mos)	26.5	19.6	74	7.0	26

Mr. REID. The House percentage share ranges from a low of 53 percent to a high of 72 percent. For fiscal 1988, the House incurred 69 percent of the cost of the frank, while Senate costs were 31 percent of the total.

These differences are, of course, obscured by the single joint appropriation. As a result, the Senate has received as much blame and criticism as the House for the soaring costs of franked mail. Worse yet, restraints imposed by the Senate on itself with respect to the use of the frank have not arrested the growth in mail costs. Instead, the House has in effect spent the savings and more as its volume of mail has continued uncontrolled expansion.

In 1987, for example, combined mail costs were held to \$63.6 million, \$27.8 million less than the amount appropriated for that year. This was due to the adoption of Senate reforms; for example, restricting mass mailing by Senate officers to an allocation, proportionate to population, of approximately half the amount appropriated and the sobering effect of the 1986 sequester on the mailing proclivities of the House.

The latter quickly wore off, however. And in fiscal 1988, when the amount appropriated was \$82 million, House mail costs rose sharply to almost \$78 million or 95 percent of the appropriation for that year. Senate costs for fiscal 1988 were \$35.5 million

or about 43 percent of the amount appropriated for that year. Combined mail costs for fiscal 1988 thus came to over \$113 million, more than absorbing the \$27.8 million carryover from 1987.

While this was going on, the fiscal 1989 legislative bill was in process. The conference committee on the bill, faced with the Summit Agreement 2 percent-ceiling on spending increases, assumed the availability of the fiscal 1987 carryover for mail and reduced the appropriation to \$53.9 million. As a result, the allocation to Senators was sharply cutback to a level precluding even one Statewide mailing. In the meantime, of course, House mailings kept on increasing.

This was clearly intolerable. And so last February, the Senate abandoned its more restrictive approach in favor of guidelines paralleling those of the House. Then in April the Rules Committee reported Senate Resolution 98, mandating reforms in both Houses, all of which are included, with some modifications, in this bill.

This history, Mr. President, shows why we need separate appropriations for each House of the Congress. Each House should decide on the level of mailing this is necessary and then pay the bill within the amount appropriated. This bill includes \$32 million for Senate mail costs and leaves \$48 million in the old joint account for the House. This represents a 60-40 split between the two Houses. Although we believe the Senate is entitled to half the mail appropriation, we recognize that historically the House has utilized the frank more heavily. This division accommodates that reality.

Second, the bill would reduce the number of postal patron or unaddressed mass mailings allowed to two per year. The present limit is six. An amendment adopted on the House floor cuts the limit to four.

Third, the bill would require both Houses to establish procedures for allocating the amount appropriated for mail costs among individual Members and Senators. This will, assuming Members and Senators abide by their allocation, assure that franking costs do not exceed the appropriation.

Fourth, a related provision would require that, if a Senator or Member were to send more mail than his/her allocation would pay for, the excess cost would be charged to his or her personal office expense accounts. In other words, Senators and Members who exceed their allocation would have to make up the difference out of their office expense accounts and we would not increase the appropriation for mail.

Fifth, the bill would mandate public disclosure of the mass mail costs incurred by the individual members of both Houses of Congress. This infor-

mation is already available with respect to mass mailings by Senators.

These provisions are all basically the same as those incorporated in the Exon bill and Senate Joint Resolution 98.

Finally, the bill also requires the Postal Service to stop receiving franked mail once the amount appropriated for a fiscal year is exhausted. As it is now, the Postal Service just continues sending out franked mail so long as Members and Senators drop it in the box, regardless of the costs and the amount appropriated to cover them. The Postal Service then bills the Congress for the arrearage and we either have to pay for it or postal rate-payers have to absorb it. This provision would stop this kind of open-ended entitlement spending for mail.

This provision that I just spoke about, the ending of the entitlement program, is an idea that Senator NICKLES first originated. That is now part of this bill. Senator NICKLES has worked very hard on this subcommittee. He has been very active. We have worked out a procedure where we confer with each other. There is not anything that goes out from the majority that the ranking member does not have his signature on. This is the procedure that we have established, and I think it has worked well.

Senator NICKLES has been tireless in his efforts to bring down the costs of this bill. This bill now before this body has had a number of rough drafts. Senator NICKLES has, on various occasions, said this is too much here, can we adjust this, and we have been able to work things out. I would like to also, in addition to giving my accolades to Senator NICKLES, thank the other members of the subcommittee, Senators MIKULSKI, ADAMS, and HATFIELD.

I spoke a lot about the Library of Congress. Senator HATFIELD is the patron of the Library of Congress, literally. He has a special interest in that beautiful facility, and there is not a meeting that comes up that relates to the Library of Congress that Senator HATFIELD is not involved in. In appreciate his encouragement and support this entire year.

All of these individuals that I have mentioned have been very helpful in the development of this legislation. I think that this bill strikes the right balance between squeezing every penny of the taxpayers' money and making the investments necessary to protect and enhance the national treasures that have been entrusted to our care.

I also, Mr. President, want to thank Senator BYRD, our distinguished chairman, for his assistance in moving this bill through the committee and to the floor. His commitment to the welfare of this institution needs no elaboration. His record—and his addresses on the subject—speak volumes. And we

are extremely fortunate that the distinguished ranking member of the full committee, Senator HATFIELD, continues to serve on this subcommittee. His excellence and insight are invaluable.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge the contributions and hard work of the committee staff. Jerry L. Bonham is the majority clerk and Keith Kennedy serves the minority.

I would like to take just a minute publicly here, Mr. President, to extend my condolences to Keith, who, in a very tragic accident, very recently lost his father. Keith is somebody that we on this side of the aisle have come to depend on. Knowing him as I do, it is difficult to express my sorrow and sympathies to him in an adequate fashion, but I do that at this time.

There, in fact, in his bill has really been no partisan difference insofar as the staff of the committee is concerned. Both majority and minority serve the members. Keith, who is also minority staff director for the full committee, has done this bill for a number of years now by himself. His counsel and institutional memory are extremely valuable and the subcommittee has depended on his advice throughout this process.

Mark Walker has taken over for minority now that Keith is moving to defense and is also doing a credible job, and with Keith being his monitor and teacher, I am sure he will become outstanding. And of course none of the subcommittee's work would get done were it not for the support of the subcommittee's capable assistants Lula Joyce and Juanita Rilling.

I yield the floor.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I wish to thank and compliment the chairman of the committee, Senator REID, for the outstanding job that he has done in the committee and also in the presentation before the Senate. He has given a very good explanation of the bill that I certainly will not repeat.

Mr. President, I will just highlight a couple of comments that Senator REID mentioned. The legislative branch appropriation bill is \$1.95 billion. That is an increase of \$143 million over the amount that was enacted for this current fiscal year. It provides funding of \$405 million for the Senate, \$537 million for the House, \$118 million in joint items, \$47 million for the Congressional Research Service, \$79 million for the Government Printing Office, and \$213 million, as mentioned by Senator REID, for the Library of Congress, for a total appropriation of \$1.95 billion.

Senator REID mentioned some of the reforms that were made in congressional mail. Congressional mail cost is probably the fastest growing entitlement in Government. It needs reform. It needs to be fixed. Unfortunately, the changes that were made earlier this year in the Senate made the

Senate equally as bad as the House. And I think that was a serious mistake. It increased the number of mailings we could do in the Senate, basically from two to six. That was a mistake. In this bill we fixed not only the Senate, but we also fixed the House. We reduced the number of unsolicited mass mailings from six to two for both the House and the Senate. That makes sense.

We also, as Senator REID mentioned, require separate House and Senate accounts. So we have individual accounts. We have not had that in the past and obviously it has been needed. We also have allocation amongst Members. We have had that in the past in the Senate. They do not have it in the House. We need it in both Houses. But we even go further in the Senate bill. We say if a Member exceeds his allocation then the excess postage will be counted against his office expense account. So it has a self-governing mechanism that I think is very valuable, very important because we also put another provision in that said the Senate and the House could not spend any more for mail than the amount of money that is appropriated.

Now every other agency, every other business has that account but there was a little provision in the statutes that said, well, the Post Office would have to assume that whatever amount was appropriated was sufficient regardless of how much mail Congress mailed. And that was and has been abused by Congress, year after year after year.

And so now we have separate accounts between the House and Senate. We have allocation amongst Members and if a Member exceeds his allocation it is charged against his individual office expense. So that is very significant, very positive reform that needs to be made.

We also have additional reform that is needed and that is public disclosure. We now have public disclosure of mail expenses in the Senate. We do not have it in the House. We need it in both. So that is important.

We also strengthened a statute prohibiting mailing within 60 days of election. A lot of us are well aware of the fact that that has been abused election after election. We put a statutory prohibition against mailing within 60 days of an election. So I think that is positive.

I compliment Senator REID for his courage, really, in taking this on. A lot of people said, "Well, do not bother. It is just going to make the House mad." I think House Members and Senate Members are well aware of the fact of the growing cost and volume of mail that needs to be curbed. It has been abused. It has been abused by both sides by both parties. So now is the time for us to make some reforms. I

think the reforms that are called for in this appropriation bill are long overdue and very much needed. I strongly support them and I hope that the Senate will concur, with the passage of this bill, with the reforms today.

Again I thank the chairman for his leadership and his courage in taking on the mail issue and several other difficult issues in the bill.

As the chairman has noted, the total amount recommended by the committee to the Senate is \$1,952,136,200 in new budget authority, an increase of \$143,680,000 over the amount enacted for the current fiscal year, but a substantial reduction from the amounts requested for fiscal year 1990. Our recommendations are within the allocation given the legislative branch subcommittee under section 302(b) of the Budget Act.

I would like to highlight a few items of particular interest to Senators:

OFFICIAL MAIL

As I have outlined, we are recommending sweeping changes to the official mail account. We recommend replacing the current joint account for official mail with separate accounts for the House and the Senate, with full disclosure by both houses, a reduction in the number of postal patron mailings, and a strict limit on the funds available. As Senators may know, there is a provision of the United States Code that requires the postal service to deliver congressional mail regardless of funds available to do so. We recommend repeal of that provision, so when the money runs out, the mail stops.

We believe these reforms will realize substantial savings, and we have recommended a reduction in the request for official mail costs from \$134,731,000 to a total of \$80 million—\$48 million for the House and \$32 million for the Senate, in keeping with historical trends in mail costs.

SENATE SUBWAY

The committee has recommended \$3 million for replacement of the subway system between the Capitol and the Hart and Dirksen Senate Office Buildings. This is a reduction of \$7 million from the request. The money may not be obligated, however, until the Committee on Rules and Administration has selected a final design and the Committee on Appropriations has approved the cost of that design. This project bears watching, Mr. President. Some of the proposals that have been submitted are far too costly. The present system only requires \$26,000 a year in material costs to maintain. At that rate, we can keep the existing system going for a long, long time before reaching the cost of some of the proposed replacements.

CAPITOL SECURITY

The committee has not taken any action in this bill to proceed with im-

plementation of the Capitol security plan. Funds requested by the Sergeant at Arms for additional personnel associated with that plan have been denied, and prior year funds have not been released. The Committee on Rules and Administration has not approved the security plan, and without their approval and that of the Committee on Appropriations and three committees in the other body, the plan cannot go forward.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

The committee is making a number of recommendations relative to the office and work of the Architect of the Capitol, in addition to the recommendation relative to the Senate subway system, described earlier.

First, the committee is recommending a general provision establishing a fixed term of office for the Architect, and requiring Senate confirmation of the office. The provision applies to appointments made to fill vacancies occurring after enactment of this bill. If no vacancy occurs within 6 years of enactment, then the incumbent in the office would be subject to confirmation.

The committee is recommending this provision to conform appointment to this office with that of other offices, such as Comptroller General.

BIOMEDICAL ETHICS BOARD

The committee is recommending \$1.5 million for the Biomedical Ethics Board, a reduction of \$859,000 from the request and the same as the House allowance. Funds may not be obligated, however, until the board selects its chairman and vice chairman and all vacancies on the advisory committee have been filled. I am a member of the Biomedical Ethics Board, and believe we should not proceed with the expenditure of any funds until these matters have been settled.

Section 7 of the committee bill authorizes the Secretary of the Senate to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of Education to provide for the closed captioning of Senate floor proceedings. This is long overdue and I trust the Secretary will move expeditiously once authority is granted.

Section 11 authorizes the Secretary of the Senate to withhold salaries due employees who have defaulted or are delinquent in the repayment of student loans.

Mr. President, I hope our colleagues will support the committee as we adopt this bill and go to conference with the other body.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, H.R. 3014, the legislative branch appropriations bill for fiscal year 1990, provides funding for the operation of the Congress, as well as the library of Congress, the Architect of the Capitol, and Congressional Budget Office, the Office of Technology Assessment, the

Botanic Garden, and the Government Printing Office.

The bill as recommended by the Committee on Appropriations provides total obligatory authority of \$1,952,246,700. This represents a decrease of \$257,636,500 from the President's budget estimate. With respect to the subcommittee 302(b) allocation, the bill as recommended is below the budget authority ceiling by \$48 million and is at its outlay ceiling.

I commend Mr. REID, the chairman of the subcommittee, and I commend Mr. NICKLES, the ranking member for their excellent work in accommodating the priorities of the Senate with respect to congressional operations within the constraints of the budget agreement.

Mr. President, this is not one of the plum offerings when it comes to subcommittee assignments in the Appropriations Committee. I think we would all agree that it is one of the smaller subcommittees and the budget that it handles is of course probably the smallest of all.

But that is not to say that it is not important, because it provides the funding for the legislative branch, which is the people's branch, the branch that is mentioned in the very first article of the Constitution of the United States. And these two Senators and their colleagues on both sides of the aisle have tackled this assignment with just as much vigor and enthusiasm and dedication as if they were handling one of the larger appropriation bills. They are following the admonitions in the scriptures, which say, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

I congratulate them and I express thanks, as chairman of the full Appropriations Committee, and on behalf of all the other members of the Appropriations Committee for their diligence and their dedication. I also want to thank them for the teamwork that they have demonstrated as they have worked this bill through subcommittee, through the full committee and here now presenting it on the floor of the Senate.

It is not a easy task, even though it is a very small committee.

So, my gratitude to them is rather feebly expressed, but I say thank you.

I also wish to extend my thanks to the staff of the subcommittee, Jerry Bonham, Lula Joyce, and for the minority, Keith Kennedy and Juanita Rilling. Their good work makes the task of the subcommittee members and the full committee members much less arduous.

And while I am thanking others, let me thank my ranking member on the Appropriations Committee, Senator HATFIELD, who is always most cooperative and courteous and understanding and helpful. He is a very able member

of the committee, having been the chairman of the Appropriations Committee in time past, and I lean on him increasingly, which means I lean on him heavily, because I leaned on him from the time I became chairman of the committee. But even when I was majority leader, I always found that Senator HATFIELD was most helpful. And when I was minority leader and he was the chairman of that committee, he was always very understanding and agreeable in all of his dealings with me.

The managers have explained in much greater detail the contents of the measure as recommended to the Senate. I will not attempt to review those highlights so that we can get down to the business, now, of considering and passing the bill today.

The bill as reported by the Appropriations Committee, deserves the support of the Senate.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to not only commend the chairman and the ranking member of this Subcommittee on Legislative Affairs in performing an extraordinary task. Because, as our chairman, Senator BYRD, has indicated, I do not know anyone on this committee who puts as their preference, as far as subcommittees are concerned, their No. 1 preference, this particular committee.

Yet, this function is vital to the operation of the Senate, the Congress as a whole, and many of its agencies.

I have heard a number of presentations over a number of years of my service on this committee but I want to say today I think I heard the most comprehensive presentation of any chairman and ranking member of the legislative Subcommittee on Appropriations. Former members have performed well. I think today was a stellar performance, showing the dedication, commitment, and the exhaustive amount of thinking and planning and processing that has gone into this report. I want to compliment the chairman and the ranking member for their outstanding contributions.

Mr. President, I think it is also important to note that on every one of these reports that the subcommittee has presented before the Senate, Senator BYRD, our chairman, is here, physically, to not only give support to these subcommittees but to also indicate his vast knowledge of the details with which all of the subcommittees are involved. I want to thank him for that kind of leadership for our full committee.

I would like to add my support in every way possible to our committee structure and to the committee's performance, and I want to say again how proud I am of this outstanding report

today, indicating the hours and hours of effort, the time of hearings, the time of study, and the staff work that has made up this report. I think the Senate as a whole can with confidence adopt this report and we can be about the business of getting our 13 bills enacted in regular order before October 1, and avoid that most onerous of all Senate procedures known as a continuing resolution.

I want to thank the distinguished chairman for his kind remarks as well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be temporarily set aside in order to consider an amendment to be offered by the junior Senator from the State of California [Mr. WILSON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from California is recognized.

AMENDMENT NO. 698

Mr. WILSON. Thank you, Mr. President.

I thank the managers for their courtesy.

Mr. President, we have before us a legislative appropriations bill. Last night the President of the United States gave what he feels and what I quite agree is one of the more important speeches he will make. It had to do with the crisis in the United States of drug use. In that speech the President expressed a strategy and programs that are intended to implement that strategy.

By and large, the response of the Nation, I think, has been one of gratitude that, finally, belatedly, there seems to be leadership of the magnitude that is necessary to deal with this problem, which is not to say that everybody has been entirely happy with all aspects of the plan. That is too much to hope for, too much to expect.

The chief criticism that has been made on the part of some from the Congress is that, while they agree with the strategy in the main, they are concerned that what the President has proposed is not enough; that we are not spending enough. If we were to ask of the people who expressed that point of view, they might not be in agreement as to what it is they think is the most urgent of all of these compelling priorities. Is it treatment? Is it rehabilitation? Preventative education? More for interdiction? They might have a different view, but they think that there should be more spent.

Well, I do not necessarily argue with that, though I think, frankly, it has something of a hollow ring for Congress to make that criticism, to say that about the \$2.2 billion increase which the President correctly characterized as the largest in the history of

the effort we have made as a nation to combat this drug menace.

It is distinctly hollow, given the history of the Congress having repeatedly failed to honor the commitments that we have made, to meet our obligations, those that we imposed on ourselves under the 1988 Omnibus Drug Act. We have fallen far short, though we have been given repeated opportunity in a variety of different amendments, a good dozen or so come to mind, in the time since we defaulted on the responsibility to not simply authorize that funding but actually provide it through appropriations.

So, today, to those who feel that more should be spent, I offer a opportunity which I hope they will readily embrace. Specifically what I propose, Mr. President, by amendment to the legislative appropriations bill, is to strike the amount of money that we presently spend upon ourselves, we, the Members of Congress, in the sending of congressional newsletters for the use of our franking privilege, and to see that instead that money, so much as is in fact available for the purpose, be spent, instead, in fighting the war on drugs in a very specific way.

First, let me deal with just some detail. What we are saying is that, of the amount of money that has been set forth in the House bill and in a different figure provided by the Senate, we will take the amount of money that is available after deducting the arrearages for what we already owe the post office and, of the remaining \$50 million, we will take out the necessary 8 percent required for us to make response to the letters that we receive from our constituents. But that under the definition of a mass mailing as described at 39 U.S.C. 3210(a)(6)(E), we will prohibit that use of fund for that purpose, prohibit the U.S. Postal Service from expending any funds extended to us for that purpose, creating the kind of arrearage that now exists.

The House proposed that we spend \$125 million for congressional mail costs and, as we all know, most of that, the vast majority of it, is for congressional newsletters which I submit are not eagerly sought by most of our constituents. They do not ask for them. I am not sure that they are altogether certain they receive them. Many, I am convinced, never read them.

But my purpose is not to denigrate the newsletter. It is, instead, to point out that there is a far more urgent, far more compelling, priority making a claim upon those same funds.

And, as we have filled the air repeatedly and filled the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with rhetoric that I take to be sincere, about the necessity that we finally combat and not just talk about, but wage and win a war on drugs, then in simplest terms, Mr.

President, what we are faced with is the opportunity to not spend on newsletters and instead to put this money into one of the least well-funded of all of the programs that we have presently authorized in the 1988 Omnibus Drug Act.

That has to do with the tragedy that has befallen all too many, and the next generation already. I am talking about the 400,000 crack babies who are born in the United States each year. More than 1,000 a day, Mr. President; more than 1 in 106 all live births annually in the United States. That is an incredible number.

If people do not understand what it is that is so tragic about this phenomenon of crack babies and others suffering fetal alcohol syndrome, what we are talking about, putting it simplest terms, is child abuse through the umbilical cord. We are talking about the resultant condition of an innocent victim born addicted because of substance abuse of the mother during her pregnancy.

What we are talking about, Mr. President, very simply stated, is a condition that includes mental retardation, physical deformity, the likelihood of stroke, other serious developmental disabilities, emotional disabilities and dysfunctions. In short, we are talking about addiction and impairment and, very likely, most probably in most of these cases where there has been use throughout the pregnancy, permanent, irreversible damage of the kind that that child not only fails to start life with a decent break, but will go through life with distinctly diminished capacities.

Mr. President, that is nothing less than a horrible personal tragedy for each of those children. It is a mortal shame upon this society.

The good news is that it is preventable. Not easily. It will be a very difficult thing to bring young women who are users, who discover that they are pregnant, to the kind of mandatory rehabilitation that most will require in order to clean themselves up and avoid that kind of terrible damage to their child.

The happy news is that a number of young women who are users do have a sufficient maternal instinct so that they will seek treatment. If they are strong enough to come in early, they may avoid this kind of service, grave and irreversible damage to their child, but in many cases, Mr. President, they are not that strong. Unless a mechanism exists that will allow us to take a woman who has given birth to an addicted child and impose upon her for her own good and that of other children that she may bear the kind of mandatory rehabilitation that is not intended to be penal but preventive, then we are simply going to see the kind of recurrence that in one instance, reported in the Wall Street

Journal, resulted in a woman named Cheryl giving birth to seven, Mr. President, addicted children.

In Los Angeles County between 1981 and 1987 there was an 1,100-percent increase in the incidence of placement in foster homes of children who had been afflicted by the drug use or the alcohol abuse of their mother during pregnancy.

Mr. President, we cannot as a society professing to decency and caring and concerning, as in fact every Member of this Congress does, continue to make it an inadequate response. Last night in his address, the President said that those upon whom he calls to participate are those who have been guilty of looking the other way and, unhappily, that includes too many. No longer can anyone look the other way. The evidence is not only compelling and abundant; it is irresistible to anyone who does not choose to turn a blind eye or to make, incredibly, the kind of selfish decision that will prevent us from making the response necessary to win the war on drugs.

I can think of no more pathetic instance, no more compelling offer of proof that drug use is not a victimless crime than the innocent victims of this kind of substance abuse by young pregnant women. And there is no realistic hope, Mr. President, that those who have given birth to one child, particularly those so much addicted to this fiercely addictive substance, are not likely to repeat that tragedy with another child. The costs are absolutely beyond comprehension. If you go through the neonatal care wards in the large cities of America, and in some not so large—not just Chicago or Los Angeles or New York, but many, many smaller cities—you will find that the cost of dealing with so-called border babies, those who have been abandoned by their crack-smoking mothers whose maternal instinct has been all but destroyed, the cost of trying to deal with that phenomenon is horrendous. But it is the tip of the iceberg, Mr. President, as compared to the cost society will experience as these damaged children go through life. So however great the cost that we are talking about in providing for mandatory rehabilitation, I will tell you they will pale into insignificance by comparison with the costs of not making this effort.

What we are talking about here today is almost symbolic. It is a demonstration program in the 1988 drug legislation. We authorized the expenditure of a demonstration program which was to be administered by the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention within the Department of Health and Human Services. We authorized a grand total of about \$10 million. The fact of the matter is, 130 applicants sought that funding. Half those applications were deemed worthy, but be-

cause of the limit on the funding, 15 were finally funded. Fifteen.

Mr. President, the volume, the magnitude of this problem greatly exceeds the \$4.5 million that we have spent on those 15 applicants. So I think the time has come for us to take this step as a beginning step, and that is what it is. It would give a tenfold increase to what we have spent thus far; it would allow States as successful applicants to do what they must do at the State level, and that is to impose a program, not penal, but preventive; one that mandates rehabilitation because while we hope that through outreach and education, we can appeal to these young women to come in early enough in their pregnancy, specifically during the first trimester, so they avoid even more severe damage to their children, many will not be strong enough and those who are not and actually give birth to an addicted child must, in fact, be given the help they need through mandatory rehabilitation. That is what all this is about.

We all know what newsletters are about. This is not a question of the worth of newsletters. I will say to my colleagues that in my own mind I have adjudged them to be not worth the money, but even if you thought they performed a vital function, I would submit that in the context of the crisis that has compelled the President's reaction that has joined the massed attention of the media, rightly and belatedly, that we are required if, in fact, we are going to say that this program, this strategy that has been offered is not enough to do more when we can do so in a way that costs us little.

Mr. President, I cannot think of any that will cost us less than for us to give up one of our perks and put it into the necessary beginning of demonstrations around this Nation to show that we are able to prevent this tragedy. Because if we fail to prevent it, I will say to my colleagues that the costs we have seen thus far will be only the beginning. I am not talking just about the cost of the tax dollars. I am talking about the incredible human misery of these infants in these cribs in these neonatal wards. I am talking about children who cry 24 hours a day, who are writhing so violently in their cribs as they experience withdrawal that they must be swaddled in order to avoid doing injury to themselves.

I am talking about premature birth, low birth weight, mental retardation, physical deformities. Mr. President, talk to a nurse in one of those neonatal wards, and I think you will get some impression of the anguish that they are experiencing. Better yet, walk through one. Hold in your hand, as you easily can, a premature crack baby weighing a pound and a half.

Mr. President, I do not think we need to go much further with this. There is an amendment at the desk, and what it would do is prohibit the U.S. Postal Service from expending money upon congressional newsletters. That includes notices of town meetings. And it does so that the moneys that will be made available thereby can be appropriated, and this does appropriate, \$45 million. That is what will be left after we pay what we already owe, the arrearage, at the post office, and set aside enough so that we can answer the mail. Forty-five million, a tenfold increase over what we have spent thus far, would be made available to the Department of Health and Human Services through the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention to go forward with the kind of effort that we must begin to prevent this preventable, unspeakable tragedy.

Mr. President, I ask that the clerk read the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows: The Senator from California [Mr. WILSON] for himself and Mr. DOLE, proposes an amendment numbered 698.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place add the following:

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, upon enactment of this Act, there is hereby prohibited the use of the franking privilege for unsolicited mass mailings, as described in 39 U.S.C. 3210(a)(6)(E), and any use of the funds of the United States Postal Service for this purpose is hereby prohibited.

All monies heretofore appropriated for this purpose are hereby rescinded, but they may be made available for the purpose only of funding any program authorized by the Congress to fight the "war on drugs," and specifically \$45,000,000 are hereby appropriated for Model Projects Program for Pregnant and Post Partum Women and their Infants to be spent pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 290aa-13 to remain available until expended.

All House language in this Act, which is interpreted under the precedents of the Senate as being legislation under rule 16, shall become effective one day after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, the end of the amendment simply states, as I told you, that \$45 million would be hereby appropriated. It is specifically appropriated to the Model Projects Program for Pregnant and Post Partum Women and their Infants to be spent pursuant to existing law, specifically Section 42, United States Code, 290aa-13.

That is, I should add, not only an existing program; it is the one I described as having expended only the \$45 million. The criteria that govern its administration do not require man-

datory rehabilitation. In my judgment, we need to do so, but that is the subject of another day for a separate piece of legislation.

This simply takes the money that we would otherwise spend upon newsletters and makes it available instead to prevent substance abuse to pregnant women so that we will not have this dismal, frightening, tragic statistic, 1,000 plus crack babies a day, every day of the year; 11 percent of all the live births in this Nation.

Mr. President, I submit this amendment for myself, for Mr. DOLE, for Mr. GRAMM of Texas, for Mr. COATS, for the distinguished Republican manager, Mr. NICKLES, of Oklahoma, and for Mr. HELMS. At this point I yield the floor. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I rise in support of the amendment of the Senator from California. I commend the Senator for getting to the heart of what I think is a very important issue.

Mr. President, I rise as one who is a substantial user of the frank, one who is new to the Senate, appointed to the Senate, not elected, given the vacancy created when the former junior Senator from Indiana moved to the Vice Presidency.

As a new Senator, I am unknown in many parts of the State and many people have asked many questions about what it is I am about in the Senate, how I am conducting their business, and I also am interested in knowing what their positions are on a number of issues, so I have utilized in a substantial way mailings to constituents throughout Indiana, to, No. 1, ask them their opinions on issues that are of importance to them, to ask them their thoughts about how I should represent their interests in the Senate. I felt that this was an appropriate exercise, given the unusual circumstances under which I arrived in the Senate, not having had the benefit of a long and substantial campaign in which I could determine the issues that people were interested in and which they wanted represented on the Senate floor.

By the same token, I have used newsletters to inform them of my activities in the Senate, issues on which I am working, the work of my committee, issues that I think are important. I have asked their opinions through surveys as to the areas of their priority, their concern, things on which they think I should be working.

I have used notices to inform my constituents of town meetings I have held throughout Indiana, of agricultural listening sessions, of drug meetings, meetings convened to determine the opinions of Hoosiers as to how they think we ought to address the drug problem.

So I stand as one who has utilized the franking privilege that is available to Members of the Senate and Members of Congress and the privilege that the Senator from California is wishing to eliminate with this amendment.

As I said, it has been of benefit to me and I hope it has been of benefit to my constituents as we have exchanged views on issues I feel have been very important. They have welcomed the opportunity to visit me at town meetings, to sit in on my agricultural listening sessions, to express their views on drugs and a number of other subjects. Many have publicly expressed their thanks for my willingness to travel around the State and inform them of my availability and to allow them to take the opportunity to meet with me.

I happen to represent an area that is reached only by television and media generated outside the State. As such, it would be almost impossible for me to notify many of my constituents through the media. That is one of the principal reasons why I have used mail, notices, and so forth, to notify them of my presence in a particular area. Nearly a million people in north-west Indiana receive most of their news from Chicago television and Chicago radio and newspapers. I venture to say that that media would not carry the notice of a particular town meeting of a Senator from Indiana. They might as a public service but it would certainly be buried deep into the paper and probably not noticed by most of my constituents.

Nevertheless, today we have been presented with a situation that I think demands a clear stand by all of us. It certainly demands that I examine the priority of my mission in the Senate.

Last evening, the President of the United States presented this country with the facts on a national crisis, a crisis of epidemic portions, one which is beginning to touch the lives of nearly every American. The tragedy is before us. We see it on TV each night. We read about it in the paper each morning. We discuss it almost daily on the Senate floor: What can we do?

One of the most difficult and one of the most excruciating parts of the drug problem facing our Nation is the question of drug-babies. The Senator from California outlined in some detail the tragedy that exists, as now nearly 400,000 infants a year are born drug addicted.

Those who have visited neonatal clinics, those who have seen firsthand, as I have, the suffering that these young infants go through, low birth rate, poorly formed internal organs, suffering from violent drug addiction seizures, so sensitive to the skin that they cannot be held, crying literally 24 hours a day, crying out for some relief which medical science has not been able to provide even though heavily

sedated, they are still suffering terrible consequences of the addiction obtained in the womb.

I have been informed by medical personnel that a dosage of drugs in a mother magnifies ten times as it transfers through the placenta into the blood of the child, ten times the effects that the mother suffers.

So these more than 30,000 a month babies are crying out for our help. And the Senator from California has addressed a means to provide some of that assistance. It is a program that has shown some success, and a program that deserves our funding.

The Senator from California has presented us a choice: continue to communicate with our constituents, many times in effective ways, necessary ways, or direct those funds to provide real help to suffering infants and suffering mothers.

I should point out it is not really a choice. It is not something that we should deliberate on long. It is not something that even a new Senator attempting to do—communicate with his new constituents—should pause more than a moment before deciding.

So I am proud to cosponsor the amendment that is before us. I think it is absolutely necessary that we look for ways to prioritize our work here in the Senate, and clearly the suffering of these infants, the scourge of drugs in our country, ought to lead each of us to decide that this is a far more important use of our time and effort and money than unsolicited mass mailings to our constituents.

I will miss those surveys. I will miss the ability to inform my constituents of meetings that I want to hold with them. I will do the best I can with the media notices that the existing media allows me. This allows us to answer letters sent to us by constituents. But it is a small price to pay for our ability to direct some much needed funds to people who are hurting in a way that most of us cannot imagine.

So I again thank the Senator from California, and am proud to be a cosponsor of this bill.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The minority leader is recognized.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, last night President Bush sounded the alarm for America fed up with drugs and crime. I think he provided the leadership we need to galvanize the Nation and take on one of the toughest foes we have ever encountered.

It is time to get tough, to stay tough, and to win. We seem to declare war on a lot of different things around here. Sometimes we succeed; more often we do not.

Last night, before the President spoke there were critics wringing their hands and saying:

We can't pay for it. We can't cut spending anymore. We have to raise taxes.

I do not believe I have heard any outcry from the American people that we ought to raise taxes even though they know how important this issue is.

What Senator WILSON has given us is an opportunity to help those of us in Congress fund the war on drugs. This is an opportunity less than 24 hours after the President unveiled his plan where we can all sign up. We can all enlist in this war on drugs and say, "OK, we are willing to make a sacrifice."

The Senator from Indiana pointed out that it can be very helpful to have surveys and constituents, and sometimes it is very helpful to mail out 70,000 post cards saying you are going to be in a certain spot in our own State on a certain day at a certain time, and tell constituents that if they want to drop in, they are welcome. It is also a good way to get your name in every household at the taxpayers' expense.

We have a chance to help fund the President's war on drugs right now, right out of the chute, right on day one. To those who are screaming for funding—here is an opportunity. It is only \$45 million. But we can find \$45 million here and there. I bet we can take a look at executive consultants. I know the distinguished Senator from Arkansas Senator PRYOR has been doing that. I bet we could look at executive travel and find another \$45 million, \$50 million or more. That is just the beginning. This is an opportunity for those of us in Congress to make a contribution to the war on drugs.

These funds will come from our budget, out of our pockets for a change. Instead of adding to the congressional purse, we are going to take a little away.

I do not want to go back and tell people in Kansas:

I do not want to give up the franking privilege even though you do not want that mail, because I want to raise your taxes. If I raise your taxes, then I can keep sending out all this mail. We cannot cut anything in Congress, especially in our own Senate budget.

The House and the Senate have been overdosing our constituents with junk mail for years. It is time for some withdrawal and treatment. It is time to tell our constituents that the war on drugs is more important than our war on their mailboxes.

It is the best recycling program I can think of—turning congressional junk mail into our fight against junk in our streets and schools.

So again, I commend Senator WILSON for his initiative, his common sense, his compassion. His proposal is a signal to the American people that we are not going to be hypocrites on the drug issue.

If the critics want a downpayment on the war on drugs, vote for this amendment. It is only \$45 million, but that is a start. We only need to find

\$740 million more. I doubt that anyone will write in and complain if they do not get our newsletter. Maybe when the war on drugs has ended, we can reinstitute unsolicited mailing privileges.

As the Senator from California has pointed out, we take care of direct responses to constituents, letters to congressional colleagues, Federal, State, and local government officials, and press releases. So there is still plenty of opportunity for all of us to keep in touch with our constituents. These exceptions are provided to ensure the constituent concerns may be directly addressed, and I think they obviate the need for the town meeting notices and some of the other things.

The real question is about priorities. Are newsletters and notices for town meetings as important as what the President outlined last night in the war on drugs?

I have heard a number of speeches over the year, a number in the past few weeks, some today, saying over and over that we have to find the money. This is an opportunity to indicate to our constituents in a bipartisan way that certainly we are willing to cut our budget if it is going to make a difference. If we are not willing to cut our budget, why should we ask any other agency in the Government to cut theirs? And, believe me, this is not the end of it. There may be other places in our budget where we can find additional savings.

It seems to me that we have to set an example. We are the elected representatives. We cannot have it both ways. The war on drugs should not become an excuse for raising taxes. I know the media likes to talk about it. They just cannot have a press conference and say, do you not have to raise taxes? They have a fix on raising taxes. I suggested several months ago maybe there ought to be a special media tax. Maybe we ought to give the media a tax increase. They talk about it all the time. Nobody talks about it in my district. They do not want a tax increase. They have had enough taxes, and they know that Congress does when they raise taxes. They spend it for something else.

So the President is right. He does have strong bipartisan support and has had strong bipartisan support. I think it is a compliment to Congress that the President said last night the basic drug laws are on the books. They have been put on the books by Democrats and Republicans in the Senate and the House working together. What we need to do now is to fund those basic laws. Oh, there will be some minor changes, and there should be. I certainly commend the distinguished Senator from California, and I hope that his amendment will be ac-

cepted, and if not, that it will be adopted on a rollcall vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further discussion? The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I want to commend our distinguished colleague from Nevada for his handling of this legislation before us and his colleague from Oklahoma, Senator NICKLES, as well. I understand that most of the items here have been resolved, and we have a few amendments to be debated over the next several days regarding this bill, but a good many of them have been resolved. This is one that obviously has not, the question of dealing with the mass mailings that go out.

My intention would be to support some amendment that would reduce that because, frankly, aside from wherever the money may end up going, I think it is a mistake. It has been abused in the past. Aside from where the resources are allocated, I think the issue stands on its own merits. I will support some amendment—I presume that there may be alternatives offered, but at some point we will have an opportunity to vote on language that would reduce the proliferation of these mass mailings.

I would take advantage of this opportunity to comment, Mr. President, on the President's proposal last evening regarding the, once again, declaration of war on drugs. This is the sixth time in the last 20 years we have declared war on drugs, third time in the last decade. It is beginning to lose its sting, I suggest, a bit. You can only declare war so many times, I suppose, before people wonder whether or not we are serious about it.

I guess since the fall months have arrived again, the brisk days of September and October upon us, it must be that time of year again to declare war on drugs in this country.

I commend the President, Mr. President, for focusing much attention; clearly, the American public wants this issue addressed. The President is right in his statement that drug dealing and drug use are intolerable. There is no disagreement over that. We all know that this plague is wrecking families in this country, destroying neighborhoods and robbing children of their health and safety and future. That is not debatable. We all agree on that. I say, as well, that the President is correct when he says that the war against drugs must be fought on all fronts. We all agree on that. The strongest part of the President's program is his emphasis on coordination of Federal resources.

Now, Mr. President, there are now some 36 Federal agencies involved in one way or another in the war on drugs. There are tremendous duplication of resources and wasteful turf battles when you have drug enforce-

ment agents arresting FBI agents and FBI agents arresting drug enforcement agents, and one agency confiscating planes that belong to another agency.

As I said a while ago, it is sort of a keystone cop program in many ways. The coordination of the agencies, if the President did not do anything else, would be a major step in the right direction. Coordination of these agencies' efforts is essential and is precisely why Congress created the position of the Federal drug czar.

What the President must do, in my view, is give Bill Bennett the tools and authority to organize and coordinate this war. Mr. President, I am not convinced that the program enunciated by the President last evening does that. As you know, there is nothing new in a President declaring war on drugs. As I mentioned, it happened six times since the Kennedy administration, three times in the last 8 or 9 years. Declarations, Mr. President, do not win wars. Resources, materials, and actual commitment do. The President has declared this war, and I commend him for that. But if he does not provide the weapons to win it, then the declaration is meaningless.

There are two ways to attack the drug epidemic: as a problem, a tragedy in and of itself with its law enforcement treatment and prevention components, or as a symptom of larger societal problems. The President falls short, I suggest, on the first score, providing inadequate resources to prevent and treat drug use and punish drug criminals, with too few drug educators, too few beds and treatment facilities, too few prosecutors and judges, and far too few prison cells.

On the second point, the President regrettably is completely silent, without even a nod toward the context of this terrible problem. Let me take these one at a time very briefly.

First, the resources are inadequate. Carefully thought out Federal programs are already in place to wage this war. In 1986 and 1988, the omnibus drug bills, we saw the problem in terms of funding, and yet, today, Mr. President, the problem is that we have not fully funded what has already been on the books. We are spending now \$1.7 billion less than is authorized in current law.

The President said last evening, in addition to new resources, we are going to appropriate every nickel that has been authorized in this battle. For the last year or so we have found the authorization levels for this war on drugs at one level and the appropriation almost \$2 billion less than what this Congress and the previous President called for. If you are going to wage war, you are going to have to do it with all the resources available. When you do not even appropriate the funds that have been authorized and

declare war again, one has to question whether or not you are serious about all of this.

Mr. NICKLES. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. DODD. After I finish the statement, I will be happy to yield.

We are spending \$1.7 billion less in the current law. The President's new outlay—listen to this staggering sum—is \$715 million, which would not even close half the current gap.

Let me put \$715 million into context. There are three major drug kingpins operating in Colombia. The net worth of each one of those kingpins exceeds what the President is going to wage war with on this battle against drug abuse in this country. The average net worth of those three kingpins is in excess of \$2 billion per leader, not to mention their underlings and others. They are accumulating vast fortunes.

We are going to wage war with an additional new \$715 million? Who is kidding whom? When we start talking about this great war and battle, we need full funding, Mr. President, of these prevention and enforcement programs. Strategy outlined last evening also continues, in my view, a very wrong-headed emphasis on the supply side of the drug equation, ignoring experts who tell us to focus on the demand side. Some 70 percent of the resources in President Bush's program are devoted to cutting supply, and only 30 percent would go to treat those who use drugs or prevent their use before it starts. And those demand side funds would just barely restore the funds cut during the Reagan years, I might add, producing roughly the same level of inflation-adjusted spending as existed in 1980. As it is now, only 15 percent of serious drug users get the treatment that they need. Mr. President, that is simply inadequate.

Let me put it in more concrete terms for you. I listened to Senator COATS from Indiana talk about the innocents, the truly innocents, being affected by this problem. There are an estimated 400,000 pregnant women in this country whose babies are exposed to drugs. It is estimated that to treat those women and their innocent infants would require \$1.8 billion in funding. Mr. President, that is more than twice the total spending under the President's program for all forms of treatment for all categories of users.

It is just that one problem cannot even be met halfway with the resources that we are talking about in terms of this war on drugs.

Mr. President, we need treatment on demand for all serious drug users, starting with pregnant women and juvenile offenders, and that ought not to be a debate. These people are the innocent victims of this problem and

they need to be given the proper kind of care and treatment they deserve.

From a broader perspective of course, this program just tragically misses the point. It treats drug use as discrete sociological phenomenon and argues, essentially, that if we make drugs hard enough to come by people will stop using them.

That may be true in some cases, but I believe as a general proposition it is nonsense. If drugs are harder to get, they will become more expensive, and the plague of crime and fear that feeds the drug epidemic will only spread. Drugs are never the first choice; they are the last resort from failed expectations and broken dreams in too many cases.

We need an approach to the drug problem that understands its roots. In too many cases we need to target efforts particularly to our inner cities. This is not a popular constituency. Unfortunately, too few of them vote. We are not considering debating these questions. If you want to get at this problem you are going to have to recognize that the lost expectations the frustrations that are felt by millions of Americans in the ghettos of this country are manifested in drug use and addiction to narcotics.

Until you really begin to deal with some of those underlying problems, you are only going to casually deal with this plague on our society.

Until we give those in our inner cities something to live for, some hope for a job, a decent place to live, some hope of a sane or healthy environment, some chance for a stable family structure, they will continue to squander their days and their lives in a drug induced stupor. And the crime that supports their drug habits will escalate and the fear and trepidation so many Americans have today as a result of this scourge on our society will only grow.

While I commend the President for focusing attention, I commend the President for calling for a coordination of the resources that are needed, and so forth, in this area, I must say that tragically in terms of the tools the kind of resources and the focus of the symptom that drug abuse is in terms of other problems that our society faces the President's program comes far short.

Having said that, we have before us, of course, an amendment that is going to solve all that because we are going to cut out newsletters and fund the war on narcotics and drugs. Let us not have any illusions about this.

I said at the outset I think there is a good case to be made for streamlining or cutting back or doing away with, if you will, of some of the mass mailings. They cost an awful lot of money.

Do not have any illusions about it if you stop sending newsletters you are not going to stop the war on drugs. We

ought not to be kidding ourselves that that is going to be the case.

We have to decide whether or not you really want to be effective in this contest, whether you really want to wage war, whether we are going to go through this process year in and year out and as the fall months arrive engage in the rhetorical declarations of war. I am beginning to think the enemy is not going to take us seriously.

I mentioned the worth individually of some of the individuals involved with these cartels. To cite statistics for the Medellin and cartel, they made an offer to the Colombian government to retire their external debts. The drug cartel in Colombia is the single highest provider of scholarships in that country. That is provided by drug cartels. The single largest builder of public housing are drug cartels in that country. The are worth hundreds of billions of dollars. With the \$2.2 billion we will not even appropriate the money we authorized last year in this great war, this great crusade is a joke.

The American people, I suspect, are going to discover that all too quickly and the law enforcement officials and prosecutors and judges are on the streets and in the trenches every single day. We are not giving anybody the resources. Those who work in the treatment and the education field are just not getting the kind of equipment necessary to even make any kind of headway in this contest, in this war.

So I would say the amendment is maybe fine, but let us not delude ourselves. You are going to even afford a day's worth of rations in this war against drugs with the money that we save with this amendment.

Mr. President, I saw my colleague from Oklahoma.

I yield the floor at this point.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KERREY). The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I appreciate the comments made by my friend and colleague, Senator DODD, from Connecticut.

I would like to point out that Congress appropriates the money.

I heard a lot of people talking about the war on drugs, saying the President did not do enough; we have not spent enough money. But it is Congress that is spending the money. We have the Appropriations Committees and Congress. Really, if that is the sentiment of most of the Members of the body, Congress has not collectively spent enough money. That is not the President's responsibility.

He has submitted budgets. He has called for full funding of the drug package that passed a year or so ago. Congress has not funded it.

We authorize a lot of money around this place that we do not spend. We do

it every year in most appropriations bills.

The Senator from California is trying to reallocate, trying to set a different priority. Instead of mass mailings let us put some of the money to help victims of drug abuse.

I think it is a good amendment. I want to compliment him because Senator WILSON has been a leader in the Senate trying to curtail mass mailing, congressional abuse of the frank.

I compliment him. It is not the first time he has been on the floor doing it. He was involved earlier this year when there was a move to change the Senate rules. We had restrictive rules in the Senate on mass mailings and those rules were changed.

We fought those rules and I fought with the Senator from California. We were unsuccessful by maybe one or two votes.

So instead of reforming and curtailing congressional mail costs, we actually expanded it in the Senate. We made it as bad as in the House. Two evils make a right. Maybe it makes it easier to negotiate, I do not know, but we actually expanded mail privilege and mail expense earlier this year.

Senator WILSON is trying to change that.

I compliment Senator REID. We made a lot of reforms in the bill that I hope we will pass in the near future. We made significant reforms. We reduced the amount from 6 to 1. We put individual itemized accounts for both the House and Senate and Members of the House and Senate.

We made it if it goes above that amount, it is going to come out of my personal account.

We did not have that in the past.

Those are good things. We said you cannot make use of the frank within 60 days of election. That is a positive thing. We have several good provisions in our bill.

Senator WILSON wants to go further. He said we want to eliminate unsolicited use of mass mailings, unsolicited mass mailings. He did not say you could not respond to constituents or mail letters or news releases, and so on. But you could not have a mass mailing to every constituent in your district or State.

He is going further than what the committee did. I compliment him for it.

This is not a new subject for Senator WILSON. He worked hard on this issue for several years. I compliment him for it and compliment him for saying where the money should go, where we take the saving, instead of having it in the legislative account where we spend it on other legislative uses. He said use it for the war to combat drugs. It is a small step, \$45 million, it is a step toward the \$700 million spending that the President called for last night. It is

a significant step. It is a small appropriation bill. We are going to have 12 other appropriations bills, and I am sure we can find an additional amount in those bills, larger appropriations bills, where we can actually enact the President's program calling for increased spending but not increasing taxes but actually reducing spending on items of less priority.

So I compliment the Senator from California.

I understand the Senator from Alaska has an amendment. I would encourage him to bring it forth at this time so we can wrap up passage of this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I join in commending the Senator from California in seeking to allocate money to the model projects program for pregnant and post partum women and their infants.

I want to say that the amendment ignores the facts regarding the cost of congressional mail. The Senator from California comes from a State that has an abundance of interest group computers. His constituents can sign up and become a member of the Sierra Club, and the Sierra Club will send a letter to those constituents of the Senator from California expressing points of view. The Senator from California answers the resulting mail on his computers.

If he answers it in direct mail through his office it costs about \$1 an answer. He has 20 million people there in that State. I happen to be a former Californian, so I think I know a little bit about California. He has more than 20 million now. How many do you have now?

Mr. WILSON. Twenty-eight million.

Mr. STEVENS. Twenty-eight million. They added a few when I left.

Let me say to the Senate in all seriousness that I represent a State where a great number of people have no daily newspapers. They get their news by radio once in a while about what is going on in the Nation's Capital.

Beyond that, the problem with this is that the mail the Senator from California uses to answer his unsolicited mail is costing the Senate about \$1, as I said, a letter. When we send out a postal patron newsletter to people who have no other source of information on what is going on in the Nation's Capital, it costs us 13 cents.

It is prepared automatically. It is mailed automatically. It does not use stenographers. It is Zip Code addressed and therefore it is 13-cent mail.

The Senator's amendment would say we cannot send out unsolicited mail. I can show the Senate where if I have a small town in Alaska that I know has got a single issue it is really interested in, the oil spill right now for exam-

ple—I have sent several reports to those small communities on what was going on in Washington to see what was happening in this massive disaster that hit my State.

Mr. President, people who have an interest in issues here ought to be notified by their Representatives and their Senators before they have to write and ask, "What is the status of legislation that affects me? What are you doing, Mr. Senator, about the great oil spill that just hit our State?"

We moved in with unsolicited newsletters, specifically targeted issues that we knew would concern these people, and we were able to calm some of their fears by the use of the kind of mail the amendment of the Senator from California would absolutely forbid.

Now I understand the target of the money and I will be happy to find other sources of money for that purpose. But my point is in heavily populated areas of this country in answering mail that comes to a Senator's office, they spend a lot more in responding to that mail, generated by public interest groups, than those of us who represent small population States do in notifying our people on what is going on, keeping them informed, keeping them in touch with their Government in isolated places throughout this country.

The amendment of the Senator from California is not good for States that have small populations. It is not good for the areas that have no daily newspapers. It is not good for those people who live in small villages such as exist in my State which get 15 minutes of daily television news subsidized by the State government. The State pays for the transmission time on the satellites to get that news to them.

The precedent that the Senator from California would set would be that taxpayers should not pay for that kind of distribution of news to an area that has no infrastructure that would support it otherwise.

I understand full well the concepts that are involved. I tell the Senate that this is wrong. This is a Nation that has been kept together by communication. You might as well say, "Let's do away with the postage stamp rate because California can mail a lot more mail than Alaskans can." Maybe, because Alaskans generate mail that is higher cost for the system, we ought to pay more. But communication kept us together as a Nation over these 200-plus years. I think that correspondence from the people who have been sent here from a long distance, such as this Senator, keeps my people involved in this Nation, keeps him informed of what we are doing to try to meet their needs, keeps them informed sometimes of things we could not do to meet their needs.

I think this amendment is wrong. It is touched with so much goodness that it is going to be hard to defeat. But if there is only one vote against it, this Senator will vote against it, because it is wrong in principal. In my judgment, this amendment does not stand on its merits.

This Senator has waged a battle with the House of Representatives over trying to control the spending for newsletters. This year, through the action of the two managers of this bill, once again they have devised another means to try and limit the expenditure of money under the frank. I commend them. I think it is an excellent bill, an excellent approach. I wish them success as they go to conference with the Members of the House, because I know how much success we have had in the past. I know, despite the limitations that were put in the bill last year, once again the amount of money that has been spent by the Congress exceeds the allocation for the franking privilege. There ought to be something different. There ought to be some different way to handle this money.

In the Rules Committee, I have suggested now twice that we allocate money the way we do our telephones. If any Senator does not want to spend his telephone allowance, he does not have to spend it. He can turn it back to the Treasury. And I know a lot of people that do that every year. They do not use that money.

We use it and more. In my State I add to it in moneys I raise for my campaign years before I am up for reelection. I spend the money to keep my people informed because it is not enough money to begin with, nor is this money enough to begin with. We have sent out additional mailings already this year paid for out of campaign accounts and it is official business mail because of the limitations we have already imposed on ourselves.

But, in terms of this bill, it assumes that there are other means of obtaining news of what is going on in Washington than to receive it from your Senator or your Representative that you have voted for to come to Washington and represent you as an American. I think the assumption is false. It cannot be upheld. And I do not think legislation like this should be adopted by the U.S. Senate.

Again I say I may be one person standing here saying, "Let's approach this issue rationally. Give the money to each Senator, as we do transportation costs, as we do telephone allowances, and say, 'Here is the money that you can spend to communicate with your constituents.'"

Mail ought to be treated the same way. If it is time to do away with the franking privilege, I am more than willing to do that, so long as we have a source of funding to communicate

with our constituents that does not force them first to write and say, "What are you doing down there? You have not told us what you are doing. What are you doing?" Then if they do that, we can write back and say, "By the way, this is what I was doing but I couldn't tell you because we are not allowed to send you a letter unless you write first."

Well, my people send me down here to represent them. And when I have done something or don't do something, I like to tell them. I think they deserve that knowledge. They deserve that information. And this amendment would take it away from them and I oppose it.

I do not think we have had a chance yet to discuss this in full in the Rules Committee, in terms of the new type of funding I am suggesting. When the proper time comes I will provide the Senate with an opportunity to fund each Senator with an amount of money that that Senator may use to buy stamps, and do away with the franking privilege, if it has raised such a problem. However, it would cost the taxpayers more money.

As I say today, with proper use of the frank and proper use of a postal patron type delivery and a message to an area that is concerned with a particular subject, we can save the taxpayers money by sending to those people in a particular category the information they need.

I really believe we ought to approach this thing from the point of view of not spending the money if we do not have to. But I also think we ought to approach it from the basis of how does a person out in the hinterlands of the United States get information about what is going on in Washington.

My people just want some information and this amendment of the Senator from California would take it away from them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Alaska for his kind words. As I listened to him, it occurred to me that perhaps some of those folks who have traveled to those remote locales where they are afflicted with only 15 minutes a day of television have done so by choice so that they would not hear from people here in Washington.

But, as a matter of fact, I think some of the remarks he made, tongue in cheek, with respect to California, miss the basic point of this whole argument. I do not think that the problem is the franking privilege. I think it is the abuse of the franking privilege. But that is not the point of this. What we are talking about was what he alluded to when he made the comment about sex appeal. The sex appeal, as he terms it, of this issue is that there

is a tragedy unfolding in this country because we have neglected to deal with the problem of substance abuse by pregnant women. That is what we are talking about.

Yes, it is true that I, personally, do not feel that there is anything remotely like the value for the taxpayer and the citizen from the receipt of newsletters that there will be from our making some beginning upon this tragedy.

What is wrong with California, to use my friend's phrase, will very soon be wrong with Alaska. And it will not be a lack of information from elected officials. It will be the fact that his constituents, as have too many of mine, have succumbed to the temptation to use drugs and that as a result, totally innocent victims, those to whom they give birth, are abused by substance abuse during pregnancy. That is what this amendment is all about. Let us not make any mistake.

My point is not to deprive the Senator's constituents from hearing from him. I will even resist the straight line that that debate affords. Because this is not a very funny subject. It is, unhappily, incredible in its dimensions, and it has mushroomed. Anybody who has spent time in any of those neonatal wards finds little to be cheered by and, as a result of that, we need to make this beginning.

I want to say a word in response to the very generous remarks of my friend from Oklahoma. He is more than generous. In fact, it was through his leadership that we focused upon the fact that the Post Office simply runs a tap for the Congress and does not worry, in particular, about when we will get around to paying. As though we were, somehow, members of a happy and exclusive club with infinite credit. But, as a matter of fact, it costs the taxpayers. The Senator focused on that issue with an absolutely gem-cutting brilliance some years back.

He has been my partner in this effort and he has been a great leader in terms of attempting to reform the abuse of the franking privilege. My colleague, the distinguished Republican leader who was also most generous, I think has put things with characteristic clarity and force. The choice we are facing is newsletters or dealing with the problem of crack babies. It is that simple.

Mr. President, I ask Senator DeCONCINI be added as a cosponsor to the amendment.

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

Mr. WILSON. I do not think we need to take more time. I think it is important, given the history of efforts to reform the use of the frank for congressional newsletters, that we send a very loud, clear message to the House because the House has been guilty of

an abuse that far exceeds anything that this house has done.

For that reason I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, this amendment presents some problems. For example, what is Senator HARKIN's subcommittee to do? Separate and apart from that, I think this amendment will strengthen Senator NICKLES' hand and my hand during the conference with the House. Because of that, I am prepared to accept it on behalf of the majority.

Mr. NICKLES. Vote.

Mr. REID. We are prepared to vote.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, 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. SIMON. 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. SIMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 5 minutes as in morning business.

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

The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. SIMON. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. SIMON pertaining to the introduction of S. 1582 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. SIMON. If no one seeks the floor, Mr. President, I question the presence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment now before the body be set aside temporarily.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 699 AND 700

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send two noncontroversial amendments to the desk and ask that they be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes amendments numbered 699 and 700.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendments be dispensed with.

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

The amendments are as follows:

On page 13, after line 17, insert the following:

Sec. 12. (a) There is established in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund within the contingent fund of the Senate to be known as the "Senate Office of Public Records Revolving Fund" (hereafter in this section referred to as the "revolving fund").

(b) All moneys received on and after October 1, 1989, by the Senate Office of Public Records from fees and other charges for services shall be deposited to the credit of the revolving fund. Moneys in the revolving fund shall be available without fiscal year limitation for disbursement by the Secretary of the Senate for use in connection with the operation of the Senate Office of Public Records, including supplies, equipment, and other expenses.

(c) Disbursements from the revolving fund shall be made upon vouchers approved by the Secretary of the Senate.

(d) The Secretary of the Senate is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(e) To provide capital for the revolving fund, the Secretary of the Senate is authorized to transfer, from moneys appropriated for fiscal year 1990 to the account "Miscellaneous Items" in the contingent fund of the Senate, to the revolving fund such sum as he may determine necessary, not to exceed \$30,000.

AMENDMENT No. 700

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

Sec. . There shall be available to meet any unpaid expenses incurred by any duly authorized individual, prior to the first day of the 101st Congress, under authority of section 31a-1 of title 2, United States Code, (1) any unexpended and unobligated funds appropriated for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1988, which were available to such individual as an expense allowance under section 31a-1 or section 31a-3 of such title, plus (2) in case such individual was authorized to incur expenses under authority of section 31a-1 of such title 2 on the last day of the 100th Congress but was not authorized to incur expenses under such authority on the first day of the 101st Congress, 25 percent of the funds appropriated for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, under authority of section 31a-2 and section 31a-3 of such title 2.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, as to the first amendment, the Office of Public Records currently charges fees for the reproduction of reports required by law to be filed with this Office. Currently, these funds are returned to the U.S. Treasury. By establishing the Office of Public Records revolving fund, these funds will remain available to this Office to offset the cost of pro-

viding reproductions of reports on file with this Office.

The second amendment simply makes unobligated fiscal 1988 and 1989 funds in leadership offices available for obligations incurred in prior fiscal years. It has no budgetary impact whatsoever.

I know of no objection to these amendments. I urge that they be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection or any further discussion. If not, the question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments (Nos. 699 and 700) were agreed to.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendments were agreed to.

I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise in support of the legislative branch appropriations bill for fiscal year 1990, H.R. 3014.

The bill as reported provides \$2 billion in new budget authority and \$1.9 billion in outlays for the Congress and other legislative branch agencies, including the Library of Congress, the Government Accounting Office, and the Government Printing Office, among others.

I want to commend the distinguished chairman and ranking member of the Legislative Branch Subcommittee for producing a bill that is within their 302(b) allocation.

I would also like to urge my colleague not to offer amendments which would increase outlays, since the subcommittee is basically at their outlay allocation.

I do have one concern relating to this bill. As the chairman and ranking member know, I have been concerned about the role that GAO seems to be taking lately. I have expressed my concerns to the Governmental Affairs Committee, the Legislative Branch Subcommittee, and I am again expressing my concerns now to the entire Senate.

Over my 16 years in the U.S. Senate, I have come to respect and depend upon much of the work of the GAO. Recent actions by the GAO, however, have made me question whether GAO has maintained that role as a nonpartisan, technical agency.

During debate on the financial institutions reform conference report, the distinguished majority leader quoted a letter from the Comptroller General regarding his views on the on-budget versus off-budget financing issue.

I do not know how GAO can advocate on-budget status for this legislation, when, last summer during Postal Service legislation, it advocated off-budget status for that agency. I would expect GAO to be consistent, at least,

in its views on the structure of the Federal budget.

I am concerned that GAO has stepped over the line from being a technical expert to acting in a more political manner, and I believe that is contrary to the mission of the agency.

During subcommittee hearings, there were a few questions to GAO, which I had asked to be answered for the record. So far, I have not gotten any responses. Therefore, I would like to submit these questions for the record again.

First. In fiscal year 1987, the GAO requested and received a funding increase to hire more personnel to perform the tasks required under Gramm-Rudman Holdings. Even though GAO no longer plays a major role in the sequestration process, funding levels for the agency were never reduced. Can GAO tell me for what purposes this money was reallocated?

Second. In April of this year, GAO published their annual report, as required by Congress. I would like to know how much it cost to publish this report, and how the cost compares with similar reports published by other Federal agencies?

Third. I understand that GAO is currently not audited by an outside agency, and that GAO was trying to arrange for an audit by one of the inspectors general from another Federal agency. Has anything been scheduled yet?

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the fiscal year 1990 legislative branch appropriations. I am especially pleased that through this measure, the Senate is taking steps to provide access for individuals with disabilities. I want to thank the chairman of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee for his sensitivity and commitment to improving opportunities within these walls for individuals with disabilities.

First, this legislation provides the resources necessary to implement Senate Resolution 13 which the Senate passed in June. Senate Resolution 13 calls for the close captioning of the Senate's televised floor proceedings. As you know, the Senate's floor proceedings have been televised since 1986. At that time, we decided that it is important that we be accountable to our constituents and that they have the opportunity to partake in the legislative process via television. I am pleased that the Senate has recognized that deaf and hard of hearing Americans be afforded the same opportunity. Not only will the implementation of this resolution bring the Senate floor proceedings into the homes of millions of deaf and hearing-impaired Americans, but it will allow also deaf and hearing-impaired Senate staffers the opportunity to more closely follow floor debates.

Second, the legislative branch appropriations bill also requires the Senate to hire one certified sign language interpreter and to provide funds to hire outside interpreters when needed. It is my understanding that the Senate's interpreter will be available to Member's offices for meeting with deaf constituents as well as to provide services to deaf Senate staffers so they can fully participate in staff meetings and other activities required by their jobs.

Mr. President, providing these services, captioned Senate proceedings, and interpreter services, can mean the difference between career development and career stagnation. As chairman of the Subcommittee on the Handicapped, I want to thank my colleagues for their support of these measures.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I have offered amendments to the previous appropriations bills to cap each department's consultant spending. The Congress and the legislative support agencies such as the General Accounting Office [GAO] and the Office of Technology Assessment [OTA] are not required by section 1114 of title 31 to report their request for consultant spending. Therefore, I will not be offering an amendment to cap the consultant spending of the Congress because there is no budget request on which to focus.

However, I do think it is important to have our own house in order. I want to urge the Senate Rules Committee and the Committee on House Administration to review the way in which Congress uses consultants and ensure that there are thorough guidelines and oversight in this issue. I would also ask that these committees consider whether requiring Congress to submit a budget request for consulting services would be appropriate.

Mr. President, I also want to take this opportunity to focus attention not only on the way Congress uses consultant services, but the way in which GAO uses consultants. GAO, Congress' investigatory arm, relies very heavily on consultants and contractors for a variety of services. I understand GAO's need to have access to experts with specialized expertise as it has to carry out a governmentwide oversight mission. However, it is my understanding that GAO is considering using consultants to assist them in performing audits and reviews of executive branch programs. This would cause me a deal of concern. Congress has to be able to rely on GAO for unbiased assessments of Government programs. Whenever the Government turns sensitive tasks over to private contractors, questions regarding the appropriate delegation and potential conflicts of interest always come up.

I am a great supporter of GAO and its work. However, I urge them to move cautiously toward any expansion

in the use of contractors or consultants to carry out actual program work.

AMENDMENT NO. 701

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 701.

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

GENERAL PROVISIONS AMENDMENT

SEC. . For payment to Alison Leland, widow of Mickey Leland, late a Representative from the State of Texas, \$89,500. For payment to Shelia A. Smith, widow of Larkin Smith, late a Representative from the State of Mississippi, \$89,500.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, this amendment is also one that is not controversial. It adds the funds necessary for payment of survivor benefits to the widows of Representative MICKEY LELAND and Representative LARKIN SMITH, both of whom were victims of air crashes during the August recess.

This is a mandatory act, and so the addition of these funds has no impact on our 302(b) ceiling. I know of no objection to this amendment and ask that the amendment be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Nevada.

The amendment (No. 701) was agreed to.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

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

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments and the Wilson amendments be set aside.

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

Mr. HUMPHREY addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have three amendments to offer which I understand are acceptable to the managers on both sides. Before I do that, I want to commend our colleague from California, Mr. WILSON, for the outstanding amendment which he has offered the Senate and on which we will be voting I trust soon.

Mr. President, I suppose it is easier for me and for that matter Senator WILSON to be critical of the franking issue, the use of the frank, the abuse of the frank because neither he nor I are running for election. We are both leaving the Senate. So it is a lot easier for us to address the franking privilege.

Before anyone accuses me of hypocrisy, I want to acknowledge that, like I suppose virtually everyone in this Chamber, I have overly used the frank from time to time, and to be even more honest I have abused the frank. And if there is a Senator in this Chamber who has not I would like to nominate that Senator for sainthood because he or she is a noble Senator indeed.

The fact of the matter is the frank is grossly overly used, and frankly it is abused. Let us face it. It is one of the prerogatives Members of Congress use to get reelected. It is one of the reasons why the reelection rate in the House of Representatives, for example, for those who seek reelection is 98.5 percent. At least it was in the last election. That is outrageous.

We used to hear about the imperial Presidency. Now it is imperial Congress, or if you will the invisible Congress, the unconquerable Congress. One of the reasons we have such a sluggish and almost nonexistent turnover in the membership of this body, and in particular the House, is that the incumbents have such enormous advantages over challengers. One of those enormous advantages, let us be honest, is the frank, the ability to use that frank, to save it up, and to use it heavily prior to an election cycle so that we can get our name out there before the American people. I did it. I think most Members have done it. It is an enormous temptation. So let us deal with it sensibly removing the temptation.

That is what the amendment of the Senator from California would do. It would simply zero out funds for mass mailings and devote the savings to a very praiseworthy and humanitarian effort—namely, the relief of these distressed children who are born to mothers who have abused drugs. It would devote the savings to that and to other programs in the area of dealing with this terrible problem of drug abuse in our society.

We will hear a lot of rhetoric in the next few weeks about the so-called war on drugs and the new battle plan, if you will. Here is a way for us to get off on the right foot. Here is a way for us to set an example.

President Bush, in his address, said it is essential that everyone get involved—everyone. Well, we are not used to thinking of ourselves as every man. We like to exempt ourselves from the laws that we pass and the regulations that we force upon everyone else. But maybe it is time to turn over a new leaf. I certainly think it is, and here is the good opportunity to do just that.

So I commend the Senator from California, and it is an outstanding, excellent amendment. I hope it will be adopted. I urge him to stick to his

guns and insist upon a rollcall vote so that in conference our negotiators, our conferees, will have a strengthened hand in keeping the Wilson amendment intact and making it a part of the appropriations bill as it comes out of the conference.

AMENDMENT NO. 702

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have a number of amendments again dealing with the frank. I send this first one to the desk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. HUMPHREY] proposes an amendment numbered 702. On page 60, line 10, strike "included" and insert "published quarterly in the Congressional Record and included".

On page 61, line 5, strike "included" and insert "published quarterly in the Congressional Record and included".

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the essence of this amendment is very simple indeed. That is to require publication of the report which this legislation anticipates in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. If reporting is a good thing, if divulging information about Members and their use of the frank is a good thing, then it is a better thing to widely disseminate that report.

As the legislation now stands absent my amendment, that information will be published in the report of the Clerk of the House and the report of the Secretary of the Senate. In any event, that report is thousands of pages long. This particular element of the report—the use of the frank which is broken down by each Member—would be buried in thousands of pages.

In any event, that entire report has rather limited circulation whereas the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is well known, and is widely circulated among reporters and other members of the news media. It is sent to the public libraries and thousands of communities across our country. It is very widely read.

The point is that by publishing it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD it would get wider dissemination. Is that good? I think so because the whole point, the whole rationale, in producing this report is to put the spotlight on the use of the frank and to put the spotlight on each and every Member of the Congress, each Member of the Senate, each Member of the House, and let the public know just how much that Member has used the frank or abused the frank, as the case may be.

So if reporting is a good thing, then wider dissemination of the report is that much better.

Mr. President, first, I commend the efforts of the two managers, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. NICKLES] for the language contained in the

pending bill intended to restrict the use of congressional mass mailings.

The amendment I am offering will complement the work of the managers. This amendment will require that the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate shall submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a quarterly tabulation of the mail costs for each Member. This tabulation shall include the Member's name, the total number of pieces of mass-mail mailed during the quarter, the total cost of such mail, and the cost of such mail divided by the total population of the area from which the Member was elected.

While the Secretary of the Senate currently reports similar information for the Senate, the House does not. This change, combined with the publication in the RECORD, will ensure increased accountability with regard to the use of the frank and thus, it is hoped, curb some abuses.

There have been abuses. Congress' penchant for self-promotion has created a mass mail monster which has invaded millions of American mailboxes. We have created a congressional franking-stein.

According to the Congressional Research Service, over the last 18 years, Congress has spent over \$1 billion for official mail. The cost of congressional mailings has escalated from \$54 million in fiscal year 1981 to \$114 million in fiscal year 1988. During fiscal year 1988, the House of Representatives received 157 million pieces of mail, and sent out 549 million pieces for a total cost of \$77.9 million. The Senate received 54 million pieces of mail, and sent out 257 million pieces, for a total cost of \$35.5 million.

Thus, last year, Congress spent a total of \$114 million on mail costs, and sent out approximately 5 pieces of mail for each letter it received.

If you divide the 806 million pieces of mail sent out by Congress in 1988 by the number of working days in a year, this works out to slightly over 3 million pieces of mail per working day. If you divide that number by the 535 Members of Congress, this means that in 1988, Congress sent out an average of 5,765 pieces of mail, per day, per Member.

Yet, the problem of overzealous congressional mailings does not end when the newsletters are sent on their merry way. According to figures compiled by the U.S. Postal Service, from January 1, 1988 to July 1, 1989—an 18-month period—the U.S. Senate spent over \$1.8 million on mass mailings which were returned because they were undeliverable. The total volume of this mail was approximately 8.3 million pieces.

Indeed, over a 3-month period ending last December 1988, two Senators spent a total of \$300,000 without having sent out a single mass mailing

during that period. How was this done? This money was used to pay for postage due mail from their previous month's mass mailings.

I believe that the American people have a right to be told about this outrageous waste of their tax dollars. This is why I believe that it is imperative that this information be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Under the pending bill, mass mail costs would be printed in the report of the Secretary of the Senate and the report of the Clerk of the House. I do not believe that these documents will allow for the greatest distribution of this information. According to the Government Printing Office, only 2,853 copies of the Secretary of the Senate's report are printed twice a year. Likewise, only 2,603 copies of the report of the Clerk of the House are distributed. In contrast, 21,500 copies of the RECORD are printed each and every day we are in session.

Further, I would suggest that the RECORD is a much easier document to read. I would welcome my colleagues to page through the Secretary of the Senate's latest report. The last version printed in May was two volumes, and totaled 1,779 pages. For the Senator's information, the quarterly mass mail report was on pages 1,562 and 1,563.

Finally, the RECORD has a wide and relatively diverse distribution. During the House hearing on legislative branch appropriations, it was reported that 6,100 copies of the RECORD are distributed for congressional use; 8,600 copies are distributed to correspondents, ex-Members, agencies, judges and other designated recipients, and 6,700 copies are sold to the general public.

For those Senators who are concerned about what type of additional cost which this would impose, a single page in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is \$507. The quarterly mass mail costs for all Members of Congress could easily be printed on 1 or 2 pages of the RECORD—a small sum to pay for the efficient distribution of this information.

I believe that this modest proposal will improve on the package the committee has presented to the Senate. I urge support for my amendment.

The amendment, I am told, is acceptable to the managers on both sides.

Mr. REID. The Senator from New Hampshire is correct. The committee accepts the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment (No. 702) of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. HUMPHREY].

The amendment (No. 702) was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

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

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I trust that the managers on both sides would make a good faith effort, notwithstanding the absence of a rollcall vote, inasmuch as they have accepted the amendment—

Mr. REID. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Good faith effort to ensure that these amendments are retained in the conference report.

Mr. REID. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Of course.

Mr. REID. I have spoken at great length to Senator NICKLES. We have indicated that if these amendments help us in conference, we will do what we can to preserve our position.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am heartened to hear that, Mr. President.

AMENDMENT NO. 703

(Purpose: To require that Congressional mass mailing clearly state that they are mailed at taxpayer expense)

Mr. HUMPHREY. I send a second amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. HUMPHREY] proposes an amendment numbered 703.

On page 61, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

(C) A mass mailing (as defined in section 3210(a)(6)(E) of title 39, United States Code) by a Senator or a Member of the House of Representatives shall contain the following notice in a prominent place on the cover page of the document: "PREPARED, PUBLISHED, AND MAILED AT TAXPAYER EXPENSE."

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, again this is a very simple amendment. In a sense, these mass mailings are political advertising, so let us call this the truth-in-advertising amendment. Let us state on the first page of these mass mailings sent out at taxpayers expense that in fact they are, as the amendment requires, and that they be stated to say, "prepared, published, and mailed at taxpayer expense," right there on the front page where the taxpayers, before they fall asleep reading this stuff, will get the message about who is sending it and at whose expense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the amendment.

Mr. REID. The committee accepts the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. HUMPHREY.

The amendment (No. 703) was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

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

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 704

(Purpose: To limit franked Congressional mass mailings to 2 sheets of paper)

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have a third amendment I send to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. HUMPHREY] proposes an amendment numbered 704.

On page 61, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

(C) A mass mailing (as defined in section 3210(a)(6)(E) of title 39, United States Code) by a Senator or a Member of the House of Representatives shall be limited to 2 sheets of legal size paper (or their equivalent), including any enclosure that—

(i) is prepared by or for the Senator or Member who makes the mailing; or

(ii) contains information concerning, expresses the views of, or otherwise relates to the Senator or Member who makes the mailing.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, under the legislation of the bill that is now before us, Senators are limited to two mass mailings per year. As I understand it, House Members are limited to four. But there is no limit to the number of sheets of paper that each of those mailings may contain. In other words, where the Senate would be limited now to two mass mailings, a Senator, if he chose, could send out 6, 8, 10, 12, 20 pages in each of those mass mailings. Obviously, the cost of such a mailing, multipage mailing, would be very great indeed. With respect to the cost-savings features of this bill, it would largely defeat them.

The purpose of the amendment which I have now offered is to limit the number of pages which may compromise each of these mass mailings in either House, to limit it to two legal-sized sheets of paper printed on both sides. In other words, four printed pages, legal-sized pages. If you cannot say it in four pages, then you are in big trouble.

I suspect there are a few, indeed many, who are seeking to make the motion of the frank, who will, in fact, send out huge catalogs called newsletters, full of pictures and self-aggrandizing. Therefore, I think it is prudent to nail the door a little more tightly closed and ensure that these mass mailings, limited now under this bill—two and four, respectively—that it will not compromise more than two sheets of legal-sized paper printed on both sides.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we have reviewed in detail the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire and feel that it is a good amend-

ment. Certainly this sets guidelines that we can all live with. It would, in effect, be a four-page letter. I think it is good, and the committee would accept the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire.

The amendment (No. 704) was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

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

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank Senator REID and Senator NICKLES for their cooperation. We did not have to twist their arms at all. We are very happy with the meeting of the minds. These are some fairly substantive matters. They are not going to change, probably, the fate of the Nation by themselves, but they are significant. I appreciate the cooperation of the Senators in this.

There really and truly is something wrong with our system when we have such a sluggish turnover in the membership of Congress. It is a bad thing, because power corrupts. I do not care how noble and well-meaning an individual may be. The longer he or she is around, the more likely it is that subconsciously, insidiously, that person will be corrupted by all the power and the glory forever, as some would like to have it forever, it seems, of this institution. It is pretty powerful and breathtaking, and it turns your head. It sways your judgment, and it would be a lot better for this country if we had a more frequent, rapid, and regularized turnover in the membership of this body, this Congress. I think there would be a good deal more intellectual honesty in our legislation and vastly more political courage in our conduct if that were the case. Because Members nowadays are increasingly confident of reelection because they have increasing powers to secure reelection relative to challengers, the quality of our stewardship, in my opinion—and I have watched it for 11 years—is growing decidedly worse year after year. These proposals curb that to some little extent and are only to the good.

I congratulate the Senators for their positive efforts in this area.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I was pleased to learn that this bill as reported by the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations and the full Appropriations Committee includes an earmark of \$30,000 to support the employment of one certified sign-language interpreter. I commend

my colleague from Nevada, Senator REID, for this initiative.

This body is on the verge of voting on major, comprehensive legislation to address discrimination against disabled individuals. It is imperative that the Senate provide leadership by example.

In 1984 the Senate took an important step toward breaking the barriers between this institution and disabled citizens. The Senate created a special office within the Sergeant-at-Arms office to assist disabled tourists. In the past year, that office has experienced a 57-percent increase in service requests.

The office simply cannot respond to staff requests when it must assist over 3,000 visitors a year. Senate staffs have tried, usually unsuccessfully, to obtain the assistance of this office for their own internal needs. In the month of January, over 100 requests for services had to be denied due to staff and resource limitations.

This office provides a wonderful and necessary service, Mr. President, but we must do better. Disabled citizens should not only have every chance to tour our great Capitol, but to work in it as well.

For these reasons, this new appropriation should be available to assist hearing-impaired Senate staff. The appropriation of funds for a sign-language interpreter is one small, but very important way we can ensure the hiring and promotion of qualified, hearing-impaired employees.

Mr. President, I am a cosponsor of the Americans with Disabilities Act largely because it will open the doors for employment opportunities to millions of disabled citizens. The Senate must open its doors also.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Florida that the Senate must be a leader by example. It is my intention that, through this additional appropriation of \$30,000 for a sign-language interpreter, the Senate will more aggressively seek qualified, hearing-impaired job candidates and more aggressively serve, train, and promote hearing-impaired staff.

(By request of Mr. REID, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD:)

● Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, the Senate Budget Committee has examined, H.R. 3012, the legislative branch appropriations bill and has found that the bill is under its 302(b) budget authority allocation by \$48 million and is under its 302(b) outlay allocation by less than 1 million.

I compliment the distinguished manager of the bill, Senator REID, and the distinguished ranking member of the Legislative Branch Subcommittee, Senator NICKLES on all of their hard work.

Mr. President, I have a table from the Budget Committee showing the official scoring of the legislative branch appropriations bill and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The table follows:

SENATE BUDGET COMMITTEE SCORING OF H.R. 3014—
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH COMMITTEE—SPENDING TOTALS
(Senate Reported)

	Fiscal year 1990	
	Budget authority	Outlays
[In billions of dollars]		
302(B) Bill Summary		
H.R. 3014, Senate Reported, (new Budget Authority and outlays)	2.0	1.7
Enacted to date	0.1	0.3
Adjustment to conform mandatory programs to resolution assumptions	+(*)	+(*)
Scorekeeping adjustments		
Bill total	2.0	2.0
Subcommittee 302(b) allocation	2.1	2.0
Difference	-(¹)	-(¹)
Bill total above (+) or below (-):		
President's request	-0.3	-0.2
House-passed bill	+(¹)	-(¹)
House 302(b) allocation	-(¹)	-(¹)
Summit Cap Summary		
Defense (050) spending in bill	0.0	0.0
Allocation under defense cap	0.0	0.0
Difference	0.0	0.0
International affairs spending in bill	0.0	0.0
Allocation under international affairs cap	0.0	0.0
Difference	0.0	0.0
Domestic discretionary spending in bill	2.0	1.9
Allocation under domestic cap	2.0	1.9
Difference	-(¹)	-(¹)

Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

(¹) Less than \$50 million.

Source: Prepared by Senate Budget Committee Staff. ●

Mr. BOSCHWITZ. Mr. President, today's legislative appropriations report includes strong support for an important plan to implement a recycling program in the U.S. Senate. The report language instructs the Architect of the Capitol to proceed with a plan that would help the Senate recycle paper more efficiently.

According to the EPA Americans generate 160 million tons of trash every year. Only 10 percent of this waste is recycled, and 15 percent used for waste combustion. That means 75 percent of our Nation's solid waste is dumped in landfills. With one-third of our Nation's landfills scheduled to close by 1991, it is imperative that we encourage the American people to step up efforts to recycle products after use.

While I am pleased to see the number of bills introduced in Congress to promote recycling, I feel that we as a Congress must set the example for the rest of the Nation. Capitol Hill currently produces 20,000 tons of trash every year, of which only 30 percent is recycled. To no one's surprise, much of the Hill's trash is high-grade paper for which there is currently a large demand. Instead of paying people to dump our paper, along with wrappers, food, and other trash, in

landfills, we could be responding to this market demand with recycled high-grade paper.

That is why I introduced Senate Resolution 99, which would implement a voluntary paper separation and recycling program in the Senate. On August 1, the House of Representatives passed a similar bill in the House, and my office is currently working with the Architect of the Capitol's Office to start a pilot project on the fifth and sixth floors of the Hart building. By separating our high-grade paper from newspaper and other waste, we can profit economically as well as environmentally from improved recycling.

This resolution is now included in the legislative appropriations report, and I would urge all of my fellow Senators to support this measure and encourage their staffs to participate in this program.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to the consideration of the committee amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Hearing none, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered and agreed to en bloc, provided that no points of order under rule XVI be waived thereon and the measure, as amended, be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment.

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

The committee amendments were agreed to en bloc.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. 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. REID. Mr. President, I withdraw my unanimous-consent request to adopt the committee amendments en bloc.

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The 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.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, that the only amendment remaining in order to the bill be the Wilson amendment, No. 698, that it be in order, that the bill, H.R. 3014 be laid aside until 12 noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Hearing none, it is so ordered.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, for the information of Senators, we will remain briefly to move toward the Americans With Disabilities Act, which will be a subject of a meeting shortly among the distinguished Republican leader and other interested Senators.

It is my hope that I will be able to indicate shortly, following advice from the distinguished Republican leader, our plans in that regard for the evening and for tomorrow. It is my hope that we will be able to complete action on the legislative appropriations bill sometime tomorrow, as indicated in the unanimous consent request, which was approved. We will go back to it at noon tomorrow with only the Wilson amendment remaining.

Mr. DOLE. If the majority leader will yield.

Mr. MITCHELL. Yes.

Mr. DOLE. We are having meetings as we speak on the Americans With Disabilities Act. It is our hope that we can obtain consent tonight and bring that bill up tomorrow after consultation with the two leaders, following disposition of the legislative appropriations bill. As I understand it, if we cannot work it out, the majority leader has no other choice but to do what he has to do, to move to proceed to the legislation.

Mr. MITCHELL. The Senator is correct. If I might say, it is my hope that if we can do that, we can start on that in the morning and begin to work toward it and then set this aside and come back to it after this is disposed of. I thank the distinguished Republican leader.

Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Republican leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican leader is recognized.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Kalbaugh, 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 received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL CORPORATION FOR HOUSING PARTNERSHIPS AND THE NATIONAL HOUSING PARTNERSHIP—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 59

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 Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

I herewith transmit the 20th annual report of the National Corporation for Housing Partnerships and the National Housing Partnership for the fiscal year ending February 28, 1989, in accordance with the provisions of section 3938(a)(1) of title 42 of the United States Code.

GEORGE BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 6, 1989.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS

A message from the President of the United States announced that he had approved and signed the following enrolled joint resolutions:

On July 21, 1989:

S.J. Res. 95. Joint resolution to designate the week of September 10, 1989, through September 16, 1989, as "National Check-Up Week".

On July 25, 1989:

S.J. Res. 137. Joint resolution designating January 7, 1990, through January 13, 1990, as "National Law Enforcement Training Week".

On July 26, 1989:

S.J. Res. 85. Joint resolution to designate the week of July 24 to July 30, 1989, as the "National Week of Recognition and Remembrance for Those Who Served in the Korean War".

On July 27, 1989:

S.J. Res. 93. Joint resolution to designate October 1989 as "Polish American Heritage Month".

S.J. Res. 110. Joint resolution designating October 5, 1989, as "Raoul Wallenberg Day".

On July 28, 1989:

S.J. Res. 129. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of September 15, 1989, as "National POW/MIA Recognition Day".

S.J. Res. 142. Joint resolution designating the week beginning July 23, 1989, as "Lyme Disease Awareness Week".

On August 2, 1989:

S.J. Res. 150. Joint resolution to designate August 1, 1989, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day".

On August 10, 1989:

S.J. Res. 136. Joint resolution designating August 8, 1989, as "National Neighborhood Crime Watch Day".

On August 11, 1989:

S.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution to designate the month of November 1989 and 1990 as "National Hospice Month".

S.J. Res. 126. Joint resolution commemorating the bicentennial of the United States Coast Guard.

S.J. Res. 127. Joint resolution designating Labor Day weekend, September 2 through 4, 1989, as "National Drive for Life Weekend".

On August 14, 1989:

S.J. Res. 55. Joint resolution to designate the week of October 1, 1989, through October 7, 1989, as "Mental Illness Awareness Week".

S.J. Res. 67. Joint resolution to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Wilderness Act of 1964 which established the National Wilderness Preservation System.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the Secretary of the Senate, on August 5, 1989, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the House agrees to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 840) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1990 for the Federal Maritime Commission, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the further report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1278) to reform, recapitalize, and consolidate the Federal deposit insurance system, to enhance the regulatory and enforcement powers of Federal financial institutions regulatory agencies, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.J. Res. 390. Joint resolution waiving certain enrollment requirements with respect to the bill H.R. 1278.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 67. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional recess or adjournment of the Senate and a conditional adjournment of the House from Friday, August 4, or Saturday, August 5, 1989 to Wednesday, September 6, 1989.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

H.R. 1426. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to make technical corrections relating to subtitles A and G of title II of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2799. An act to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 for the 1990 crops to allow the planting of alternative crops on permitted acreage and to amend the provisions regarding the designation of farm acreage base established for oats;

S.J. Res. 55. Joint resolution to designate the week of October 1, 1989, through October 7, 1989, as "Mental Illness Awareness Week";

S.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution to designate the month of November 1989 and 1990 as "National Hospice Month";

S.J. Res. 136. Joint resolution designating the week beginning August 8, 1989 as "National Neighborhood Crime Watch Day"; and

H.J. Res. 221. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning September 1, 1989, as "World War II Remembrance Week".

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the enrolled bills and joint resolutions were signed on August 7, 1989, during the adjournment of the Senate, by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS
SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the Secretary of the Senate, on August 7, 1989, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

H.R. 1278. An act to reform, recapitalize, and consolidate the Federal deposit insurance system to enhance the regulatory and enforcement powers of Federal financial institutions regulatory agencies, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2847. An act to extend by 1 year a program under which the Government is allowed to accept the voluntary services of private-sector executives;

H.R. 3024. An act to increase the statutory limit on the public debt, and for other purposes;

S.J. Res. 67. Joint resolution to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Wilderness Act of 1964 which established the National Wilderness Preservation System;

S.J. Res. 127. Joint resolution designating Labor Day weekend, September 2 through 4, 1989, as "National Drive for Life Week-end"; and

H.J. Res. 390. Joint resolution waiving certain enrollment requirements with respect to the bill H.R. 1278.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the enrolled bills and joint resolutions were signed on August 7, 1989, during the adjournment of the Senate, by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS
SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the Secretary of the Senate, on August 10, 1989, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

H.R. 840. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1990 for the Federal Maritime Commission, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1860. An act to provide that a Federal annuitant or former member of a uniformed service who returns to Government service, under a temporary appointment, to assist in carrying out the 1990 decennial census of population shall be exempt from certain provisions of title 5, United States Code, relating to offsets from pay and other benefits;

H.R. 2467. An act to provide disaster assistance to agricultural producers, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2727. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a retirement and survivor benefit program for judges of the new United States Court of Veterans Appeals, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 225. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the third Sunday of August of 1989 as "National Senior Citizens Day";

H.J. Res. 231. Joint resolution designating September 1989 as "National Library Card Sign-Up Month";

H.J. Res. 253. Joint resolution designating September 8, 1989, as "National Pledge of Allegiance Day"; and

H.J. Res. 379. Joint resolution commending the citizens of the Sioux City, Iowa, tri-State area for their heroism and spirit of volunteerism in selflessly providing assistance and life-saving services to the passengers and crew of United Airlines Flight 232.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 1989, the enrolled bills and joint resolutions were signed on August 11, 1989, during the adjournment of the Senate, by the Vice President.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:59 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2712) to facilitate the adjustment or change of status of Chinese nationals in the United States by waiving the 2-year foreign residency requirement for "J" nonimmigrants; with an amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2334. An act to redesignate the Post Office located at 300 East Ninth Street in Austin, Texas, as the "Homer Thornberry Judicial Building";

H.R. 3015. An act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3026. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 3072. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that pursuant to the provisions of 22 U.S.C. 276a-1, the Speaker appoints to the delegation to attend the conference of the Interparliamentary Union to be held in London, England, on September 4 through September 9, 1989, the following Members on the part of the House: Mrs. BOGGS, chairman, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. MOODY, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, and Mr. BLAZ.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of section 5051(b) of Public Law 100-690, the Speaker appoints to the National Commission on Drug-Free Schools the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. MAVROULES and Mr. WILLIAMS.

The message further announced that pursuant to the provisions of 22 U.S.C. 1928(a), the Speaker appoints as members of the U.S. Group of the North Atlantic Assembly the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. FASCELL, chairman, and Mr. ROSE, vice chairman.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of section 301 of Public Law 100-702, the Speaker appoints to the following individuals from private life to the Federal Judicial Center Foundation Board on the part of the House: Mr. Benjamin Zelenko of Chevy Chase, MD, for a term of 5 years, and Ms. Laurie L. Michel of Washington, DC, for a period of 3 years.

The message further announced that pursuant to the provisions of section 5051(b)(1)(D) of Public Law 100-690, the minority leader appoints the following two Republican Members of the House to serve as members of the National Commission on Drug-Free Schools: Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. HENRY.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 96-388, as amended by Public Law 97-84, the Speaker appoints the following Members to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council on the part of the House: Mr. YATES, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. GARCIA, and Mr. GREEN.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2334. An act to redesignate the Post Office located at 300 East Ninth Street in Austin, Texas, as the "Homer Thornberry Judicial Building"; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 3015. An act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 3026. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said

District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H.R. 3072. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The followed bills and joint resolution were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 1. A bill to amend section 207 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit Members of Congress and officers and employees of any branch of the United States Government from attempting to influence the United States Government or from representing or advising a foreign entity for a proscribed period after such officer or employee leaves Government service, and for other purposes;

S. 71. A bill to control the spread of AIDS;

S. 72. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to proscribe all obscene and indecent material transmitted by means of intrastate telephone communications by amending section 223 of the Communications Act of 1934;

S. 73. A bill to protect the lives of unborn human beings;

S. 74. A bill to restore the right of voluntary prayer in public schools and to promote the separation of powers;

S. 75. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit the use of compulsory union dues for political purposes;

S. 546. A bill to permit the Oakwood Child Development Center, Inc. to use funds received under a grant made under the Community Services Block Grant for certain services for senior citizens, and for other purposes; and

S.J. Res. 88. Joint resolution to establish that it is the policy of the United States to reduce the generation of carbon dioxide, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on August 7, 1989, he had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled joint resolutions:

S.J. Res. 55. Joint resolution to designate the week of October 1, 1989, through October 7, 1989, as "Mental Illness Awareness Week";

S.J. Res. 67. Joint resolution to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Wilderness Act of 1964 which established the National Wilderness Preservation System;

S.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution to designate the month of November 1989 and 1990 as "National Hospice Month";

S.J. 127. Joint resolution designating Labor Day weekend, September 2 through 4, 1989, as "National Drive for Life Weekend"; and

S.J. Res. 136. Joint resolution designating August 8, 1989, as "National Neighborhood Crime Watch Day".

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-1509. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the financial statements of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the fiscal years ended September 30, 1988 and 1987; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-1510. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fourth quarterly commodity and country allocation table showing current programming plans for commodity assistance; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-1511. A communication from the President of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the loan diversification standards for qualified loans to be pooled as collateral for securities issued in the agricultural mortgage secondary market with the guarantee of "Farmer Mac"; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-1512. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting, pursuant to law, the cumulative report of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974; jointly per the order of January 30, 1975, to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Environment and Public Works the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-1513. A communication from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Annual Report of the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home for fiscal year 1987; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1514. A communication from the Acting Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, information concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed letters of Offer and Acceptance to the Coordination Council for North American Affairs for Defense Articles estimated to cost \$50 million or more; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1515. A communication from the Acting Director of the Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, information concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed Letters of Offer and Acceptance to Spain for Defense Articles estimated to cost \$50 million or more; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1516. A communication from the Secretary of the Air Force transmitting, pursuant to law a unit cost report on the LANTRIN program, which has increased in cost by more than 15 percent over the total program acquisition cost as reflected in the baseline Selected Acquisition Report, December 31, 1987; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1517. A communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting pursuant to law, a unit cost report on two Navy acquisition programs, the F 14D and the Phoenix missile, which have increased in cost more than 15 percent; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1518. A communication from the Chief, Program Liaison Division, Office of Legislative Liaison, of the Department of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law the Air Force Report on Experimental, Developmental and Research Contracts of \$50,000 or more; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1519. A communication from the Deputy General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to modify the restrictions on the level of compensation allowed on contracts for direct health care providers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1520. A communication from the Secretary of Defense transmitting pursuant to law a report on U.S. strategic interests, the threats to those interests, and military strategies and elements which foster those interests; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1521. A communication from the Acting Administrator of the General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the eighth quarterly report on Federal actions taken to assist the homeless; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-1522. A communication from the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Semiconductors transmitting, pursuant to law, an interim recommendation on High Definition Television; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1523. A communication from the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, notification of an extension of the time period for acting on the appeal in Case No. 38301S; to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

EC-1524. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the effects of plastic materials on the marine environment; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1525. A communication from the Assistant Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Federal Lands Day activities for 1988; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1526. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on expenditures of rebates from the low-level radioactive waste surcharge escrow account for Calendar Year 1988; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1527. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain overpayments of offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1528. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain overpayments of offshore

lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1529. A communication from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "The Oil Pipeline Regulatory Reform Act of 1989"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1530. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain overpayments of offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1531. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain overpayments of offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1532. A communication from the Acting Federal Inspector of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on significant project developments that occurred from March through June, 1989; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1533. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain overpayments of offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1534. A communication from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the refund of certain overpayments of offshore lease revenues; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-1535. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General of the Department of Justice, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 [MPRSA] to enhance enforcement; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1536. A communication from the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on indoor air quality; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-1537. A communication from the Chairman of the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Adjustment to the Nonlabor-Related Portion of the Standardized Amounts; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1538. A communication from the Chairman of the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Payment Rates for Hospitals Redesignated from Rural to Urban, Analysis and Recommendations; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1539. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "COBRA Medicare Prevention Demonstration"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1540. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "AFDC Quality Control Improvement Amendments of 1989"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1541. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "The Service Industries Development Program"; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1542. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, U.S. State Department, transmitting, pursuant to law, international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1543. A communication from the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law the annual report of the Council under the Government in the Sunshine Act for the Calendar Year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1544. A communication from the Vice President, Human Resources, of the Western Farm Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual pension report for the period January 1, 1988 through December 31, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1545. A communication from the Director of Morale, Welfare and Recreational Support Activity, Department of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Retirement Plan for Civilian Employees of the United States Marine Corps Exchanges, Recreation Funds, Clubs, Messes and the Marine Corps Exchange Service; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1546. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-85 adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1547. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-84 adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1548. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-83 adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1549. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-77 adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1550. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-81 adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1551. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-82 adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1552. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-79 adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1553. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-78 adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1554. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-80 adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1555. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-85 adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1556. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-71 adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1557. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-73 adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1558. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-72, adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1559. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-66, adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1560. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-67, adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1561. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-68, adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1562. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-69, adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1563. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-70, adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1564. A communication from the Acting Executive Director of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Authority under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1565. A communication from the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission under the Government in the Sunshine Act for calendar year 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1566. A communication from the Plan Administrator of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Jackson, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual pension plan reports for the plan year ending December 31, 1988; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1567. A communication from the Director of the Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, a draft of proposed leg-

islation to extend and increase the flexibility of the Performance Management and Recognition System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1568. A communication from the Benefits and Risk Manager of the Farm Credit Bank of Louisville, transmitting, pursuant to law, the GAO 1988 annual report for the farm credit institutions in the fourth district amended retirement plan; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1569. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of D.C. Act 8-64, adopted by the Council on July 11, 1989; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1570. A communication from the Benefits Administrator of the Farm Credit Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the retirement plan for the employees of the Seventh Farm Credit District; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1571. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the Commission under the Government in the Sunshine Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1572. A communication from the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the disposal of surplus Federal real property, under the public benefit discount program for parks and recreation purposes; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1573. A communication from the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to reauthorize drug treatment for Federal offenders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1574. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "Patent Term Restoration Act of 1989"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-1575. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a document entitled "Final Regulations—Mathematics and Science Education Program"; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-1576. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a document entitled "Final Regulations—State Grants Program for Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities"; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-1577. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Food and Consumer Services, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1988 biennial report of the National Advisory Council on Child Nutrition; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-1578. A communication from the Executive Director of the Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1988 annual report for the Committee; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-1579. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the types of diseases and injuries for which veterans receive disability compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-1580. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and

Budget, Executive Office of the President transmitting, pursuant to law, the Initial OMB Sequester Report to the President and the Congress for Fiscal Year 1990; pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified, referred jointly to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, the Committee on Rules and Administration, the Committee on Small Business, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and the Special Committee on Aging.

EC-1581. A communication from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Initial Sequestration Report for Fiscal Year 1990; pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975, as modified, referred jointly to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Budget, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Environment and Public Works, the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, the Committee on Rules and Administration, the Committee on Small Business, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and the Special Committee on Aging.

EC-1582. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, recommendations for adjustment to the pay rates on the General Schedule and related statutory pay systems; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-1583. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's 1989 National Drug Control Strategy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of August 2, 1989, the following reports of committees were submitted on August 30, 1989:

By Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 558. A bill to authorize a study on methods to protect and interpret the internationally significant Lechugulla Cave at Carlsbad Caverns National Park in the State of New Mexico (Rept. No. 101-109).

S. 855. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a cave research institute at Carlsbad Caverns National Park (Rept. No. 101-110).

By Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 931. A bill to protect a segment of the Genesee River in New York (Rept. No. 101-111).

By Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 940. A bill to designate segments of the East Fork of the Jemez River and of the Pacos River as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 101-112).

By Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 974. A bill to designate certain lands in the State of Nevada as wilderness, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 101-113).

By Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

H.R. 419. A bill to provide for the addition of certain parcels to the Harry S Truman National Historic Site in the State of Missouri (Rept. No. 101-114).

H.R. 1529. A bill to provide for the establishment of the White Haven National Historic Site in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 101-115).

By Mr. KENNEDY, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 933. A bill to establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the bases of disability (Rept. No. 101-116).

By Mr. KENNEDY, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, without amendment:

S. 1182. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to restore the minimum wage to a fair and equitable rate, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 101-117).

By Mr. HOLLINGS, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

H.R. 838. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to release restrictions on the use of certain property conveyed to the Peninsula Airport Commission for airport purposes (Rept. No. 101-118).

H.R. 1486. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1990 for the Maritime Administration and for other purposes (Rept. No. 101-119).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 712. A bill to provide for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico (Rept. No. 101-120).

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. BOSCHWITZ:

S. 1581. A bill for the relief of Stella Ubogajah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMON (for himself, Mr. PELL, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. REID, and Mr. ROBB):

S. 1582. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide for certain forms of assistance to Poland to ensure the success of freedom and democracy in Poland; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BENTSEN:

S. 1583. A bill to amend the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 to ensure that the net value of any crop planted to replace a crop for which disaster payments were received is considered when reducing the amount of such payments to avoid double payments; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. CRANSTON:

S. 1584. A bill regarding the reliquidation of certain extracorporeal shock wave lithotripter.

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 1585. A bill to amend the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to improve procedures for the implementation of State compacts providing for the establishment and operation of regional disposal facilities for municipal and industrial solid waste, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. GRAMM (for himself and Mrs. KASSEBAUM):

S. 1586. A bill to clarify a provision of the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 in order to avoid penalizing producers who planted a replacement crop on disaster affected acreage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 1587. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the designation on income tax forms of overpayments of tax and contributions to reward the return of a Vietnam POW/MIA; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S.J. Res. 195. Joint resolution proclaiming Christopher Columbus to be an honorary citizen of the United States; 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. GRAMM (for himself and Mr. BENTSEN):

S. Res. 172. Resolution to acknowledge the high achievement, commitment, and vision of Mickey Leland; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOLE (for himself and Mr. MITCHELL):

S. Res. 173. Resolution to express gratitude to David A. Brody; considered and agreed to.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SIMON (for himself, Mr. PELL, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. REID, and Mr. ROBB):

S. 1582. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide for certain forms of assistance to Poland to ensure the success of freedom and democracy in Poland; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

INVESTMENT IN FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY IN POLAND ACT OF 1989

Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I am introducing at this point a piece of legislation that will be known as the Investment in Freedom and Democracy in Poland Act of 1989. Initial cosponsors are Senator PELL, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Senator CRANSTON, who just headed a group going to Poland; and Senator HARKIN. I welcome colleagues on both sides joining in cosponsoring this legislation.

It is extremely important that we act and act quickly in the Polish situation. I just spent 6 days in Poland. I met with the leaders of Solidarity, Lech Welesa, and the new Prime Minister. I met with just a broad spectrum of people there. For the first time in the history of modern civilization, we have a country that is moving from Communist totalitarianism to a free system. It is delicate. We have the government in the hands of Solidarity. You have the guns still in the hands of the Communists.

No one can be sure what can happen. But what we do know is there is a window of opportunity here that we ought to move into and seize and seize quickly.

What my bill does is basically three things. One is it says we will, subject to the approval of the President, postpone the payment of interest on the debt of Poland to the United States for 3 years, and then the following 2 years it be cut in half. So there is a 5-year period where the interest would be applied to the principal. It does mean some temporary loss of income, but if the United States can lead, then other nations can follow.

The Polish debt to the rest of the world is roughly \$39 billion. Eight percent of that is owed to the United States.

I talked while I was in Warsaw with one ambassador of a major lender country to Poland, and he indicated they would be interested. I talked to another diplomat from another lending country and he indicated they would be interested.

I think it is extremely important that the United States act and act swiftly and generously.

The President has suggested a program that is, frankly, more modest than the program I have suggested. But it is interesting even in a little editorial in Time magazine—and I do not recall that kind of an editorial comment before—it said the President's program is inadequate.

Now, in fairness to the President, his program was introduced before Solidarity emerged as the government there, so we have a different situation.

My proposal is basically postponement of interest on debt. You capitalize that, make that part of the principle. No. 2, that we create a revolving

fund of \$300 million a year, up to \$100 million of which could be food grains to help meat production in Poland, but \$300 million for each of 3 years would be available for Poles or Americans who would want to get going on a free market system. Of the Polish agriculture, roughly 75 percent is free, 25 percent state run; but in the industrial sector only 5 percent is free, roughly 95 percent is state run. And if Poland can shift over to a free enterprise system and a freely elected system of governance, then inevitably that is going to affect Hungary, it is going to affect the Soviet Union, it is going to change the political back of the world. We are at one of those crucial junctions in history where things really can change.

There is a third factor in my bill that I should have mentioned. It is a 1-year \$25 million grant to the Government of Poland where they would on a competitive bid basis ask for a modernization of the telephone system; an American company should get the contract for that.

What you have is a very critical time period in which we have to move. Lech Walesa, in my talks with him, said it is really up to the United States to lead to make sure we can preserve our freedom.

I think that is not an exaggeration. We have to move. From meeting with the various leaders of Solidarity, I think the new leaders of the Government in Poland are probably the most exceptional leaders of a new government since the people who founded our Government 200 years ago. That is a strong statement, but I think it is true. With the possible exception of when President Sadat visited the Knesset in Jerusalem, this is the most important political change that has come about on the face of the Earth since World War II. We must take advantage of it and take advantage of it quickly.

I would add that my bill has safeguards. The President at any point can suspend what has happened. It is not a substitute for Poland facing her own problems. She has some very severe inflation problems. They have to make some tough decisions. But the United States must come through, and I hope that my colleagues will act and act quickly.

Again, I am open to other ideas, but what I have outlined here I have checked with the leaders of Solidarity as well as others who are knowledgeable on the Polish situation. I think what I am suggesting is sound. I hope we move quickly.

By Mr. BENTSEN:

S. 1583. A bill to amend the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 to ensure that the net value of any crop planted to replace a crop for which disaster pay-

ments were received is considered when reducing the amount of such payments to avoid double payments; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

PROHIBITION OF DOUBLE PAYMENTS ON
REPLANTED ACREAGE

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. President, the bill which I am introducing today will correct a major error which was made by the Secretary of Agriculture last week.

Just before the August recess we passed, and the President signed into law, a disaster bill to help farmers who have lost crops to drought, hail, and a wide variety of other extreme weather conditions which have hit major parts of our country this year. One of the provisions of that bill, section 110, provided that the value of any second crop should be deducted from the disaster assistance payment. These second crop acres are sometimes referred to as "ghost acres" because farmers had been assured by the local ASCS offices that crops planted on those acres would not be counted for purposes other than farm program provisions such as acreage bases.

The President has a signing ceremony to announce that help was coming to our hard-pressed farmers, but last week the Secretary of Agriculture jerked the rug out from under many of those farmers when he issued rules for implementing section 110. The new rules do not make sense. They will deny disaster program benefits to many farmers who were expecting help and were counting on that help.

The press release issued by the Secretary states:

The value of a replacement crop will be used to determine the producer's disaster payment for losses on the first crop. However, the value will be determined by reducing the actual replacement crop production by 25 percent, then multiplying the result by an average market price.

Mr. President, the Secretary is saying that he will assume that the farmer's profit margin on his replacement crop is 75 percent of the crop. This decision is arbitrary, capricious, and unreasonable.

In other words, this decision looks like a typical bureaucratic compromise. I had written to Secretary Yeutter last week concerning a major argument which was taking place behind the scenes over those rules. One faction with the USDA was arguing that the gross, not net, value of the crop should be deducted from the disaster payment. That was ridiculous. The intent in that bill was not to pay full disaster payments to farmers who made a profit from their second crop. Using the gross value for purposes of section 110 would have denied disaster payments to most farmers who planted a second crop and rewarded those farmers who did nothing. That is wrong, and I told the Secretary that.

Well, the Secretary apparently has decided that the law did indeed intend that the section 110 adjustment be done on the basis of the net value of the crop. That, at least, is good news.

However, the Secretary has also apparently sided with those who were trying to gut the disaster bill. He has ruled that 75 percent of the total value of the second crop will be considered to be net income for purposes of section 110. That is ridiculous. A number of farmers have pointed out to me that if they had any crop that would yield them a net return of 75 percent of total sales that they would have no need for farm programs, let alone disaster programs. That crop would also be their primary crop, not a secondary crop.

I hope that the Secretary can show the farmers in Texas a crop which they can grow and on which they can make a profit of 75 percent of sales. I might add that it should be a crop which will not get them sent to jail.

The fact of the matter, however, is that Texas farmers did not have any such profitable second crop. When they lost their primary crop, most farmers put in a second crop to try to make a little money. Many were required to do that by Federal Crop Insurance. Some will make a little money on that second crop. Many will not. However, none will make a profit of 75 percent of sales.

This requirement is simply confiscatory. It is also very bad policy. It makes no sense to reward farmers who did nothing and punish farmers who worked hard to produce a second crop.

The bill which I am introducing today will remedy that by requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to do what he should have done already—use the true net value of the second crop in calculating the disaster payment.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to join with me in seeking prompt solution to this problem. The importance of this legislation is magnified by the fact that this is the first time this Secretary has issued regulations to carry out a major piece of farm legislation signed by this administration. I believe that we should work together to develop, pass, and implement legislation for the good of our country. That requires a high degree of cooperation, understanding, and trust. We cannot do that if implementing regulations are going to be used to cripple programs.

We will be writing a major farm bill next year. In the best of times that is a very lengthy piece of legislation. If we are going to have to write every little section of that bill in a way that will make it bullet-proof against fouls like this then it will be a truly massive undertaking. I do not want that. I do not want to force such a

burden upon the Agriculture Committee or upon the staff at the USDA.

I again urge the Secretary to come forth with a real net value rule. If not, then I will seek to have this provision included in the upcoming budget reconciliation bill if no earlier vehicle is available.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the bill be inserted in the RECORD following my remarks.

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

S. 1583

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON DOUBLE PAYMENTS ON REPLANTED ACREAGE FOR PURPOSES OF DISASTER PAYMENTS.

Section 110 of the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking out "value" and inserting in lieu thereof "net value";

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking out "value" and inserting in lieu thereof "net value"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) NET VALUE.—For purposes of this section, the net value of a crop shall be the product of—

"(1) the amount of the replacement crop harvested in 1989; multiplied by

"(2) the market price for such crop; less

"(3) the average cost per acre for the production of such crop in the area in which such crop is produced, as determined by the Secretary."

By Mr. CRANSTON:

S. 1584. A bill regarding the reliquidation of a certain extracorporeal shock wave lithotripter; to the Committee on Finance.

REGARDING EXTRACORPOREAL SHOCK WAVE
LITHOTRIPTER

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, today I am introducing a bill which would correct an inequitable situation. In 1985, a nonprofit medical center in California imported a kidney lithotripter. Under the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966, this entry should have been duty free. The center submitted a duty-free application to the Commerce Department, but due to administrative delays, decided to pay the duty in order to have the entry released. Unfortunately, by the time the center's application was approved, the Customs Service had already liquidated the entry and refused to refund the duty payment.

In the interest of fairness, this entry should be reliquidated and the duty payment refunded to the center. In the past, refunds have been made to other organizations which paid import duties on kidney lithotripters. Moreover, this course would be cost effective for the government. The duty refund will be applied to the capital cost of the lithotripter, thus reducing

the amount by which the center is reimbursed by Medicare.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

S. 1584

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law, upon proper request filed with the appropriate Customs officer within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act entry numbered 86-707943-6, dated November 10, 1985, shall be reliquidated as duty-free and the appropriate refund of duty made.

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 1585. A bill to amend the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to improve procedures for the implementation of State compacts providing for the establishment and operation of regional disposal facilities for municipal and industrial solid waste, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SOLID WASTE COMPACT ACT OF 1989

● Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that would greatly enhance the States' ability to address substantively and responsibly our growing solid waste problem. With the upcoming reauthorization of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA], now is the time to develop a comprehensive plan for handling this increasingly serious problem. I believe my legislation, the Solid Waste Compact Act of 1989, is a crucial step toward providing a solution to the solid waste disposal problem in the Nation.

Americans generate over 160 million tons of solid waste each year. This is more than one-half ton per person. There are several alternatives available to communities for managing solid waste. Landfills have become the preferred method in many areas, such as New Mexico, where the costs of landfill disposal are cheaper than other options. However, many areas of the Nation are now experiencing shortfalls of permitted landfill capacity as the amount of waste increases. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that 80 percent of existing permitted landfills will close within 20 years. The problems associated with the disposal of solid waste are rapidly becoming evident across the country, causing local communities major difficulties.

New Mexico has not escaped this crisis. I chaired a forum in Las Cruces, NM, in April on the solid waste issue. I heard from local, county, and State officials on the tremendous challenge facing our State in dealing with the waste dilemma. The declining number

of landfills has caused communities in New Mexico and throughout the United States to transport their wastes greater distances for disposal which has increased disposal costs. Siting new landfills is difficult because of the potential environmental risks involved. As siting becomes more difficult and as the volume of waste increases, solid waste disposal, once considered a local problem, has become a national concern.

I hope the development of compacts will assist States such as New Mexico by focusing needed attention on other alternatives for solid waste management, including recycling and incineration. Recycling is one area that clearly deserves increased attention and Federal support. Recycling saves energy and conserves natural resources by reducing the use of raw materials.

My legislation would amend the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to provide a mechanism for States to enter into whatever compacts that may be necessary to provide for the disposal of solid waste which can be most safely and effectively managed on a regional basis. Each State would be responsible for providing, either by itself or in cooperation with other States, a plan to satisfactorily dispose of all solid waste that is generated within their State. Within 12 months of the enactment of the Solid Waste Compact Act of 1989, each State would submit its plan to the United States EPA for approval. Each compact that is developed must be approved by Congress. Compacts must be ratified every 5 years. Additionally, the Environmental Protection Agency would be required to identify potential alternative management programs for the control of solid waste, and establish and publish technical guidance regarding the implementation of such programs.

With the reauthorization of RCRA, we in Congress have a great opportunity to take a creative approach to answering the serious problems associated with solid waste. This legislation represents an important effort to develop a comprehensive strategy for solid waste management. I am pleased that Congressman KANJORSKI has introduced similar legislation in the House. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

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. 1585

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Solid Waste Compact Act of 1989".

SEC. 102. AMENDMENT TO THE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6903) is amended by inserting at the end of section 6903 the following:

"(40) COMPACT.—The term 'compact' means a compact entered into by two or more States pursuant to this act.

"(41) COMPACT COMMISSION.—The term 'compact commission' means the regional commission, committee, or board established in a compact to administer such compact.

"(42) COMPACT REGION.—The term 'compact region' means the area consisting of all States that are members of the compact.

"(43) SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL.—The term 'solid waste disposal' means the recycling, incinerating, depositing into landfills, or burning of solid waste pursuant to the requirements established by the Environmental Protection Agency, or any State environmental agency in which a compact is physically located.

"(44) NON-SITED COMPACT REGION.—The term 'non-sited compact region' means any compact region that is not a sited compact region.

"(45) REGIONAL DISPOSAL FACILITY.—The term 'regional disposal facility' means a non-Federal municipal or solid waste disposal facility in operation January 1, 1990, or subsequently established and operated under a compact.

"(46) SOLID WASTE.—The term 'solid waste' pertains to any nonhazardous waste generated by a municipality, industry, or community.

"(47) STATE.—The term 'State' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico."

SEC. 103. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6904) is amended by striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(a) STATE RESPONSIBILITIES.—Each State shall be responsible for providing, either by itself or in cooperation with other states, a plan to adequately dispose of all solid waste that is generated within their state. Within 12 months of the enactment of the Solid Waste Compact Act of 1989 each State shall submit their plan to the United States Environmental Protection Agency for approval.

"(b) REGIONAL COMPACTS FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL.—(1) IN GENERAL.—

"(A) FEDERAL POLICY.—It is the policy of the Federal Government that the responsibilities of the States under section (a) for the disposal of solid waste can be most safely and effectively managed on a regional basis.

"(B) INTERSTATE COMPACTS.—To carry out the policy set forth in paragraph (A) the States may enter into such compacts as may be necessary to provide for the establishment and operation of regional disposal facilities for solid waste.

"(2) APPLICABILITY TO FEDERAL ACTIVITIES.—

"(A) EFFECT OF COMPACTS ON FEDERAL LAW.—Nothing contained in this Act or any compact may be construed to confer any new authority on any compact commission or State—

"(i) to regulate the package, generation, treatment, storage, disposal, or transportation of solid waste in a manner incompatible with the regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency or inconsistent with the Department of Transportation;

"(ii) to regulate health, safety, or environmental hazards from source or byproduct material.

"(B) FEDERAL AUTHORITY.—Except as expressly provided in this Act, nothing contained in this act or any compact may be construed to limit the applicability of any Federal law or to diminish or to otherwise impair the jurisdiction of any action taken pursuant to any compact.

"(C) STATE AUTHORITY PRESERVED.—Except as expressly provided in this Act, nothing contained in this Act expands, diminishes, or otherwise affects State law.

"(3) RESTRICTED USE OF REGIONAL SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES.—Any authority in a compact to restrict the use of regional solid waste disposal facilities under the compact to the disposal of solid waste generated within the compact region shall not take effect before each of the following occurs:

"(1) January 1, 1991; and

"(2) the Congress by law consents to the compact.

"(4) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.—Each compact shall: *Provide*, That every 5 years after the compact has taken effect the Congress may by law withdraw its consent.

"(c) ALTERNATIVE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS.—

"(1) Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of the Solid Waste Compact Act of 1989, the Environmental Protection Agency shall, in consultation with the States and other interested persons, identify potential alternative management programs for the control of solid waste, and establish and publish technical guidance regarding the implementation of such programs.

"(2) Not later than 24 months after the date of the enactment of the Solid Waste Compact Act of 1989, the Environmental Protection Agency shall, in consultation with the States and other interested persons, identify and publish all relevant technical information regarding the technologies pursuant to subsection (1) that a State or compact must provide to the Agency in order to pursue such programs, together with the requirements that such facilities must meet, in the judgment of the Agency, if pursued as an alternative to traditional solid waste management.●

By Mr. HELMS:

S. 1587. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the designation on income tax forms of overpayments of tax and contributions to reward the return of a Vietnam POW/MIA; to the Committee on Finance.

VIETNAM POW/MIA RESCUE FUND

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the question of whether any American might still be held captive in Southeast Asia is one that is deeply troubling in the mind of the American public. The official policy of the United States Government—as stated in a report in the outgoing days of the Reagan administration—is that the United States Government has found "no evidence" that North Vietnam held American prisoners of war after 1973. Nevertheless, in July 1989, Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney reaffirmed a previously longstanding policy in the following words:

Although we have thus far been unable to prove that Americans are still being held

against their will, the information available to us precludes ruling out that possibility. Actions to investigate live sighting reports receive and will continue to receive necessary priority and resources based on the assumption that at least some Americans are still held captive.

Therefore, despite official assurances, deep-seated doubts remain in the minds of many Americans. These issues must be resolved once and for all if the American mind is to be satisfied.

Mr. President, a national poll taken in 1987 by Arthur Finkelstein & Associates showed that 84.9 percent of the American public in his sample, which had a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percent, believed that there are Americans still being held captive in Southeast Asia. Another national poll taken by the Wirthlin Group in 1987 found that 82 percent of the Americans polled said yes when asked: "Now, do you believe there are living U.S. prisoners of war held against their will in Vietnam and Laos?"

On June 8 of this year, the Associated Press reported that:

Five or six American POW's were sighted in Vietnam by a Japanese Buddhist monk who spent 14 years in Vietnamese reeducation camps before being freed in January, a Japanese news report said today.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Associated Press article be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

On August 11, 1987, the Washington Times, published a front page story titled: "Vietnam Hints MIA's May Be In Bush Areas." The lead paragraph of the story read:

Vietnam insists it has no live American prisoners under its control but indicates there are wild areas of the country where missing Americans could be living, Presidential envoy Gen. John Vessey said yesterday at the White House.

The story went on to report that—

General Vessey said the Vietnamese agreed to pursue 200 discrepancy cases of which 70 are considered urgent because of compelling evidence the individuals were alive within enemy territory.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article quoted above titled: "Vietnam Hints MIA's May Be In Bush Areas," be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

Moreover, Mr. President, a special Pentagon panel—chaired by Lt. Gen. Eugene F. Tighe, Jr., a former director of the Defense Intelligence Agency—concluded in September 1986 after a 5-month review of intelligence files, that American servicemen are still being held in captivity in southeast Asia.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a New York Times article of September 30, 1986, titled: "P.O.W.'s Alive in Vietnam, Report Concludes," be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

In 1986, the ABC news magazine "20/20" devoted an entire program to the issue of Americans still captive in Vietnam. The CBS news magazine "60 Minutes" also devoted one segment to this issue. The producer of that "60 Minutes" segment, Monika Jensen Stevenson, and her husband, William Stevenson, are presently completing a book on the POW/MIA issue. Mr. Stevenson is the author of "The Man Called Intrepid," among other nonfiction, intelligence-related books. Both Monica and William Stevenson are convinced, Mr. President, that American servicemen are alive and are still being held captive in Southeast Asia.

In October 1985, the Wall Street Journal reported that Robert C. McFarlane told "a private business group that he believes United States prisoners of war are still being held in Indochina and that the United States should step up efforts to gather conclusive information about any POW's there." The report went on to say that McFarlane said: "There is quite a lot of evidence given by people who have no ulterior motives and no reason to lie, and they're telling things that they have seen."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article titled "McFarlane Tells Group He Believes Some U.S. POW's Remain in Indochina" from the Wall Street Journal of October 15, 1985, and the article titled "McFarlane Says POW's 'Have To Be' in Indochina," from USA Today, be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

I do not know, and I doubt that any of us here knows for certain whether there are American servicemen still being held in Southeast Asia. However, Mr. President, reports that must be taken seriously continue to come to my attention that indicate Americans are still being held in Southeast Asia. Among the most credible reports are some that put the number of Americans being held prisoner in Southeast Asia in the hundreds.

Mr. President, the U.S. Congress must develop a creative and effective policy to resolve this issue. If there are American servicemen being held in Southeast Asia, then the U.S. Senate has the responsibility to see that they are brought home.

Mr. President, one possible way to bring this about is to provide a financial incentive to individuals who might have knowledge of the whereabouts of any American serviceman who may be alive to bring that person home.

Mr. President, the bill before the Senate today provides that incentive. It specifically targets the incentive at any national of Burma, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, in the assumption that such persons would be most likely to have first-hand information.

That is why this bill proposes to create a POW/MIA Rescue Fund. Specifically, this bill would provide a fund to reward any successful rescue of U.S. prisoners of war or persons missing in action by an individual or group of individuals from the countries specified.

It should be noted, Mr. President, that any reward could go only to individuals who are citizens of Burma, Laos, Cambodia, or Vietnam. That means that only citizens from Burma, Laos, Cambodia, or Vietnam are eligible as rescuers to receive the reward. This bill, Mr. President, is not an attempt to encourage American citizens to go off on "Rambo" missions on their own.

The amount of the reward given to any successful rescuer would be determined at the end of the calendar year by the total value in the fund at that time. The fund would be raised and regenerated each year by a \$1 checkoff on taxpayer's individual income tax form.

Mr. President, from a budget standpoint this \$1 checkoff provision is revenue-neutral, that is, the \$1 will come from the taxpayer's own pocket, and not create a deficiency in U.S. Treasury receipts. Functionally, the \$1 would be deducted from the taxpayer's refund, if any, or the taxpayer would add it to any amounts due.

The process set forth in this bill is as follows: Participating taxpayers would contribute directly to the establishment of the POW/MIA Rescue Fund. The Secretary of Veteran Affairs would be authorized to establish the regulations for dispersal of any reward and to publicize those terms.

The whole sum in the fund available at the end of the calendar year would then be made available as a reward to any individual or individuals who accomplish a successful rescue pursuant to the regulations established by the Secretary of Veteran Affairs.

All of the funds accumulated at the end of the calendar year would be awarded—based on the number of American servicemen brought out—to any individual or divided among those individuals who had accomplished a successful rescue during that year. For example, suppose that in one year there are two separate successful rescues; and the first rescue team brings back two American POW's, and the second team brings back one American POW. At the end of the year, the team that rescued two POW's would get two-thirds of the reward money in the fund, and the second team would get one-third of the money in the fund.

Needless to say, Mr. President, the proposal includes necessary safeguards. No one is eligible for a reward who is acting in any official or unofficial capacity for any government or agency. This includes both the United States Government, the Vietnamese

Government, or indeed any other government.

Furthermore, a rescuer who rescues a person determined by the Secretary of Veteran Affairs who: First, is absent without leave [AWOL]; or second, is a civilian United States Government employee who remained in Southeast Asia voluntarily, the rescuer would not receive any reward. This would insure that no reward would be given on behalf of persons who may have collaborated with their captors.

Further, the American rescued must be positively identified, as defined by regulations established by the Secretary of Veteran Affairs, as a combatant in the Vietnam war, or as an individual in a missing status as a result of the Vietnam conflict.

The bill authorizes the Attorney General of the United States to grant political asylum to any defector who escapes from Southeast Asia with an American POW.

Finally, the program would sunset at the end of the year 2003, a date marking 30 years after the close of the Vietnam war. By the year 2003 the American people could definitely assume the POW/MIA chapter in our history could be closed, after having made a good-faith effort to explore all avenues. If any moneys remain in the POW-MIA Rescue Fund on January 1, 2004, then they would be used to reduce the Federal deficit.

Thus, Mr. President, this bill will assure that the United States will have a policy that:

First, makes the prudent and humane assumption that we should not exclude the possibility that Americans may still be held captive in Southeast Asia;

Second, creates an incentive which may contribute to their discovery and release;

Third, is not funded with imposed taxes but allows each taxpayer to decide personally whether to participate in this national program;

Fourth, does not reward the captors, or any government that may or may not be involved in the holding of the American servicemen;

Fifth, gives the executive branch flexibility to pursue its own policies on this issue; and

Sixth, will resolve this issue, over time, in the mind of the American public.

Mr. President, this bill will provide the incentive to any citizen of Burma, Vietnam, Cambodia, or Laos, who has the bravery and ability to find and bring out of Southeast Asia any American servicemen who may be held as prisoners.

Mr. President, this bill is the least we can do for servicemen who may still be held captive. If there are any such captives, we must keep faith with them. We must not abandon them to

live as prisoners for the rest of their lives.

Mr. President, until Americans are certain that all of our POWs have come from Southeast Asia, our peace with Vietnam will appear to be a peace without honor.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the official list of the 60 servicemen from North Carolina listed as "MIA" be printed in the RECORD at the end of my remarks.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD along with the previous referred to material.

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

S. 1587

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF OVERPAYMENTS OF TAX AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO VIETNAM POW/MIA RESCUE FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter A of chapter 61 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to returns and records) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new part:

"PART IX—DESIGNATION OF OVERPAYMENTS OF TAX AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO VIETNAM POW/MIA RESCUE FUND

"Sec. 6097. Designation by individuals.

"SEC. 6097. DESIGNATION BY INDIVIDUALS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Every individual (other than a nonresident alien) may designate that—

"(1) \$1 of any overpayment by such individual of the tax imposed by chapter 1 for the taxable year, or

"(2) \$1 cash contribution by such individual who does not overpay such tax,

be paid over to the Vietnam POW/MIA Rescue Fund. In the case of a joint return of husband and wife, each spouse may designate that \$1 be paid over to the Rescue Fund.

"(b) OVERPAYMENTS TREATED AS REFUNDED.—For purposes of this title, any overpayment of tax designated under subsection (a)(1) shall be treated as being refunded to the taxpayer as of the last date prescribed for filing the return of tax imposed by chapter 1 (determined without regard to extensions) or, if later, the date the return is filed.

"(c) MANNER AND TIME OF DESIGNATION.—A designation under subsection (a) may be made with respect to any taxable year only at the time of filing the return of the tax imposed by chapter 1 for such taxable year. Such designation may be made either on the first page of the return or on the page bearing the taxpayer's signature.

"(d) TERMINATION.—This section shall not apply to any taxable year beginning after December 31, 2002 and no designation may be made under this section after December 31, 2003."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of parts for subchapter A of chapter 61 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"Part IX. Designation of overpayments of tax and contributions to Vietnam POW/MIA Rescue Fund."

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1988.

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF VIETNAM POW/MIA RESCUE FUND.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter A of chapter 98 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to the trust fund code) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 9511. VIETNAM POW/MIA RESCUE FUND.

"(a) CREATION OF TRUST FUND.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the 'Vietnam POW/MIA Rescue Fund', consisting of such amounts as may be appropriated or credited to the Rescue Fund as provided in this section or section 9602(b).

"(b) TRANSFER TO VIETNAM POW/MIA RESCUE FUND OF AMOUNTS DESIGNATED.—There is hereby appropriated to the Vietnam POW/MIA Rescue Fund amounts equivalent to the amounts designated under section 6097 and received in the Treasury.

"(c) EXPENDITURES FROM RESCUE FUND.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall pay, on the order of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, amounts to eligible individuals specified by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

"(2) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Amounts in the Vietnam POW/MIA Rescue Fund shall be available to pay the administrative expenses of the Department of the Treasury directly allocable to—

"(A) modifying the individual income tax return forms to carry out section 6097,

"(B) carrying out this chapter with respect to such Rescue Fund, and

"(C) processing amounts received under section 6097 and transferring such amounts to such Rescue Fund.

"(d) TERMINATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall use any money remaining in the Rescue Fund on January 1, 2004, to pay at maturity, or to redeem or buy before maturity, an obligation of the Government included in the public debt.

"(2) TREATMENT OF OBLIGATIONS.—Any obligation of the Government which is paid, redeemed, or bought with money from the Rescue Fund shall be cancelled and retired and may not be reissued."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter A of chapter 98 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"Sec. 9511. Vietnam POW/MIA Rescue Fund."

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1988.

SEC. 3. VIETNAM POW/MIA REWARD PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall authorize payments by the Secretary of the Treasury from the Vietnam POW/MIA Rescue Fund on behalf of eligible individuals.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF PAYMENTS.—Payments under paragraph (1) shall be available—

(A) to reward an eligible individual (or individuals) who, during any calendar year, personally delivers (or collectively deliver) into the custody of the United States Government a living Vietnam POW/MIA, and

(B) to pay the costs of notifying potential eligible individuals of the availability of the Rescue Fund, except that payments under this subparagraph for any fiscal year shall not be less than 5 percent nor more than 10

percent of the balance in the Rescue Fund at the end of such fiscal year.

A reward shall be paid under subparagraph (A) for each living Vietnam POW/MIA delivered and shall be made only at the end of such calendar year (except for the reimbursement of expenses of such eligible individual (or individuals) not exceeding \$50,000). The total of all rewards for such calendar year shall equal the total amount in the Rescue Fund available at the end of such calendar year.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

(1) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL.—The term 'eligible individual' means any national of Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, or Burma who is not acting in any official or unofficial capacity on behalf of any government or agency.

(2) VIETNAM POW/MIA.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term "Vietnam POW/MIA" means any individual—

(i) who is a member of a uniform service (within the meaning of section 101(3) of title 37, United States Code) in a missing status (as defined in section 551(2) of such title 37) as a result of the Vietnam conflict, unless it is officially determined under section 552(c) of such title 37 that such individual is officially absent from such individual's post of duty without authority, or

(ii) who is an employee (as defined in section 5561(2) of title 5, United States Code) in a missing status (as defined in section 5561(5) of such title 5) as a result of the Vietnam conflict.

Such term shall not include any individual the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines remained in Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia voluntarily.

(B) PERIOD OF CONFLICT.—For purposes of this paragraph, the Vietnam conflict began February 28, 1961, and ended on the date designated by the President by Executive order as the date of the termination of combat activities in Vietnam. For purposes of this paragraph, an individual is in a missing status as a result of the Vietnam conflict if immediately before such status began he was performing service in Vietnam or was performing service in Southeast Asia in direct support of military operations in Vietnam.

(c) PROTECTIONS FOR ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS.—The Attorney General of the United States is authorized to grant political asylum in the United States to any eligible individual who receives a reward under this section, upon the request of such individual.

(d) RIGHTS TO SUE OR BENEFIT ENTITLEMENT NOT CREATED BY SECTION.—This section shall not be construed to create any private right to sue by or on behalf of any eligible individual, and shall not be construed to create an entitlement on behalf of any individual.

(e) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall prescribe by regulation the procedures, terms, and conditions for the determination of eligible individuals and the verification of the awarding of the reward described in subsection (a)(2)(A).

APN 06/08 0134 JAPAN-VIETNAM

TOKYO.—Five or six American POWs were sighted in Vietnam by a Japanese Buddhist monk who spent 14 years in Vietnamese re-education camps before being freed in January, a Japanese news report said today.

Ganshin Yoshida, 65, now in a Sapporo hospital being treated for ailments resulting from his detention, told Kyodo News Service on Wednesday that "five or six" Ameri-

can prisoners of war were at the camp where he was last held.

The location of the camp was not disclosed.

Kyodo quoted Yoshida as saying he did not know what the living conditions of the POWs were like because they lived in a separate building from him.

An official of the Vietnamese Embassy in Tokyo called Yoshida's remarks "groundless."

"Our government has repeatedly discussed that issue in the past. There are no more American POWs" in Vietnam, the official told The Associated Press.

Yoshida, formerly a city councilman on Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido, became a monk in 1966 and emigrated to Vietnam, where he set up a temple in Saigon, now called Ho Chi Minh City.

Yoshida was granted citizenship in 1973 by the former South Vietnamese government but arrested in 1975 following the takeover of Vietnam by communist forces and detained without trial in re-education camps and jails.

On Jan. 20, Vietnam released Yoshida for humanitarian reasons after appeals filed by himself and international human rights groups such as Amnesty International.

Kyodo said U.S. government officials received the information about the POWs through Yoshida's daughter in Tokyo on Wednesday.

An official of the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo would not confirm that the information had been conveyed. "All reports and information concerning MIAs (missing in action) in Vietnam will be sent to the home government for analysis by experts," he said.

A total of 1,730 Americans are still listed as missing in action in Vietnam, while 634 others are missing in action in Vietnam, while 634 others are missing in Cambodia, Laos and China, according to U.S. figures. The Indochina War ended in 1975 with communist victories over U.S.-supported governments in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

[From the Washington Times, Aug. 11, 1987]

VIETNAM HINTS MIA'S MAY BE IN BUSH AREAS

(By Jeremiah O'Leary)

Vietnam insists it has no live American prisoners of war under its control but indicates there are wild areas of the country where missing Americans could be living, presidential envoy Gen. John Vessey said yesterday at the White House.

He reported to President Reagan yesterday after returning from three days of talks in Hanoi with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and other officials.

Gen. Vessey, who served in Vietnam and was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff before his retirement, said the Vietnamese insisted "there are no live American prisoners under the control of the Vietnamese government."

"The Vietnamese have acknowledged that there are some wild parts of their country. . . .

"The suggestion is that it is possible for there to be live Americans in Southeast Asia, not under the control of the Vietnamese government," he said. "That is the inference that I draw. They did not say that."

Gen. Vessey said the Vietnamese agreed to pursue 200 "discrepancy" cases, of which 70 are considered urgent because of compelling evidence the individuals were alive within enemy territory.

In return, he said, the United States will send experts on what he termed "humanitarian considerations" such as problems of rehabilitating severely wounded Vietnamese.

The U.S. delegation agreed that America will accept Amerasian children of American GIs and Vietnamese women when a system is established.

"We agreed that we would address these as humanitarian concerns and not link them to broader political issues, such as normalization of diplomatic relations, resumption of trade or economic aid," he said.

There are 2,413 Americans unaccounted for in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, of whom 1,776 were in Vietnam, Gen. Vessey said. "I don't know if there are any there, but there is evidence some might be there. But it's a long time since the end of the war.

"We made it very clear there are a number of questions to be answered before the American people, and particularly the families, will be satisfied that there are no live POWs or that they're not holding out on the issue of remains," he said.

Gen. Vessey said he told the Vietnamese, "We have people who were seen parachuting near Vietnamese forces during the war, who were probably confined and who did not return to the U.S."

In another case, a Vietnamese newspaper published a photo of a wounded American during the war, but that person did not return nor were his remains recovered.

"Those sorts of questions have to be answered. The Vietnamese have acknowledged the importance of answering those questions," Gen. Vessey said.

There will be meetings of two groups of experts from each side this month in Hanoi to go further into the MIA-POW situation and the humanitarian concerns of Vietnam.

The Defense Department has said, "There is much evidence to indicate that the Vietnamese have knowledge concerning the fate of many U.S. personnel lost over North Vietnam. In the south, representatives of the former Provisional Revolutionary Government should have information on many unaccounted for U.S. personnel."

He was accompanied on the trip by Anne Mills Griffiths of the National League of Families, who remained in Southeast Asia, as did Richard Childress, the specialist on MIA-POW affairs on the staff of the National Security Council.

Mr. Childress was in Bangkok yesterday, completing the first round of talks with Laotian officials about the fate of 549 Americans missing there since the Indochina war ended. Laos has provided little information on unaccounted-for Americans.

The communist government in Cambodia recently claimed it has some knowledge of U.S. personnel missing in that country.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 30, 1986]

POW'S ALIVE IN VIETNAM, REPORT CONCLUDES

(By Richard L. Benke)

WASHINGTON, September 29.—A Pentagon panel, after a five-month review of intelligence files, has concluded that American prisoners of war are still alive in Southeast Asia.

The head of the group, Lieut. Gen. Eugene F. Tighe, Jr., a former director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, said in an interview today that "a large volume of evidence points" to the likelihood that Americans are being held by the Vietnamese Government.

He said he doubted that the evidence was strong enough to give the United States added leverage to win the release of any prisoners. He suggested Vietnam might accept war reparations in return for the Americans.

The group's report, to be released at a briefing Tuesday at the Pentagon, found that there was no cover-up of evidence that there are still prisoners, according to General Tighe.

Last March, the current director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, Lieut. Gen. Leonard H. Perroots, told a House subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs that he had appointed General Tighe, at the request of Congress, "to come in for as long as necessary to get updated on follow-up actions" by the Government on missing servicemen.

General Tighe said his task force could not say how many missing Americans were alive. Government officials have estimated that the number could be at least 100.

General Tighe said the best evidence came from many reports by refugees who said they had seen Americans.

"There were as many differences as you could imagine," he said of the refugee reports. "They ran the gamut from first-hand sightings to hearsay. But when you have that large volume of evidence that points in those directions, why that's what you conclude."

The review panel included Lyman Kirkpatrick, former inspector general of the Central Intelligence Agency; Gen. Russell Dougherty of the Air Force, who is a former head of the Strategic Air Command; Gen. Bob Kingston of the Army, who is a former commander of the United States Central Command; Brig. Gen. Robbie Risner of the Air Force, who was a prisoner of war in Vietnam, and Lieut. Gen. John Peter Flynn of the Air Force, who was a leader of prisoners of war.

The actual search of intelligence files was conducted by Maj. Gen. John S. Murray of the Army, former chief of United States military interests in Vietnam; Col. Lester E. McGee Jr. of the Army, former intelligence specialist; John Francis McCreary of the national strategic warning staff, and Roberta Carper Maynard, a management specialist of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 15, 1985]

McFARLANE TELLS GROUP HE BELIEVES SOME U.S. POW'S REMAIN IN INDOCHINA

(By Bill Paul)

President Reagan's national security adviser has told a private business group that he believes U.S. prisoners of war are still being held in Indochina and that the U.S. should step up efforts to gather conclusive information about any POWs there.

The comments, by Robert C. McFarlane, leave a different impression from previous White House statements that the U.S. was using all applicable intelligence capabilities to determine what happened to the missing Americans, whose fate has been debated ever since the nation ended its combat involvement in the Vietnam War in 1973.

The national security adviser's remarks came in response to questions last Wednesday at a semiannual forum for business executives and political consultants. The sessions, sponsored by syndicated columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, are held under ground rules that require that all remarks made at them by public officials are off the record, according to Mr. Evans. But

former Congressman John LeBoutillier, a conservative Republican from New York, recorded the talk and made the tape available to this newspaper.

Mr. LeBoutillier and another symposium participant, John L. Thornton, a vice president of a Wall Street investment banking firm, said they weren't told the session was off the record.

Karna Small, spokeswoman for the national security adviser, said, "This account is a gross misrepresentation of Mr. McFarlane's views." She declined to elaborate in any way on the ground the session was off the record.

On the tape recording, Mr. McFarlane emphasized that he was expressing his personal feeling. "How I really feel about it," Mr. McFarlane said to the group. "I think there have to be live Americans there." He acknowledged that there wasn't any conclusive proof that U.S. military or civilian personnel are being held by communist-governments in the region but said, "There is quite a lot of evidence given by people who have no ulterior motives and no reason to lie, and they're telling things that they have seen."

Mr. McFarlane was critical of U.S. efforts to find out what happened to nearly 2,500 Americans still unaccounted for. "What we need to do is to have better human intelligence in Vietnam," Mr. McFarlane said. "Now we don't. It takes time to get it. But I wouldn't pretend to you that we have done enough to even start. And that's bad. And that's a failure."

In the past, the administration has maintained that resolving the issue of Americans missing in action was a high priority, with President Reagan telling a gathering of MIA relatives in January 1983 that "the intelligence assets of the U.S. are fully focused on this issue."

Mr. McFarlane did say that he believed the Reagan administration has made progress by continuing to press the Vietnamese government for an accounting of the missing Americans. He also indicated that U.S. efforts to collect better intelligence on the subject would be stepped up. "We are doing more, (but) there is more that we ought to be doing than we are. And I think we shall very soon."

[From USA Today, Oct. 16, 1985]

McFARLANE SAYS POW'S "HAVE TO BE" IN INDOCHINA

The question arose again Tuesday whether U.S. servicemen remain prisoners in Indochina. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane has told a private business group that U.S. efforts to find the prisoners have been inadequate, *The Wall Street Journal* reported. "I think there have to be live Americans there," McFarlane was quoted as saying last week in remarks he intended to be off the record. "There is quite a lot of evidence given by people who have no ulterior motives and no reason to lie, and they're telling things that they have seen," he added. The Pentagon said it continues to keep an open mind on the issue and checks out each reported sighting. A McFarlane spokesman declined to elaborate Tuesday.

POW/MIA LIST—NORTH CAROLINA

1. Captain Robert Douglas Avery—Morgantown.
2. Ensign Harry John Belknap—Jonas Ridge.
3. Major Murray Lyman Borden—Goldboro.

4. Lieutenant Eric Parker Brice—Rocky Mount.
5. Captain Earl Carlyle Brown—Stanely.
6. Lieutenant Jr. Grade Edward Dean Brown, Jr.—Charlotte.
7. Major Wilbur Ronald Brown—Wilmington.
8. CWO James E. Butler—Buies Creek.
9. EM II Franklin Harlee Canup, Jr.—Concord.
10. CWO Frederick L. Cristman—Salisbury.
11. CMF Fred Lee Clarke—Troutman.
12. Captain William Clifton Clay III—Henderson.
13. Captain Glenn R. Cook—Charlotte.
14. SFC Andrew J. Craven—Wilmington.
15. Captain John Hunter Crews III—Ashville.
16. Staff Sgt. Robert Lee Curlee, Jr.—Monroe.
17. LCdr Donald Vance Davis—Salisbury.
18. Colonel Edgar F. Davis—Goldsboro.
19. Lieutenant Carl Louis Doughtie—Tarboro.
20. Commander Frank C. Elkins—Bladenboro.
21. Captain John G. Gardner—Hot Springs.
22. Captain Robin F. Gatwood, Jr.—Hickory.
23. MM I Paul Edwin Gore—Faison.
24. Captain Connie Mack Gravitte—Cavel.
25. Captain Frederick M. Hall—Waynesville.
26. LCpl Joseph N. Hargrove—Mont Olive.
27. PFC Harold Lee Harris—Durham.
28. Staff Sgt. Larry Gene Harris—Williamston.
29. SP IV Joel Clinton Hapley—Albermarle.
30. SP IV Luther Harris Howard—Hamlit.
31. Captain Carter A. Howell—Fayetteville.
32. Lieutenant Litchfield Patterson Huie—Warsaw.
33. Captain Charles J. Huneycutt—Charlotte.
34. SP VI Larry C. Jamerson—Rosman.
35. SFC William Darrell Johnson—Rocky Mount.
36. SFC Charlie Gray Lewis—Fayetteville.
37. Lieutenant Larry Gene Lewis—Ashville.
38. SFC James M. Lutsvell—Fayetteville.
39. Major John Lewis McDaniel—Gibsonville.
40. Captain Eugene Thomas Meadows—Hiddenite.
41. CWO Charles Worth Millard—Wilson.
42. Staff Sgt. Jerry Lawrence Moore—Cleveland.
43. CMF Edwin E. Morgan—Salisbury.
44. Sgt. Larry K. Morrow—Lowell.
45. CWO Dennis William Omelia—Smithfield.
46. Colonel Edwin D. Palmgren—Winston-Salem.
47. Staff Sgt. Bunyan Durant Price—Belmont.
48. Master Sgt. Ralph Joseph Reno—Fayetteville.
49. SFC Donald Monroe Shue—Kannapolis.
50. SP IV Robert Milton Staton, Jr.—Jamesville.
51. Lt. Col. Robert A. Stubberfield—Richmond.
52. Master Sgt. William Carl Sutton—Goldsboro.
53. Staff Sgt. Wilbert Walton—Fayetteville.
54. CWO Jimmy L. Watson—Lucama.
55. PFC Melvin Lee Weaks—Concord.

56. Major Phillip Rogerson Wellons—Raleigh.
57. Cdr. George Henry Wilkins—Goldsboro.
58. SMF James R. Williams—Charlotte.
59. Staff Sgt. Wayne V. Wilson—Thomasville.
60. Lt. Cdr. Walter Sutton Wood—Fort Bragg.

By Mr. D'AMATO:

S.J. Res. 195. Joint resolution proclaiming Christopher Columbus to be an honorary citizen of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PROCLAIMING CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS TO BE AN HONORARY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise to introduce a joint resolution proclaiming Christopher Columbus to be an honorary citizen of the United States. This resolution was introduced in the other body by the Honorable THOMAS FOGLETTA.

Christopher Columbus was a man of great vision, talent, and persistence who overcame insurmountable odds to embark on a journey that would lead him to a new world. Since the year 1992 will mark the quincennial of this historical voyage to the Americas, I can think of no better time to honor and pay tribute to the founder of our home by giving him honorary citizenship.

During this quincennial of this historical voyage, a reenactment of his trip will take place in that year. Spain has invested \$4 million to construct models of the *Nina*, *Pinta*, and *Santa Maria*; which are scheduled to land in America on Columbus Day, 1992. The passage of this resolution will amplify interest in this simulation, and pay a deserved tribute to the man who linked Europe with the Americas.

Mr. President, Christopher Columbus' determination to overcome the many obstacles facing him makes him a model for us all. He was not deterred by France's, England's, and Portugal's rejection of his plan, nor by Spain's 6-year delay in its funding of his journey. The four expeditions he led eventually spurred the immigration that made our country what it is today. His persistence and talent made him an indelible part of our heritage, and we should pay tribute to this great explorer by giving him honorary citizenship status. ●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 16

At the request of Mr. CRANSTON, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY] were added as cosponsors of S. 16, a bill to require the executive branch to gather and disseminate information regarding, and to promote techniques to eliminate, discriminatory wage-setting practices and discriminatory wage dis-

parities which are based on sex, race, or national origin.

S. 51

At the request of Mr. CRANSTON, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 51, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the combined earnings of a husband and wife during the period of their marriage shall be divided equally and shared between them for benefit purposes, so as to recognize the economic contribution of each spouse to the marriage and ensure that each spouse will have Social Security protection in his or her own right.

S. 100

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. MATSUNAGA] was added as a cosponsor of S. 100, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act with respect to coverage of, and payment for, services of psychologists under part B of Medicare.

S. 172

At the request of Mr. PRESSLER, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 172, a bill to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to extend the date for entering into contracts under the Great Plains Conservation Program.

S. 223

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KOHL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 223, a bill to establish a grant program for research, treatment and public education with respect to Lyme disease.

S. 253

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WIRTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 253, a bill to establish a coordinated National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Program, and a comprehensive plan for the assessment of the nutritional and dietary status of the U.S. population and the nutritional quality of food consumed in the United States, with the provision for the conduct of scientific research and development in support of such program and plan.

S. 447

At the request of Mr. BOSCHWITZ, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 447, a bill to require the Congress and the President to use the spending levels for the current fiscal year—without adjustment for inflation—in the preparation of the budget for each new fiscal year in order to clearly identify spending increases from one fiscal year to the next fiscal year.

S. 511

At the request of Mr. INOUE, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] was added as a cosponsor of S. 511, a bill to recognize the organization known as the National Academies of Practice.

S. 570

At the request of Mr. DANFORTH, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAUX] was added as a cosponsor of S. 570, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance the incentive for increasing research activities.

S. 656

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 656, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the deduction for interest on educational loans.

S. 670

At the request of Mr. ARMSTRONG, the name of the Senator from Florida [Mr. GRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 670, a bill to recognize the organization known as the Retired Enlisted Association, Inc.

S. 714

At the request of Mr. McCLURE, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 714, a bill to extend the authorization of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984 through the end of fiscal year 1993.

S. 727

At the request of Mr. HEFLIN, the names of the Senator from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN] and the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. MATSUNAGA] were added as cosponsors of S. 727, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to provide protection to animal research facilities from illegal acts.

S. 785

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from California [Mr. CRANSTON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 785, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide States the option of providing quality home and community care to the elderly under their Medicaid Program.

S. 891

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. WIRTH], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN] were added as cosponsors of S. 891, a bill to provide for the modernization of testing of consumer products which contain hazardous or toxic substances.

S. 933

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE], the Sen-

ator from New Hampshire [Mr. RUDMAN], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] were added as cosponsors of S. 933, a bill to establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability.

S. 969

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 969, a bill to establish the President's Award for Addiction Research.

S. 977

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON] and the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO] were added as cosponsors of S. 977, a bill entitled the "White House Conference on Small Business Authorization Act."

S. 1060

At the request of Mr. PRYOR, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1060, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide refundable income tax credits to primary health services providers who work in rural health manpower shortage areas, and for other purposes.

S. 1129

At the request of Mr. BENTSEN, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1129, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify the antidiscrimination rules applicable to certain employee benefit plans.

S. 1199

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Maine [Mr. MITCHELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1199, a bill to amend the Social Security Act to improve Medicare and Medicaid payment levels to community health clinics.

S. 1207

At the request of Mr. PACKWOOD, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WALLOP] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1207, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to reform the radio broadcast license renewal process and for other purposes.

S. 1216

At the request of Mr. SIMON, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Ms. MIKULSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1216, a bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to give employers and performers in the live performing arts, rights given by section 8(e) of such act to employers and employees in similarly situated industries, to give to such employers and performers the same rights given by sections 8(f) of such act to employers and employees in the construction industry, and for other purposes.

S. 1225

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, her name was added as a cosponsor of

S. 1225, a bill entitled the "Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1989."

S. 1303

At the request of Mr. BENTSEN, the name of the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1303, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restrict the partial exclusion from income of interest on loans used to acquire employer securities to cases where employees receive a significant ownership interest in a corporation, and for other purposes.

S. 1323

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1323, a bill to temporarily reduce the duty on certain timing apparatus.

S. 1384

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1384, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide direct reimbursement under part B of Medicare for nurse practitioner or clinical nurse specialist services that are provided in rural areas.

S. 1427

At the request of Mr. BOSCHWITZ, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1427, a bill to amend the Federal Meat and the Poultry Products Inspection Act to authorize the distribution of wholesome meat and poultry products for human consumption that have been seized and condemned under such acts to charity and public agencies, and for other purposes.

S. 1430

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. METZENBAUM] were added as cosponsors of S. 1430, a bill to enhance national and community service, and for other purposes.

S. 1458

At the request of Mr. WALLOP, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BOSCHWITZ] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1458, a bill to amend chapter 6 of title 5, United States Code, relating to regulatory flexibility analysis.

S. 1483

At the request of Mr. CRANSTON, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1483, a bill to amend the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to provide assistance for child care services programs for the residents of transitional housing.

S. 1506

At the request of Mr. BENTSEN, the name of the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1506, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to limit the ability of corporations to obtain a refund of taxes by carrying back net operating losses arising from excess interest deductions allocable to transactions reducing corporate equity.

S. 1525

At the request of Mr. BUMPERS, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BOSCHWITZ] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1525, a bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to encourage private investment in debentures issued by investment companies financing businesses owned by disadvantaged persons.

S. 1559

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. JEFFORDS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1559, a bill to expand the boundaries of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park near Fredericksburg, VA.

S. 1560

At the request of Mr. BURNS, the names of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] were added as cosponsors of S. 1560, a bill to suspend the enforcement of certain regulations relating to underground storage tanks, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 106

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 106, a joint resolution to authorize a commemorative stamp to be issued on January 18, 1991, to honor Dr. Thomas Anthony Dooley III, and commemorate the 30th anniversary of his death.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 160

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 160, a joint resolution to designate December 7, 1989, as "National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day" on the occasion of the anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 164

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 164, a joint resolution to designate 1990 as the "International Year of Bible Reading."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 168

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 168, a joint resolution to designate the week of October 2 through 8, 1989, as "America's Gold Week."

At the request of Mr. MCCLURE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. LAUTENBERG] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 168, supra.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 173

At the request of Mr. RIEGLE, the names of the Senator from Maine [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 173, a joint resolution to designate the decade beginning January 1, 1990, as the "Decade of the Brain."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 194

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the names of the Senator from Texas [Mr. BENTSEN], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. COATS] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 194, a joint resolution designating November 12-18, 1989 as "National Glaucoma Awareness Week."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 52

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTEN], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH] were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 52, a concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that science, mathematics, and technology education should be a national priority.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 56

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DURENBERGER] was added as cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 56, a concurrent resolution relating to the establishment of new comprehensive national aviation policy for the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 99

At the request of Mr. BOSCHWITZ, the name of the Senator from California [Mr. WILSON] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 99, a resolution requiring the Architect of the Capitol to establish and implement a voluntary program for recycling paper disposed of in the operation of the Senate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 155

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 155, a resolution to establish a temporary special committee of the Senate to provide oversight and guidance with respect to the responsibilities of the Director of National Drug Control Policy.

SENATE RESOLUTION 172—ACKNOWLEDGING THE ACHIEVEMENT, COMMITMENT, AND VISION OF MICKEY LELAND

Mr. GRAMM (for himself and Mr. BENTSEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 172

Whereas Mickey Leland gave unstintingly to the people of Houston, Texas, and to all America as a legislator and Member of Congress, as a humanitarian, and as an activist;

Whereas Mickey Leland provided the poor of America and Africa, especially the children, with special compassion, inspiration, and leadership;

Whereas Mickey Leland served as the progenitor and chairman of the Select Committee on Hunger of the House of Representatives and as two-term chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus;

Whereas Mickey Leland was effective in winning the hearts of his colleagues for the famine relief efforts of the 1980's in Ethiopia and other nations of Africa;

Whereas Mickey Leland secured the freedom of Americans being subjected to harsh imprisonment in Cuba and the freedom from Vietnam for children of Americans;

Whereas Mickey Leland worked tirelessly to assure freedom for the people of Israel, especially for Ethiopian Jews, and to improve relations between the United States and Israel; and

Whereas throughout his career Mickey Leland exemplified the ideal of public service in terms of the highest qualities of dedication, integrity, and rectitude: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate acknowledges the high achievement, commitment, and vision that characterized Mickey Leland's career of service on behalf of the people of the United States and expresses profound sorrow at the loss of Mickey Leland to his family, to the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the people of America and the world.

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, today I am submitting a resolution, cosponsored by the distinguished senior Senator from Texas, Senator BENTSEN, which expresses the appreciation of the Senate for the work that was done by our colleague from Texas, Congressman MICKEY LELAND, and which expresses our sorrow at his loss.

MICKEY was a man of special dignity and compassion. Our hearts go out to his family. I urge all of my colleagues to add their names to the resolution and I look forward to working with the Senate leadership in an effort to obtain swift approval of the resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 173—EXPRESSING GRATITUDE TO DAVID A. BRODY

Mr. DOLE (for himself and Mr. MITCHELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 173

Whereas David A. Brody is an American of uncommon wisdom and vision;

Whereas David A. Brody has served this country faithfully, as an officer in the United States Navy during World War II, as an attorney in the Department of Agriculture, and as a distinguished lawyer and lobbyist in Washington, D.C.;

Whereas David A. Brody has devoted more than 40 years of his life to the promotion of issues that concern not only the Jewish-American community, but also Americans;

Whereas such issues include the security and prosperity of Israel, Soviet Jewry, civil rights, civil liberties, and social welfare;

Whereas David A. Brody has been an exemplary representative of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'Nai B'Rith, particularly as the Director of the Washington Office of such League;

Whereas during the past 40 years, the advice and judgment of David A. Brody has proven to be an invaluable and welcome resource to the Senate;

Whereas many past and present members of the Senate consider David A. Brody to be a dear and trusted friend; and

Whereas David A. Brody has often been described as the "101st Senator": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate commends David A. Brody for his years of exemplary and faithful service to the Anti-Defamation League of the B'Nai B'Rith and to the United States, and

(2) the Senate expresses its gratitude to David A. Brody for the wise counsel he has provided to the Senate during the past 40 years.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1990

WILSON (AND DOLE) AMENDMENT NO. 698

Mr. WILSON (for himself, Mr. DOLE, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. COATS, Mr. NICKLES, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. DECONCINI, and Mr. HELMS) proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 3014) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1990, and for other purposes, as follows:

At the appropriate place add the following:

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, upon enactment of this Act, there is hereby prohibited the use of the franking privilege for unsolicited mass mailings, as described in 39 U.S.C. 3210(a)(6)(E), and any use of the funds of the United States Postal Service for this purpose is hereby prohibited.

All money heretofore appropriated for this purpose are hereby rescinded, but they may be made available for the purpose only of funding any program authorized by the Congress to fight the "war on drugs," and specifically \$45,000,000 are hereby appropriated for Model Projects Program for Pregnant and Post Partum Women and their Infants to be spent pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 290aa-13 to remain available until expended.

All House language in this Act, which is interpreted under the precedents of the Senate as being legislation under rule 16, shall become effective one day after the date of enactment of this Act.

REID AMENDMENT NOS. 699 THROUGH 701

Mr. REID proposed three amendments to the bill H.R. 3014, supra, as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 699

On page 13, after line 17, insert the following:

SEC. 12. (a) There is established in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund within the contingent fund of the Senate to be known as the "Senate Office of Public Records Revolving Fund" (hereafter in this section referred to as the "revolving fund").

(b) All moneys received on and after October 1, 1989, by the Senate Office of Public Records from fees and other charges for services shall be deposited to the credit of the revolving fund. Moneys in the revolving fund shall be available without fiscal year limitation for disbursement by the Secretary of the Senate for use in connection with the operation of the Senate Office of Public Records, including supplies, equipment, and other expenses.

(c) Disbursements from the revolving fund shall be made upon vouchers approved by the Secretary of the Senate.

(d) The Secretary of the Senate is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(e) To provide capital for the revolving fund, the Secretary of the Senate is authorized to transfer, from moneys appropriated for fiscal year 1990 to the account "Miscellaneous Items" in the contingent fund of the Senate, to the revolving fund such sum as he may determine necessary, not to exceed \$30,000.

AMENDMENT No. 700

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. . There shall be available to meet any unpaid expenses incurred by any duly authorized individual, prior to the first day of the 101st Congress, under authority of section 31a-1 of title 2, United States Code, (1) any unexpended and unobligated funds appropriated for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1988, which were available to such individuals as an expense allowance under section 31a-1 or section 31a-3 of such title, plus (2) in case such individual was authorized to incur expenses under authority of section 31a-1 of such title 2 on the last day of the 100th Congress but was not authorized to incur expenses under such authority on the first day of the 101st Congress, 25 percent of the funds appropriated for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, under authority of section 31a-2 and section 31a-3 of such title 2.

AMENDMENT No. 701

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. . For payment to Alison Leland, widow of Mickey Leland, late a Representative from the State of Texas, \$89,500. For payment to Shelia A. Smith, widow of Larkin Smith, late a Representative from the State of Mississippi, \$89,500.

HUMPHREY AMENDMENTS NOS. 702 THROUGH 704

Mr. HUMPHREY proposed three amendments to the bill H.R. 3014, supra, as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 702

On page 60, line 10, strike "included" and insert "published quarterly in the Congressional Record and included".

On page 61, line 5, strike "included" and insert "published quarterly in the Congressional Record and included".

AMENDMENT No. 703

On page 61, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

(C) A mass mailing (as defined in section 3210(a)(6)(E) of title 39, United States Code) by a Senator or a Member of the House of Representatives shall contain the following notice in a prominent place on the cover page of the document: "PREPARED, PUBLISHED, AND MAILED AT TAXPAYER EXPENSE".

AMENDMENT No. 704

On page 61, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

(C) A mass mailing (as defined in section 3210(a)(6)(E) of title 39, United States Code) by a Senator or a Member of the House of Representatives shall be limited to two sheets of legal size paper (or their equivalent), including any enclosure that—

(i) is prepared by or for the Senator or Member who makes the mailing; or

(ii) contains information concerning, expresses the views of, or otherwise relates to the Senator or Member who makes the mailing.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

HATCH AMENDMENTS NOS. 705 THROUGH 709

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HATCH submitted five amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 933) to establish a clear and comprehensive prohibition of discrimination on the basis of disability, as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 705

On page 76, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following new subsection:

(c) EXEMPTION.—An entity or an agent of such entity shall not be required to meet the requirements of this section if such entity or agent is engaged in an industry affecting commerce and has less than 15 employees for each working day in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year, except that, for 2 years following the effective date of this title, an entity or an agent of such entity shall not be required to meet the requirements of this section if such entity or agent is engaged in an industry affecting commerce and has less than 25 employees for each working day in each of 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding year.

AMENDMENT No. 706

On page 83, line 21, insert "and" after the semicolon.

On page 83, beginning with line 22, strike through page 84, line 7, and insert the following:

(B) may, to vindicate the public interest, assess a civil penalty against the entity in an amount—

- (i) not exceeding \$1,000 for a first violation;
- (ii) not exceeding \$5,000 for a second violation; and
- (iii) not exceeding \$50,000 for any subsequent violation.

AMENDMENT No. 707

On page 78, line 9, insert "and" after the semicolon.

On page 78, line 23, strike "; and" and insert a period.

On page 78, beginning with line 24, strike through page 79, line 6.

On page 80, line 23, strike "36" and insert "18".

AMENDMENT No. 708

On page 95, after line 14, insert the following new section:

SEC. 507. FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREAS.

(a) **STUDY.**—The National Council on Disability shall conduct a study and report on the effect that wilderness designations and wilderness land management practices have on the ability of individuals with disabilities to use and enjoy the National Wilderness Preservation System as established under the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(b) **SUBMISSION OF REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the enactment of this Act, the National Council on Disability shall submit the report required under subsection (a) to Congress.

AMENDMENT No. 709

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

SEC. . REFUNDABLE TAX CREDIT FOR COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subpart C of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to refundable credits) is amended by redesignating section 35 as section 36 and by inserting after section 34 the following new section:

"SEC. 35. COSTS OF PROVIDING NONDISCRIMINATORY PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS TO DISABLED INDIVIDUALS.

"(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—In the case of an eligible small business, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this subtitle for the taxable year an amount equal to the lesser of—

"(1) the eligible public accommodations access expenditures for the taxable year, or

"(2) \$5,000.

"(b) **ELIGIBLE SMALL BUSINESS.**—For purposes of this section, the term 'eligible small business' means a person—

"(1) engaged in the trade or business of operating a public accommodation to which the requirements of title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1989 applies,

"(2) the gross receipts of which for the preceding taxable year did not exceed \$1,000,000,

"(3) which employs fewer than 15 employees, and

"(4) which elects the application of this section for the taxable year.

"(c) **ELIGIBLE PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS ACCESS EXPENDITURES.**—For purposes of this section—

"(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The term 'eligible public accommodations access expenditures' means amounts paid on incurred.

"(A) for the purpose of removing architectural, communication, or transportation barriers which prevent a public accommodation from being accessible to, or usable by, an individual with a disability, or

"(B) for providing auxiliary aids and services to individuals with a disability who are employees of, or using, the public accommodation.

"(2) **EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH NEW CONSTRUCTION ARE NOT ELIGIBLE.**—The term 'eligible public accommodations access expenditures' shall not include expenses described in paragraph (1)(A) which are paid or incurred in connection with the design and construction of any facility the first occupancy of which occurs after December 31, 1989.

"(d) **OTHER DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.**—For purposes of this section—

"(1) **AUXILIARY AIDS AND SERVICES AND DISABILITY.**—The terms 'auxiliary aids and services' and 'disability' have the meanings given such terms by paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1989.

"(2) **PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.**—The term 'public accommodation' has the meaning given such term by section 301(3) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1989.

"(3) **CONTROLLED GROUPS.**—

"(A) **IN GENERAL.**—All members of the same controlled groups of corporations (within the meaning of section 52(a)) and all persons under common control (within the meaning of section 52(b)) shall be treated as 1 person for purposes of this section.

"(B) **DOLLAR LIMITATION.**—The Secretary shall apportion the dollar limitation under subsection (a)(2) among the members of any group described in subparagraph (A) in such manner as the Secretary shall by regulations prescribe.

"(4) **PARTNERSHIPS AND S CORPORATIONS.**—In the case of a partnership, the limitation under subsection (a)(2) shall apply with respect to the partnership and each partner. A similar rule shall apply in the case of an S corporation and its shareholders.

"(5) **COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT.**—In the case of any taxable year beginning in calendar year 1991 or thereafter, this section shall be applied by increasing the \$5,000 amount under subsection (a)(2) and the \$1,000,000 amount under subsection (b)(2) by the cost-of-living adjustment for the calendar year. The cost-of-living adjustment for any calendar year shall be determined under section 1(f)(3), except that subparagraph (B) thereof shall be applied by substituting '1990' for '1987'.

"(6) **NO DOUBLE BENEFIT.**—No deduction or credit shall be allowed under this chapter with respect to any amount for which a credit is allowed under subsection (a).

"(e) **REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary shall prescribe regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, including regulations for determining what expenditures are to be treated as eligible public accommodations access expenditures."

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections for subpart C of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by striking the item relating to section 35 and inserting:

"Sec. 35. Costs of providing nondiscriminatory public accommodations to disabled individuals.

"Sec. 36. Overpayments of tax."

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1989.

VETERANS COMPENSATION ACT

CRANSTON (AND OTHERS)
AMENDMENT NO. 710

(Ordered referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.)

Mr. CRANSTON (for himself, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. DeCONCINI, and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill (S. 13) to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rates of disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation for veterans and survivors, to increase the allowances paid to disabled veterans pursuing rehabilitation programs and to the dependents and survivors of certain disabled veterans pursuing programs of education, and to improve various programs of benefits and health-care services for veterans; and for other purposes, as follows:

At the end thereof, add the following new title:

TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS
PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. EXPANSION OF SELECTION COMMISSIONS.

Section (3) of the Department of Veterans Affairs Act (Public Law 100-527; 102 Stat. 2635) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2)(B)—

(A) by striking out "Two" in clause (ii) and inserting in lieu thereof "Four"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new clause:

"(vii) One person, selected by the Secretary at the Secretary's discretion, from among persons in categories described in clauses (i), (ii), (iii), or (vi)."; and

(2) in subsection (c)(2)(B)—

(A) by striking out "Two" in clause (ii) and inserting in lieu thereof "Four"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new clause:

"(vii) One person, selected by the Secretary at the Secretary's discretion, from among persons in categories described in clauses (i), (ii), (iii), or (vi)."

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I am today submitting, along with my good friends and colleagues on the Veterans' Affairs Committee, Senators MATSUNAGA, DeCONCINI, and GRAHAM, amendment No. 710 to S. 13, a measure which, if enacted, would amend the Department of Veterans Affairs Act, Public Law 100-527, so as to provide that any commissions established pursuant to section 3 of that act for the purpose of recommending individuals for appointment to the position of Chief Medical Director [CMD] or Chief Benefits Director [CBD] of the Department of Veterans Affairs would be comprised of up to 13 members, to include 4 persons representing veterans served by VA. Under current law, as enacted last October, such commissions are comprised of up to 10 members, with only 2 being specified as persons representing veterans served by VA.

Earlier this year, a commission was established to recommend individuals

to fill the position of Chief Benefits Director. In setting up that entity, VA Secretary Edward Derwinski appointed four representatives from veterans' service organizations. Despite my concerns that this action did not accord with the law, I did not voice any formal objection then because I was aware of questions which were raised at the time within VA as to whether there was, under the statute, the need for such a search commission for that task since there was no vacancy in the CBD position; rather, the current CBD, John Vogel, had not resigned or announced his intention to resign—indeed, he is a leading candidate for appointment as the first CBD under the new Department.

More recently, Secretary Derwinski appointed a commission to seek recommendations for the position of Chief Medical Director following the announcement by Dr. John Gronvall, VA's current CMD, of his intention to step down as soon as a replacement has been selected. In accordance with section 3(b)(2)(B) of Public Law 100-527, which clearly applies in the situation of an "anticipated" vacancy, Secretary Derwinski appointed only two representatives of veterans' service organizations—one from the American Legion and one from the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. President, many members of the Disabled American Veterans have contacted me to express their very strong disappointment about their organization not being represented on the CMD search commission, noting the fact that all of their members have service-connected disabilities and, as such, as primary consumers of VA's health-care system. I have also been made aware of substantial unhappiness among other organizations, including the Paralyzed Veterans of America which has a very active and effective medical program.

I am generally sympathetic to the concerns expressed, but, at the same time, I recognize that Secretary Derwinski was able to appoint only two veterans' service organization representatives, thus ensuring that he would have to exclude some important organizations. The measure we are introducing today is designed to avoid a recurrence of this unfortunate situation.

Mr. President, our amendment would also provide for the addition of a 13th commission member in order to achieve three purposes: First, to make the commission membership an odd number; second, to help keep the role of representatives of service organizations in appropriate balance; and third, to give the Secretary a little more discretion in comprising the commissions. Under our amendment, the Secretary would appoint a 13th member from among four statutory categories—persons representing pro-

gram activities affected by the VA entity concerned, either the Veterans' Benefits Administration or the Veterans Health Service and Research Administration; persons representing veterans served by VA; persons who have experience in the management of VA programs or of programs of similar content and scope; or an individual who is a former CMD or CBD.

Mr. President, I note that the provisions in Public Law 100-527 relating to the establishment of these CMD/CBD search commissions and the composition thereof originated in S. 533 as reported by the Committee on Governmental Affairs and passed by the Senate, in H.R. 3471, on July 12, 1988, and arose out of recommendations made by the Veterans' Affairs Committee to that committee. The provisions originally reported in and passed by the Senate would have required the appointment of commissions of up-to-14 members, including 4 representatives of veterans served by VA. The provisions finally enacted relating to the size and composition of these commissions represent the end point of extensive negotiations on this issue, among others, between House and Senate conferees, one of whom I was privileged to be. Thus, our amendment now represents a further effort to put forward, and secure House reconsideration of, the original Senate position as to the makeup of these search commissions.

Mr. President, I intend to offer this measure as an amendment to S. 13 when that measure, soon to be reported by the Veterans' Affairs Committee, comes before the Senate later this month. I urge all of our colleagues to support this measure and solicit their cosponsorship.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that an oversight hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Mineral Resources Development and Production of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on September 14, 1989, at 10:15 a.m. in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission concerning the potential producing sector impacts of the Commission's proposed policy statement on gas inventory charges [GIC's].

Those wishing to submit written statements for the hearing record should address it to the U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Dirksen Senate Office Building, room 364, Washington, DC 20510.

For further information, please contact Donald Santa of the subcommittee staff at (202) 224-4820.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Committee on Governmental Affairs, will hold a hearing on oversight of oilspill protections for the Great Lakes on Wednesday, September 6, 1989, at 9 a.m., in room 342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Small Business Committee will hold a full committee hearing on Wednesday, September 13, 1989, to examine the impact of certain current tax laws on small business. The hearing will be held in room 428A of the Russell Senate Office Building and will commence at 9:30 a.m. For further information, please call Marja Maddrie at 224-8488.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND STABILIZATION OF PRICES

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Subcommittee on Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will hold a hearing on the preparation for 1990 farm bill: Rice. The hearing will be held on September 26, 1989, at 10 a.m. in room 332, Russell Senate Office Building.

Senator DAVID PRYOR will preside. For further information please contact Miles Goggans of the subcommittee staff at 224-2353.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND STABILIZATION OF PRICES

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Subcommittee on Agricultural Production and Stabilization of Prices of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will hold a hearing on the preparation for 1990 farm bill: Cotton. The hearing will be held on October 26, 1989, at 10 a.m. in room 332, Russell Senate Office Building.

Senator DAVID PRYOR will preside. For further information please contact Miles Goggans of the subcommittee staff at 224-2353.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

KENAI PENINSULA CUSTOMS INSPECTORS

● Mr. DeCONCINI. Mr. President, during the Committee on Appropriations consideration of H.R. 2989, the Treasury, Postal Service, and general government appropriations bill for fiscal year 1990, report language, sponsored by Senator STEVENS concerning Customs inspectors at seaports in

Kenai Peninsula, AK, was approved for inclusion in the committee report accompanying the fiscal year 1990 Treasury bill. However, in the rush to get the committee report together for floor action, the report language which was approved by the committee was inadvertently left out. Therefore, Mr. President, at this time, I would like to identify the language which was approved and state on the record that it is the intent of the committee that this language be treated as any other language included in the Senate report on H.R. 2989 for the purpose of agency compliance with committee directives. The language is as follows:

The committee notes that the Customs Service responded to a request in the conference report on the fiscal year 1989 dire emergency supplemental appropriations bill for a study of the feasibility of providing reimbursable services to ports along the Kenai Peninsula, AK, with specific emphasis on in-place presence. The report advised that the authorizing statute—19 U.S.C. 58b—would have to be changed in order to apply reimbursable customs services to vessel activity.

The committee is aware of efforts being made to amend the authorizing statute to apply reimbursable services to seaports and other facilities. Consequently, the committee recommends that when the Customs Service places additional inspectors on a user fee basis, consideration be given to locating an inspector on Kenai Peninsula, AK, to service the Kenai Municipal Airport, as well as seaports and trucking facilities on the Kenai Peninsula.●

FOUNDATION FOR ETHNIC UNDERSTANDING

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the efforts of the New York-based Foundation for Ethnic Understanding in the critical struggle against the hostility and discrimination that, sadly, still exists within our society.

The evils of discrimination have existed for generations within our country. In the last several decades, great strides have been made to create a positive society for all. Important legislation enacted by this body over the years has carved into stone the civil rights of all Americans. Still, there remain many obstacles to overcome the animosity that lingers in the pockets of American society. As we enter the 1990's, we cannot be complacent about these issues. We, as Americans, must take action.

The Foundation for Ethnic Understanding is on the front line of this battle. Led by Rabbi Marc Schneider of the Park East Synagogue in New York, and presided over by a group of prominent and distinguished New Yorkers, the foundation's board has joined forces with the New York City

Commission on Human Rights in this necessary battle. The commission has been in existence within the structure of New York City government for many years. Through education of the public, support of community efforts and individual case investigations, the commission has fostered more positive interracial relations and taken great strides toward the goal of wiping out discrimination of every kind. Together the two groups launched a major media and advertising campaign on June 21, 1989, appealing to all New Yorkers for ethnic understanding. The campaign is dedicated to strengthening ties between all people, stimulating interest in issues pertaining to the variety of cultures within the great American melting pot, and reducing the existing tensions among New York's diverse racial and ethnic groups. Most of all, the campaign urges New Yorkers to address head-on, the dangers of prejudice and bigotry.

This campaign will alert New Yorkers and all Americans to the need to deal with the challenges of living in a pluralistic society. It will allow us to recognize the strength that comes from sharing and celebrating our differences and similarities. I am hopeful that the Foundation for Ethnic Understanding will act as a catalyst, propelling others to join in this inspiring effort.

Mr. President, in recognition of their outstanding efforts I would like to honor the Foundation for Ethnic Understanding by having this statement read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. By honoring them we show support for their hard work and dedication in eliminating discrimination. It is important for all Americans to understand the importance of racial and ethnic understanding.●

SMALL BUSINESS EXPORTS

● Mr. BOSCHWITZ. Mr. President, with the United States still facing a trade deficit, we often focus upon the difficulties and barriers which American companies face in trying to sell overseas. Entering the export market is certainly challenging, and can be particularly so for small businesses. Nevertheless, many American small and medium-sized companies are getting into exporting and are achieving success in the international marketplace. A recent article in the Wall Street Journal by Barbara Marsh, entitled "Small Businesses Aren't So Little When It Comes to Role in Exports," presents some encouraging information.

In June of this year, the United States reached a record level of \$30.91 billion in exports for the month. Small businesses, many new to exporting, appear to be responsible for a large share of the increase in export activity. Mr. Noor Doja, executive director

of the Minnesota Export Finance Authority, estimates that of the 1,000 exporters in Minnesota, 200 to 300 of them began exporting just within the last year. Almost all of them were small and medium-sized companies.

One new and successful exporter cited in the article is Jaechul Ahn of Minneapolis. Mr. Ahn exports timber products to the Far East. Even though he started the company only 2 years ago, Mr. Ahn had an international outlook right from the start. Already, he is exporting over \$2 million worth of goods a year, with even greater prospects for this year.

As ranking minority member of the Committee on Small Business, I am pleased to see American small businesses looking beyond our national borders to the vast potential markets overseas. The success so far should lead us to redouble the efforts of the Congress and the administration to encourage American businesses to export and to ensure that they have open markets to enter. There remain many small businesses with the potential to export which do not yet do so. These small businesses should be encouraged by the achievements of Mr. Ahn and others, and I hope to hear of further successes in the future.

Mr. President, I submit for the RECORD the article from the Wall Street Journal.

The article follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Aug. 18, 1989]

SMALL BUSINESSES AREN'T SO LITTLE WHEN IT COMES TO ROLE IN EXPORTS

(By Barbara Marsh)

Small-business owners are playing a bigger role in U.S. export activity. Just add up the people like Bob Knosp.

When Mr. Knosp started producing computerized sign-making systems in his garage three years ago, he never expected that his products would soon be selling well overseas, even though he advertised in a few international trade journals.

In fact, within the past year, more than half of his \$500,000 business has come from abroad. He's been surprised by the number of customers from England, Australia and Switzerland seeking out his Bellevue, Wash., company. In some ways, he even prefers doing business with his new European dealers: Unlike their American counterparts, they promote and advertise his product themselves, rather than relying on him to do so.

Untold numbers of small exporters like Mr. Knosp are now a critical, albeit quiet, component of American exports, foreign trade experts say. Because specific statistics on small exporters aren't kept, it's impossible to know exactly how much they contributed to the unexpected jump in U.S. exports, which hit a record \$30.91 billion in June, and in the narrowing of the trade deficit, reported yesterday by the U.S. Commerce Dept. Even so, export specialists say there's both indirect and anecdotal evidence to suggest that small exporters constitute a larger part of the export trade than is often supposed, and their portion is growing.

Indeed, small businesses far outnumber large companies in the export arena. A recent Commerce Department study shows that 80 percent of the 100,000 American exporters in 1987 had shipments totaling less than \$25,000 that year. Most of the firms making such limited shipments are probably small companies, surmises Tony Radspleier, an economist with the Commerce Department's foreign-trade division.

What's more, in the manufacturing sector, there's evidence that small companies may account for a larger share of the nation's manufactured exports than once thought. A recent study by the Small Business Administration estimates that manufacturers with fewer than 500 employees accounted for half of the value of U.S.-made goods exported by manufacturers in 1985.

Foreign trade experts say small-business owners are showing increased interest in opportunities overseas. Lawrence Harper, a consultant in Price Waterhouse's international trade group, detects a "heightened awareness" among small-business owners that they should be developing internationally.

He says that much of the small-business interest focuses on the prospects for expanding in Western Europe, anticipating the removal of nearly all trade barriers there in 1992. "That's doing as much for the small exporter as anything else right now," he says.

In addition, he says, small businesses are seeing prospective clients from Japan, Taiwan and China. He says that wood products are particularly in demand in the Pacific Rim.

Korean-born Jaechul Ahn, a Minneapolis-based exporter of timber products, says he's running rings around his larger American competitors in sales to Korea, Taiwan and Japan. Basswood is particularly hot in Korea right now. He says he's been racking up basswood sales while his larger U.S. competitors have been holding on to their stocks, in hopes prices will rise.

Though he started his company only two years ago, he says he expects to have sales of between \$2 million and \$3.5 million this year.

Small companies, hankering for their first bits of export business, are calling up trade consultants for advice. Noor Doja, executive director of Minnesota's export finance authority, says the increase in such inquiries has been "dramatic" this year. He estimates that over the past 12 months or so, 200 to 300 businesses with sales of less than \$10 million have dipped their toe in international waters for the first time. Those small concerns have accounted for "virtually all" of the companies that have joined the ranks of Minnesota's 1,000 exporters since last year, he adds.

What's driving this interest? Two factors, says Mr. Doja. First, there are the export benefits of the dollar's modest value in comparison to the early Reagan years. Secondly, entrepreneurs view exporting as a way to build profits that will carry them through the seasonal swings in their domestic markets.

Most of the Minnesota activity is coming from the state's major food and packaging industries, computer and software businesses, and medical equipment companies. But, Mr. Doja says, there's also growing interest from more off-beat enterprises, such as a fresh crayfish company in Duluth that ships to Sweden.

"A few years ago, we would have laughed" if a crayfish seller had asked the state for advice on marketing overseas, he says.

Still, there's a possibility that first-time exporters are feeling less adventurous now, than, say, a year ago. Hank Selby, who heads the Richmond, VA., branch of Schenkers International Forwarders Inc., says he had a lot more requests last year to put on trade seminars for small businesses. Export fervor ran high last year after the dollar reached its lowest level against the yen since the late 1940s. He says the slacker interest he sees from would-be, first-time exports these days probably reflects the 20 percent gain the dollar has shown against the yen since that low point in January 1988. ●

AL BREWSTER—A PATRIOT

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. President, as we wrapped up our business for the August recess, a dedicated American completed his last day of formal employment in service to our Nation's security. Brig. Gen. A.E. Brewster, USMC (Ret.), known to many of us as Al, retired as the vice president, legislative affairs of the Northrop Corp. after an illustrious 37-year career.

Prior to joining Northrop, Al Brewster served for 28 years with distinction in the Marine Corps, with combat tours in both Korea and Vietnam. Those who have been in the Senate since before 1980 probably first became acquainted with him in his capacity as legislative assistant to the commandant from 1977 to 1980. They will recall the constructive role he played in communications between the Marine Corps and the Congress and in supporting congressional requirements in deliberations on all manner of concerns related to the Corps.

More recently, we have known Al Brewster as a senior representative of one of this country's major defense contractors, the Northrop Corp. In this capacity he has demonstrated expertise and professionalism in informing the Congress about the many important programs Northrop produces or has under development to bolster deterrence and fulfill other national security requirements.

His latest commendable effort was with regard to the B-2/Stealth bomber when we had that proposal on the Senate floor. Those who have had occasion to work with Al Brewster will miss him. He brought integrity, balance, and humor to his dealings, but most fundamentally is a fine American. We wish him and his lovely wife Suzanne much well-deserved pleasure in retirement. I salute this American patriot.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SMALL BUSINESS AUTHORIZATION ACT, S. 977

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today as a cosponsor of the White House Conference on Small Business Authorization Act, S. 977.

The White House Conference on Small Business is important in that it

acts as a barometer indicating the major issues affecting small businesses and setting the tone of Government small business policy for years to come. In 1980, its delegates produced a list of 60 recommendations, of which some 60 percent were enacted wholly or in part, ranging from action on the Federal budget deficit to providing adequate Government research spending. The most recent conference, in 1986, produced a 60-item priority list including 10 top issues that were presented to the President and Congress.

The frequency of the last two conferences appears to demonstrate an awareness on the part of the small business community of its impact upon Government policy. The 1980 conference was the first to be held since the original meeting called by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1938.

S. 977 authorizes a White House conference on small business in 1991, and additional conferences at least every 6 years thereafter. The impending institutionalization of these conferences would abolish the spontaneity of past conferences and would provide the necessary visibility to the needs and concerns of small businesses in our rapidly changing world economy.

I urge my colleagues to join in cosponsoring this worthy legislation. ●

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 G. Robert Wallace, a member of the staff of Senator WALLOP, to participate in a program in the People's Republic of China, sponsored by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, from August 26-September 8, 1989.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Wallace in the program in the People's Republic of China, at the expense of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Cesar Conda, a member of the staff of Senator KASTEN, to partici-

pate in a program in Taiwan, sponsored by the Soochow University, from August 21-29, 1989.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Conda 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 Mr. Michael C. Mitchell, a member of the staff of Senator ROTH, to participate in a program in Korea, sponsored by the A-san Foundation, from August 6-13, 1989.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Mitchell in the program in Korea, at the expense of the A-san Foundation, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. James O. Ratliff, a member of the staff of Senator SIMPSON, to participate in a program in the People's Republic of China, sponsored by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs in conjunction with the Far East Studies Institute, from August 26-September 8, 1989.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Ratliff in the program in the People's Republic of China, at the expense of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs in conjunction with the Far East Studies Institute, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Martin J. Gruenberg, a member of the staff of the Subcommittee on International Finance and Monetary Policy, to participate in a program in Taiwan, sponsored by the Soochow University, from August 21-29, 1989.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Gruenberg 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 Ms. Kathleen Harrington, a member of the staff of Senator DODD, to participate in a program in Taiwan, sponsored by the Soochow University, from August 21-30, 1989.

The committee has determined that participation by Ms. Harrington 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 Dr. Robert McArthur, a member of the staff of Senator COCHRAN, to participate in a program in the People's Republic of China, sponsored by the Chinese People's Institute of

Foreign Affairs, from August 25-September 8, 1989.

The committee has determined that participation by Dr. McArthur in the program in the People's Republic of China, at the expense of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Bruce Marks, a member of the staff of Senator SPECTER, to participate in a program in Taiwan, sponsored by the Tunghai University, from August 7-13, 1989.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Marks in the program in Taiwan, at the expense of the Tunghai University, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Timothy Bergreen, a member of the staff of Senator BREAUX, to participate in a program in Taiwan, sponsored by the Chinese Culture University, from August 19-27, 1989.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Bergreen in the program in Taiwan, at the expense of the Chinese Culture University, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.

The select committee has received a request for a determination under rule 35 for Mr. Thomas Hill Moore, a member of the staff of Senator BREAUX, to participate in a program in the People's Republic of China, sponsored by the Soochow University, from August 22-29, 1989.

The committee has determined that participation by Mr. Moore in the program in the People's Republic of China, at the expense of the Soochow University, is in the interest of the Senate and the United States.●

RURAL HOUSING REVITALIZATION ACT

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I am pleased to support legislation introduced by Senator SANFORD, S. 1371, the Rural Housing Revitalization Act of 1989. This bill builds upon the rural housing provisions contained in the National Affordable Housing Act which Senator CRANSTON and I introduced in March of this year. S. 1371 focuses additional attention and resources on the housing programs of low- and moderate-income families of rural America.

Contrary to popular opinion, housing problems are not focused solely in our large urban centers. The rate of poverty and unemployment is now higher in rural areas than in the big cities, and the depression of the rural economy has had a devastating effect upon housing in these areas. In an 8-year period from the mid-1970's to the

mid-1980's, housing costs of low-income rural households increased 64 percent. More than 7 million rural households across the country are struggling with serious housing problems. They are faced with inadequate living conditions, overcrowding, and the inability to manage their financial burdens.

Because the rural poor live in areas where there is a vast shortage of decent housing, urban solutions are inapplicable. Where rent and mortgage supplements are a necessity for low-income urban dwellers, low-income families in rural areas may need much more. Rural housing can be so inadequate that assistance for housing rehabilitation and development is needed in addition to rent and mortgage supplements.

An estimated 44 percent of the Nation's occupied substandard housing units are located in rural areas. It is a struggle for low- and moderate-income families in rural areas to afford safe, decent, and sanitary shelter. These families often live without plumbing, running water, weatherproofing, or electricity. It is not unheard of for a family with several children to live in a one-room house. The children may not have a safe place to play. Appalachia, the Deep South, the Ozarks, Indian reservations, and the Hispanic Southwest are the areas where these substandard conditions are the most prevalent, but such conditions are not limited to these regions. These depressed rural areas exist throughout the country.

The situation has been exacerbated by a decline in Federal funds. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farmer's Home Administration [FmHA], which provides primary assistance to low- and moderate-income rural families, has had its funds severely cut. Funding for the Section 502 Program, which provides assistance for single families to buy a home, has decreased from \$2.9 billion in 1979 to \$1.3 billion in 1989. New York State received \$38.6 million of these funds in fiscal year 1989. Funding for the Section 515 Program, providing multi-family housing loans, has been reduced from \$821 million in 1979 to \$555 million in 1989. New York received \$18.5 million of these funds in fiscal year 1989. The number of new loans made during this period has dropped substantially.

The Rural Housing Revitalization Act aims to turn these trends around by providing expanded funding levels and services to the rural communities. The bill reauthorizes FmHA at increased levels (an increase of \$100 million for fiscal year 1990 to an estimated total of \$2.4 billion, and an increase of \$300 million for fiscal year 1991 to an estimated total of \$2.7 billion), sets aside FmHA loans for specifically underserved areas, authorizes a grant

program to develop housing assistance capacity and authorizes a guaranteed loan program to families who have demonstrated a severe lack of mortgage credit. In addition, the legislation will create a demonstration program providing grants to nonprofit public and private organizations to develop partnerships to create low-income rental housing.

As the demand for decent, affordable housing in rural areas exceeds the supply, we must continue to support those programs which have a proven track record of providing safe and decent housing in our rural areas. The Rural Housing Revitalization Act establishes realistic goals to build upon our experience of the past. By making resources available to provide homeownership affordability to rural residents and improve substandard living conditions, we are able to improve the overall quality of life in rural America. A revitalization of rural housing is directly linked to a greatly needed increase in rural prosperity.●

CHILDREN HELD HOSTAGE BY TERRORISTS ON PLAYGROUNDS

● Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, a cartoon recently appeared in the Oregonian which expressed a sad, but realistic portrayal of life for America's children. The cartoon pictured two young friends headed to the neighborhood park to play. One says "Mom! Can I go to the park with Billy?" His mother replies, "Alright, but be careful crossing the street * * * and watch out for hypodermic needles, used condoms, junkies, drug dealers, and sex perverts!" The children grimace at each other and Billy says "Let's just watch TV, OK?"

While this message went unnoticed by many in my region, one of my constituents, Mr. Thom Thompson of Beaverton took the liberty of responding with a letter to the editor written in hope for our children. Mr. Thompson is a consultant in playground safety and supervision. He currently serves as a member of the National Task Group on Playground Safety, a committee of the American Society for Testing and Materials. He and I agree that attention to our youngest citizens is not only the mark of a thoughtful society, but crucial to our continual development as caring and compassionate people.

A familiar quotation notes that "A society is not known for what it does for its greatest, but what it does for its least able." Children are dependent upon society and its demands and attitudes toward early intervention and development. As leaders, we must realize this is one of our greatest trusts. Children are not political or partisan. As Mr. Thompson notes, they only ask that their friends be "nice."

I am pleased to bring Thom Thompson's letter, entitled "Children Held Hostage by Terrorists on Playgrounds" to the attention of my colleagues. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

CHILDREN HELD HOSTAGE BY TERRORISTS ON PLAYGROUNDS

(By Thom Thompson)

Horse's editorial cartoon, Oregonian, Wednesday, August 23rd, would be humorous if it wasn't so tragically true. It was the good old days when all children had to do to be safe was look both ways when they crossed the street. Now they are in peril when they play in a place we designated for them. This sad commentary is not unique to urban parks or school yards on the East Coast. It is the condition of well-heeled suburban playgrounds as well.

Now a major factor in the current design or renovation of any play site is safety and security. You cannot meet the serious liability issues without a strict adherence to make sure children are not injured needlessly. Loose material for a safety surface under equipment used to be common. However, the first comment now is, ". . . and we have a problem with hypodermic needles or crack vials, so we can't have sand under equipment," and "drug dealers hang out on the playground so what we need to talk about is lighting or fences or no closed areas." Children have been injured by knives deliberately stuck in the ground or at the end of slides.

Then, as the cartoon mentions, there is the problem of "sex perverts." It is standard curriculum in safety programs to warn children to watch out for strangers, especially around playgrounds. Sex offenders state that a common area they watch is a playground and look for the uninvolved child.

If executives had to wander past drug dealers in the corridors of their office buildings or remove needles, condoms and crack vials from the reception area, you can bet that building would be staffed with armed security 24 hours a day. If receptionists had to run to their cars past strangers lurking in shadows, there would be thousands of dollars in lighting outside that building.

Playgrounds are so unsafe in some areas that children are better off to stay at home. The very territory we have designated for their fun is being held by captives. Play is essential to the wholesome, total development of children. It is, in fact, their work place. It is where they test their skill, build their muscles, learn social skills, practice getting along with others and play magic games. We would never surrender our work place to the terrors or terrorists that freely hold the children's.

We make grand speeches about how we will never give in to terrorists in the Middle East. We increase security to nearly the point of inconvenience at airports to make certain no dangerous objects get on our planes. Yet with a wink, we surrender our most valuable territory to terror at home. This holds the children hostage in their own homes, for safety's sake, as surely as if we guarded the door.

Their blindfolds and ropes are all those lost opportunities to learn a new skill, to test their strength against another, to run and jump and climb, to play in a magic place with a friend, to marvel at a park filled with leaves. Without a speech, we have surrendered a children's place to terrorists. Those opportunities, once missed, are gone forever. Gone as surely as the

missed years of growing up a prisoner in the Middle East doesn't see in his own children. Children can never recapture those lost developmental years.

This missed development is paid for in every classroom. Play is critical to inner-ear development; this affects reading. Play with others is an essential social skill; this affects group behavior. Taking turns on equipment and playing fair teaches patience and values. Instead of these positive learning environments, the children are held captive in front of televisions and repeating video games. Ask an educator if we don't pay for that in the classroom. This is not the only price we pay. We pay when school and park budgets increase to meet the rising cost of insurance, or when they pay triple for a manufactured safety surface. We pay when health costs rise to meet the influx of injuries. 185,000 children a year are sent to emergency rooms due to playground injuries. That is one child every two minutes. That would constitute an epidemic in nearly any disease.

Are there solutions? The first solution is a commitment from neighborhoods to take back the valuable land they have lost, to take back the rights to their children's informal education, to commit to watching playgrounds when their child is there, to report people hanging out around playgrounds. If we need a reason to address solutions, other than the sheer joy of a neighborhood's reclaiming its rightful territory, then we can look to our legal responsibilities. Children are recognized under the Constitution as "persons." Therefore, the compelling state interest to provide for the health and safety of citizens applies to children. A right to an equal education is a battle currently being fought in this state in relation to schools. Play spaces are no less learning environments than classrooms. This is a responsibility we carry legally and morally.

What are the costs in dollars? The answer to a good start is almost ironic. With a \$10,000 investment for each of the nearly 50,000 public school playgrounds, you come up with the total for one B-2. The question then becomes, does part of our commitment to national defense start at home? This \$500 million would put some pretty good safety surface on almost all of these playgrounds, or this money would put some good developmentally appropriate equipment on a lot of these playgrounds. This money would get rid of a lot of sterile concrete playgrounds; sterile for safety's sake, and show more than a lip service attitude toward our greatest resource—children. If children are our future, the question is where and when do we protect them from terrorists?●

INTERPRETING AVAILABLE FOR HEARING-IMPAIRED STAFF

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I want to thank the Committee on Appropriations for approving the funding necessary to have interpreting services available on a permanent basis for our deaf and hearing-impaired Senate staff.

As a Senator who has experienced hearing loss, I have my own personal understanding of what it means to be hearing impaired. I also have a deaf person on my Senate staff, Marci Wolfgang, and because there has not been

an official policy in the Senate to provide interpreting services, I was forced to make arrangements for an outside interpreter to be available to my staff on an as-needed basis. Marci has told me that interpreting is essential for deaf staff to be able to actively participate in the functioning of a Senate office. I am proud to have her on my staff.

The committee approved \$30,000 for one certified full-time interpreter and \$12,500 to be placed in a fund to be available to hire outside interpreting services when needed. Mr. President, this is a very small amount when we consider the benefits this money will provide. Without interpreting available, deaf people have little, if any, access to Senate services, such as computer training classes, seminars, demonstrations, et cetera. Deaf persons have had little or no opportunity to participate in staff meetings or to even apply for a job in the Senate. The denial of this access for the deaf has been unfair. As we are now considering action on the Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA], I cannot think of a more appropriate time to approve this funding.

We will be doing a great service for our deaf constituents and the deaf community at large by approving this funding. But we will be doing a great service for the Nation as this will result in more people understanding and communicating with the deaf. And we will be doing a great service to the institution of the Senate by now having deaf persons and their contributions to our staffs.

Mr. President, I strongly urge my colleagues to approve this level of funding in the legislative appropriations bill. ●

THE BUSINESS-EDUCATION COMPACT OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, OR

● Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize an excellent example of private sector involvement in education: The Business-Education Compact of Washington County, OR.

Washington County has a population of 287,000, and is home to rural and farming communities, as well as some of the finest wineries in the State. Companies such as Nike, Tektronix, Intel, Sequent, Mentor Graphics, and NEC America also call Washington County home.

There are 13 school districts, with 100 public schools, 17 private schools and approximately 4,000 educators.

The Business-Education Compact is a nonprofit organization designed to assist educators and business people within Washington County to exchange information regarding current developments in business and technology. The goal of the compact is to help teachers apply practical knowledge ac-

quired from the information exchange to the classroom setting. The businesses also benefit from the added skills the students receive by having a better educated work force.

As many of my colleagues are aware, I am very concerned about the emerging crisis in math-science education in our country. The United States is falling behind other nations in technological literacy. A recent study entitled "The National Assessment of Education Progress" disclosed some alarming statistics regarding the relative competitiveness of the United States in math-science education. Among college-bound high school seniors, the United States ranked 9th out of 13 countries in physics proficiency, 11th in chemistry, and 13th in biology. The study also reported that only 7 percent of our Nation's 17-year-olds have the basic scientific knowledge required for them for a college education, and that the average proficiency of our black and Hispanic students is 4 years behind that of other students. These bleak figures are a call to action for both the traditional education community and the private sector. The Business-Education Compact of Washington County is a positive example of a public-private partnership, which work together to provide hope for our seemingly technologically illiterate society.

A report entitled "Nation at Risk" raised some concern amongst the leaders of Washington County. After much effort and research, and examining similar programs around the county, the collective chambers of commerce in Washington County came up with what is now the Business-Education Compact. The compact is especially impressive in that it has enhanced both businesses and schools without spending additional tax dollars. It is staffed mainly by volunteers, and is funded through business contributions and membership fees, with over 60 percent of the budget funded by donations.

The Business-Education Compact is divided into seven working groups: Educator assistantships, business-school partnerships, math-science curriculum, East Asian studies, higher education working group, work force preparation—also referred to as Workforce 2000—and funding. These working groups are designed to focus on specific areas in which the compact can be of most use. The educator assistantship places educators in businesses for 3 to 9 weeks during the summer to learn practical applications of subjects and skills they are teaching, and to introduce the educators to new resources for their classrooms. The assistantship is simply a hands-on approach to education, a means of non-traditional professional growth. Educators are required in some way to use

their assistantship experience in the classroom.

The remaining programs are making great strides toward increasing the level of awareness in the schools. The business-school partnership links schools and businesses for special projects, and the East Asian studies program promotes better student awareness of the Pacific Rim countries. The higher education working group is a watchdog group that identifies gaps in Washington County's post-secondary education offerings. The higher education group established the Oregon Center for Advanced Technology and the Lintner Center, which serves as an information clearinghouse for high-tech companies in search of additional employee training.

One of the most important programs of the compact is the work force preparation group, or Workforce 2000, which was created to identify future needs of the business community and discover ways to better prepare the future work force for the changing times. The math/science group involves identifying ways to make math and science learning more practical and interesting, to enhance math and science teacher training—with a special interest in applied instructional skills—and recommended ways to expand and improve curiosity-based math and science instruction at the primary level. Finally, the funding working group is responsible for identifying funding for the activities and expenses of the compact.

The Business-Education Compact of Washington County involves students from kindergarten age to those pursuing postgraduate work. In the future, math and science education improvement will be of tremendous importance, and the compact will focus largely on the need for increased math and science education at the elementary level, as well as practical applications at the high school level. Recently, the Washington County Compact received \$50,000 from the State of Oregon to design tool kits in order to replicate similar educator assistantship programs, programs which will be tailored to the needs of local school administrations. The compact also benefits from a 3-grant from the National Science Foundation, which amounts to \$8,000 annually, and has submitted a twofold grant request to the NSF, which involves receiving funds to borrow an outstanding math/science teacher and create a computer network in which the business community and educators could exchange information.

The Business-Education Compact of Washington County is a highly successful effort to better inform educators of the changing needs in the business future, and thus better prepare

tomorrow's work force. I commend this program, which includes over 80 educators this summer alone. I would especially like to commend visionary Gary Conkling, who works on the business end with Tektronix, and executive director Tamra Busch-Johnsen. I share their enthusiasm for this program and encourage further efforts of this kind.●

RECYCLING WASTE

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, while I was back in my State during the recess I had the opportunity to visit two communities that have taken a leading role in recycling garbage. Champaign and Urbana have set an example for a country too comfortable with throwing its garbage in a landfill and at the same time throwing away valuable resources. I have outlined their fine program in a column I write for newspapers in my State. I ask that it be reprinted in the RECORD.

The column follows:

ILLINOIS SOLUTIONS TO FULL LANDFILLS

I have had a chance to look at an important part of our future: what we do with our trash.

In 1970, Illinois had 1,200 landfills. Today, we have 146. Because of the growing national problem, we will soon face tighter and tighter regulations on garbage disposal. And even if that were not coming, just the practical problem of running out of places to put out trash would be forcing change.

I had heard from Mayor Dannel McColium of Champaign about what his community was doing together with Urbana and Champaign County officials so I went to take a look at their operation.

In the process of disposal, people separate cans, newspapers, plastic bottles, glass bottles and what is called yard waste from the rest of the garbage. And it works!

Evanston and Naperville and other Illinois communities have similar programs.

Newspapers are sold to paper companies for reprocessing, though a stronger market for old newspapers is needed. I'm trying to get the Government Printing Office to use more recycled paper.

The metal cans are magnetically separated and crushed; glass bottles are broken up; plastic bottles are shredded. All of these processed products are then sold to companies to be manufactured into new products.

Twenty percent of what we call garbage is yard waste, much of which is diverted to a special processing facility. In Urbana, leaves and grass clippings are put into special degradable bags made in part from corn starch (which also helps farmers). Unlike the plastic bags with a petroleum base normally used, these disintegrate. The compost from the leaves and grass is sold for \$2.50 a yard.

Brush and smaller limbs and Christmas trees are chewed up by a grinder that spits them out as wood chips, which are sold for \$3.50 a yard.

Larger limbs and three stumps are also taken to the yard waste site. There they are sawed by students or unemployed people and sold as firewood for \$70 a cord. Or you can come and saw your own firewood and get it free.

Individuals or families really struggling to get by can make a few extra dollars by pick-

ing up cans and bottles, and then bringing them to the recycling center.

According to an article by Eileen Ogintz in the Chicago Tribune, Evanston had 50 fewer truckloads of waste for its landfill the first 3½ weeks of the Evanston program, saving that city \$12,000.

What I saw in Champaign and Urbana is similar to what I remember we did when I was a boy during World War II. We knew it was patriotic not to waste the nation's resources. Once again we must learn that same lesson.

In Woodbury, N.J., you can be fined as much as \$500 for not separating your trash. And while there have been few fines there, the message to the citizens is clear.

In the next five years one-third of the remaining landfills in the nation will be filled. We'll have to change some of our literally wasteful habits.

What Champaign and Urbana and other communities have shown is a view of our future. And once we get accustomed to it, it should not be difficult.●

TRUMBULL CAPTURES LITTLE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, on August 26, as the summer wound down and the major league pennant races heated up, 15 young men from Trumbull, CT, realized the dreams of millions of 11- and 12-year-olds the world over. By defeating a tough squad from Kaosiung, Taiwan, the youngsters from Trumbull captured the 1989 Little League World Series championship.

Trumbull's success was the result of an all-around team effort. Simply to earn a trip to Williamsport, PA, home of the world series, Trumbull played a total of 13 games in district, State, and regional tournaments. No one player was solely responsible for the fact that Trumbull outscored its opponents 155 to 29 in these games, or that Trumbull slugged nine home runs in the four regional games alone. Trumbull won because all its players contributed when called on to do so.

Likewise, in the championship game, the Trumbull club turned in a fine all-around performance. There was good pitching, as the Kaosiung squad managed only five hits. There was clutch hitting, as a two-out single in the third inning put Trumbull on top to stay. There were also more of the long ball, as a solo shot in the bottom of the fifth sealed the victory for Trumbull. And finally, there was solid fielding—including, in the fifth, a perfect strike from the left fielder that nailed a Kaosiung runner at the plate and dampened a major scoring threat.

Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to salute the 15 young men on the Trumbull team: Matt Basztura, Dan Brown, Paul Coniglio, Chris Drury, Chris Fasano, Dave Galla, Todd Halky, Jason Hairston, Chris Kelly, Cody Lee, Harlan Marks, Ken Martin, Dan McGrath, Andy Paul, and Matt Sewell. I would also like to pay special tribute to man-

ager Tom Galla and to coaches Ed Wheeler and Bob Zullo, whose wise guidance was responsible in no small measure for Trumbull's success in tournament play.

Mr. President, in many ways, Trumbull's success story was an appropriate final chapter for the 1989 Little League season. Just as the Trumbull squad began its campaign for the world championship with the modest goal of winning one game at a time, so Little League began in 1939, with a simple goal—to enable 30 Williamsport youngsters to play organized baseball on a regular basis.

Little League was the brainchild of Mr. Carl Stotz, who still resides in Williamsport. As the Associated Press has reported, Mr. Stotz came up with the idea while playing catch with his nephews in August 1938. He envisioned a league in which his nephews could play organized ball on a good field, in uniforms, with bats designed for young hitters. Through the fall and winter, Mr. Stotz worked hard to transform his dream into reality, overcoming a number of obstacles on the way. He had to call on 57 businesses before he found one that would agree to sponsor a team, and he was forced to make up some of the league's expenses that first year out of his own pocket. Nonetheless, the inaugural season, which began on June 6, 1939, must have convinced Mr. Stotz that his hard work had paid off. The youngsters beamed as uniforms were distributed, and played the games, as little leaguers have ever since, with considerable gusto.

From such modest beginnings, grew an organization that is today active in the United States and 33 other nations. In total, 2.5 million youths play on 140,000 teams in 6,000 leagues. In America of course, Little League serves as an introduction to our national pastime. All over the world, however, Little League baseball teaches young people the value of teamwork, and channels youthful energy into a productive pursuit.

Mr. President, the Trumbull team's victory in the World Series, and Little League's 50th anniversary, are welcome nuggets of good news. Increasingly, as adults, we try to keep our youngsters away from destructive influences by telling them to say no to things—to music with lyrics that endorse violence and destruction, to sex, and of course, to drugs. It is good to remember that there are still some things that American youth can say yes to. Little League baseball is one of them. It encourages kids to dream grand dreams. And as the 15 young men from Trumbull have learned, some of those dreams do come true.●

HIROSHIMA

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I noted the 44th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima.

What is a nuclear attack like? Why is it so vital that we make sure it never happens again, particularly in a world where we have many thousands of times more nuclear power than was dropped on Hiroshima?

To get some feel of that you have to look at the lives of people.

The Chicago Tribune recently ran four interviews of women who were at Hiroshima, who managed to survive. The articles were written by Chieko Kuriki of the Chicago Tribune's Tokyo Bureau.

I ask to insert all four in the RECORD at this point, and I urge my colleagues to read these moving stories.

On the same day, the New York Times carried a story by Yasuo Takyama, the retired chief editorial writer of Nihon Kazai Shimbun, one of Japan's largest newspapers, on his recollections of Hiroshima.

It is also a moving account. I hope my colleagues will read this, as well as the four interviews that appeared in the Chicago Tribune. At this point, I ask that his article be inserted into the RECORD.

The articles follow:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 6, 1989]

ALTERED LIVES

(They survived the blast of an atomic bomb only to face the scorn of their society.)

Monday, Aug. 6, 1945, dawned hot and clear in Hiroshima. A bomb alert, issued in the early hours, was lifted at 7:31 a.m. Workers headed for their offices, and children gathered in school yards. Citizens and students already were at work removing buildings in the densely populated central area of the city to create a fire belt. Shops were about to open.

At 8:15 a.m. the first atomic bomb was detonated over the city on the Inland Sea.

Fire storms, which lasted several hours, followed the initial explosion and ravaged the city center. Moisture condensed on the rising ash and dust and fell in a deadly radioactive rain that became known as black rain. Thermal radiation—estimated to be 5,400 to 7,200 degrees—burned people as far away as 2.2 miles.

Exact casualty figures are unknown, but the city of Hiroshima estimates that, by Nov. 1, 1945, at least 130,000 had died. Many continued to die from the after-effects decades later.

Most of the victims were women. Many men were away at the front lines. Those women who survived were doubly injured. In a society in which women were treated as second-class citizens, the A-bomb victims were viewed as damaged goods. Families demanded that their sons divorce injured wives.

Many of the survivors—marked by scars, often ill—became social outcasts. Those who bore children lived with fear, of birth defects and life-threatening illnesses, such as leukemia.

Today, an estimated 109,000 A-bomb survivors, known as *hibakusha*, live in Hiroshima—more than 66,000 of them are women.

Chieko Kuriki of the Chicago Tribune's Tokyo Bureau talked with four of those women.

TOYOKO YOSHINO

(Toyoko Yoshino, then 21, and her brother were 1.3 miles from ground zero. Miraculously, both of them suffered only minor injuries. Because she worked in a military office, she was engaged to give first aid to victims right after the bombing. In 1949, she married Takaaki Yoshino, who is also an A-bomb survivor. They have one daughter, Ikuko.)

I was on a local train that morning reading a book. As the train was approaching Hiroshima Station, the page turned yellow. At the same time I looked back and a deafening sound came from beneath my feet. The train rolled. The ceilings and baggage racks collapsed.

The next thing I remember was 1st Lt. Kubo, my boss, who happened to be on the same train, dashing water on my face. I was lying between the railroad tracks.

As we stepped out from the station, we found all the buildings had collapsed as far as the eye could see.

Grotesque looking people, all seriously burned and injured were walking south on bare feet. All remained silent and appeared absent-minded. Something dreadful had happened. "Are we going to win the war?" I asked my boss. He said nothing.

I heard a voice calling my name. Someone was waving not far from me. The person, almost naked, was sitting among the wounded. The face looked like one made of clay with one horizontal line about the eyes. Dark red blood oozed out of the peeling skin. When she touched me, black peeling skin adhered there.

"Who are you?" I asked. "It's me. Hisako Yoshida," replied a weak voice. It was a colleague of mine. She had been walking toward home after the night shift. I put my jacket over her shoulder. I promised her that I would send help and we hurried on to the office.

I was assigned to medical care. I reported about Hisako Yoshida and returned to my duties. Two of our buildings were used as an emergency shelter. We put blankets on the concrete floor.

Most of the victims brought there were 12- to 13-year-old-students who had been assigned to help remove buildings to prevent fires in the downtown area. It was hard to judge their features and sex from their appearances. They asked us to give them medicine.

What we had was a bucketful of mercuriochrome and cooking oil. The students told me their names and asked me to contact their families. I promised them to do so. But it was impossible.

The dead were cremated.

I resigned from the office at the end of 1945 and stayed at home. I married Takaaki Yoshino in 1949, who used to serve in the army. He was also an A-bomb victim one mile from ground zero. Our daughter was born two years later.

It was a difficult time. Everyone struggled to live. I tried to think I was fortunate, but my white blood cells began increasing when I was 33. I prayed every day to be allowed to live until my daughter became 18. She married 13 years ago and has a son and daughter.

Mr parents received a notice from the village office in 1965 that they had my bones. They discovered later that they were those of my colleague, Hisako, as I had given her my uniform jacket, which had my name on

the lining. As no one from her family reported to the office (all of them were supposed dead), the office had kept them until her cousin came to pick them up six years later.

As for myself, I had a cerebral blot clot in 1986. My speech ability is much better after six months training, but a slight paralysis has remained in my right arm and leg.

I think of Hisako especially when I'm not feeling well. I can't forget her voice. "Hurry back. Help me." were her last words. but I couldn't help her.

The desperate eyes of the students looking for their family members is also my lifelong regret. How much they wanted to see their mothers before dying. How much they had sacrificed for the country. Please forgive me. I lied.

ETSUKO KANEMITSU

(Etsuko Kanemitsu, then a 15-year-old student at the all-girls Shintoku Senior High School, one mile from ground zero. Her face, back, arms and legs were seriously burned, but she managed to return home. Only 5 of the 250 girls (including Kanemitsu) survived. A sister died. She married Akiji Kanemitsu in 1959, and they have one child, a daughter, Masae.)

We were assigned to help remove rows of houses that morning. The bell rang around 8 a.m., so I dashed into the school yard with my friends. It was such a beautiful morning. The sky was blue and clear without any clouds. An airplane (a B-29 bomber) was glittering in the sun leaving a vapor trail across the sky.

Then a blinding yellow light pierced my eyes. When I first became conscious, it was completely dark. The second time (I came to), the air was clear again. People were running around. Babies were crying madly. People were bloody, almost naked with dark peeling skins. I had no idea what had happened. Someone shouted to run away. So I stood up. But to run where? All the buildings had collapsed.

My neighborhood, on the other side of the hill, was intact. My sister (then 4) burst into tears when she saw me. Mother rushed from the house. She couldn't recognize me. My face was swollen. My hair was gone. I was naked. The skin peeled from my arms and legs and hung loosely. I don't recall any pain at this time, but I do remember the heat all over me.

Mother took me to an uncle's in Fuchu, a Hiroshima suburb. It had been arranged between us to escape to his place in case of emergency. It was a long journey. We stooped by a relative's on the way. As I was like that, they didn't let me in. I rested at the entrance. The next time when I recovered consciousness, I found myself at the uncle's.

There was no medicine available. People were saying potato was good. So mother grated them and placed them on my exposed, raw flesh. She also used grated cucumbers. Removing dried potatoes was so painful, causing bleeding. The moisture from the cucumbers caused my wounds to fester.

My red arms and legs made me anxious to see my face. Every time I asked mother to bring me a hand mirror, she didn't. I made my way to the washroom when no one was at home. What I found was unbelievable. My black hair—I was proud of it—was all gone. It was like a monk's head. The face was red. I saw a keloid already on my right cheek. How could I live like this? Impossible.

Cooking oil was the best treatment for burns in those days. The problem was how to get it. Mother managed to obtain oil with much effort. My face was cured by my mother only with cooking oil.

We returned to Hiroshima in mid-September. I was miserable. People avoided me at the public bathhouse. When I was in the common bathtub, the other women gathered at the other side, I didn't notice this until the bathhouse owner told me not to come after a couple of visits "You scare others," she said. I returned home crying. Father bought a small wooden tub. So I bathed at home.

About two months after the bombing, bleeding from my gums began. If I used a toothbrush, this made my mouth all red with blood. Then dark purple spots appeared all over. Those who were A-bombed died every day in my neighborhood in those days. The purple spots were considered a sign of death. When I was tired, the spots darkened. That condition lasted for several years.

I had also severe anemia. Cloudy weather gave me a headache. When it was fine, I felt dizzy and couldn't go out, I felt a constant fatigue and used to catch cold easily. It took a decade to improve my overall physical condition. I'm still anemic.

I returned to school in the winter of 1946. Though I loved learning, I was bullied by my classmates calling me *akamen* (red face) and *sarumen* (monkey face). As my hair didn't grow for one year, I covered my head with a pink scarf, a memento of my sister who died in Hiroshima on that morning.

As Hiroshima was destroyed, many people from other areas came into the city. They showed no sympathy toward the A-bomb survivors. It was rare to see survivors in five years, as many of them had died by then. But my school principal, who had lost his daughter to the A-bomb, was very supportive. The day of my graduation, he called me to his office and encouraged me, saying, "You are an eyewitness of the A-bomb. So you must live long to tell the others your experience." I didn't understand at the time.

It was impossible for me to find employment. I didn't want to go out either. After graduation, I studied kimono sewing for four years and supported myself. I had three unsuccessful omiai, marriage meetings. Each time I told them that I had been A-bombed, which was usually kept secret. I thought it was unfair not to tell.

Then the fourth offer of omiai came to me. I wanted to decline, but this time the person didn't mind my A-bomb experience. So I met him in December 1958. We married in March, 1959, when I was 27.

My husband worked for a bus company. He is a hard worker and was very supportive. Marriage eased my depression. I had Masse, our only child, two years later. I was so happy to know that she was a normal, healthy baby.

My husband, who was not A-bombed, entered Hiroshima on the same day, as he was assigned to help put the city in order. He stayed there for three days. He is in the hospital now.

As for myself, I had a tumor on my right shoulder last year and received chemotherapy, which damaged my liver and gallbladder.

I now understand the principal's words. Living eyewitness of the A-Bomb. This is probably why I am alive today.

SUZUKO NUMATA

(Suzuko Numata, then 22, worked in an office building 0.6 miles from ground zero. Now 66, she lives with her sister, Fusako, 64, who also suffers from A-bomb after-effects. She has been vice chairman of the Association of the Atomic Bomb Victims in Hiroshima since it was formed in 1984.)

I left home earlier than usual with my father and sister for the Communications Ministry. We all worked there. It was hot and I was tired. I was going to get married within a few days. It was my job to wash the desks at the office before the boss and co-workers came in. I went to the washroom on the fourth floor to wash out the cloths. All of a sudden there was a flash all over the huge glass window [of the washroom]. It was a mixture of yellow, red, orange, green and blue. But orange was the most impressive. It was so beautiful. Then I fainted.

When I became conscious, I found myself under fallen fragments of the building. Two men helped me out and carried me to a nearby playground. My office was burning.

I was lucky. My father found me. He was safe, as he was between bookshelves. My foot was almost severed. The bleeding didn't stop. Father managed to bring a tatami mat in which to carry me to a safer place. I was temporarily deafened.

Then the sky darkened. Huge rain drops, as big as a tip of a little finger, began falling. I felt I was being constantly beaten by soybeans. It was the radioactive "black rain," but we had no idea what it was at that time. Struggling voices asking for help continued around me.

Later that night my left foot was removed by a doctor without anesthesia under candlelight. I don't remember any pain. I guess I couldn't feel anything. The open wound became infected; the doctor cut off my leg four days later, again, without anesthesia. How painful it was this time. I remember I shouted and then I became unconscious.

It was on one of those days that I was informed about my fiance's death. I was in the middle of the struggle with pain; I couldn't think of anything else. It was much later when I grieved.

A United States medical team came to the hospital in March, 1946, to take photos of the A-bomb patients. I was taken to the roof for the photo session and saw the city for the first time since the bombing. Hiroshima was gone. The department stores, schools and office buildings, all familiar to me, had disappeared. Only the remains of the [railroad] station were recognizable to me.

Despite four operations before I left the hospital in March, 1947, my overall physical condition didn't improve for a long time. My period, which restarted a few months after the operations, was terribly painful. I was often hospitalized. I was uneasy even after my period was over worrying about the next month. This limited my daily activities: There was only a week or two of the month I could go out freely. This condition lasted until a tumor was removed when I was 50.

For two months, I practiced walking on an artificial leg, wearing a kimono to hide it. But this leg made a noise when I walked. The noise never disappeared. I also couldn't walk without leaning to the left. Children mimicked my walk. Adults stared at me on the street. Father and my sister used to escort me to the office.

But I soon quit my job. I didn't want to go out anymore. So I stayed at home and thought about killing myself many times.

I kept asking myself what I could do to make a living and decided to become a

teacher. I love learning and children. I reentered Hiroshima YDM College [for sewing and dressmaking]. After graduation (in 1949), I became a teacher at Yasuda Women's Senior High School in 1951, teaching sewing and home management.

It was widely believed at that time that the A-bomb survivors could not bear healthy children. In addition to this, I had lost my leg. So I gave up hope to marry. My parents worried about me a lot. But we avoided talking. It was too painful for us.

I never told my experience to anyone, not even my students.

Eight years ago, Hideaki Nagai, then a theoretical physics professor at Hiroshima University, visited me with the photo of my wound. He was making a film of the A-bomb survivors. He asked me to tell my story in the film. I declined his offer and asked him not to use my photo in the film.

Prior to his visit I used to go to the nursing home every day to take care of my mother. I resigned from school in 1979 for this purpose. There were 250 aged A-bomb people at the home. We became friendly and they used to tell me their stories, which made me think I should do something for them. After many days of consideration, I finally accepted the professor's proposal to tell my experience. The film was completed in 1982.

Many of my students who saw the film called or wrote to me. They asked, "Why didn't you tell us? We could have been of help. Please come and talk to us. We want to understand."

They were right. So I told my story in front of 25 students for the first time in 38 years the following year (1983).

People say time heals everything. But while talking, I burst into tears. I was ashamed of myself, so I tried not to cry the next time. But I couldn't. No, time doesn't heal my experience.

I love children and wanted to become a good mother. If I had married, I would have had grandchildren by now. So I speak to the students as if they are my own grandchildren.

SHIZUKO ABE

(Shizuko Abe, then 16, was on a house roof, one mile from ground zero. When her husband, who was in Manchuria during the war, returned, his relatives asked him to divorce her. He declined. They have three children.)

While I was attending sewing school, my aunt arranged an "omiai," a marriage meeting. I met a gallant lieutenant, Saburo Abe, in January, 1944. My father accepted his proposal. We married Jan. 30 in Hiroshima wearing ordinary (everyday) clothing, but we had our picture taken dressed in traditional wedding costumes at a photo studio as proof of our marriage.

It was common in those days to wait for a considerable time [usually until a child was born], before entering the new bride's name in the family register. Women's status was low. We lived together for one week before he returned to Manchuria. He used to write to me every day.

I can never forget that morning. I was on the roof helping to tear down rows of houses [to prevent fires from spreading], when I heard a sound like air escaping from a huge balloon. I don't remember what happened after that. When I woke up, I had been thrown about 30 feet from the roof. It was dark and the smell was horrible.

I must have been badly burned. The skin had peeled from my arms and legs, and

hung loosely at my nails. When I put my arms down, this only intensified the stinging burns. So I had to raise my arms in front of me, though it was very exhausting, and walk. We surely looked like ghosts.

I reached a huge factory site. People waited for treatment in a long line. Soldiers applied cooking oil to the wounds from a bucket with a brush. It was so crowded, I couldn't get any treatment. I had no more strength. I laid down and soon after I slept deeply.

People in my neighborhood panicked as their family members, looking like ghosts, returned from Hiroshima around noon. They had seen a huge mushroom cloud over the city, while we (at ground zero) didn't see it. My parents began searching for me, visiting schools and temples that were used as temporary shelters. [Her father found her three days later.]

Our family doctor couldn't help as he had no medicine. My parents applied grated potatoes to my wounds.

I was quite optimistic, believing in my full recovery until I saw my face in the mirror. The skin was so reddened that it made me look like a Japanese monkey. Why couldn't I have died in Hiroshima at that time? A-bomb victims died every day in my neighborhood. I wanted to die, too.

The keloid [an excessive growth of scar tissue] beneath my mouth screwed it up, making it difficult to eat. My right eye wouldn't shut properly due to the keloid around it. The keloids kept appearing for 10 years, one after another even after they were surgically removed.

I usually stayed at home except for going out for treatment, as people used to call me *akaoni*, or red devil.

My husband came back unexpectedly at the end of 1945, when my skin condition was at its worst.

I wanted to have health children for my husband. I am fortunate to have two boys and one daughter, all grown up and independent, although they were all bullied at school as "the A-bomb children." My daughter, who has been married for 10 years, still has no children.

I decided to have plastic surgery to improve my daily life. A hole in my right ear, which was almost closed, caused a hearing problem. I couldn't use my right hand properly.

Most people I knew who had been exposed by the A-bomb have died. I had no idea that I could live to be 62. I am indebted to my husband for this. So I'm praying every day to let me live longer than him. I want to sustain him when he's dying. That's probably the only thing I can do in return.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 6, 1989]

I WAS REBORN AT HIROSHIMA
(By Yasuo Takeyama)

TOKYO.—Forty-four long years have passed since that fateful day in Hiroshima.

For three years, I lived in utter debility and lethargy, suffering from all the aftereffects of atomic bomb disease. "Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow" crept at a painful pace, each night prolonging the agony of imminent death.

The sun was a ball of fire in a cloudless sky on that Aug. 6 morning. I was serving as an officer of the Imperial Fleet and Naval Air Force headquarters staffs. Due to report to a 10 A.M. staff meeting at the Kure regional headquarters of the Imperial Navy, I boarded the 8 o'clock train on the Kure line at Hiroshima station, took off my military jacket, threw the window wide open and

began reading as I waited for the train to leave.

At 8:15 A.M., out of the corner of my eye I caught sight of an incandescent pillar of magnesium flash about one foot wide and reaching as far up in the sky as I could see. I have no memory of the roar of the explosion.

The next moment, it got pitch dark and I was dashed to the aisle. "Another engine boiler blowing up, for heaven's sake!" I thought, until an officer shouted, "It's an air raid!"

I grabbed my jacket, bayonet and briefcase, crawled to the end of the car and jumped out onto the tracks. Box cars were toppled sideways and the station building was ablaze, the smoke obscuring the bright sun. I glanced back and saw the train catch fire and burn uncontrollably. Had I been knocked senseless by the blast, I would have been incinerated.

I clawed my way out of the station precincts and ran to seek the designated shelter at the Imperial Army's east drill ground, only to step right into an inferno of piles and piles of dead bodies, with their thin summer clothes ripped off and their faces, heads, backs and torsos scorched, some of them half-immersed in muddy pools of water, and faint dying groans of "water, water" rising on all sides.

I was bleeding profusely, all the way down to my belt, and my throat burned. As I tried to plug the hole in my throat with my handkerchief, suddenly large drops of a summer shower began to fall on the scene.

The next thing I knew, I found myself in one of the shelters the Army had managed to set up all across the city, in the company of a young girl cradling herself in tattered shreds of what must have been a white summer blouse, and miserably sobbing at the reflection of her terribly burned face in her hand mirror.

I waited until her tears subsided and asked her to let me use her mirror. I was shocked to find a gaping cut about an inch across my throat, exposing the pinkish vertical line of my trachea and the dark column of the artery throbbing beside it.

I made my way back to the Red Cross sign of a field hospital station that the Kure naval hospital ambulance team had set up in one corner of the drill ground. I identified myself and asked for emergency care. The medic said, "It's going to hurt like hell, sir, but try and hold on!" He yanked off the blood-soaked handkerchief I had stuffed into the hole in my throat and poured in some tincture of iodine.

I almost fainted. My knees gave way and I fell into one of the trenches dug for drills in antitank warfare. They pulled me out, and I looked around, only to find rows and rows of dead bodies under the shelter of a makeshift tin roof.

I looked in the direction of the downtown area and saw the city shrouded by dark clouds and the fumes of death, while roaring flames licked across the apocalyptic landscape.

It was no use trying reaching my office at the center of Hiroshima, and I began to trudge back to my boarding house. I later learned that the blast center was not far from my office.

I carefully picked my way across the Sanyo trunk line, crossed several bridges until I reached Koi station, the second stop from Hiroshima, which had burned down and was still smoldering.

As I went on, singing marching songs to cheer myself up, I was stopped by the sight

of a man wrapped in a straw mat laboriously picking himself up from the rice paddy by the tracks, and falling down again as he called my name.

He was first secretary Kuzuhara, who was under my direct control at the office. He was stripped and terribly burned from the waist up. With great difficulty, I held him in my arms and carried him along, until, thank heaven, a small Datsun picked us up not far from the Koi station.

The driver happened to be working at Mitsubishi's Hiroshima shipyard, then under my supervision. We took Kuzuhara to my boarding house and for three days and three nights I did all I could to save him. Alas, I lost one of the most personable and dependable, careful and faithful of my men, and returned him to ashes in the confused aftermath of the Pika-Don—the Big Bang.

I commandeered a truck the next day and began to go daily to the burned-down office in the city. I gathered the remains of my colleagues—charred pieces of bone scattered above the ground and several bodies stified to death in the basement—while soldiers helped me to burn with gasoline on the banks of the Ota River. The ghastliness of reducing the naked bodies to ashes without so much as a makeshift coffin is indelibly imprinted in my mind's eye even today.

Army soldiers used firemen's hooks to pull ashore the naked bodies that floated down the river, piled them up and burned them day and night.

(For about six months after I was discharged from the Navy in October 1945, I used to feel sick at the harmless sight of a broiled fish, and my stomach refused to take it.)

The same grisly rites were repeated on block after block, which all had been reduced to rubble. Day and night, the air was filled with the putrid smell of death, and the eery flickers of cremations created a hell on earth.

Within two weeks of the fateful day, my throat wound began to granulate, and I survived a life-or-death crisis. It must have been the hands of God that had sustained me. I also have to thank the youthful recuperative vigor of my 22-year-old body and, more importantly, the precious supply of badly needed nutritious food provided by the late Taro Kawakami and his wife Shigeo.

Brimming with love for me as if I had been their kid brother, the Kawakamis looked after me with the tenderest care and allowed me to quaff nightly cups of unheated sake, presumably as a final gesture to a young man facing imminent death.

Hiroshima represented my second birth. I was reborn that fateful morning to devote the rest of my life as a journalist, to be a living testament to survival and to fulfill my duty to make this world more peaceful. I keep telling myself, "I died in Hiroshima, and I live by Hiroshima."●

NATIONAL ACADEMIES OF
PRACTICE

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to cosponsor S. 511, legislation which will provide a Federal charter for the National Academies of Practice. I commend my colleague from Hawaii, Mr. INOUE, for bringing this legislation to the attention of the Senate.

The National Academies of Practice is an organization representing distinguished practitioners from each of the various health care disciplines. These individuals have been selected by their peers for their significant contributions to the practices of applied medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, podiatry, optometry, psychology, nursing, social work, and veterinary medicine.

Brought together under the umbrella of the National Academies of Practice, these practitioners will serve as a vital source of policy expertise for the Congress and the executive branch. Given the numerous health care decisions that are being made on the Federal level, it is essential that policymakers in Washington have access to qualified and exemplary practitioners.

Again, I commend Mr. INOUE for supporting interdisciplinary activity in the health care industry, and I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 511.●

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL COMMITTEE ON THE ARTICLES AGAINST JUDGE WALTER L. NIXON, JR.

● Mr. FOWLER. Mr. President, on May 11, 1989, the Senate agreed to Senate Resolution 128, providing for the appointment of a committee, pursuant to rule XI of Rules of Procedure and Practice in the Senate When Sitting on Impeachment Trials, to take evidence and report to the Senate a certified record of evidence taken in the impeachment trial of Judge Walter L. Nixon, Jr., chief judge of the Southern District of Mississippi.

At an organizational meeting of the committee, Senator HATCH was designated vice chairman and I was named chairman. The committee has, since then, been engaged in pretrial proceedings to get this matter ready for trial. The case is now ready for trial, and the committee will begin hearing evidence this Thursday, September 7, at 9:30 a.m. in the Central Hearing Facility, room SH-216 of the Hart Senate Office Building. The committee will receive evidence from 9:30 a.m. in the morning until approximately 12:30 in the afternoon and from 2 until approximately 5 in the afternoon on the 7th and 8th of September and from September 12 through September 15 the following week at these same times, or until the parties complete the presentation of their evidence.

All Members of the Senate are welcome to attend any of the committee's proceedings. In addition, with the assistance of the Senate Recording Studio, the proceedings will be broadcast live to all offices on channel 12 of the Senate's closed circuit television system and will be videotaped for Members' subsequent viewing at their convenience. At the conclusion of the committee's proceedings, the commit-

tee will file with the Senate a complete record of its evidentiary proceedings and a summary of the issues and evidence involved in this matter.

I would like to take this opportunity, on the eve of the committee's proceedings, to remind all Senators of the Senate's important constitutional responsibility in this case and to encourage Members to take advantage of these various means of familiarizing themselves with the evidentiary record on which the Senate will take up the questions of whether the House has proven its charges and whether Judge Nixon should be removed from office.

To ready this case for trial, the committee has been conducting pretrial proceedings with the parties. In the course of that process the committee has issued pretrial orders disposing of a number of motions filed by the parties. So that all Members will be able to familiarize themselves with the actions of the committee that have brought this case to the hearings that are about to commence, I would like the committee's pretrial orders to be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The orders follow:

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL COMMITTEE, DISPOSITION OF PRETRIAL MOTIONS, FIRST ORDER

The parties have filed several motions on pretrial issues, which they have supported and opposed by the submission of written memoranda and oral argument before the Committee. In disposition of these motions, the Committee has authorized the Chairman and Vice Chairman to issue the following rulings on its behalf:

MOTION FOR TRIAL BY THE FULL SENATE

Judge Nixon has requested reconsideration of the decision to appoint this Committee to compile an evidentiary record pursuant to Senate Impeachment Rule XI. His motion for a full live evidentiary proceeding on the floor of the Senate, without the assistance of this Committee, rests on claims of both constitutional requirement and fairness. The constitutional arguments about the use of a Committee have recently been considered thoroughly by the Committee on Rules and Administration during the Hastings impeachment matter. The Committee's studied conclusion that the Constitution permits the Senate to appoint a Rule XI committee underlay the Senate's decision both in the Hastings matter and in this one to use a committee to compile an evidentiary record. The courts have confirmed the Senate's discretion to use a committee to assist it in impeachment matters.

To the extent that Judge Nixon's objection to the use of a committee rests on the existence in this case of important issues of credibility of witnesses, we note that Judge Hastings' case presents no less important issues of witness credibility. The Hastings Impeachment Trial Committee accepted the recommendation of the Committee on Rules and Administration to provide all Members of the Senate with as much opportunity as possible to view the Impeachment Committee's proceedings, including observing witnesses' demeanor, by broadcasting them live to all Senate offices and by videotaping them for later viewing. This Committee will adopt the same practice.

In short, by the adoption of Senate Resolution 128 establishing this Committee, the

Senate has already determined that Rule XI is constitutional and that it should be used in this proceeding. This Committee does not have jurisdiction to alter the Senate's decision, and no useful purposes would be served by requesting the Senate to revisit its determination at this point. Rule XI preserves the right of the Senate, following the conclusion of this Committee's proceedings, to send for any witness and hear his testimony in open Senate or to have the entire trial in open Senate. Accordingly, to the extent that Judge Nixon's motion should be interpreted as a request that the Committee desist from its pending proceedings, the motion will be denied, without prejudice to his renewing it in accordance with Rule XI following this Committee's report of an evidentiary record to the Senate as mandated by Senate Resolution 128.

MOTION TO DISMISS ARTICLE III

Judge Nixon has moved to dismiss Article III on the grounds that it fails to state an impeachable offense, is duplicative, and is confusing. In recognition that the Committee lacks jurisdiction to dismiss any of the Articles of Impeachment, he has requested that the Committee refer this motion to the full Senate. Because the Senate recently denied a similar motion by Judge Hastings to dismiss the culminating Article in his case, no useful purposes would be served by referring Judge Nixon's motion to the Senate for resolution. To the extent that Judge Nixon's motion to dismiss rests on the repetition of elements of earlier articles in Article III or on the inclusion of allegations of violation of general standards of misconduct warranting conviction in the view of the House, his motion seeks to present issues rejected by the Senate in the Hastings case.

The House's inclusion of statements of violations of general standards of misconduct in impeachment articles, like the initial two paragraphs of Article III, has never been understood to constitute factual allegations intended to be subject to evidentiary proof. The Committee similarly understands that the initial two paragraphs of Article III are prefatory and the allegations in Article III that are to be the subject of the evidence adduced by the parties are the allegations of false statements contained in Article III.

To the extent that the motion rests on the House's inclusion of fourteen distinct allegations of false statements in one article, we believe that Article III states an intelligible and adequately discrete charge of an impeachable offense by alleging that Judge Nixon concealed information concerning several conversations in which he had engaged by making "one or more" false statements to investigatory officials and "one or more" false statements to a grand jury. The House has substantial discretion in determining how to aggregate related alleged acts of misconduct in framing Articles of Impeachment and has historically frequently chosen to aggregate multiple factual allegations in a single impeachment article. The House's itemization of the fourteen particular statements whose knowing falsity it is alleging serves to give Judge Nixon fair notice of the contours of the charge against him without reducing the intelligibility of the article's essential accusation that Judge Nixon knowingly concealed material information from the government's law enforcement agents. Because the Committee believes that evidentiary proceedings may fairly be conducted on Article III as it is presently drafted, Judge Nixon's motion to

refer his motion to dismiss Article III to the Senate at this time is denied. Judge Nixon may press his effort to dismiss Article III before the full Senate after the conclusion of the Committee's proceedings. If the House wishes to redraft or revise Article III in light of Judge Nixon's objections and the possibility that he will renew them before the Senate, it is free to do so.

MOTIONS RELATING TO USE OF PRIOR TESTIMONY

The parties have crossed motions on the use of prior testimony. Judge Nixon has sought to exclude all use of prior testimony, whether from his criminal trial or from the House's impeachment proceedings, unless needed to impeach or refresh a witness or to substitute for an unavailable witness. The House has moved to accept into evidence the record of all prior testimony and exhibits in its entirety. The Committee believes that introduction of the record of prior testimony and exhibits will be useful to enable the Committee to focus the live testimony that it hears on the most critical witnesses. The prior testimony has been the subject of adverse cross-examination, and its use will not prejudice any party. In accordance with the House motion and in the interest of a thorough and fair proceeding, all testimony and exhibits in Judge Nixon's criminal proceeding, including the post-trial proceeding (as requested by Judge Nixon), will be admitted, as well as all testimony and exhibits admitted in the House impeachment proceeding.

MOTIONS TO EXCLUDE EVIDENCE

Both Judge Nixon and the House Managers have moved to exclude particular areas of inquiry from the evidentiary proceedings. Judge Nixon seeks to exclude evidence of his oil and gas investments with Wiley Fairchild. The House seeks to exclude evidence of prosecutorial misconduct or vindictiveness. These motions are premature. Neither party has yet had an opportunity to specify what evidence, if any, in the disputed categories it wishes to present. Each party will have such an opportunity when it files its pretrial statement.

In addition to the other material that should be included in the pretrial statements, Judge Nixon shall include a particular issue proffer for the categories of prosecutorial vindictiveness and prosecutorial misconduct, in which he indicates what facts, if any, he intends to prove and how they are relevant to these allegations and to the Articles of Impeachment, what witnesses he desires to call, what he specifically expects them to testify to, and how long he anticipates their testimony will take.

In light of the Committee's ruling admitting prior testimony, the House shall include in its pretrial statement a particular issue proffer in which it indicates what facts it intends to prove relating to Judge Nixon's oil and gas investments, which of those facts may be established through prior testimony or stipulations, which of these facts require live testimony, which witnesses it desires to call, specifically what it expects them to testify to, and how long he anticipates their testimony will take. The Committee will defer disposition of these motions pending these submissions.

MOTION FOR DEFENSE FUNDS

Judge Nixon has moved for the Senate to reimburse him for the costs of his defense, including all out-of-pocket costs and his attorney's fees at the rate of \$75 an hour. The Committee has no authority to grant this request. In accordance with unbroken

Senate practice, the Committee declines to recommend to the Senate that it grant Judge Nixon's request for funds with which to conduct his defense. Judge Nixon may renew his request for defense funds at the close of the Senate's proceedings on the Articles of Impeachment. The Senate will follow its usual practice of paying the costs of bringing the witnesses for whom it issues subpoenas to Washington to testify in this proceeding.

MOTION TO IMMUNIZE A WITNESS

Judge Nixon has advised that he may wish to call as a witness Robert Royals, who declined to testify at Judge Nixon's criminal trial on the basis of his privilege against self-incrimination. The Committee will defer determining whether to obtain an immunity order until it has become clearer whether Royals' testimony will be necessary. If Judge Nixon determines to place Royals on his witness list, he should accompany that designation with a formal description of the effort that he has made to determine whether Royals will assert a Fifth Amendment privilege. In the meantime, the Committee will take the necessary action to enable it to obtain an immunity order in an expeditious manner at a later date should that prove necessary.

STIPULATIONS

The parties have made some progress in stipulating to uncontested facts, but additional progress is expected. Judge Nixon has objected to a number of the House's proposed stipulations on the grounds that they are biased, inaccurate, or incomplete. With regard to the proposed stipulations that are the subject of such objections, the House should determine whether it is possible to reformulate them to meet Judge Nixon's objections. Judge Nixon should assist the House in that effort by detailing the specific bases for his objections. The parties should work together in this process to achieve additional progress, rather than simply exchanging fixed positions. The Committee's deferral of Judge Nixon's motion seeking to exclude evidence on his oil and gas investments should not prevent the parties from attempting to make progress on these stipulations, as well as the others. Any stipulations agreed to in this area will be understood to remain subject to Judge Nixon's objection as to relevance, until the Committee rules on that issue.

PRETRIAL STATEMENTS

The Committee has authorized the Chairman and Vice Chairman to issue a further order detailing the specifications, in addition to those described earlier and in this order, of the pretrial statements due on July 31.

WYCHE FOWLER, Jr.,
Chairman.
ORRIN G. HATCH,
Vice Chairman.

July 25, 1989.

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL COMMITTEE, ORDER DESIGNATING CONTENTS OF FINAL PRETRIAL STATEMENTS, SECOND ORDER

By letter from the Senate Legal Counsel on June 9, 1989, the Committee informed the parties of the required contents of pretrial statements, due on July 31, 1989, and indicated that those specifications would be supplemented in greater detail. The Committee's First Order provided some additional requirements for the pretrial statements. This order contains further guidance from the Committee concerning the preparation of pretrial statements.

The parties' Final Pretrial Statements should do the following:

1. *Statement of the Case.*—Provide a brief and general statement of the case as the party intends to present it at the impeachment trial proceedings.

2. *Witnesses.*—List the names and addresses of witnesses whom the party wishes to call, with a statement of the nature of their testimony sufficient to illustrate the relevance of that testimony to these proceedings. If any expert witnesses are listed, provide a brief statement of the subject of their testimony and their qualifications as experts.

The Committee shall treat the inclusion of an individual's name on the witness list as a request to the Senate that a subpoena be issued to that individual requiring his or her appearance at the impeachment trial proceedings. Upon receipt of the Final Pretrial Statements, the Committee will determine which subpoenas shall issue.

Unless good cause be shown for failure to include a witness on the Final Pretrial Statement, the parties shall not be permitted to call as witnesses persons not listed on the Final Pretrial Statement. If a party believes that there is good cause for naming additional witnesses after the Final Pretrial Statement has been filed, it shall, as soon as such witnesses become known, file with the Committee, and serve on opposing counsel, the names and addresses of those witnesses, the subject matter of their testimony, and show good cause for their late addition to the witness list. The requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to rebuttal witnesses.

Information concerning the parties' intended order of proof will facilitate the Committee's orderly issuance of subpoenas. The House is requested to indicate, to the extent currently possible, the order in which it intends to call its witnesses during the direct presentation of its case, and the estimated duration of each witness' direct testimony. In the event that this information should change in time before commencement of the impeachment trial proceedings on September 6, 1989, the House shall promptly advise the Committee of that fact.

Judge Nixon is similarly requested to estimate the duration of the direct testimony of each witness and, to the extent that he is able, the order in which he anticipates calling them. He also shall timely inform the Committee of any changes in these expectations. If Judge Nixon determines to place Robert Royals on his witness list, he shall accompany that designation with a description of the effort that he has made to determine whether Royals will assert a Fifth Amendment privilege and the results of that effort.

3. *Issue Proffer.*—Include an issue proffer as described in the First Order. For each of the categories of prosecutorial vindictiveness and prosecutorial misconduct, Judge Nixon shall state separately what facts, if any, he intends to prove and how any such facts are relevant to his affirmative defenses and to the Articles of Impeachment. Judge Nixon shall identify any witnesses through whose testimony, live or prior, he seeks to prove those facts, and provide as specific a statement as possible as to what he expects each witness' testimony to show.

The House shall state in its issue proffer what facts it intends to prove relating to Judge Nixon's oil and gas investments, which of those facts may be established through prior testimony or stipulations,

which of those facts require live testimony, which witnesses it desires to call, and specifically what it expects each witness' testimony to show.

4. Prior Testimony.—Supplement each party's witness list with statements identifying any particular prior testimony on which it wishes to rely. In accordance with the Committee's ruling in its First Order, the record of prior testimony from Judge Nixon's criminal proceeding and from the House's impeachment proceeding is being admitted into evidence in this proceeding in its entirety. The parties are encouraged to rely on such prior testimony, in lieu of seeking subpoenas for live witnesses, as they believe will achieve economies in the presentation of their case, without jeopardizing the fairness of these proceedings. For the witnesses from whom the parties seek live testimony, the parties shall also identify any prior testimony of those witnesses to which they wish particularly to direct the Committee's attention.

5. Exhibits.—Provide a numbered index of exhibits which the party intends to offer at the evidentiary hearings. The index should provide a specific description of each listed document or item of evidence, and, if the document or item of evidence has previously been introduced in related prior proceedings, such as in *United States v. Nixon* or in the House impeachment proceedings, a citation to the particular location in the prior record where the document or item of evidence was introduced.

Both parties shall, on or before August 4, 1989, file and serve a statement for each document or item of evidence listed on the opposing party's exhibit list unequivocally stating whether objection is made to admission of that document or item without need for formal proof as to its authenticity or genuineness, and where appropriate, its status as a record of a regularly conducted activity or a public record. In the event that such objection is made, the basis for the objection and the reason therefore shall be specifically stated.

The Committee will review the foregoing statements and will enter an order stating whether, for each particular piece of evidence, the party offering the evidence need submit formal proof as to its authenticity, genuineness, or status as a record of a regularly conducted activity or a public record. Failure by the opposing party to make a reasoned and specific objection to any particular document or item of evidence will result in a finding by the Committee that formal proof need not be made, but will leave the evidence subject to all other objections. It would also be noted that a finding that formal proof need not be made does not relieve the offering party of the need to explain the content or meaning of the document, should the party believe that such explanation is necessary.

Unless good cause be shown for failure to include a document or other item of evidence on the index of exhibits, documents or items not listed thereon shall not be introduced at the impeachment trial proceedings. If a party believes that there is good cause for amending its index of exhibits, it shall, as soon as the need for the amendment becomes known, file with the Committee, and serve on opposing counsel, an amendment to the index together with copies of any new exhibits and a showing of good cause for their late inclusion on the index. The opposing party shall, three days after receipt of any such amendment, file and serve its objections regarding matters of

formal proof to the exhibits included in the amended index.

The House shall provide copies of its numbered exhibits to Judge Nixon and to the Committee, on or before August 7, 1989. Judge Nixon shall provide copies of its numbered exhibits to the House and to the Committee on or before August 10, 1989.

6. Conduct of Evidentiary Proceedings.—State the amount of time which each party intends to allocate to direct testimony, whether by prior or live testimony, and state whether its preparation has caused it to anticipate any particular difficulties in the presentation of its case of which the Committee should be made aware.

7. Legal Matters.—Set forth the legal principles which each party believes is applicable to each article of impeachment and which the party believes should guide the Committee in determining the relevance and assessing the importance of particular evidence.

WYCHE FOWLER, JR.,
Chairman.
ORRIN G. HATCH,
Vice Chairman.

JULY 27, 1989.●

AMERICA'S DRUG EPIDEMIC

● Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, America's drug epidemic is touching us all. Drugs are devastating our society. A generation of our children is falling victim to the scourge of drugs. Our senior citizens avoid walking on the street, fearing they may be mugged for money to buy drugs. We talk about drugs. We worry about drugs. But so far, we've given only lip service to a war against drugs.

I hope the plan President Bush outlined last night takes us to the next step—a significant commitment from Government to stop drug trafficking. I believe the President has suggested several good ideas:

First, his strategy places an emphasis on strengthening the criminal justice system. Under the President's plan, State and local law enforcement authorities, as well as their Federal counterparts, would receive additional funding.

He would also include more money for prison construction. The idle threat of incarceration isn't enough to deter drug-related crime; we must be able to follow through.

Second, the President's plan would reduce the cocaine supply in the United States through enhanced cooperation with countries where cocaine is produced. Widespread cocaine use in the United States has catastrophic effects not only in our country, but in the countries where it is grown as well. There is no better example of this than the current situation in Colombia.

Members of Colombian drug cartels have declared war on their nation's government. They are committing terrorist acts and showing no mercy to anyone who stands in the way of their drug trade. This terrorism is the direct result of how lucrative the cocaine

trade has become, in part because of the huge demand from the United States. Our inability to stop cocaine usage in this country is having profound international effects. We must get it under control.

Third, the President also calls for more money for treatment and education. Interdiction alone isn't enough. Treatment and education must be integral parts of our national drug strategy.

All of these ideas are good steps forward.

In addition to these steps which he outlined last night, the President also has included items in his strategy which are of special interest to Montana:

First, he plans to double the funding allocated for marijuana eradication. This should help the Montana National Guard and other State agencies which are concerned with eradication.

Second, he called for increases in the drug interdiction portion of the budgets for the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Park Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. We must crack down on illegal drug-related activities occurring on Federal land.

Although I am generally pleased with the President's proposal, I do have a central concern:

I'm not convinced that the administration plan takes fully into account the problem of drugs in rural areas.

Rural areas need money, just like the cities do, to fight the invasion of illegal drugs.

Last week, in a statement before the Senate Judiciary Committee, U.S. attorney Pete Dunbar documented the dramatic increase in drug-related crime in Montana and asked the Federal Government for more resources.

Although the President has made an effort to look at the problems we face in rural areas by increasing funding for the BLM, the BIA and the Park Service, he has also overlooked an important need we have: funding for international border control.

The President wants to keep funding for the Customs Service at approximately the current level, while increasing the share of this money which will go to the Southwest land border. This means there will be less money available for other parts of the United States border, including the 500-mile section we share with Canada. This could pose problems for our State because of the increase in methamphetamine trafficking between Canada and Montana.

The President's proposal to increase funding for State and local law enforcement grants is a good idea in principle, but I would like to know how he'll distribute the funding.

The current law enforcement block grant formula is skewed. It favors urban areas over their rural counter-

parts because it is based on population without taking geography into consideration. For instance, this year Rhode Island received more money than Montana because its population is slightly larger. This ignores the costs incurred in patrolling the thousands of miles we have in Montana, compared to the much smaller area in Rhode Island.

That is why I introduced a bill to create a funding set-aside to help large rural States. The inequities in the current system must be corrected.

I would like to see this change incorporated in the President's plan. We not only need more money, we need it more equitably distributed.

In addition, my bill would require the Director of National Drug Control Policy to designate someone in his office to focus solely on the needs of rural States. This would help to ensure that we're not shortchanged by Federal policy.

The President has submitted his plan. Now it's up to us in Congress to enact legislation which incorporates the best parts of the President's strategy—and much of it is very good—along with other ideas which will give us the weapons we need to win the war on drugs.

The war on drugs will not be easily won. But the stakes are too high to lose.●

THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED COMMUNITY MINISTRIES

● Mr. ROBB. Mr. President, I rise today to pay special tribute to a unique community organization that celebrated its 20th year of service to poor and low-income families in northern Virginia's Fairfax County in July of this year.

For those who believe we have become a "me" generation, United Community Ministries offers an example of something entirely different: people who care about other people. In fact, over 500 volunteers gave more than 15,000 hours last year to United Community Ministries helping people to help themselves. That is an impressive statistic by any standard of measurement.

If there's a job to be done or a need to be met, United Community Ministries will do the job or meet the need. In addition to providing needed emergency services, United Community Ministries has created a number of innovative programs all designed to help its clients become independent. For example, it provides transitional housing for 38 men, women, and children who are progressing from temporary shelter to permanent housing. Its child development center has 65 children of working parents enrolled, with training programs offered, and a new program for 20 infants of teenage

mothers will be opened this year. It has youth, elderly, and Hispanic outreach programs, a child care provider referral program, and a thrift shop which is a job training site for the mentally handicapped and manpower clients. Through programs such as these, United Community Ministries served 17,224 people last year alone.

But for United Community Ministries, it is not enough to help people only on an emergency basis; rather it targets the systemic causes which generate the need for assistance in the first place. Its advocacy efforts are respected by others in the community. That is because its mission is very simple and straightforward: To lend assistance and to promote human dignity and self-sufficiency in the community of which it is a part.

Woven into the fabric of United Community Ministries' success is enthusiastic and widespread community support. Churches, schools, boy scouts, girl scouts, businesses, PTA's, women's clubs, civic associations, service groups, and thousands of individuals all pitch in. And this support grows each year as the difficulties for the poor in the community become more visible.

United Community Ministries is realistic, too. It recognizes that it cannot meet all the needs all the time. There is far too much that needs to be done. So, it supports and helps organize others dedicated to community service. And, when a program becomes successful, and is ready for independence, it is spun off into a new entity.

To me, the true test of the merit of a group like United Community Ministries can best be measured by asking those who the program serves if it is meeting their needs.

Please let me read you a letter recently received by the staff which, I believe, captures the spirit—the essence really—of this very special group:

I just wanted you to know . . . we are now able to feed our kids and pay a few bills. We'll never forget the food, gas, and rent money given to us to help us out during a very difficult time. To set the record straight, we have gladly donated \$168 this year to United Community Ministries via the Combined Federal Campaign Fund. We realize it is hardly a drop in the bucket, but we have long memories for kindnesses granted large and small. God bless you all. Thanks for the help when we really needed it.

That to me, says it all.●

APPOINTMENT BY THE REPUBLICAN LEADER

Mr. DOLE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. SYMMS] be appointed to the Impeachment Trial Committee, in re Walter L. Nixon, Jr., in lieu of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], resigned.

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

EXPRESSING GRATITUDE TO DAVID A. BRODY

Mr. DOLE. I send a resolution to the desk on behalf of myself and the distinguished majority leader and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 173) to express gratitude to David A. Brody.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

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

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I am pleased, today, to pay tribute to David Brody for more than 40 years of service to the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith, and to his country.

David Brody's value to the Members of this body, as a resource for information and guidance, has earned him the nickname "the 101st Senator." Those of us who know David Brody can attest that he is deserving of this title.

His commitment to the American-Jewish community, and moreover, his commitment to civil rights and civil liberties for all Americans has contributed to our efforts to ensure that every citizen is guaranteed an equal opportunity to succeed.

I rise to join the distinguished minority leader, Senator DOLE, in submitting a resolution which expresses the gratitude of the Senate to David Brody for his efforts on behalf of his Nation as well as the good judgment he has offered to the Senate and its Members over the past 40 years.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, last February—after more than 40 years of service—David Brody retired as the Washington representative of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith.

As a result of his effectiveness over the years as a spokesman for the ADL, David Brody has earned the reputation as the "101st Senator." I can tell you that this reputation is well-deserved. I know that many here in this Chamber, as well as many former Members of the Senate, have found David Brody to be an invaluable resource on a wide range of issues—issues of concern not only to the American-Jewish community but also to all Americans. And I know that I count myself among those who have come to rely upon David Brody's considered judgment and warm friendship.

So I am proud to join today with the distinguished majority leader, Senator MITCHELL, in submitting a resolution expressing the Senate's gratitude to

David Brody for the wise counsel he has offered to the Senate and its Members over the past 40 years.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. Res. 173

Whereas David A. Brody is an American of uncommon wisdom and vision;

Whereas David A. Brody has served this country faithfully, as an officer in the United States Navy during World War II, as an attorney in the Department of Agriculture, and as a distinguished lawyer and lobbyist in Washington, DC;

Whereas David A. Brody has devoted more than 40 years of his life to the promotion of issues that concern not only the Jewish-American community, but also all Americans;

Whereas such issues include the security and prosperity of Israel, Soviet Jewry, civil rights, civil liberties, and social welfare;

Whereas David A. Brody has been an exemplary representative of the Anti-Defamation League of the B'Nai B'Rith, particularly as the Director of the Washington Office of such League;

Whereas during the past 40 years, the advice and judgment of David A. Brody has proven to be an invaluable and welcome resource to the Senate;

Whereas many past and present members of the Senate consider David A. Brody to be a dear and trusted friend; and

Whereas David A. Brody has often been described as the "101st Senator": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate commends David A. Brody for his years of exemplary and faithful service to the Anti-Defamation League of the B'Nai B'Rith and to the United States, and

(2) the Senate expresses its gratitude to David A. Brody for the wise counsel he has provided to the Senate during the past 40 years.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

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

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, 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.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY,
SEPTEMBER 7, 1989

RECESS UNTIL 9:30 A.M. AND MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, September 7, and that fol-

lowing the time for the two leaders there be a period for morning business not to exceed beyond 10 a.m. with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each.

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

PROCEED TO CONSIDERATION OF S. 933 AT 10 A.M.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that at 10 a.m. the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Order No. 216, the Americans with Disabilities Act.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, under the unanimous-consent request granted earlier, the Senate will resume consideration of the legislative branch appropriations bill at 12 noon tomorrow with the Wilson amendment No. 698 on congressional mailing as the only remaining amendment to the bill. Senators should be on notice that votes are likely during tomorrow's session and will extend into the evening beyond 7 p.m. tomorrow.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, will the majority leader yield briefly?

Mr. MITCHELL. I certainly will.

Mr. DOLE. It is my understanding that we will proceed to the ADA bill at 10 o'clock. I assume there may be a number of opening statements and most of that time between 10 a.m. and noon will be consumed by opening statements and we probably would not be getting any controversial amendment until the afternoon part; is that correct?

Mr. MITCHELL. That is correct. That is my understanding. I consulted with the principal author and manager of the bill, Senator KENNEDY, who is here at this time and I ask him to confirm that.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is the intention of Senator HARKIN and myself that the first 2 hours would be taken up with an exposition on the legislation and then we would welcome the opportunity to move toward the amendments. We have been notified of five amendments, some of which have been listed in the committee report, and a few others. But we are prepared to address those in a timely fashion. We do not believe it should take a great deal of time to dispose of those. So we would be eager, for those of our colleagues that do have amendments, that they get them in to us at an early time tomorrow so we can proceed.

Mr. President, I want to express my appreciation—I am sure I speak for Senator HARKIN—to both the leaders for the timely attention they have given to this legislation. This is legislation of enormous importance to some 43 million Americans. It is appropriate that we deal with it this year. It is the

25th anniversary of the first civil rights legislation.

This legislation has had the strong support of the majority leader, and I think all of us who have followed the work of the disability movement know of the very specific interest Senator DOLE has had in this area as well. We also recognize that we would not be at this point tonight if we did not have the strong support of the President of the United States.

I am very hopeful that we will be able to move in a timely fashion. As chairman of the committee I want to express our very deep personal appreciation to both the leaders for bringing us to this point this evening.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I want to thank the majority leader for his accommodation on bringing the Americans with Disabilities Act to the floor in such a timely fashion. I also want to thank the minority leader, Senator DOLE for his leadership which has helped bring us to this historical moment. Finally, I want to thank President Bush for his endorsement of this landmark legislation which will allow all Americans share in the American dream. I look forward to its swift passage.

AUGUSTA, ME, BECOMES 50TH
STATE CAPITAL WITH C-SPAN

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, on September 5, Augusta, ME, become the 50th State capital in the United States to make C-SPAN available to its cable television viewers. With the addition of Augusta's 18,000 cable subscribers, that means every State capital now has a front-row seat at political events that affect them in Washington, DC.

To celebrate this new service, C-SPAN spent September 5 in Augusta, televising live interviews with Governor McKernan, Representatives BRENNAN and SNOWE, Senator COHEN and myself. The network also aired interviews with dozens of other Maine citizens who talked about the everyday issues that are important to them.

In addition to Augusta, C-SPAN went on the air that day for the first time in Maine communities including Bangor, Eastport, Belgrade, Rumford, Saco, Lincolnville, Unity, and Hermon.

On behalf of Senator COHEN and all of my colleagues, I want to extend a warm welcome to each and every one of those new viewers.

C-SPAN, the Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network, has been televising live, unedited proceedings on the House floor since March 1979 as a nonprofit public service of the cable TV industry. Senate proceedings have been on C-SPAN II since June 1986.

The two networks also air live and recorded congressional hearings, speeches, political conventions, call-in

programs and other public affairs programming from Washington and other parts of the world that are unavailable anywhere else.

This fall, for example, C-SPAN begins televising selected proceedings from the British House of Commons, offering a view of a European country's government. Next year, the network plans to take a look at the French Parliament.

C-SPAN has been called "America's Town Hall" because it allows viewers around the country to witness firsthand how their representatives make laws and run the Federal Government.

And for 3 hours each day, it allows viewers from around the country and the world to call in with their comments and questions to lawmakers, journalists, and public officials.

That kind of informative, interactive television is an important part of the democratic process in this modern age of telecommunications. I am very proud to be a part of that process, and again, I want to welcome our new Maine viewers to "America's Town Hall."

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The 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.

RECESS UNTIL TOMORROW AT 9:30 A.M.

Mr. MITCHELL. If the distinguished Republican leader has no further business and if no other Senator is seeking recognition, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order until 9:30 a.m., on Thursday, September 7, 1989.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 7:51 p.m., recessed until Thursday, September 7, 1989, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate September 6, 1989:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

KENNETH L. BROWN, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE.

CHARLES E. COBB, JR., OF FLORIDA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF ICELAND.

JOHN GIFFEN WEINMANN, OF LOUISIANA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CHRISTOPHER JEHN, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE GRANT S. GREEN, JR., RESIGNED.

CRAIG S. KING, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, VICE LAWRENCE L. LAMADE, RESIGNED.

JAMES R. LOCHER, III, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, VICE CHARLES S. WHITEHOUSE, RESIGNED.

BARBARA SPYRIDON POPE, OF MISSISSIPPI, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, VICE KENNETH P. BERGQUIST, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DENNIS B. UNDERWOOD, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE COMMISSIONER FOR RECLAMATION, VICE C. DALE DUVALL, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

JERRY RALPH CURRY, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION, VICE DIANE K. STEED, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

MELVA G. WRAY, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MINORITY ECONOMIC IMPACT, VICE RAYMOND G. MASSIE, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

RONALD E. RAY, OF FLORIDA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS (HUMAN RESOURCES AND ADMINISTRATION). (NEW POSITION)

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

JACQUELINE L. PHILLIPS, OF MARYLAND, TO BE FEDERAL COCHAIRMAN OF THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION, VICE WINIFRED ANN PIZZANO, RESIGNED.

COPYRIGHT ROYALTY TRIBUNAL

CINDY SHINGA DAUB, OF NEBRASKA, TO BE COMMISSIONER OF THE COPYRIGHT ROYALTY TRIBUNAL FOR A TERM OF SEVEN YEARS FROM SEPTEMBER 27, 1989, VICE EDWARD W. RAY, TERM EXPIRING.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

TONY ARMENDARIZ, OF TEXAS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING JULY 29, 1992, VICE JERRY LEE CALHOUN, RESIGNED.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION

CARROLL A. CAMPBELL, JR., OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS. (NEW POSITION)

NATIONAL CONSUMER COOPERATIVE BANK

FRANK B. SOLLARS, OF OHIO, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL CONSUMER COOPERATIVE BANK FOR A TERM OF THREE YEARS. (REAPPOINTMENT)

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

JOHN E. FROHNMYER, OF OREGON, TO BE CHAIRPERSON OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE FRANCIS S. M. HODSOLL, RESIGNED.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

BILL R. PHILLIPS, OF TEXAS, TO BE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, VICE HUGH HEWITT, RESIGNED.

UNITED STATES COURT OF VETERANS APPEALS

JOHN J. FARLEY, III, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF VETERANS APPEALS FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS. (NEW POSITION)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 152(A):

CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

To be general

GEN. COLIN L. POWELL, [redacted] UNITED STATES ARMY.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER TO BE PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST IN GRADE INDICATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

To be general

GEN. LOUIS C. WAGNER, JR., [redacted] UNITED STATES ARMY.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A), IN CONJUNCTION WITH ASSIGNMENT TO A PO-

SITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDENT UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

To be general

LT. GEN. WILLIAM G.T. TUTTLE, JR., [redacted] UNITED STATES ARMY.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER TO BE PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST IN GRADE INDICATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. JERRY M. BUNYARD, [redacted] UNITED STATES ARMY.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER TO BE PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST IN GRADE INDICATED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1370:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. SIDNEY T. WEINSTEIN, [redacted] UNITED STATES ARMY.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A), IN CONJUNCTION WITH ASSIGNMENT TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDENT UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. JEROME B. HILMES, [redacted] UNITED STATES ARMY.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A), IN CONJUNCTION WITH ASSIGNMENT TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDENT UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. LEON E. SALOMON, [redacted] UNITED STATES ARMY.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A), IN CONJUNCTION WITH ASSIGNMENT TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDENT UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES B. EICHELBERGER, [redacted] UNITED STATES ARMY.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A), IN CONJUNCTION WITH ASSIGNMENT TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDENT UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601(A):

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ELLIS D. PARKER, [redacted] UNITED STATES ARMY.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TO THE GRADE INDICATED, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 593(A), 3385, AND 3392:

To be major general of the line

BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH C. BOYERSMITH, [redacted]
BRIG. GEN. JAMES MILLER, [redacted]
BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM C. WILSON, [redacted]

To be major general, Adjutant General's Corps

BRIG. GEN. ROBERT L. MOOREHEAD, [redacted]

To be brigadier general of the line

COL. JACK C. CLARK, [redacted]
COL. WOODROW D. BOYCE, [redacted]
COL. DONALD R. CRUTCHER, [redacted]
COL. JAMES R. DANIEL, [redacted]
COL. RANDY J. ENCE, [redacted]
COL. RONALD O. HARRISON, [redacted]
COL. JAMES M. HUTCHENS, [redacted]
COL. BILLY R. NORMAN, [redacted]
COL. VELTON R. STEVENS, [redacted]
COL. SAM C. TURK, [redacted]
COL. PETER E. WHELMER, [redacted]
COL. JAMES K. CORLEY, [redacted]
COL. JAMES W. EMERSON, [redacted]
COL. GARY G. HARBER, [redacted]
COL. JAMES H. LONG, [redacted]
COL. RODNEY W. MCNEILL, [redacted]
COL. GERALD A. MILLER, [redacted]
COL. DON M. OGG, [redacted]
COL. STANLEY W. PETRIK, [redacted]
COL. WILLIAM F. STEWART, [redacted]
COL. WILLIAM F. TRAXLER, [redacted]
COL. BOBBY G. WEBB, [redacted]

To be brigadier general, Adjutant General's Corps

- COL. FRED R. FLINT, xxx-xx-xxxx
COL. GERALD F. JANELLE, xxx-xx-xxxx
COL. JACK E. YEAGER, xxx-xx-xxxx
COL. TOM BREWER, xxx-xx-xxxx
COL. MICHAEL E. BYRNE, xxx-xx-xxxx

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. JOHN T. PARKER, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx/1210, UNITED STATES NAVY.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601, TO BE APPOINTED TO THE GRADE OF VICE ADMIRAL WHILE SERVING IN A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY DESIGNATED BY THE PRESIDENT UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. RONALD M. EYTHISON, U. S. NAVY, xxx-xx-xxxx/1120.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH A VIEW TO DESIGNATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 8067, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, 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

- CHARLES W. GUISE, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN A. HUCKER, xxx-xx-xxxx
DUANE F. MABEUS, xxx-xx-xxxx
THOMAS P. MASSELLLO, xxx-xx-xxxx
JERRY L. SCHULL, xxx-xx-xxxx

To be lieutenant colonel

- JOHN E. ANTHOUSIS, xxx-xx-xxxx
DON A. LAWRENCE, xxx-xx-xxxx
GUALBERT M. SANCHEZ, xxx-xx-xxxx
PETER K. SENECHAL, xxx-xx-xxxx

To be major

- CARLA A. BEECHIE, xxx-xx-xxxx
CONLEY B. GAINER, xxx-xx-xxxx
THOMAS J. O'DONNELL, xxx-xx-xxxx

DENTAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

- WILLIAM L. DAVENPORT, xxx-xx-xxxx
ERIK D. LANGSJOEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
LAWRENCE C. PARRISH, xxx-xx-xxxx

To be major

- DONALD M. BELLES, xxx-xx-xxxx
E. MICHAEL DUCKWORTH, xxx-xx-xxxx
RICHARD C. EDWARDS, xxx-xx-xxxx
MARK E. ESSICK, xxx-xx-xxxx
FRANK J. FOREMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
DANIEL D. GAMMAGE, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID R. GORE, xxx-xx-xxxx
BRUCE A. JOHNSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
THOMAS E. LONG, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL W. MARTIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
BRENT E. NELSEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHNIE D. OVERTON, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID C. RUPP, xxx-xx-xxxx
SCOTT W. WIGGINS, xxx-xx-xxxx

To be captain

- DAVID B. KEMP, xxx-xx-xxxx
CARROLL A. PALMOR, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
KIMSEY K. PETKOVIC, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOSEPH A. TEMPLE, xxx-xx-xxxx

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT AS RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE, IN GRADE INDICATED, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 593, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH A VIEW TO DESIGNATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 8067, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO PERFORM THE DUTIES INDICATED.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

- ROBERT ALLAN BRIGHT, xxx-xx-xxxx
VINCENT E. CARR, xxx-xx-xxxx
LILY TAN CHING, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID A. DIORIO, xxx-xx-xxxx
LAWRENCE A. PERIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
JAVIER A. VASQUEZ, xxx-xx-xxxx
ARTURO D.P. VILLA, xxx-xx-xxxx

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 628, 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 lieutenant colonel

- KENNETH W. BIGBEE, xxx-xx-xxxx
ZOLLIE W. HARRIS, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
ALAN L. KUSHIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROGER T. MARTIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
CECIL R. MEADOR, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN SHERFFESER, xxx-xx-xxxx
JAMES A. SMITH, xxx-xx-xxxx
FREDERICK F. WILLISTON, xxx-xx-xxxx

To be major

WILLIAM M. SHEDD, xxx-xx-xxxx
THE FOLLOWING OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH GRADE AND DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE PROVIDED THAT IN NO CASE SHALL THE OFFICER BE APPOINTED IN A GRADE HIGHER THAN CAPTAIN:

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

MARIA L. CORDERO, xxx-xx-xxxx

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, U.S. NAVY, RETIRED, TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER FROM THE TEMPORARY DISABILITY RETIRED LIST, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 1211: NORMAN K. SHIMABUKURO

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:

- TIMOTHY G. ACKERMAN JOHN W. HOLBROOK, II
GREGORY T. BARBEAULD MICHAEL D. KENNEY
JOHN H. BOCKOC GLENNON J. KERSGHIETER
DONALD F. CATELLO EDWARD W. KNELLER
THOMAS W. CLARK CHRISTOPHER W.
SHAUN M. DEANGELIS KOUTALIDIS
OMAR S. DY LAWRENCE R. LINTZ
STEVEN C. FINCO NATHAN H. MARTIN
GEORGE A. KENNETH W. MCKINLEY
FREDERICKSON PETER G. OLSON
PATRICK J. FRESNEDA RICHARD A. PATTERSON
RODNEY B. HANNERS BENJAMIN J. PEARSON, III

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVY OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT COMMANDER IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVAL RESERVE, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 593:

- WARREN V. AYERS JONATHAN T. LORD
COLLEEN M. COUNIHAN RONALD L. SOLLOCK

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS PROGRAM CANDIDATES TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT ENSIGN IN THE LINE OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

- STEVEN C. CINTRON SCOTT B. LAPAGE
DAVID M. CONDRON LANCE MONTGOMERY

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:

- ROBERT M. AKIN PETER W. MATISOO
KERRIGAN R. BENNETT CHRISTOPHER P.
EDWARD M. BUTLER MURDOCH
PETER M. CAWLEY TIMOTHY M. NASH
SHAWN E. DUANE WILLIAM F. RUEHLE
SEAN P. HENSLER

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVY OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT COMMANDER IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVAL RESERVE, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 593:

- VICENTE A. GUECO, JR. PAUL S. MASSIMIANO
CHARLES A. LARSON

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED U.S. NAVY OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT COMMANDER IN THE DENTAL CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVAL RESERVE, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 593: GERALD A. CIOFFI

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR PERMANENT 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

- NICHOLAS ABATE, xxx-xx-xxxx
IRA R. ABBOTT, III, xxx-xx-xxxx

- JAMES E. ACKERT, xxx-xx-xxxx
STEVEN D. ACUFF, xxx-xx-xxxx
DENNIS W. ADAMS, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILEY F. ADAMS, xxx-xx-xxxx
JAMES G. AITKEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
GABRIEL J. ALCALA, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHARLES L. ALDRICH, xxx-xx-xxxx
DEAN C. ALEXANDER, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT W. ALEXANDER, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM D. ALEXANDER, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM S. ALEXANDER, xxx-xx-xxxx
NICK ALEXANDROW, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID C. ALLARD, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT G. ALLEN, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
THOMAS L. ALLEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
RONALD C. ALVIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
RUSSELL J. ANARDE, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHARLES E. ANDERSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
FRANK J. ANDERSON, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT D. ANDERSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
RONALD L. ANDREA, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL D. ANTHONY, xxx-xx-xxxx
JIM R. APPLEWHITE, xxx-xx-xxxx
GRANT C. AUFDERHAAR, xxx-xx-xxxx
NICHOLAS J. BABIAK, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID E. BAKER, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN R. BAKER, xxx-xx-xxxx
NORMAN R. BAKER, xxx-xx-xxxx
BRENT W. BALAZS, xxx-xx-xxxx
RODGER D. BALLENTINE, xxx-xx-xxxx
RICHARD T. BANHOLZER, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOE M. BANKS, II, xxx-xx-xxxx
THOMAS L. BAPTISTE, xxx-xx-xxxx
KENNETH W. BARBI, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT D. BARR, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT L. BARTLOW, xxx-xx-xxxx
MARVIN G. BASS, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT F. BAYLESS, xxx-xx-xxxx
ALLAN R. BECKER, xxx-xx-xxxx
KENNETH R. BEECK, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT D. BEHR, xxx-xx-xxxx
PETER J. BEIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
JAMES M. BELLAN, II, xxx-xx-xxxx
JEFFREY C. BENTON, xxx-xx-xxxx
JAMES C. BERG, xxx-xx-xxxx
WALTER R. BERG, xxx-xx-xxxx
RONALD E. BERGGQUIST, xxx-xx-xxxx
CRAIG A. BERNHARD, xxx-xx-xxxx
BRUCE M. BERRY, xxx-xx-xxxx
BARRY J. T. BERTY, xxx-xx-xxxx
GALEN C. BESSERT, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM G. BEST, II, xxx-xx-xxxx
PAUL L. BIELOWICZ, xxx-xx-xxxx
DONALD M. BILLICK, xxx-xx-xxxx
RONALD W. BISCHOP, xxx-xx-xxxx
RAYMOND C. BISHOP, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHARLES B. BITNER, xxx-xx-xxxx
LOTUS B. BLACKWELL, III, xxx-xx-xxxx
FRANKLIN J. BLAISDELL, xxx-xx-xxxx
DOUGLAS J. BLAZER, xxx-xx-xxxx
EARL C. BOGARD, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
THOMAS J. BOLAND, xxx-xx-xxxx
THOMAS R. BOLAND, xxx-xx-xxxx
VICTOR J. BONFIGLIO, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT P. BONGIOVI, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT C. BONN, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
GARRELL L. BOONE, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN S. BOONE, xxx-xx-xxxx
GEORGE R. BOOTH, xxx-xx-xxxx
DENNIS M. BOROCZK, xxx-xx-xxxx
CLARENCE M. BOSE, xxx-xx-xxxx
IRVING W. BOSWELL, III, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHARLES BOTULA, III, xxx-xx-xxxx
CONLEY V. BRADFORD, xxx-xx-xxxx
DOYLE E. BRADY, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROGER A. BRADY, xxx-xx-xxxx
EDWARD W. BRASS, xxx-xx-xxxx
HAROLD E. BRAUER, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID L. BREESE, xxx-xx-xxxx
EDWARD J. BRENNAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
RICHARD R. BREWER, xxx-xx-xxxx
RICHARD D. BRISTOW, xxx-xx-xxxx
BILL D. BROGDON, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT J. BROOKS, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHARLES B. BROWN, xxx-xx-xxxx
DOYLE D. BROWN, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN A. BROWN, xxx-xx-xxxx
RICHARD E. BRUNER, xxx-xx-xxxx
OSCAR V. BRYAN, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
STEVEN A. BRYAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
FRANCIS BUCHAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN H. BUCKNER, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN K. BUFFIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
BRUCE J. BUONO, xxx-xx-xxxx
BRON A. BURKE, xxx-xx-xxxx
EDWARD J. BURNE, III, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOSEPH J. BUTCHKO, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM R. BYARS, xxx-xx-xxxx
CARL A. CAPIERO, xxx-xx-xxxx
DICK CALTA, xxx-xx-xxxx
HUGH C. CAMERON, xxx-xx-xxxx
DOUGLAS A. CAMPBELL, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID M. CANNAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
VINCENT A. CANNAVA, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM L. CAPELLA, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHRISTOPHER CARAVELLO, xxx-xx-xxxx
RICHARD O. CARDINALE, xxx-xx-xxxx
BRUCE A. CARLSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
DOUGLAS J. CARTER, xxx-xx-xxxx
TERENCE L. CASTEEL, xxx-xx-xxxx
LARRY M. CHADWICK, xxx-xx-xxxx
HOWARD B. CHAMBERS, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx

CARROL H. CHANDLER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JAMES H. CHANEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN C. CHAPMAN, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 THOMAS N. CHAPMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 WAYNE P. CHENARD, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ROBERT E. CHERRY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GARY A. CHILCOTT, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CHARLES M. CHOATE, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 PETER K. CHRISTENSEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ROBERT G. CHRISTENSEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GERALD F. CHRISTESON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JAMES S. CHRISTOL, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CHRISTOPHER L. CHRISTON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LAWRENCE E. CLARK, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN L. CLAY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GEORGE N. COBE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 THOMAS M. COCHRAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MALCOLM P. COCO, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 ARTHUR E. COLE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 HERMAN A. COLE, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 RICHARD A. COLE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 KENNETH R. COLEMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JAMES E. COLLINS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RICHARD N. COMPTON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JAMES P. CONCANNON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MELVIN L. COPELAND, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOSEPH B. CORCORAN, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 MICHAEL J. CORCORAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 KENNETH A. CORNELIUS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ANDREW A. CORSO, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ROBERT A. CORSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RICHARD A. CORT, xxx-xx-xxxx
 KEITH L. COTNER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 TIMOTHY H. COURINGTON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GERALD G. COX, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RAY A. CROCKETT, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ANDREW T. CROWIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GEORGE E. CROWDER, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 LARRY L. CULLEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MELL G. CUNNINGHAM, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CRAIG V. CURRAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LEO M. CUTCLIFF, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 HENRY L. CYR, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOSEPH F. CZARKOWSKI, xxx-xx-xxxx
 HARVEY D. DAHLJELM, xxx-xx-xxxx
 WILLIAM T. DANIEL, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 LARRY R. DANNELLY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DEAN J. DANOS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 THOMAS A. DARBY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 THOMAS E. DAVIDSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ROBERT E. DAWSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ROBERT E. DEAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOSEPH F. DECKER, II, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ALAN E. DEFEND, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GEORGE A. DETUCCIO, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DANIEL M. DICK, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RICHARD L. DICKSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 EUGENE R. DIONNE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LARRY R. DIPOMA, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JAMES E. DOHERTY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ROBERT A. DREWITT, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CRAIG W. DUEHRING, xxx-xx-xxxx
 BRIAN C. DUGLE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ROBERT J. DUMONT, xxx-xx-xxxx
 IRVING M. DUPRE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOSEPH D. DUSHAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN F. DWORACZYK, xxx-xx-xxxx
 WALTER T. EASTHAM, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN N. EDENFIELD, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 DONALD W. EDWARDS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 EDWARD R. ELLIS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GARY W. EMMONS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 STEVEN R. EMORY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOSEPH T. EMRICK, xxx-xx-xxxx
 WILLIAM H. ENGSTROM, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DAVID W. ENOS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JAMES E. ETZEL, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LARRY L. EVANOFF, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MICHAEL EVANS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MICHAEL M. EVANS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 WILLIAM E. EVANS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RICHARD B. FABBRE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MACLENNAN C. FAIRCILD, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RICHARD O. FANJOY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 SAM V. FARACE, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 MICHAEL N. FARAGE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RAY E. FELLOWS, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 GEORGE W. FINDLAY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DONALD L. FISHER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JAMES R. FLANAGAN, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 GREGORY D. FLOREY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CHARLES R. FLYNN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MICHAEL M. FLYNT, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PHILIP A. FOLEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JAMES J. FOLZ, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RONALD H. FOX, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DAVID G. FRANCIS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHN A. FRANCO, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 STEVEN M. FREDERICKSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CLAYTON R. FRISHKORN, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 ROBERT E. FRYE, xxx-xx-xxxx
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JOHN J. ZIELINSKI, XXX-XX-XXXX
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GARY B. ZURA, XXX-XX-XXXX

CHAPLAIN CORPS

To be colonel

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JACOB M. BOGGS, XXX-XX-XXXX
JOSEPH F. BOONE, XXX-XX-XXXX
CLAUDE B. FARRIS, XXX-XX-XXXX
RAYMOND W. GRECO, XXX-XX-XXXX
ROBERT L. JEMERSON, XXX-XX-XXXX
HIRAM L. JONES, XXX-XX-XXXX

BENJAMIN PEREZ, XXX-XX-XXXX
JAMES E. PRICE, XXX-XX-XXXX
THEODORE H. STAINMAN, XXX-XX-XXXX
JUDGE ADVOCATE
To be colonel
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WILLIAM K. ATLEE, JR., XXX-XX-XXXX
RALPH J. CAPIO, XXX-XX-XXXX
GEORGE D. CATO, XXX-XX-XXXX
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N. STEVEN LINDER, XXX-XX-XXXX
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NURSE CORPS
To be colonel
HENRY M. ABBOTT, XXX-XX-XXXX
JANET S. ADAMS, XXX-XX-XXXX
CAROLYN J. BARAN, XXX-XX-XXXX
SUSAN J. F. BARBI, XXX-XX-XXXX
BRENDA L. BELVILLE, XXX-XX-XXXX
COLLEEN W. DAVIS, XXX-XX-XXXX
PATRICIA E. FRAIN, XXX-XX-XXXX
MARJORIE J. GARTEN, XXX-XX-XXXX
DARLENE A. M. GRUBOR, XXX-XX-XXXX
MARY A. POST, XXX-XX-XXXX
MARGARET A. SEIBOLD, XXX-XX-XXXX
VIRGINIA M. STUBBLEFIELD, XXX-XX-XXXX
CYNTHIA A. TERRIBERRY, XXX-XX-XXXX
RITA A. VOKES, XXX-XX-XXXX
MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS
To be colonel
DAVID J. BAKER, XXX-XX-XXXX
GORDON W. BEST, XXX-XX-XXXX
ROLAND J. CARROLL, JR., XXX-XX-XXXX
LAURENCE M. DAVES, XXX-XX-XXXX
C. STEPHEN FOSTER, XXX-XX-XXXX
JAMES F. HANKO, XXX-XX-XXXX
WILLIAM C. HEAD, XXX-XX-XXXX
JOHN E. HOLES, XXX-XX-XXXX
MICHAEL W. JIRU, XXX-XX-XXXX
WILLIAM P. KEARNS, III, XXX-XX-XXXX
JOSEPH A. MACHADO, III, XXX-XX-XXXX
TIMOTHY C. MCKEE, XXX-XX-XXXX
JOSEPH E. MELCHIORRE, JR., XXX-XX-XXXX
STEVEN C. MIRICK, XXX-XX-XXXX
HENRY B. NICHOLSON, JR., XXX-XX-XXXX
STEPHEN L. PARTRIDGE, XXX-XX-XXXX
SYDNEY S. RUSSELL, XXX-XX-XXXX
JEFFERY C. SCHAFFER, XXX-XX-XXXX
CARL L. STEIGER, XXX-XX-XXXX
MICHAEL C. VOJTASKO, XXX-XX-XXXX
MICHAEL K. WYTRICK, XXX-XX-XXXX
BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES CORPS
To be colonel
BETTY J. AVERY, XXX-XX-XXXX
JOHN D. COX, XXX-XX-XXXX
RICHARD J. DENNIS, XXX-XX-XXXX
FRANK L. GOLDSTEIN, XXX-XX-XXXX
MICHAEL D. GOOKIN, XXX-XX-XXXX
GEORGE R. JAMES, XXX-XX-XXXX
RUTH L. NANCARROW, XXX-XX-XXXX
STEPHEN J. NEMMERS, XXX-XX-XXXX
PETER A. PALAGI, XXX-XX-XXXX
EARL D. ROGERS, XXX-XX-XXXX
THOMAS G. SMOGUR, XXX-XX-XXXX
ROGER L. STORK, XXX-XX-XXXX
MARLIN L. SWEIGART, XXX-XX-XXXX
MERLE R. TANNER, JR., XXX-XX-XXXX
JOHN B. TEDOR, XXX-XX-XXXX
ERIK K. VERMULEN, XXX-XX-XXXX
REIMUND G. WARNKEN, XXX-XX-XXXX
GARY A. WASEM, XXX-XX-XXXX
DAN O. YOSHII, XXX-XX-XXXX

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING CADETS, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS, FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE IN THE GRADE OF SECOND LIEUTENANT UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH DATES OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.

- AKER, ANTHONY A.
ABRUZZI, DAVID C.
ALLEN, MARK S.
ANDREWS, KEITH E.
ARMACOST, ANDREW F.
ATTABERRY, CHRISTOPHER L.
AUSTIN, CHRISTINA A.
BALL, LESTER A.
BARKER, KENNETH A.
BATTEN, ANDREW H.
BAKTER, YOLAND.
BELLAMY, JONTY L.
BENJAMIN, JOHN R.
BEWLEY, THOMAS R.
BISHOP, MATTHEW G.
BOYD, SCOTT E.
BOYUM, KEVIN E.
BRAISTED, MARK P.
BRANIN, JOHN A.
BRAUN, JOHN R.
BURNETT, ROLANDA.
BURNS, CHRISTOPHER J.
CALDWELL, ROBERT J.
CANALES, JOHN.
CARLSON, CHRISTOPHER S.
CARPENTER, ROBERT A.
CASE, GRANT S.
CENKUS, RICHARD A.
CHONG, TIMOTHY.
CLANCY, STEVEN P.
CLARY, EDWARD P.
CLAWSON, NADINE C.
CLEMMENTS, PATRICK G.
COBURN, MICHAEL.
COLON, MIGUEL J.
COMEAU, CHRISTOPHER A.
CONDIT, DAVID J.
CORCORAN, EDWARD R.
COSTANZO, NICHOLUS E.
COUBROUGH, MICHAEL J.
CRANE, KENNETH S.
CRANE, KEVIN M.
CROOKS, BRIAN L.
DALE, THOMAS K.
DALRYMPLE, DAIRY G.
DANDENEAU, JOHN J.
DAVIS, ALISON L.
DAVIS, JOHN E.
DE WITTE, ELIZABETH J.
DEMING, EDWIN K.
DESPIEGELAERE, CARL F.
DINNDORF, KENNETH M.
DODDS, LARRY V.
DOUGLASS, DAVID S.
DOUGLASS, RICHARD J.
DRECHSLER, DONALD R.
DUHADWAY, DAVID T.
DUTSCHMANN, STEVEN L.
EARNHARDT, MARIA L.
EDWARDS, LINDA R.
ELFRINK, GREGORY E.
ELLEDGE, ALAN W.
ELMENSRAWY, MAGED M.
EVANS, EARL A.
FACKLER, DAVID O.
FARFOUR, GEORGE R.
FILBY, SHAWN D.
FILSON, MICHAEL J.
FINCKE, EDWARD M.
FLATTERY, STEVEN T.
FLECK, LORNA L.
FLEENOR, MICHAEL D.
FOLGER, KENNETH E.
FORD, STEPHEN D.
FORTH, CHARLES R. JR.
FRASER, WENDY K.
FREDLEY, MICHAEL L.
FUGERE, FREDERIC ANTOINE.
FUJIMOTO, YVETTE S.
FULTON, CARL C. II.
GAJDA, MONIQUE M.
GANSLE, ANDREA S.
GARVIC, MATTHEW W.
GEISLER, GRANT G.
GERBER, BERNADETTE.
GLICK, JERILYN A.
GLIDDEN, LANCE A.
GODFREY, JEFFREY J.
GREENWALD, JAMES L.
GRIFFIN, JOHN M.
GRIFFIN, KENNETH D.
GUNTHER, KENNETH M.
HAASE, MARTHA.
HAHN, PAUL R.
HAMBY, EILEEN.
HAMILTON, CHARLES H.
HAMMETT, KELLY D.
HARDSTY, DENNIS L.
HARDY, ELLEN C.
HARRISON, GEVIN S.
HARRISON, SHAWN D.
HAWKINS, JOHN C.
HEBERT, GREGORY L.

- HECHT, CYNTHIA C.
HEIFFERON, MARK D.
HEROLD, JOSEPH B.
HESS, MICHAEL A.
HILLEBRAND, GREGORY D.
HOLCOMBE, STEPHANIE A.
HOOPER, ERIC A.
HOUGHIN, JOHN T.
HUDSON, JAMES L.
HUGHES, KELLEY A.
HUGHES, STEPHEN A.
HUNTER, SCOTT A.
HUNTSMAN, BRYAN E.
HURT, MICHAEL D.
HYDE, REGINALD K.
JACKSON, STEPHEN R.
JOHNSON, DOUGLAS S.
JOHNSON, MALCOLM T.
KASSELMAN, TERRY A.
KEESE, WHITNEY N.
KELLY, KATHLEEN M.
KEMENY, MALCOLM T.
KENDRICK, MICHAEL J.
KETTERER, TIMOTHY C.
KIEL, BARRY V.
KIMMETT, KRIK A.
KING, CARL L. J.
KING, RICHARD L. JR.
KLEIN, DANIEL J.
KLINE, KRISTI L.
KOWALEWSKI, WILLIAM E.
KRAIGER, KRISTOPHER E.
KRUEGER, WILLIAM A.
KRUMM, DAVID A.
KUEHN, ROBERT F.
LABRUTTA, ROBERT D.
LAMBERT, HENRI.
LESS, JAMES L.
LETTIERE, CHRISTOPHER A.
LEVERSON, DANIEL M.
LEWIS, MICHAEL B.
LINCOLN, TIMOTHY J.
LINDSAY, STEPHEN R.
LINSENMAYER, KENNETH A.
LITTLEHOHN, VAUGHN A.
LIVERMORE, SCOTT D.
LONGLEY, SHERI D.
LOREY, WILLIAM J.
LOZON, PATRICK.
LUKSAS, PETER.
LUNSFORD, JAMES.
LUNSFORD, RANDAL L.
LUTES, ELIZABETH A.
MACKOVIAK, KAREN A.
MANNING, ERIN M.
MARCOLESCO, JAMES H.
MARTIN, ELIZABETH S.
MARTY, JAYMEE T.
MAY, PATRICK S.
MCADAM, DAVID F.
MCBRIDE, MICHAEL A.
MCCLAUGHLIN, RUTH H.
MCNAIRY, PHILIP M.
MCQUADE, MICHAEL J.
MCSREARS, FREDDIE, JR.
MELO, LIZA S.
MERRY, DANIEL F.
MERTEN, JOHN C.
MILLER, DWAYNE C.
MILLS, DAVID R.
MOELLER, MATTHEW K.
MONTEITH, WAYNE.
MOORE, KENNETH E.
MORGAN, DONALD.
MORRIS, MANSON O.
MOY, JAMES J.
MULQUEEN, ALISSA M.
MURPHY, MIMI.
MURRAY, LANCE T.
NAGEL, AMANDA E.
NICKLES, JEFFERY N.
NITZ, TREVOR W.
OBERBROECKLING, MICHAEL T.
OLIVER, KEVIN A.
OLIVER, STEPHEN W. JR.
ORGERON, CRAIG P.
OSTENDORF, ERIC R.
PANG, RICH Y.
PAPACHRISTON, JOHN A.
PARR, DAVID A.
PENSON, RANDY E.
PICCOTTI, JOHN L.
PICCUS, MARTIN E.
PICKENS, BRADLEY R.
PICKHINKE, DENISE C.
PIERCE, WILLIAM N.
PINNEO, GUY S.
POMEROY, STEVEN A.
PONCE DE LEON, DANIEL.
POULSON, WARREN G.
QUAST, THOMAS.
RADABOUGH, KATHRYN L.
RADLIFF, BRYAN P.
RAMOS, LIONEL L.
RAPPOLD, VICKY.
REIZER, NEAL R.
RICHOUX, LENNY J.
RIDDLE, BRADLEY.
RIEDE, KAREN L.
RIHA, KENNETH.
RINALDI, DAVID M.
ROBERTS, RUSSELL A.

- ROBINSON, KYLE W.
RUSHLAU, JOSEPH J.
SACKETT, BRENT J.
SALINGER, WILLIAM S.
SCHAEFER, STEVEN J.
SCHEEL, LYNN I.
SHERRER, JOSEPH H.
SCHULTE, RAYMOND C.
SELZER, SCOTT S.
SENSENEY, MICHAEL B.
SHEA, CHARLES B.
SHEEHY, JULIA M.
SHEPHERD, GLENDA S.
SHORT, LARY C.
SHREFFLER, ROBERTA L.
SIFUENTES, LOUIS F.
SMITH, JAMES B.
SNELL, JOSEPH.
SNELLING, JOHN.
SNYDER, DEBORAH A.
SPECKHARD, STEVEN J.
SPITZER, MICHAEL F.
STEEN, ROBERT R.
STEPHENS, DEAN A.
STOLT, MICHAEL A.
STRAWN, JOSEPH E.
STURIM, JAMES A.
SURDEL, RICHARD.
SWEITZER, MARK S.
TATUM, KENNETH R. JR.
TAYLOR, KAREN L.
TAYLOR, KIMBERLY L.
THEIN, KIM E.
THOMAS, ANTHONY J.
THOMASSON, PAT W.
TODD, DARLENE S.
TOLLIVER, WADE G.
TORRES, ANNY D.
TOUSSAINT, GREGORY J.
TOWNSEND, MARCIA M.
TUBBS, RICHARD S.
TURNER, KEVIN L.
VITZTHUM, CARMELLA J.
VOLK, TAMI L.
WADE, PATRICK M.
WAGNER, MICHAEL D.
WARD, PAUL F.
WEILACHER, LESTER A.
WELCH, BRIAN L.
WELDON, KERI J.
WEPNER, CHRISTOPHER M.
WEST, CHARLES.
WILKEY, BRIAN.
WILLIAMS, GERALD R.
WIRFEL, JOEL A.
WOOD, RALPH M.
WU, DOUGLAS J.
WYATT, DAVID A.
YANCEY, CHRISTOPHER E.
YOUNT, GARY L.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE OFFICER TRAINING SCHOOL, FOR APPOINTMENT AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH DATES OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.

- BALCH, BRADLEY V.
CARRELL, MICHAEL W.
CHUNG, CHADWYCK T.
COLLINS, DAVID M.
CRISCIONE, VINCENT M.
DEHAES, WILLIAM D.
DONAHUE, DEBORA S.
FESSLER, BRYON R.
FICHTEMAIER, TODD M.
FITZGERALD, PAUL C.
FURMAN, KENT B.
GASNER, JOHN A.
GILDEA, DAVID L.
GILL, RAWLD C.
GRAVELLE, TIMOTHY G.
GUMBS, ERIC C.
HADLEY, ROBERT D.
HAM, RICHARD G.
HAWKINS, TERRY K.
HOLFIELD, JEFFREY K.
HOLTER, JOSEPH L.
HUNKINS, THAD A.
KALIS, SHAWN A.
KANGAS, NICHOLAS P.
KING, KENT B.
KRAUT, GREGORY J.
LUTTSCHWAGER, MARK.
MATHEWS, MICHAEL J.
MCCALLAN, CHRISTOPHER P.
MCKEON, MICHAEL.
MOLES, BRIAN P.
MORIS, MICHAEL E.
MOTLONG, BLAKE H.
ORBELL, JOSEPH W.
PANARO, GLENN A.
PIETRZAK, ERROL S.
POPELLE, JAMES E. JR.
QUALLS, ROY V.
RABENS, MARK H.
READ, DOUGLAS M.
RODETSKY, GORDON L.
SOUTHERLAND, WILLIAM G.
STRETCH, TIMOTHY I.
SWEENEY, ZACHARY S.

THOMPSON, DARWIN J.
THOMSEN, RANDALL L.
WALROD, MITCHELL D.
WARFEL, PATRICIA A.
WASHBURN, LON C.
WENUM, JOSEPH B.

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...

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be colonel

ELDON W. ASKEW
THOMAS N. BELLAMY
FREDERICK W. BOEHRER
DONALD D. CONKRIGHT
JERRY D. DAVIS
CHARLES E. DAY
ROBERT D. DEADERTON
CHESTER E. DUNCAN
CHARLES E. DYER, II
OTIS D. EVANS
RICHARD J. FEHRELLA
RICHARD L. FOX
DAN E. HAMMACK
JOSEPH R. HENRY
WILLIAM G. KAVANAGH
MYUNG H. KIM
GERALD P. KRUEGER
ROY J. LEATHERBERRY, III
JACOB LOZADA
EARL B. MALLY, JR.
ROBERT A. MAYS, JR.
ROBERT J. MCAULEY, JR.
OTHA G. MILES
WALTER J. MITCHELL, JR.
TEOFILO ORTIZ, JR.
HERBERT K. REAMEY, III
ROBERT E. RICHARDS
JAMES L. RITCHIE, IV
JACK R. RODEN, JR.
JOHN D. SHOBERG
WALTER J. SKEISTATIS
MERLE J. SNYDER
CHARLES G. STEVENS
JEFF R. TURNER
SAMUEL R. WETHERILL, III

ARMY MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS

To be colonel

RONALD J. FRANKLIN
DAVID G. GREATHOUSE
ELENA W. GUINN
RICHARD F. LYNCH
DOROTHY F. MCKENNETT
RICHARD C. SCHRECK
JANE K. SWEENEY

VETERINARY CORPS

To be colonel

PAUL L. BARROWS
DONALD G. HARRINGTON
BERNARD P. SALAMONE
GARY L. STAMP
BYRON L. WILSON

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be colonel

CAROL S. BEALL
MARTHA R. BELL
PAMELA K. BURNS
CATHERINE K. CHIMINELLO
CAROL J. DEEN
KATHRYN P. DEUSTER
ELISE M. GATES
JOAN A. GILLIES
JERI I. * GRAHAM
ROCHELLE I. GYSLER
RUSSELL G. HARDAWAY
JOHN C. HARTOON
MARY E. HUBBS
STANLEY H. JACQUES
JO A. JOLIVET
ROSALIE N. * LORD
SUSAN C. MCCALL
ROBERT C. MCDONNELL
THEORA L. MITCHELL
NANCY C. MOLTER
MARIE G. MOORE
KENNETH F. MORRIS
DORCAS M. MOSKOWITZ
JUDITH R. PESETSKI
CHARLENE D. PETERS
DONALD S. RENNIE
ANTHONY C. RIESTER
BROOKE I. SERPINGO
JOHN H. SHERNER, JR.
JOANNE M. SPENCER
ANN C. * STANTON
PATRICIA F. TROUMBLY
DONNA L. VANDELL

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES 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 3385:

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be colonel

JOHN E. ABAIL
BERNARD D. BUTLER
MICHAEL W. DAVIDSON
RICHARD J. DREIMAN
BOBBY S. DUNCAN
WILLIAM G. FRANCIS
JAMES E. HALL, JR.
JERALD R. HELGOSON
RICHARD L. JENKINS
JAMES H. NELSON
JOSE A. NOLLA
KEITH A. SAVIDGE
WILLARD B. SNYDER
JOHN A. TAYLOR
JAMES E. WALKER

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be colonel

SHIRLEY L. JONES

DENTAL CORPS

To be colonel

GEORGE A. GOULD

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonel

THOMAS M. CANFIELD
RENE F. RODRIGUEZ

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be lieutenant colonel

ROGER D. ADAMSON
MICHAEL G. AMRHEIN
BOYD W. ANDERSON
THOMAS P. ANGLIM
CHARLES A. BOVIN
MAURICE K. BURNAM
DENNIS A. DIETZ
GREGORY B. ENGLISH
DALLAS W. FANNING
FRANK P. GRAHAM
BOYD R. GRAY
CHARLES V. GUY, JR.
ROBERT P. HARMON
TOMMY V. HOOTON
JIMMY S. MARTIN
THOMAS J. MCCARRAN
ROBERT D. MCVEY
RANDALL D. MOSLEY
MOSES OWEN
JOHN F. PUGH, JR.
STEVE I. RUSHING
STEPHEN R. SANDS
PAUL R. STEMBLER
LYNN R. STREMMER
RICHARD H. SWEAT
DAVID D. THOMPSON
JOHN W. WALLACE, JR.
DANIEL O. WINDHAM
CLARENCE E. WORKMAN

CHAPLAIN

To be lieutenant colonel

DEAN E. BAER

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

CAROLYN JOHNSON

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

JONATHAN P. HALCOVAGE
KERRY E. WYCHE

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

DANIEL S. FLOREY
JOHN J. HASSETT
BRUCE D. METCALFE

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...

ARMY MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

BRIGITTE T. BERG

JOSEPH R. DETTORI
ROXANNE R. EVANS
KRISTIN D. KING
PHYLLIS R. MCDONALD
NANCY Y. MURPHY
JOHN P. PETERSON
DENISE A. ROTERT
JOSEPH F. STAEBEL

VETERINARY CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

CHARLES B. * CLIFFORD
CLAYTON L. HADICK
DANIEL L. JARBOE
MICHAEL J. LANGFORD
DALE G. MARTIN
ALBERT H. MCCULLER
LUANN MCKINNEY
ROBERT B. MOELLER
DAVID H. MOORE
CARLIN V. * OKERBERG
GERALD W. * PARKER, JR.
JAMES R. STEWART, JR.
JOHN V. WADE
MICHAEL W. * YEBBLE

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

STEVEN C. ACKERMAN
ELLEN V. ADAMS
MADYLIN H. * AVENT
CARL R. BARGABOS
STANLEY D. * BARGER
CLAIRE * BECK
MARCIA BEST
SELMA M. * BEVANS
ROBERT D. BLEDSOE
HAROLD S. BOOKER
BETTINA G. BOYD
MARY C. BRADSHAW
DEBORAH Z. CARLSON
LINDA E. CASEY
LINDA S. CHANCEY
LORNA R. CHATMON
SALVATORE A. * CIRESI
SUSAN G. CONNER
MARY P. CRAIG
RUTH E. * CRUTCHFIELD
LAURIE J. DAVIS
SHIRLEY A. DAVIS
DEBORAH J. * DUNCAN
JOANNE M. DUNSMORE
ROBERTA E. DYER
DEBORAH J. FAHEY
KAREN T. FERGUSON
MARCIA J. FLOYD
JOHANNA W. FRELICAN
ROSE A. * GATES
REGINA M. * GIRLANDO
JANET D. GRAVES
LESSIE A. GRIFFITH
RAYMOND W. GRIFFITH
TIMOTHY H. HAHN
CAROLYN A. HASKIBER
CHARLES B. * HAUSER
LAWRENCE D. HERRINGTON
ROBIN A. HIGHTOWER
KATHLEEN M. HINSON
MARY M. HOKE
RONALD J. * HOWES
JANE H. INJETY
DOROTHY M. JAEGER
SALLIE J. JOLLY
BETTY C. * JONES
KAREN R. KIDDER
STEPHEN H. KUTZ
DEBORAH J. * LEANDER
REBECCA LOOMIS
MARY T. LOTHERY
MARTHA C. * LUPO
LYNNE M. * MANOGUE
WILLIAM J. MATHIA
BARBARA L. MAYES
MARY D. MAYNARD
SHERRY L. MCCAUSLIN
LAWRENCE J. * MCDADE, JR.
DEBORAH L. MCMILLAN
ANTHONY S. MELLO
CAROLE A. MELTON
EDWARD R. MEYER, JR.
PEGGY A. MICHEL
CHANTAL K. MIDDLETON
MARY L. MOSERGAUTREAU
ANNIE * MOTONKORNEGAY
JOSEPH M. MUCHA, JR.
MONICA A. NATHAN
KAREN L. OSTRAND
PATTI L. PAIGE
JOHN M. PAULEY
MARK K. PETERS
MARK L. PHIPPEN
JEANNE M. * PICARIELLO
TERESA Y. PIERCE
MAUREEN C. POTTER
JUDITH L. POWERS
PATRICIA F. PRATHER
KAREN E. PUGSLEY
PATRICIA A. RABON
JIMMY W. REDWINE
ROSLYN S. RILEY

ROSEMARIE RITCHIE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOSE F. RIVERA, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RENEE V. ROBB, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ARLEEN E. ROOTS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 VALERIE E. ROSENBERG, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ELIZABETH W. SAMPSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JANET L. SATTERWHITE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 FRANCES B. SCHLESINGER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CLARISSA L. * SCOTT, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PATRICIA A. * SEKTON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 STEPHEN I. SHERER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RICHARD D. SNYDER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LAURIE K. SZOKA, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOSEPH * TAYLOR, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PAULA K. TRIVETTE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 SUSAN A. VAIRIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MICHAEL V. WALSH, xxx-xx-xx
 CHRISTINA E. WEBBER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DIANA M. * WEBSTER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DONNA M. WENDT, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DEBORAH A. * WICK, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JULIE K. * ZADINSKY, xxx-xx-xxxx

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THEIR ACTIVE DUTY GRADES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531, 532, AND 533:

ARMY NURSE CORPS

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

BRENDA L. BRACE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JEAN M. COBB, xxx-xx-xxxx
 KAREN A. SEIPT, xxx-xx-xxxx
 EDDY A. SMITH, xxx-xx-xxxx
 THERESA A. WASHBURN, xxx-xx-xxxx

MAJORS

SALVATORE A. CIRESI, xxx-xx-xxxx
 CAROL A. FLYNN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MELLISSA A. FORSYTHE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PATRICIA M. GILL, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PATRICIA GONZALEZ, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PATRICIA A. HARVEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DANIEL J. JERGENS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JACQUELINE JOHNSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOSEPH H. KELLY, xxx-xx-xxxx
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IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING 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, SECTION 531, 532, AND 533:

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 RUSSELL A. STEVENSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ROBERT W. STEWART, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ERIC J. STIERNA, xxx-xx-xxxx
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 RICHARD J. STROYAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ALEX H. STUBNER, xxx-xx-xxxx
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 ALFRED L. SULLIVAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JAMES E. SULLIVAN, III, xxx-xx-xxxx
 LEE J. SULLIVAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PATRICK T. SULLIVAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 SEAN E. SULLIVAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MICHAEL L. SUMMER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JAMES H. SUMPTER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JEFFREY H. SUNG, xxx-xx-xxxx
 KEVIN A. SWAB, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DREW A. SWANK, xxx-xx-xxxx
 BRUCE R. SWATEK, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DENNIS F. SWEENEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MAYNARD J. SWEENEY, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOAN T. SWEENEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ROBERT L. SWEITZER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 KENT L. SYLVESTER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JONA M. TAYLOR, xxx-xx-xxxx
 TIMOTHY R. TEAGUE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DEBORAH A. TENNER, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MICHAEL W. THELANDELL, xxx-xx-xxxx
 BART A. THOMAS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DONNIE L. THOMAS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GINA M. THOMAS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 MEGAN C. THOMAS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GARRY L. THOMPSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 GEORGE W. THOMPSON, III, xxx-xx-xxxx
 JOHNNY W. THOMPSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ROY D. THOMPSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
 THOMAS C. THOMPSON, III, xxx-xx-xxxx
 EUGENE THURMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
 ROBERT J. TIGERT, xxx-xx-xxxx
 DEREK A. TILLEMANS, xxx-xx-xxxx
 RUFUS J. TIMBERLAKE, xxx-xx-xxxx
 PATRICK S. TIMMONS, xxx-xx-xxxx
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JEFFREY S. TIPTON, xxx-xx-xxxx
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RILEY O. TISDALE, xxx-xx-xxxx
CURTIS A. TITUS, xxx-xx-xxxx
TIMOTHY R. TOLBERT, xxx-xx-xxxx
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JEFFREY C. TORRES, xxx-xx-xxxx
ANDREW TOTI, xxx-xx-xxxx
PAUL B. TOTI, xxx-xx-xxxx
CRAIG A. TRISCARI, xxx-xx-xxxx
JILL E. TROMP, xxx-xx-xxxx
JERRY L. TROTTIER, xxx-xx-xxxx
TERRY L. TRUETT, xxx-xx-xxxx
BRUCE J. TUPTIE, xxx-xx-xxxx
RICHARD J. TUNNEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
TONY R. TURPIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID J. TWIGGS, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN C. ULRICH, xxx-xx-xxxx
PAUL B. VACULA, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHELLE D. VALINTELLO, xxx-xx-xxxx
ANN M. VANCE, xxx-xx-xxxx
MARK T. VANDEHEE, xxx-xx-xxxx
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ALBERT W. VERHEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
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KENNETH E. VIALL, xxx-xx-xxxx
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DUANE B. VOGTMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
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TAMMY A. WADE, xxx-xx-xxxx
MOLIJANE WAHL, xxx-xx-xxxx
JUDITH M. WAKE, xxx-xx-xxxx
KIMBERLY A. WALDEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID J. WALDMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
BLAKE R. WALLACE, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHRISTOPHER R. WALLACE, xxx-xx-xxxx
CYNTHIA R. WALLACE, xxx-xx-xxxx
NANCY L. WALLINGFORD, xxx-xx-xxxx
PATRICK D. WALSH, xxx-xx-xxxx
ANDREW R. WALTER, xxx-xx-xxxx
JENNIFER L. WALTERS, xxx-xx-xxxx
LIONEL WALTON, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN C. WARD, xxx-xx-xxxx
KELLY L. WARD, xxx-xx-xxxx
THOMAS H. WARD, xxx-xx-xxxx
TODD O. WARNER, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHAD C. WARREN, xxx-xx-xxxx
CLARY C. WARREN, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHRISTOPHER J. WATSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
DALE E. WATSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN R. WATSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
JONATHAN E. WATSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL B. WATTO, xxx-xx-xxxx
JAMES R. WEAVER, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
REBECCA A. WEBB, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT W. WEBSTER, xxx-xx-xxxx
LANCE E. WEDLOCK, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROY R. WEIDANZ, xxx-xx-xxxx
DEAN M. WEILER, xxx-xx-xxxx
LEONARD J. WEINSTEIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOSEPH C. WEIS, II, xxx-xx-xxxx
LISA M. WEIS, xxx-xx-xxxx
PAUL J. WEISZ, xxx-xx-xxxx
JULIE WELCH, xxx-xx-xxxx
SARA A. WELCH, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOSEPH M. WELDON, xxx-xx-xxxx
KEITH A. WELSH, xxx-xx-xxxx
STEPHEN M. WENDT, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
KEVIN W. WERTHEMANN, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHRISTOPHER E. WEST, xxx-xx-xxxx
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DIANNA M. WHEELER, xxx-xx-xxxx
RICHARD P. WHITEAKER, xxx-xx-xxxx
BRIAN N. WHITE, xxx-xx-xxxx
DIANE G. WHITE, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN C. WHITE, xxx-xx-xxxx
LISA Y. WHITE, xxx-xx-xxxx
RICHARD E. WHITE, xxx-xx-xxxx
RICHARD E. WHITE, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM F. WHITE, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID M. WHITEHEAD, xxx-xx-xxxx
DEREK H. WHITLOCK, xxx-xx-xxxx
THOMAS E. WIESNER, xxx-xx-xxxx
TODD M. WILCOX, xxx-xx-xxxx
KENNETH M. WILKINSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
DALE H. WILLIAMS, xxx-xx-xxxx
ERICH V. WILLIAMS, xxx-xx-xxxx
JENNIFER L. WILLIAMS, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT R. WILLIAMS, xxx-xx-xxxx
TIMOTHY C. WILLIAMS, xxx-xx-xxxx
RAY C. WILLIAMSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
PORS D. WILLIS, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL J. WILLIS, xxx-xx-xxxx
HOGAN M. WILSON, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT E. WILSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN R. WILT, xxx-xx-xxxx
TIMOTHY A. WINDOM, xxx-xx-xxxx
GORDON R. WINES, xxx-xx-xxxx
BRIAN E. WINSKI, xxx-xx-xxxx
GRAY C. WIRTH, xxx-xx-xxxx
PETER N. WITTY, xxx-xx-xxxx
TATJANA I. WITZMANN, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID E. WODUSHEK, xxx-xx-xxxx

RAY P. WOJCIK, xxx-xx-xxxx
DEAN N. WOLLAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID S. WOLONS, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID R. WOMACK, xxx-xx-xxxx
MELISSA A. WOMACK, xxx-xx-xxxx
DIANE L. WOOD, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM T. WOODMANSEE, III, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM T. WORLEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
DEAN P. WORTHINGTON, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID G. WORTMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
KAREN J. WRIGHT, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT L. WRIGHT, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROGER E. WRIGHT, xxx-xx-xxxx
TONY L. WRIGHT, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM M. WYATT, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN P. WYMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHARLES S. YAGER, xxx-xx-xxxx
EMMETT M. YATES, xxx-xx-xxxx
PAUL L. YINGLING, xxx-xx-xxxx
ANDREW R. YOUNG, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHARLES L. YOUNG, xxx-xx-xxxx
LELAND O. YOUNG, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM K. YOUNG, xxx-xx-xxxx
BARTON L. YOUNGKIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
STEVEN R. ZAHN, xxx-xx-xxxx
MATTHEW W. ZAJAC, xxx-xx-xxxx
NANCY R. ZAPATA, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHRISTOPHER C. ZEITVOGEL, xxx-xx-xxxx
ERIC F. ZELLARS, xxx-xx-xxxx
PAUL B. ZEPERNICK, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
ANDREW G. ZIMMERMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
ERIC V. ZIMMERMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
TROY A. ZIMMERMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROY C. ZIMMERMANN, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL J. ZINNO, xxx-xx-xxxx
TIMOTHY W. ZURN, xxx-xx-xxxx

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE FOR PERMANENT APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF COLONEL UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 5912:
JEFFREY L. ABATE, xx
JOHN J. ABBATTISTA, xx
WARNER E. ALLEN, xx
VICTOR D. ALT, xx
LAWRENCE G. ANDERSON, xxx
TIMOTHY G. ANDERSON, xxx
JAY R. BAILEY, xx
TIMOTHY J. BALCH, xx
EDWARD L. BISHOP, III, xxx
CHARLES R. BLAICH, xx
RUSSELL N. BRAHM, xxx
FRANCISCO P. BRISENO, xxx
LOUIS E. BROSSY, JR., xxx
GEORGE E. CADMAN, III, xxx
ERIC L. CHASE, xxx
JAMES P. CLARK, JR., xxx
WALTER F. CONNER, xxx
MILLARD COX, III, xxx
JACK A. DAVIS, xxx
LEONARD E. DEGHANT, xx
CHARLES L. DUNDAS, xxx
CHARLES R. EDWARDS, xxx
JOSEPH F. EGAN, xxx
WALTER G. FALLMAN, xxx
THOMAS J. FLAHERTY, xxx
VINCENT J. FORTE, xxx
DANIEL L. GROOTHUIS, xx
ROGER C. HADDIX, xx
DOUGLAS A. HALE, xxx
DAVID A. HALLIN, xx
LOUIS M. HANAVAN, xxx
HERBERT N. HARMON, xx
WILMER K. HARPER, xxx
MICHAEL T. HARRIGAN, xxx
MARY J. HARRIS, xx
KLAUSPETER HEINEMEYER, xxx
SCOTT R. HENDRICKSON, xxx
GARY J. HILL, xxx
JOHN W. HILL, xxx
WILLIAM L. HOLAHAN, III, xxx
STEVEN E. IPSON, xxx
GORDON W. JACOBSON, xxx
JOHN A. JANEGA, xx
KENNETH W. JOHNSON, xx
ROBERT W. JOHNSON, JR., xxx
RICHARD V. JORDAN, xxx
MICHAEL A. KALASHIAN, xxx
LAWRENCE H. KENER, xxx
RAYMOND R. KIELHOFFEN, xxx
DAVID J. KINGSBURY, xxx
JIMMY L. KLINE, xxx
WARD W. KLINE, JR., xxx
DOUGLAS J. KULIG, xxx
CHARLES O. LANE, xxx
MALCOLM V. LANE, xxx
FRANCIS E. LEWIS, xxx
JAMES C. LIEBER, Jr., xxx
FREDERICK R. LOPEZ, xxx
GARY L. LUMPKIN, xxx
ROBERT C. LUNDEIN, xxx
RICHARD J. MARIEN, xxx
HAROLD M. MARSH, xxx
DENNIS M. MCCARTHY, xxx
DANIEL J. MCCRARY, xxx
JOHN D. MCCULLOUGH, xxx
JAMES C. MCGARIGLE, JR., xxx
JAMES R. MCGRATH, xxx
STEPHEN N. MELGAARD, xxx
PHILIP A. MESSER, xxx
BOBBY W. MILLER, xxx

LOREN R. MILLER, III, xx
STEPHEN S. MITCHELL, xx
EDWARD F. MURPHY, JR., xx
JOHN L. OKERMAN, xx
CHARLES R. OLESZYCKI, xxx
BARRY D. PENCEK, xx
JERROLD N. PIERCE, xxx
JOHN C. POWERS, xxx
JAMES J. PRESTON, xxx
JAMES R. FROMBO, xxx
MAURICE J. QUINLAN, xxx
DOUGLAS R. RAUPP, xxx
WARNER T. REID, xxx
HENRY J. REIFKEL, xxx
JOSEPH E. RICE, JR., xxx
ROBERT M. RICHARDS, JR., xxx
JOE D. ROBINSON, xxx
CHRISTIAN A. RODATZ, xxx
ROGER R. SAFT, xx
DENNIS R. SHAW, xxx
RONALD R. SIKES, xx
LOUIS B. STEFAN, xx
NORMAN R. STOCKER, xx
RICHARD A. STOTZ, xx
WILLIAM F. TOOHEY, III, xxx
JOHN B. URMSTON, xxx
DOUGLAS C. VASSY, xxx
ANTHONY A. VERTUNO, xxx
CHARLES R. VROOMAN, xxx
RUDY J. WADLE, JR., xxx
THOMAS E. WALLIS, xxx
DAVID H. WHITE, JR., xxx
WILLIAM R. WHITTINGTON, xx
JOHN B. WILKES, I, xxx
JAMES D. WILSON, JR., xxx

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR MARINE CORPS DESIGNATED FOR LIMITED DUTY FOR APPOINTMENT AND DESIGNATION AS UNRESTRICTED OFFICERS IN THE REGULAR MARINE CORPS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531 AND 5589:

To be lieutenant colonel

DONALD L. SCANLON JR., xxx-xx-xxxx

To be major

BOYETTE S. HASTY, xxx-xx-xxxx

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE FOR TRANSFER INTO THE REGULAR MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be major

STEVEN J. CASH, xxx-xx-xxxx

To be captain

TIMOTHY C. ABE, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLEM ACHTERBERG, xxx-xx-xxxx
DALE M. ATKINSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
ANDREW C. AUER, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID BEDWORTH, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOSEPH R. BERNARD, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
NICHOLAS G. BERRYMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
LEROY L. BLAHNA, xxx-xx-xxxx
JAMES C. BRADER, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL T. CARIELLO, xxx-xx-xxxx
CAMILO CHINEA, xxx-xx-xxxx
STUART W. CLARKE, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHRISTOPHEM CLAYTON, xxx-xx-xxxx
ALLAN M. COLLIER, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHARLES C. DANIELS, xxx-xx-xxxx
TIMOTHY DANIELS, xxx-xx-xxxx
TIMOTHY E. DASCHBACH, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT D. DEFORGE, xxx-xx-xxxx
DANIEL DENEHER, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
HENRY C. DEWEY, III, xxx-xx-xxxx
RONALD A. DINGER, xxx-xx-xxxx
PETER A. DRAIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
BRADLEY R. EADS, xxx-xx-xxxx
TIMOTHY J. EVANS, xxx-xx-xxxx
ADAM B. FIRESTONE, xxx-xx-xxxx
LARRY FULWILER, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT C. GASKO, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
ALEJANDRO GHERBER, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL J. GOLLWITZER, xxx-xx-xxxx
GARY S. GRAHAM, xxx-xx-xxxx
KENNETH L. GROSSMAN, II, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID C. HAMIL, xxx-xx-xxxx
TIMOTHY C. HANIFEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
GREGG C. HARNEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
SCOTT K. HARRISON, xxx-xx-xxxx
STEPHEN M. HEFT, xxx-xx-xxxx
MAYNARD M. HENRY, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN E. HUGGINS, xxx-xx-xxxx
GREGORY A. JACKSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
PERRY G. JACKSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
PETER A. JANDA, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHESTER E. JOLLY, xxx-xx-xxxx
THOMAS R. JONES, xxx-xx-xxxx
EDWIN T. KING, xxx-xx-xxxx
DARRYL E. KNIGHT, xxx-xx-xxxx
FREDERICK A. KOEHLMSHEIDT, xxx-xx-xxxx
JAY J. KRAIL, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID R. LANCE, xxx-xx-xxxx
THOMAS S. LARSEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
RAYMOND S. LASHLEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
DARRELL K. LAWLEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT F. LEARY, xxx-xx-xxxx

STERLING A. MANN, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOSEPH A. MAONEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
JAMES D. MCCARY, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL B. MCCLARY, xxx-xx-xxxx
LAWRENCE J. MCENROE, xxx-xx-xxxx
STEPHEN B. MCFARLIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID W. MCLAWHORN, xxx-xx-xxxx
STUART B. MCMILLAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM R. MCREYNOLDS, xxx-xx-xxxx
BRIAN A. MURPHY, xxx-xx-xxxx
STEPHEN P. NICHOLSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
PRESTON E. PIANTINO, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOSEPH C. POLACE, xxx-xx-xxxx
LESLIE H. REED, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
STEPHEN F. ROSENTHAL, xxx-xx-xxxx
JAMES J. SCHULTZ, xxx-xx-xxxx
DOUGLAS C. SMITH, xxx-xx-xxxx
MARCUS R. SMITH, xxx-xx-xxxx
KENNETH L. SNYDER, xxx-xx-xxxx
KEVIN P. SPILLERS, xxx-xx-xxxx
GARY A. STRASMANN, xxx-xx-xxxx
CORWIN L. THOMAS, xxx-xx-xxxx
PAUL L. TOMLINSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
TIMOTHY M. TRESSLER, xxx-xx-xxxx
BLAKE B. TURNER, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN G. VINCE, xxx-xx-xxxx
SERGIO R. VIVALDI, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID L. WALLENBURN, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM R. WALSH, xxx-xx-xxxx
RONALD B. WATMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
JAMES W. WILLETT, xxx-xx-xxxx
JUSTIN B. WRIGHT, xxx-xx-xxxx

To be lieutenant

ALBERT R. ADLER, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN R. ARMOUR, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN D. AUGSBURGER, xxx-xx-xxxx
LOUIS B. AVILA, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
KEVIN K. BAGGOTT, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT S. BAKER, xxx-xx-xxxx
NATHANIEL BARBOSA, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
TIMOTHY M. BARROW, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL S. BEGUELIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
SHERMAN L. BERGERUD, xxx-xx-xxxx
JEAN BINCKMGRATH, xxx-xx-xxxx
ANDREW K. BLACKHURST, xxx-xx-xxxx
BENJAMIN S. BLANKENSHIP, xxx-xx-xxxx
DAVID J. BOILY, xxx-xx-xxxx
DONALD R. BOLINGER, xxx-xx-xxxx
GREGORY F. BOND, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL R. BOWERS, xxx-xx-xxxx
KEVIN M. BRADY, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL W. BRAHAM, xxx-xx-xxxx
CARTER H. BRANDENBURG, xxx-xx-xxxx
KIRK E. BRUNO, xxx-xx-xxxx
MARTIN J. BURNS, xxx-xx-xxxx
SHAWN W. BURNS, xxx-xx-xxxx
BRENNAN T. BYRNE, xxx-xx-xxxx
RAFAEL D. CHEATHAM, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL S. CHMIELEWSKI, xxx-xx-xxxx
JAMES P. CHRISTOPHERSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
PHILLIP C. CHUDOBA, xxx-xx-xxxx
DONALD G. CLARK, II, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM J. COLON, xxx-xx-xxxx
GEOFFREY A. CORSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
SCOTT E. CORWIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
SCOT D. DEABENDERFER, xxx-xx-xxxx
MONTE P. DEBEL, xxx-xx-xxxx
LYMAN P. DENIORD, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOSEPH G. DENNISON, xxx-xx-xxxx
MARK D. DERICKSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL G. DIERR, xxx-xx-xxxx
KURT E. DIEHL, xxx-xx-xxxx
KEVIN R. DOLVIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
SEON M. DRISCOLL, xxx-xx-xxxx
RICHARD J. ELDER, xxx-xx-xxxx
MARK C. FELSKE, xxx-xx-xxxx
IAN FERGUSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
BRIAN P. FITZGIBBONS, xxx-xx-xxxx
ERIC A. FOLLSTAD, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL M. FRAZIER, xxx-xx-xxxx
HUGO R. FRECH, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN W. FREDA, xxx-xx-xxxx
KARL F. FROST, xxx-xx-xxxx
KEITH M. FULLER, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN R. GAMBRINO, xxx-xx-xxxx
THOMAS A. GILCHRIST, xxx-xx-xxxx
LAUREL D. GLENN, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT C. GOLDEN, III, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN M. GOODE, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
JUSTIN T. GREEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
BRETT J. GROSSHANS, xxx-xx-xxxx
TERRENCE L. HANNIGAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
RICHARD S. HARPER, xxx-xx-xxxx
RANDY L. HEBERT, xxx-xx-xxxx
JEFFREY J. HEDERLEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM E. HICKEY, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
DANIEL C. HODGES, xxx-xx-xxxx
STEVEN T. HOFFMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
JAMES A. HOGBERG, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT H. HOLMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM J. INSERRA, xxx-xx-xxxx
KEITH M. JENSEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
JAY E. JOHNSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
MONTY C. JOHNSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHARLES A. JOHNSON, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
CHRISTOPHEM JOHNSTON, xxx-xx-xxxx
TODD A. KAMINSKI, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL K. KAUSE, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHRISTOPHEP KEANEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM H. KEIRNAN, xxx-xx-xxxx

GEORGE A. KELLING, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL W. KELLY, xxx-xx-xxxx
TODD G. KEMPER, xxx-xx-xxxx
PHILLIP W. KENOYER, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT F. KILLACKER, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
DARRIC M. KNIGHT, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM L. KRAMER, xxx-xx-xxxx
JAMES W. LARUE, xxx-xx-xxxx
SHELDON H. LEAVITT, xxx-xx-xxxx
PAUL J. LEBLANC, xxx-xx-xxxx
RAYMOND J. LIDDY, xxx-xx-xxxx
MATTHEW A. LOPEZ, xxx-xx-xxxx
BRADLEY L. LOWE, xxx-xx-xxxx
GREGG L. LYON, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN D. MACARTHUR, III, xxx-xx-xxxx
ANDREW D. MACOIT, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL A. MAGLIO, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL W. MANZER, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM D. MARTIN, xxx-xx-xxxx
KENNY J. MATHIS, xxx-xx-xxxx
ANTONIO J. MATTALANO, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM G. MATTHEWS, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN F. MAY, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN H. MAYLES, xxx-xx-xxxx
GARY J. MCCARTHY, xxx-xx-xxxx
KEVIN P. MCCLERNON, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN G. MCGONAGLE, xxx-xx-xxxx
ARTHUR R. MCINTOSH, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
JAMES P. MCKINLAY, xxx-xx-xxxx
SCOTT H. MCVAY, xxx-xx-xxxx
KEITH A. MEISENHEIMER, xxx-xx-xxxx
DANIEL D. MENDIOLA, xxx-xx-xxxx
MARC J. MILBURN, xxx-xx-xxxx
THOMAS P. MUDDGE, xxx-xx-xxxx
WARNER A. MYERS, xxx-xx-xxxx
PAUL D. NEUBERT, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHRISTEN A. NIELSEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
BOBBY E. OBRYANT, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
CHARLES E. O'DONNELL, xxx-xx-xxxx
DONALD R. OGLE, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL R. ORR, xxx-xx-xxxx
KAREN D. OSTROWSKI, xxx-xx-xxxx
KEITH W. PANKHURST, xxx-xx-xxxx
DOUGLAS A. PARIS, xxx-xx-xxxx
RAYMOND M. PARLATO, xxx-xx-xxxx
DEAN A. PENKETHMAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
SCOTT J. PHOEBUS, xxx-xx-xxxx
TIMOTHY J. PIERSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN M. PIOLI, xxx-xx-xxxx
ARCH H. POEPEL, III, xxx-xx-xxxx
RICHARD A. PRZYBYSZEWSKI, xxx-xx-xxxx
NEAL F. PUGLIESE, xxx-xx-xxxx
PAUL L. PUGLIESE, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN T. QUINN, II, xxx-xx-xxxx
EDWARD J. QUINONEZ, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL J. RADAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
THOMAS J. REID, xxx-xx-xxxx
GLEN M. REINHOLD, xxx-xx-xxxx
SCOTT J. REYNOLDS, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOSEPH P. RICHARDS, xxx-xx-xxxx
ROGER E. ROBINSON, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
ROBERT A. ROSLAWSKI, xxx-xx-xxxx
STANLEY W. SALAMON, xxx-xx-xxxx
TODD W. SCHLUND, xxx-xx-xxxx
TIMOTHY B. SEAMON, xxx-xx-xxxx
TIMOTHY P. SEGNERL, xxx-xx-xxxx
CARL W. SIMONS, xxx-xx-xxxx
JAY C. SMITH, xxx-xx-xxxx
MARK A. SMITH, xxx-xx-xxxx
TERRY P. STAUTBERG, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHRISTOPHEW STODDARD, xxx-xx-xxxx
LESLIE E. STRICKLAND, xxx-xx-xxxx
JAMES M. SULLIVAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
THOMAS G. SULLIVAN, xxx-xx-xxxx
DELSIE L. SWEARINGEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
CHARLES D. TAPPA, xxx-xx-xxxx
JAMES R. TAYLOR, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOSEPH L. TERRY, xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN S. THOMAS, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL D. THOMAS, xxx-xx-xxxx
WILLIAM G. TREVARTHEN, xxx-xx-xxxx
ELVIS F. VASQUEZ, xxx-xx-xxxx
BRADLEY C. VICKERS, xxx-xx-xxxx
MONTY A. VOLD, xxx-xx-xxxx
WALTER R. WATSON, xxx-xx-xxxx
DARRYL S. WEEKLEY, xxx-xx-xxxx
THEODORE R. WENRICH, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
WES S. WESTON, xxx-xx-xxxx
AREND G. WESTRA, xxx-xx-xxxx
MILTON L. WICK, xxx-xx-xxxx
HIRAM D. WILLIAMS, xxx-xx-xxxx
BRADY G. WILLIAMS, xxx-xx-xxxx
MICHAEL R. WOOD, xxx-xx-xxxx
PETER D. WOODMANSEE, xxx-xx-xxxx
GEORGE T. WRIGHT, JR., xxx-xx-xxxx
JOHN G. ZUPPAN, xxx-xx-xxxx

To be chief warrant officer

MICHAEL H. GAMBLE, xxx-xx-xxxx

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN THE LINE OF THE U. S. NAVY PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, LINE, LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

To be lieutenant commander, line, USN, permanent

RANDY ALBERT CASON

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:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, LINE, LIEUTENANT To be lieutenant, line, USN, permanent

ROBERT LEE ALTEMUS, MARK A. J. GARCIA
PHILIP GEORGE ALVAREZ, WILLIAM JONATHAN GARDNER
ROBERT VINCENT, JEFFREY MARC GLICKSMAN
AQUINO, JEFFREY DAVID GRADECK
RICHARD LOUIS ARCHERY, KENNETH RICHARD GRANT
MICHAEL PATRICK ARGO, MAURY JAYNE GRIMM
WAYNE D. ATWOOD, JEFFREY K. GRUBTSMACHER
CRAIG W. BALDWIN, JOHN DAVID GUGLIELMI
MICHAEL GERALD BARRINGTON, STEVEN M. HABIB
RANDALL A. BARTLETT, SCOTT W. HALE
RICHARD CHARLES BATTAGLIA, JOHN ROBERT HALL
STEVEN BAXTER, GREGORY ALAN HAMMOND
JEFFREY LOUIS BAY, DAVID BRUCE HANSON
THOMAS JAMES BELTZ, JOEL SIDNEY HAWK, JR.
MARK WILLIAM BENSON, ROGER GORDON
SCOTT DOUGLAS BERG, HERBERT, JR.
BART ALAN BODTKE, MICHAEL WILLIAM HEWITT
TIMOTHY EDWARD BOOTHE, TIMOTHY J. HOWINGTON
KENNETH H. BOTHWELL, III, MICHAEL WAYNE INZER
WILLIAM CHARLES BRAKER, TERRYLL DWAYNE ISLEY
TODD RUSSELL BREESE, ROBERT LEONARD JOBRACK
WILLIAM SCOTT BRINKMAN, DOUGLAS DARRELL JOHNSON
ANDREW BROWN, III, THOMAS EDWARD JOHNSON
JAMES ROBERT BROWN, DENNIS BRYANT
WILLIAM R. BRUNET, JOHN LINWOOD BRYANT, JR.
DENNIS BRYANT, BRIAN KEITH JONES
JOHN LINWOOD BRYANT, JR., FRANK ERNEST KEENEY, JR.
EDWARD J. BUCKLEY, HOWARD CURTIS KEESE
ROBERT EDMUND BURDA, JR., RICHARD DWAYNE KELTNER
GEOFFREY RAY BURKE, ALAN B. CAMPBELL, JR.
DAVID HARD BURR, CHRISTOPHER T. CERVANTES
ALAN B. CAMPBELL, JR., CURTIS SCOTT CHESNUTT
CHRISTOPHER T., FLORENCE MARIE CHICHESTER
JOHN ALLEN KOEPKE, MATTHEW JOSEPH KOHLER
KEITH DION KOWALSKI, ANDREW HARRIS KRAUSKA
SUZANNE LYNN KRUPPA, BRUCE NEAL KUYATT
STEPHEN MAC LARDNER, STEPHEN ALAN LARSEN
DAVID PAUL LEBEAU, KEVIN MICHAEL LENEHAN
JAY SCOT LEWIS, LISA MONICA LUCERO
KENNETH EMIL LUCHKA, JOSEPH HOWARD LUGINSLAND
JAMES EARL MADARIS, JR., THOMAS ALLAN MAGNO
PATRICK F. J. MCCORMACK, MELODIE ELAINE MCCRIMONE
MCDONALD, CHRISTOPHER JOHN MCDONALD
JAMES FENTON, MCDUGALL
EVELYN KATHLEEN MCHUGH
STEVEN ARTHUR MCLAUGHLIN
JOSEPH FRANCIS MCNAMARA
JOHN DOUGLAS MEIER, JR.
ROBERT CHARLES MENCHES
JOHN WARREN MENGEL, JR.
MARK FRANCIS MEYER
STEPHEN TRISTAN MILLER
SUSAN LYNN MORESI, PAUL JEFFREY MULLOY
MICHAEL GERARD MURPHY
DAVID ANDREW MURRAY
WILLIAM N. NAGY, MICHAEL SEAN NEE
BRADLEY D. NELSON

GARY MICHAEL NEUMAN
JOSEPH GORMAN OBRIEN, JR
FREDERICK WILLIAM OCONNELL
THOMAS CHRISTOPHER ORELLY
DAVID M. OSMUNDSEN
ROBERT LAWRENCE PACKER
DANTE PAGANUCCI, II
DENNIS JAMES PALZKILL
MICHAEL MCKINLEY PARHAM
JAMES PAULSEN
JOHN B. PECHINEY, JR
JAMES A. FINAIRE
ERFORD EDWIN PORTER, III
STEPHEN M. PRESCOTT
WILLIAM KEITH QUIGLEY
LINDA OSBORNE RATSEF JAMES THOMAS REYNOLDS
KEVIN D. REYNOLDS
MARY KATHERINE RICH
JOHN NORBERT ROGERS
KENNETH BUDD ROSS
RICHARD PAUL ROTTIER
ALEXANDER EDWARD RYAN
JOSEPH ANTHONY RZESZOTKO
GEORGE JOSEPH SALITSKY
JOHN POWELL SAVAGE
EDWARD SCHAEFER
ROBERT B. SCHULTZ
CHARLES HENRY SEWALL
CAMPBELL POPE SHANNON
CLIFFORD SEAWELL SHARPE
MARK STEPHEN SHARPE
JAMES JOHN SHAW
JAY PAUL SHERMAN
GARY SHOMAN
CLIFTON KIRBY SHULTZ
MICHAEL GENE SHUMA

RUTH BYRNE SILVIA
RITA GAYE SIMMONS
HENRY VERNARD SIMON
MILLARD SMITH, JR
CHARLES EDWIN SOMERS, III
RUSSELL E. STALTERS
JOHN ASHLEY STEVENS, JR
WILLIAM FREDERICK STEWART
JEFFREY A. STILLWAGON
JEFFREY AUSTIN TAYLOR
RICHARD LEE TERRELL, JR
SUSAN LYNN THEODORELOS
GREG ALAN THOMAS
DAVID KRISTIAN THOMPSON
STEPHEN NORRIS THOMPSON
DAVID ROGER THORNTON
CURTIS WAYNE TOOMER
PAUL WARD TRUESDELL
GREGORY GLENN VANDYKE
RAUL ANTONIO VELEZ
FRED O. P. VOLLWEILER, JR
MICHAEL JOHN WAGNER
SIDNEY JULIUS WEGERT, II
ANNE LAURA WESTERFIELD
KEVIN JAMES WILGUS
KEVIN ASHLEY WILLIAMS
MARK RUSSELL WILLIAMSON
DANIEL ERIC WISE
MICHAEL C. WISNIEWSKI
STEPHEN PAUL WITOWSKI
JAMES LORETZ WORKING
PATRICK CARY WORKING
JAIME YSLAS
SAID EDWARD ZIYANI
JAMES S. ZMYSLO

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:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, LINE, LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

To be lieutenant (junior grade), line, USN, permanent

GARY ROBERT ABEL
DANNY LEE ADAMSON
JAMES HERBERT ALEXANDER
MICHAEL DEAN ANGOVE
ROSEMARIE SUE ASTWOOD
GREGORY L. ATCHASON
KIRK NORRIS AURANDT
MARK GILLIAM AYERS
JON T. BARNHILL
SCOTT ANTHONY BEAUREGARD
RICHARD EDWARD BECK, II
KAMIN ADRIENNE BELL
DON EUGENE BERRY, JR
MARK ANDREW BERRY
KAYE MICHELLE BIGGS
JEFFREY M. BOCCICCHIO
SUSAN BOLTON
JOHN EDWARD BOONE, JR
ELLIS WILLIAM BOWLER
PETER GERARD BRACCIO
EDWARD C. BRAY, JR
JAMES LEE BROWN, JR
JEFFREY R. BRUNER
THEODORE JAMES BURGE
DOUGLAS EDWARD BURNS
JEFFREY ERIC CARLSON
DAVID WAYNE CASTLE
MARY ABIGAIL CHAMBERLIN
JOSEPH R. CHIARAVALLOTTI
LINDA VEE CONGER
MAURICE COSSETTE, JR
KARL KONDUCT DAMON, JR
CATHERINE ADAMS DAVIS
MARY CAROL DEWITT
EDWARD MICHAEL DONOHOE
SHIRLEY ELAINE DRIVER
PAMELA RAE DURRANT
ANDRE SINCLAIR DUVAL
CHARLES SHERMAN ELLSWORTH

RICHARD JAMES FEURA
JOHN R. FIELDER, III
NATALIE ANN FILION
EDWARD JOSEPH FOURNIER
PHILIP GARDNER
MARTIN C. GARVEY
DAVID M. GEICK
PETER LEE GIBSON
YOHN CASSIUS GIDEON
KERRY SPENCER GILPIN
JANET GAIL GOLDSTEIN
PETER MICHAEL GONYA
ROBERT FRANCIS GRANAHAN
CHARLES LEE GROVES
KATHARINE ANN MARIE HALE
MARKUS KEITH HANNAN
MICHAEL KELLY HARGETT
JOHN HERMAN HARTSELL
RAYMOND GERARD HEINEMAN
ROBERT MCKEE HERRINGTON
SUSAN LIDKA HEYTLER
JOSEPH CURTIS HOCHWALT
DONALD DWIGHT HODGE
SHERYL MARIE HOFFMAN
ABBY BEARD HOGAN
KEVIN M. HORAN
LAWRENCE DAVID HUNT
JAMES ALLAN HURTON
SCOTT IRVING JACOBSON
PETER E. JEFFERSON
DAVID EDWARD JOSHUA
SANDRA ANNE KAWAGUCHI
JOSEPH JASON KINDER
MERRILL FRANCIS KING
TODD PETER KLIPP
KENNETH CHARLES KLOTHE
MARK TODD KOHLHEIM
ROBERT HARVEY KULP, JR
LISA LAMARRE
EDWARD DALE

LANGFORD
CARY GORDON LARSON
JOHN TONER LAUER, III
LORI ANN LEE
JEFFREY OWEN LEWIS
JON PATRICK LILES, JR
MATTHEW EDWARD LOUGHLIN
WILLIE LOVELACE, JR
DANIEL JOSEPH LUERS
WARREN PAUL LUNDBLAD
STEVEN EUGENE LUNDHOLM
THOMAS A. LUONGO
JAMES L. MADDEN
DAVID ROBERT MAIER
MARTIN ANDREW MAKELA
ANTHONY EDWARD MARTIN
RAPHAEL EDGARDO MATOS
MICHAEL THOMAS MCALPIN
DEIRDRE ERIN MCGRATH
MICHAEL RALPH MCCUIRE
DENNIS THOMAS MCMARR
MELVA R. MCMILLAN
MARK PATRICK MCNARY
JOHN PAUL MIHALKOVIC, JR
JEFFREY SCOTT MUNSON
WILLIAM CHARLES MURPHY
SUSAN MELINDA MURRAY
MICHAEL ALAN NELSON
ERNEST EUGENE NIX, JR
MICHAEL JOHN POHLKAMP
SHELDON TODD PROSSER
DEBRA DENISE PULLEN
JAMES LAWRENCE RAYMOND
HUGH KENDRICK REECE
LANE RICHARDSON REED
JOANNE REESE
JOHN DEREK REESE
CHARLES PURDY ROBINSON
JOHN ANTHONY ROBUSTO
ROBERT THOMAS ROSS
JERRY MEADOWS SADLER
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:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, LINE, ENSIGN

TO be ensign, line, usn, permanent

GEORGE ROBERT ADAMS
JOHN J. ANCIAUX
TIMOTHY C. ANDERSON
MARK S. ANDREWS
ELTON RUSSELL ANGE, III
LAYNE M. K. ARAKI
CLINTON L. ASHLEY
THOMAS ALONZO BALISH
KEVIN SCOTT BANACH
DAVID LOWELL BEATTY
CHRISTOPHER WALTER BECKER
ELLIS SAMUEL BELFER
STEVEN MICHAEL BENKE
JOHN JOSEPH BENOIT
STEVEN C. BEURMAN
ALBION PIERSON BEVERAGE
JEFFREY RYAN BIER
JOHN FREDRICK BISKUP
CHRISTOPHER JOSEPH BLASIO
KENNETH WILLIAM BOND
MICHAEL ARNOLD BRENNER
RONALD EWING BRITZIUS
JEFFREY F. BROKOB
JEFFREY SCOTT BROWN
STEVEN PATRICK BROWNE
MARK GRENELLE BUNKER
LAWRENCE D. CALHOUN
ROBERT ALLEN CAMPBELL
MICHAEL G. CANTALOUB
EDWIN ARTHUR CARLSON
JEFFREY MICHAEL CARSWELL
PETER PATRICK CEBULL
MICHAEL J. CIPRIANO
STEVEN LYNN CLARK
CHRIS A. CLINE
RICHARD GORDON COLBURN
SCOTT WILLIAM COLSON
JOHN MICHAEL COTTINGHAM
JOE MILLES CROSSETT
NORMAN SAMODIO CRUZ
DANIEL MICHAEL DABERKOE

EUGENE VAPOR SAGARAL, JR
RHETTA RAY SANDERS
MARTIN DAVID SCHICKEL
BERNADETTE MARIE SEMPLE
DONALD J. SHEEHAN
RONALD EUGENE SHIREY
TODD WILLIAM SITLER
MICHAEL JAY SLOTSKY
JEFF A. SPRECHER
STEVEN MIKE STANDEPER
PATRICK WILLIAM STANTON
STEPHEN BRUCE STEWART
FRANK ANTHONY STICH
MICHAEL GREY STOCKWELL
LORI DANETTE SWINNEY
SPENCER CAMERON TABBUT
DEBORAH OLDFASTER TESKE
CHRISTOPHER B. THARRINGTON
JAMES KIRTLLEY TIPPENS
BRETT WILLIAM TRIMBATH
PAUL OWEN TRIPONEY
KENNETH LEE CURTIS UNGER
DAVID NEAL VALENTE
JONATHAN EDWARD VANSCOY
TIMOTHY LAWRENCE VESCHIO
DEAN THOMAS WACKERMAN
WILLIAM THOMAS WAGNER
JONATHAN EDWARDS WALKER
ALEXANDER WEATHERALL
DAVID HART WEEKS
STEPHEN PAUL WHITE
JACQUELINE IRENE WILCOX
JAMES HARRINGTON WIMBERLY
MARK STANLEY YOUNG
THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT CAPTAIN IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, MEDICAL CORPS, CAPTAIN

TO be captain, medical corps, USN, permanent

KARL VINCENT DAMBROSIO
STEPHEN M. DEBRUYNKOPF
DANIEL HENRI DECOEUR
KEVIN A. DEGRAW
STEVEN MCLEAN DEWITT
WILLIAM BRYAN DONAHUE
STEVEN ROGER DOUGLASS
DONALD DEAN DUDENHOEFFER
JAMES J. DUFFY
SCOTT C. DYSERT
SIDNEY L. FABER
FRANK ANDREW FELDER
KARL ERIC FENDER
TIMOTHY FINAN
KRIS ROBIN FRANQUI
GARY E. FRELJE
DANIEL WILLIAM FROST
JOSEPH S. GATTONE
JEROME EDWARD GORMLEY
CHARLES FREDERICK GOVIER
JOHN PAUL GRAY
KEVIN LEE GRETEMAN
ERIC POSTER GRIFFITH
EDMOND MICHAEL HARRIGAN
KYLE LOUIS HARRINGTON
MARCUS EDWARD HARRINGTON
PETER BRIAN HEIRENDT
THOMAS W. HELD
TIMOTHY PATRICK HILES
JONATHAN M. HOCHMAN
MICHAEL PAUL HOLLAND
JOHN WARREN EOLSHOUSER
TIMOTHY PATRICK HOWARD
WARREN GLEN HUELSNITZ
BRIAN SEAN HURLEY
THOMAS EDWARD ISHEE
ROBERT CHARLES ISLER
JEFFREY TODD JABLON
PAUL J. JARRETT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT CAPTAIN IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, MEDICAL CORPS, CAPTAIN

To be captain, medical corps, USN, permanent

TERRANCE L. RILEY

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:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, MEDICAL CORPS, COMMANDER

To be commander, medical corps, USN, permanent

CARL GAGE BUSH NADER KAMEL TAKLA

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:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, MEDICAL CORPS, LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

To be lieutenant commander, medical corps, USN, permanent

DAVID JOHN BARNETTE, JR
LAWRENCE STILLWELL BETTS
RICHARD JAMES BURTON
RALPH WILLIAM RENKEN

STEPHEN LAVALLE ROBINSON
ANGUS HARRISON RUPERT
JOHN BRENNAN STOCKEL

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:

DAVID EDWARD JOHNSON
MICHAEL PATRICK JOYCE
DOUGLAS S. KAUCIC
STEVEN ARTHUR KERNAHAN
ALAN ROBERT KERSEY
JOSEPH HOSU KIM
JOEL DON KIRKES
BENJAMIN U. KITTRELL
HAROLD JAMES KLEI
DOUGLAS HENDRIK KOEKKOEK
DAVID ANDREW KUCHTA
JAMES PETER LEDOGAR
DAVID LYLE LEWIS
PHILIP ANTHONY LOPEZ
JOSEPH WILLIAM MAGALOTTI
CHARLES ANTHONY MARQUEZ
LOUIS EDWARD MAYER, IV
WILLIAM KENT MCALLISTER
RONALD DEAN MCCALL, JR
KEVIN LEIGH MCCREIGHT
KENNETH JOHN MCLAUGHLIN
RICHARD B. MCMULLEN, JR
MARK HOWARD MERRICK
HARRY CROSBY MILLER
RONALD LEE MITCHELL
RAY EUGENE MORGAN
ROBERT H. MUNSON
TIMOTHY JON MURPHEY
KURT KARL NITZ
CHRISTOPHER M. NORTON
TONY NEIL NORWOOD
BRETT OWENS NOURRIER
DAVID E. O'DONNELL
LAWRENCE GERARD OSSOWSKI
STEVEN SCOTT OVERWAY
TIMOTHY MICHAEL PARKINSON
MATTHEW JAMES PEAK
JAMES TIMOTHY PIERCE
MICHAEL BRYAN PORTLAND
DANIEL THAD POTTS, JR
MARK D. PROTIVA
JAMES EDWARD READ
ROBERT A. RICHARD

MITCHELL OLIN ROBINSON
BRIAN SCOTT RUSSELL
EDWARD J. RUSSMAN, JR
ROLANDO JOSE SAAVEDRA
DUANE ERVIN SALSBUARY
MIGUEL GONZALES SANPEDRO
ROBERT DOUGLAS SAVAGE
PAUL J. SCHMUGGE
DAVID REED SCHUCK
ERIC JOHN SCHULTZ
WILLIAM ALAN SCHWALM
JONATHAN GOLDSMITH SCHWARZ
CHRISTOPHER JOSEPH SCORSE
JAMES WILLIAM SCROFANI
HOWARD NEIL SHIPLEY
WILLIAM RICHARD SIEREDZKI
EUGENE PAUL SIEVERS
DAVID MARK SILVERSTEIN
SCOTT MATTHEW SLONE
KEITH LAMONT SMITH
ALLEN E. SMOLENSKI
LAWRENCE MINORU SUIWAKI
DAVID ALLEN STAFFORD
PAUL J. STOLARCZUK
TIMOTHY J. SWIFT
SHAREEF ZAHEER TAYARA
EUGENE G. THOMPSON
PATRICK MICHAEL TIERNEY
TIMOTHY PATRICK TOVAR
EDWIN A. TYLER, JR
NADIR JUNIOR UDDIN
GARY ALAN ULRICH
ERIC RAY ULTZ
KEVIN ANDREW VANNOY
KEITH H. VOIGT
MARK ALAN WARGELIN
CHRISTOPHER LANE WARREN
JOHN PATRICK WATKINS
JOHN JOSEPH WELSH
TODD ERIC WILLS
MICHAEL JOHN WOOD
JEFFREY ALLAN WRIGHT
TIMOTHY ALLEN WROE

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, MEDICAL CORPS,
LIEUTENANT

*To be lieutenant, medical corps, USN,
permanent*

STEPHEN M. BANE EDWARD GEORGE
BRUCE B. BOSWELL ROHALY
MICHAEL CHARLES ROBERT BRUCE
MCCARTHY SORENSON
DREW ALAN PETERSON ROBERT PAUL THIEL
JAMES CARVILLE POWERS MARK STEVEN WRIGHT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED REGULAR OFFICER, 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):

LINE, LIEUTENANT

To be lieutenant, supply corps

HUGH CHATLEY SMITH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LINE OFFICER, U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE SUPPLY CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531 AND 5582(B):

LINE, LIEUTENANT

To be lieutenant, supply corps

JOSEPH ACEVEDO

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:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, SUPPLY CORPS,
LIEUTENANT

*To be lieutenant, supply corps, USN,
permanent*

JOHNNY LEE CARR ISAGANI GARCIA JIMENEZ
SHERMAN ARTHUR ANDREW SCOTT MORGAN
DANIELSON DREW KENDRICK MULLIN
DARBY J. DUCHOW TERENCE SEAN PURCELL
PEDRO JUAN FIGUEROA KARL LEANDER SANDERS
DONALD LEWIS HERTIG MARLON CEASAR SMITH
DAVID D. HOLLOWAY MICHAEL PATRICK UVA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED REGULAR OFFICER, 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):

LINE, LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

To be lieutenant (junior grade), supply corps

ANDREW SCOTT
MORGART

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LINE OFFICERS, U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, TO BE APPOINTED 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):

LINE, LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

To be lieutenant (junior grade), supply corps

WILLIAM PAUL JENNINGS KATHRYN MAE RING

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:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, SUPPLY CORPS,
LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

*To be lieutenant (junior grade), supply
corps, USN, permanent*

BYRCE ERIC BERG BRIAN LEE KNOTT
DEBORAH L. BIENEMAN AMY LUELLA LAUER
ANTHONY PAUL BRAZAS VICTOR LOPEZ
ANDREW STEVEN DAVID JOHN MAILANDER
CALSMER DONALD RAY MARANELL
DUANE ALLEN CHILDRESS JOHN RICHARD MCKONE,
DAVID LAWRENCE CRANE II
JAMES PATRICK DAVIS THOMAS ROY MCMURDY
DALE ARCH DIMICK MICHAEL FRANCIS
WESLEY MICHAEL EVANS METZGER
MICHAEL LANE PULTON DAVID COLE MEYERS
DANIEL THOMAS GAGE SHARON ROSE MORROW
ARTHUR LOUIS GARCIA DANIEL J. MOTHERWAY
JOHN SCOTT GONZALEZ JOHN MULLINS MURDOCK
KELLY JAMES MARK SCOTT NEWELL
GROSSKOPF ERIC CHRISTIAN
STEVEN J. HAVERANECK NIEMANN
MARK CHARLES HENRY JOHN JOSEPH PAPE
BARRY E. HUGHES TIMOTHY GERALD
ROBERT FERRIS JANSON PETERSEN
CARY DEVON JOHNSON JAMES N. PHILLIPS, JR.
STUART SHANNON JONES JOHN DAVID PICKERING
MICHAEL DANAHER CHARLES THOMAS RACE
KELLY MARK EDWARD ROSIN

DOUGLAS MARK ROUSELL ROBERT FORREST
MARK NMN SANTACROCE TUCKER
DAVID PAUL SCARSELLA FRANCIS K.
CURTIS DUANE TEETERS VREDENBURGH, JR.
KENNETH BRIAN
TITCOMB

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:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, CHAPLAIN CORPS,
LIEUTENANT

*To be lieutenant, chaplain corps, USN,
permanent*

JUDY ALAIDE LAMB

THE FOLLOWING NAMED REGULAR 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):

LINE, LIEUTENANT

To be lieutenant, civil engineer corps

ANDREW JAMES BRUCE EDWARD
GRAZIANO MCDUFFEE

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:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS,
LIEUTENANT

*To be lieutenant, civil engineer corps, USN,
permanent*

ROBERT DONALD BAKER GREGORY SCOTT LANG
MICHAEL JOHN BERNS STUART NIEL MANNING
TIMOTHY WALTER BURNS JOHN MICHAEL POTTER
RANDY JEAN GULIUZZA PAUL MATTHEW ROSE
CHRISTOPHER HARVEY FRANK WILLIAM TITUS
KIWUS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED REGULAR 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):

LINE, LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

*To be lieutenant (junior grade), civil
engineer corps*

WILLIAM W. ANDERSON, KENNETH JOSEPH
JR MELCHIORRE
THOMAS MICHAEL ARTHUR JOSEPH PAIVA,
BOUCHER JR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LINE OFFICER, U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, TO BE APPOINTED 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):

LINE, LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

*To be lieutenant (junior grade), civil
engineer corps*

JAY VINCENT BASSETT

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: U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

*To be lieutenant (junior grade), civil
engineer corps, USN, permanent*

EDWARD WALTER BROWN SCOTT ROBERT LISTER
STEVEN GARY CHALLENGE DANIEL THOMAS MAGRO
DENNIS LEE DUREN TYLER MICHAEL VASSAR
STEVEN CONRAD FISCHER GREGORY JOHN
SUSAN PRISTOU ZIELINSKI
GLOBOKAR

THE FOLLOWING NAMED REGULAR 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):

LINE, ENSIGN

To be ensign, civil engineer corps

JULIE ANNE NORMAN
BRANT DOUGLAS
PICKRELL

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:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, JUDGE ADVOCATE
GENERAL'S CORPS, LIEUTENANT

*To be lieutenant, judge advocate general's
corps, USN, permanent*

BYRCE STUART BAKER MARC GASTON
WILLIAM LARSON LAVERDIERE
BOULDEN CHRISTOPHER NELSON
JAMES W. CRAWFORD, III MORIN
DANIEL GRAY DONOVAN PATRICK JOSEPH NEHER
LINDA ELLEN ROBERT JAMES ORR, III
FITZGERALD RICKEY P. ROECKER
OTIS KENNEDY FORBES, III ORLANDO RUIZROQUE
CAROLE J. GAASCH JOHN P. TAVANA
MATTHEW KIRK GAGELIN GLENN THOMAS
TERRY CRAIG GANZEL VANDEWATER
REBECCA L. GILCHRIST CHARLOTTE OWENS WISE
DAVID FRANCIS HAYES TIMOTHY WILLIAM
DONALD EUGENE KOENIG ZELLER

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:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, DENTAL CORPS,
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

*To be lieutenant commander, dental corps,
USN, permanent*

MICHAEL E. LEVINE JAMES SCOTT MATTHEWS

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:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, DENTAL CORPS,
LIEUTENANT

*To be lieutenant, dental corps, USN,
permanent*

ANDREW SCOTT ALAMAR DAVID SCOTT MEHLHAPP
DONNA JEAN ALLISON GARY D. MILLARD
DAVID RICHARD BRAJDIC RICHARD CLYDE MONTZ
DANIEL PETER CLIFFORD STEVEN DALE NACK
NORMAN B. COOK RANDOLPH PATRICK
DAVID ARTHUR DEPAS OCONNOR
KIM EDWARD NATHAN RONALD
DIEFENDERFER PATTERSON
CAROL JOAN DIENER MATTHEW W. POMMER,
JOHN EDWARD FREEMAN JR
MICHAEL JOSEPH ROBERT CHARLES
GENTILE RAFFETTO
GLEN STEVEN GERDES PAUL E. RICHARDSON
THU PHAN GETKA AUGUSTO DENNIS RIVERA
JAMES H. GHERARDINI, JR TIMOTHY ROGER ROHDE
WALTER JAMES GLEASON, JAMES MARSHALL
JR STROTHER
MARTIN FRANCIS HICKEY DOUGLAS J. TRENOR
LISA GAY HOYT MATT G. VANDERMOLEN
KIMBERLY JAYE MARTA L. WALCHESSE
HUTHER PHILIP SCOTT WALTERKO
BENJAMIN DALE HUNTER, GEOFFREY ROBERT
II WARD
MICHAEL JOHN KUCSERA GREGORY L. WATFORD
DONNA S. LEE KEVIN LEE WEBER
LESLIE KATHERINE MARR ROSCOE C. WILLIAMS, JR
MICHAEL RICHARD MICHAEL MAURICE WRAY
MCGRAW

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:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS,
LIEUTENANT

*To be lieutenant, medical service corps,
USN, permanent*

WILLIAM J. ADAMS, JR KENNETH CHARLES
GARY LEWIS BAKER KERNS
THOMAS M. BALESTRIERI CHARLES D. KIMSEY, JR
MITCHELL CHARLES KENNETH JOSEPH
BROWN MAMOT
LARRY ROBERT MICHAEL O. MANN
CIOLORITO FABIO M. MARTINEZ
KEVIN DOUGLAS COOK NANCY LEIGH MILLER
JEFFREY ALLEN CORNEIL JAMES THOMAS MORROW
ANDREW LEE CORWIN GARY WILLIAM MOSMAN
MU YING HOM DOW CHERYL LYNN PATZER
ANDREW TOBIAS ENGLE AMJAD MOHAMMAD
CARROLL DOUGLAS QURESHI
PORCINO JOSE ALBERTO RAMOS
GLENN M. GOLDBERG DAVID BRYAN SERVICE
DENISE MARIE GRAHAM MARTHA M. SLAUGHTER
RICHARD L. JOHN DAVID SMITH
FABERBERGER VIRGINIA MAY TORSCH
RANDAL JOSEPH HALTER AMILCAR VILLANUEVA
GREGORY MCCASLIN KEITH STEHMAN
HUET WOLGEMUTH
MARK EDMUND KANE ALFRED B. WOODHEAD, III

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:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS, LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

To be lieutenant (junior grade), medical service corps, USN, permanent

JAN RUDELOFF BEAUJON, III
LISA ANN CARBAUGH
DAVE EUGENE GIBSON
PAUL ANDREW HENSON
GARY LEE HOOK
WILSON GREGORY KNIGHT
KENNETH ALAN LAUBE

DAVID JAMES MAROTTA
STEVE MARTINEZ, JR
TERRY STEPHEN MOLNAR
THOMAS JOSEPH PETRILAK
DEBRA KAY SMITH
SUSAN ELIZABETH SPRENKLE
GARY DALE WERTZ

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT ENSIGN IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS, ENSIGN

To be ensign, medical service corps, USN, permanent

SUSAN K. BOBO

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:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, NURSE CORPS, LIEUTENANT

To be lieutenant, nurse corps, USN, permanent

MARY LOUISE ALLEN
DEBRA D. BASSETT MITCHELL
JUANITA IRENE BISHOP
TERESA ANN BOHUSZ
MARGARET ANNE BOWIE
ELLA FRANCES BRADSHAW
KERRY ELBERT CHILDERS
LAFRANCIS D. FRANCIS
WAYNE FREDRIC HANSEN
KEVIN WILLIAM HAWS
GREGORY BRYAN JACOB
ANN MARIE KIRKPATRICK

DANIEL VINCENT KNOERL
THERESA M. LAVOIE
KATHERINE MARIE LOVELESS
JANINE L. MAISONNEUVE
MADELINE ANN NASH
KATHLEEN D. RANEY
CARRIE LEE ROBINSON
DAVID THOMAS RUPERT
SUSAN MILLS SCOTT
PAMELA MAE SOWELL
ALLISON SOWLES
CATHERINE E. TURNER
ROBERT LEE WITTMANN
MICHAEL F. WOELKERS

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:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, NURSE CORPS, LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

To be lieutenant (junior grade), nurse corps, USN, permanent

HERBERT C. ARMSTRONG
PAUL EDWARD BUCK
MARY WALKER CADY
ALICE ANN CAGNINA
DEAN PAUL CARY
JUANA MARIA COLLINS
VIOLETA PADORA COOPER
ANITA KAY CROUCH
ROBERT L. DEKEULENAERE
DONNA MARIE EINHORN
STEPHEN R. FITZGERALD
CYNTHIA D. GILLIAM
ABELARDO PADILLA
GODOY
MARY ROXANNA HALL

EVAN KEMPER JOHNSTON
JOSEPH ANTHONY KELLY
CHRISTINE MARIE KOELBL
HAROLD DANNY JESSY
MAY
MICHELLE DENISE MILES
JOSEPHINE MUSTELIER
LINDA JANE NAILE
ROCHELLE ANN OWENS
KEITH DOUGLAS ROBERTS
AUDREY RENEE SIMMONS
GAIL ROBERTA SWEET
JILL MARIE SZYMANSKI
JEAN CELESTE THURSTON
FRANK ROBBIN WATKINS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U. S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT ENSIGN IN THE NURSE CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE, NURSE CORPS, ENSIGN

To be ensign, nurse corps, USN, permanent

RICHARD ALAN BRADLEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICER, TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER AS A REGULAR OFFICER IN THE LINE OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODES 531 AND 5589(E):

LIMITED DUTY OFFICER, LINE, LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

To be lieutenant commander, line, USN, permanent

HUBERT F. WOODS, JR

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(A):

LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS, LINE, LIEUTENANT

To be lieutenant, line, USN, permanent

JAMES ROY EATON, JR
STEPHEN EDWARD NESTHUS
JOSEPH VALENTINE STREER

GREGORY ALLAN THOMAS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED TEMPORARY LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS, 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(E):

LIMITED DUTY OFFICER, LINE, LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

To be lieutenant (junior grade), line, USN, permanent

DONALD EUGENE CHANEY, JR

MICHAEL ALAN HEGARTY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICER, TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE SUPPLY CORPS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5589(E):

PERMANENT LIMITED DUTY OFFICER, LIEUTENANT

To be lieutenant, supply corps, USN, permanent

ROBERT ERLING BJELLAND

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED PERMANENT LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS, TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT AS LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS IN THE LINE OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5589(A):

PERMANENT LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS, LINE, LIEUTENANT

To be lieutenant, limited duty officers, line, USN, permanent

GERARD PAUL AREL
JAMES DONALD ATHERTON
DETLEV ANDREW BARANN
THOMAS PRINCE BARNES
MICHAEL GENE BARRETT
NEIL HOWARD BJELLA
JOHN DAVID BOOTH
GERALD WAYNE BRADLEY
DENNIS LEE BROKAW
ROCKY LEE BROOKS
CHARLES BUIE
JOHN TIMOTHY BURNETT
JOHN H. BURROWS JOHNSON
LARRY DALE CARGILL
PAUL ALLEN CASTLE
ROLANDO ALDAVE CEDO
ROBERT LEE CHAMBLISS
MICHAEL GERARD CHEMAN
BROOKS FLEMI CLAYTON
TIMOTHY MIC CONNOLLY
JAMES S. COOPER
GEORGE T. COPEES
DANIEL MARIO COSTANZO
JOHN EDWARD CRANDALL
JAMES THOMAS CROTTY
ALBERT LEE CRUTCHFIELD
FRANCISCO QUIDA CRUZ
STEVEN VICT CHEREPEP
DONALD LEE CURTIP
JOHN FRANCIS CURLEY
RANDY VAUGHN CURREY
DAVID DUANE CYWINSKI
JOHN LE DAUCHENBAUGH
FRANCIS CURTIS DAVIS
JERRY PAUL DAVIS
JONATHAN CARL DEWIRE
JOHN DALTON DOBBS
THOMAS GEORGE DOUGHTY
JAMES ROY EATON, JR
NORMAN DOUGLAS EATON

ROBERT ELDON I. EVANS
TERRY LAMAR EVERETTE
GREGORY DONNELL FISHER
DALE CLINTON FLOWERS
STEVEN JOHN GAGNE
STEVEN FRANC GANIERE
THEODORE PAUL GILTZ
RONALD P. GORMAN
GARY LEE GRAY
BARRY MALC GRINSTEAD
ROBERT EUGEN GUNNETT
LONNIE JAMES GUNTER
WILLIAM JOHN HALL
MARK DOUGLAS HAMMOND
JAMES ARTHUR HARKER
DAVID EARL HARRAH
RANDALL EDWARD HARRIS
MARVIN BRUCE HART
GERALD EDWARD HASTINGS
GEORGE M. HEIDENREICH
GARY TIMOTHY HEIDER
WILLIAM JOS HENNESSY
RANDY L. HENRY
THOMAS ROY HILBISH
ROY CLIFFORD HILBORN
LEONARD ANDREW HINES, JR
CHESTER D. HOLLEMBEAK
JAMES WALTER HOLLIS
JAMES MILTON HOPPER
WILLIAM JOSEPH HUGHES
LARRY MAYLAN JONES
TOMMY PAUL JONES
GEORGE RAYMOND KARABINOS, JR
MICHAEL JAMES KEEGAN
WILLIAM LLOYD KEIDEL
MICHAEL T. KELLEY
CHARLES MITCHELL KELLY
JAMES FREDER KENNEDY
WAYNE ALFRE LAFLAMME

GEORGE MATTH LEASURE
STEVEN ALLAN LISTER
ROBERT EDWARD LOKEN
SIMON LEE LONG
JAMES OTT LOOS
CHARLES RONALD MACH
ALEXANDER NAZARENO MALINAO
GARY STEPHEN MANGUS
STEVE P. MANNING
DAVID JACKSON I. MANS
LENE SU EUGA MANUMA
ALAN RICHAH MARSHALL
DANIEL COBUS MARTENS
DANIEL THO MASKELONY
KENNETH ARMAND MAVES
LAWRENCE ROBERT MCKEOUGH
MALCOLM LYN MCKINNEY
MICHAEL JOSE MCSHANE
STEPHEN FREDRICK MERZ
EDWARD RAYMOND MICALA
DALE LEE MILLER
WILLIAM DANI MINNICH
DENNIS I. MISTLER
DOUGLAS MICHAEL MITCHELL
JAMES C. MITCHELL
JAMES FLOYD MITCHELL
LAWRENCE CARROL MODLIN
GERALD WILLIAM MOORE
JUAN RAMON MORENO
MICHAEL GRANT MYERS
ANTON NAHITCHEVANSKY
KENNETH GEORGE NEUBERT, JR
HERBERT LLOYD NEWTON
JOSEF SYLVESTER OBRLEN
JOSEPH MARK OMEARA
DAVID PAUL OSTRANDER
JOHN ROCCO PASTIN
JOSEPH SETTLE PECK

MARION GAIL PINE, JR
ALFRED DOUGL PINKHAM
ROY ALTON PIPER
JERRY GALE POWERS
MICHAEL QUINN
GEORGE MICHAEL RALEY
KENNETH R. REDD
THOMAS CLAUDE REED
DONALD JOHN ROOF
ROBIN GEORGE RUNNE
VIRGINIA BL RUTLEDGE
JERRY DON SATTERFIELD
RAYMOND LE SCHAEFFER
LARRY WAYNE SMALL
LEONARD WYNFRED STANFIELD
LAWRENCE J. STRACK
GARY ALLEN STROTHMAN
ROGER LEE TAYLOR
PATRICIA ANN TEZAK
ALEXANDRO TYLER
TJERINA, JR
ROBERT J. TOTH
DOUGLAS GLENN TOZER
ROBERT ALLEN TYLER
EUGENE JOHN VAHEY
FRANCIS DAVID VANECKHOUE
RONALD LEE WALSH
FRANKLIN ALB WALTERS
ROGER DALE WARDELL
DONALD LEROY WARE
GARY LEE WASSON
JOHN EDWARD WHITFIELD
ARTHUR BARRY WILDBERGER
JOHN EDWARD WILEY, IV
DENNIS LEE WILSON
VICTOR MALCOLM WILSON
WOODROW TERRY WINDHAM
JOHN PAUL WOJTYTO
NICKY SPENCER WOOD
WILLIAM ARTHUR WOOD
GARY GOODW WRAALSTAD
PHILLIP WAYNE WROBEL
ALAN NORMAN ZELIFF

THE FOLLOWING NAMED TEMPORARY LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT AS LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS IN THE LINE OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5589(A):

TEMPORARY LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS, LINE, LIEUTENANT

To be lieutenant, limited duty officers, line, USN, permanent

DONALD ROBERT ADAMS
ROY EDWARD ADAMS
DARWIN MCKINLEY ADKINS, JR
JIMMY DALE ADKINS
ROBERT JOHANNES AGRICOLA
MERLON TERRY ALCON
JAMES HILLIARD ALLEN
RONALD RAY ALLEN
WILLIAM LISTON ALVEY, JR
WILLIS ANDREWS
MARK ALFRED ARNSTAM
PURVIS ATKINSON, JR
TERRY WAYNE AUBERRY
GREGORY PAUL BAIR
BILLY WAYNE BAKER
DOUGLAS GORDON BAKER
JAMES EDWA BALLENGER
EUGENE MAU BALSMEIER
ROBERT ALLEN BARKER
BRYAN WILLIA BARTSCH
JACKSON SCOTT BEAZLEY
ROY MARVI BECKERDITE
WILLIAM LEWIS BELL, JR
JOSEPH MICHAEL BENEDETTO
STEVEN ROL BERKEBILE
CHARLES GRAHAM BEST
LESTER NORM BIRTCHET
JAMES ELDEAN BISHOP
KENNETH LEROY BLACK
SAMUEL KENDALL BLACK
LEONARD LEROY BOGLE
RICKY DEAN BOGLE
DAVID BRUCE BOONE
ROBERT ED BORGERDING
JAMES SUTHERLAND BOWEN
RAYMOND CON BRACKMAN
RANDALL LEE BRADDOCK
WILLIAM D. BRADFORD
GARY RAY BRIDFTBILL
JAMES MICHAEL BRINK
JAMES EDGAR I. BROKAW
ROGER DALE BROOKS
KENNETH ALAN BROWN

GARY ALLEN BRUMFIEL
JOSEPH VINCENT BRUNO
RHONDA LOUIS BUCKNER
LESTER PAUL BUSH
DONALD EUGENE BUTCHERINE
ALBERT FRANCIS BUTLER
DANIEL IRVING BUTLER
GARY LYNN BUTTERBAUGH
GARY WAY BUTTERWORTH
ORLANDO GILBERT CABALLERO
JOSEPH CABREIRA
WILLIAM ANTHONY CALE
EDUARDO PEREZ CALLAO
KATHRYN DIANE CAMPBELL
PATRICK ALLEN CARD
WILLIAM JACK CARMAN
STEPHEN EDWARD CARPENTER
MICHAEL PAUL CARROLL
GORDON LYNN CAYLOR, II
EMMANUEL CAR CENZAL
RONALD EDWARD CENTER
CASH CENTERS, JR
DONALD EUGENE CHANEY
THOMAS WILLIS CHAPMAN
JOHN ALBERT CHASE
MARK CHARLES CHAYER
DWIGHT FRANK CHRISMER
MARC K. CHRISTENSEN
CRAIG PETER CHRISTOFFERSEN
MICHAEL JOE CHURCH
JAMES LARRY CLARK
SHERRY LYNN CLARK
CLARENCE CLIFFORD CLOSE
WILLIAM GERARD COCKERHAM
RICHARD JOHN COFFETT
GEORGE H. COFFEY
JERRY ALLEN COLE
RICHARD ELLIOTT COLE

STEVEN RUSSELL COLE
EDMUND BURKE COLLINS
GEORGE CONNORS
THOMAS OWEN COOLEY
DONALD CHES COPELAND
ROLAND GARCIA CORPUS
RICHARD FLORES
CORTEZ
PATRICIA LEE COSTA
BRUCE VERNON COX
CARL ANTHONY CREASON
CHARLES THOMAS
CROWIN
VALENTIN CUMBERBATCH
DENNIS ALLEN DAMMANN
KEVIN WAYNE DANIELS
LAURENCE DICKSON
DANIELS
BILLY KEITH DAVIS
FREDDIE LEE DAVIS
MARK KEVIN DAVIS
ROGER NEAL DAVIS
TERRY KEY DAVIS
JEROME FRANCIS
DEDERICH, JR.
RAY RANDOLPH DEESE
SYLVAN LEE DELARDO
JAMES PAUL DELANEY
JOE CONRAD DENBY
MARK EDWARD DENIS
ROBERT WILL DESANTIS
PHILIP VINCENT
DEOTTO
THOMAS GER DESROSIER
DEXTER DIESTA DETERA
BEN NELSON DEWITT
DANIEL ALAN DICK
GEORGE E. DIEHL
RICHARD KARL DIETZ
BRUCE DEWAYNE DILLON
RICHARD STUART DIVER
JOHN WILLIAM DODSON
TIMOTHY PATR DONAHUE
HARRY DOROFEE, JR.
JAMES ELBERT DOVE
ROBERT JOSEPH DOYON
DOUGLAS DEAN DRAKE
JAMES M. DUKE, JR.
KENNETH RAY DUNBAR
MICHAEL JAMES DUNN
DAVID LEON DYSON
JOSEPH BERNA EASTMAN
CRAIG LAVERN EATON
DAVID ALLAN EATON
JAMES DONALD EATON
JOHN RICHARD ECKERT
BRUCE WAYNE EICHMAN
JOHN EUGENE EILER
WILLIAM DAL ERICKSON
LLOYD GEORGE EUKERS,
III
ROBERT ALTON EVERETT
CHRIS ALLAN FAKES
FRED WILLIAM FEURING
ROBERT KIMBA FINDLEY
ROBERT STEPHEN FINLEY
CHRIS TUCKER
FITZGERALD
KENNETH CARL
FLETCHER
ROBERT FRANK
FLETCHER, JR.
DONALD JA PORTMULLER
THOMAS DUANE FOSTER
FOREST JAY FOX
DENNIS LEE FRANKLIN
JERRY FRANKLIN
JEFFERY ALAN FREEMAN
HENRY LYONS FRENCH
JANET LOU FRENCH
MARK STEVEN FRENCH
RONNIE LINC FRETWELL
TIMOTHY LEE FRIDLEY
THOMAS EDWARD FUNK
MITCHELL LEROY FURR
JOHN EUGENE FURST
GEORGE JOSEPH
GAGNON, JR.
DAVID EDWARD GANN
EDWARD ALLEN
GARDNER
PETER DOUGL GARRIGAN
ROBERT ALLEN
GATTERER
SAMUEL JOSEPH GAUDRY
VIRGINIA MAE GEBRO
STANLEY RAY GEDELMAN
EUGENE BURNS GILLIS
MICHAEL EDWA GILMORE
JOHN FRED GIRARDIER
DANIEL ERNEST GLYNN
WILLIAM JOSEPH
GOENNER
PELAGIO BAJ GONZALES
RICHARD LEE
GREATTING
ROBERT WILLIAM GREPE
CLIFFORD HAR GREGORY
LINDA KAY GREGORY
RICHARD FRED GRIFFITH
DIANE TILTON GUIDRY
LAURO ANGELES GUZMAN

RANDALL JAMES HAGER
RICK ANTHON HAKEMIAN
GEORGE RAYMOND HALL
PATRICK STEWART
HALVERSON
STUART DOUGLAS
HAMBLIN
JEROME JOHN HAMILL
PAUL DAVID HAMMER
PHILIP LYLE HAMNER
WILLIAM JAMES HANNEY,
III
JULIE KAY HANSON
HAROLD LEON HARBESON
DAVID DELWYN HARPER
JERRY LEE HARRELSON
ARTHUR GERARD
HARRINGTON
WILLIAM K. HARRIS
TIMOTHY BEE HARVEY
BILLY DWIGHT HAYNES
RAYMOND DAVIS HEART
JAMES JOSEPH HENKEL
CHARLES HERB HENNING
DOUGLAS VERNON
HERATH
HAROLD CLARE
HERMANN
MARTHA LYNN HEUSER
ROBERT BENEDICT
HICKEY
STEVEN JOE HILL
SANDRA LEA HOLICKY
WILLIAM DAVID HOLLEY
JERRY ONEAL
HOLLINGSWORTH
GARY DALE HOLM
DONALD CHARLE HOLMES
EDWARD JOHN HOLTMAN
LEWIS N. HOMAN
KIM KEVIN HOOVER
ROBERT STEPHEN HORNE
MICHAEL JO HOTCHKISS
ROBERT NEIL HOUSKER
FREDERICK IRV HOWARD
JAMES SCOTT HOWARD
JAMES THOMAS HOWARD
DONALD OWEN HOYT
RONALD EUGENE HUDSON
JOHN RONALD HULL
JAMES CHARLES HUMMEL
LANCE KAYE HUMPHREY
FREDERICK MICH HUTTO
THOMAS JEFFER ISRAEL
JAMES LARRY IVES
PATRICK JACKS
CRAIG JAMES JACKSON
PHILIP JACKSON
CHARLES WINFI JACOBI
BRUCE ALLEN JACOBSON
WANDA STEPHAN JANUS
ROBERT RANKI JENKINS
DAVID ALAN JESSEN
CHARLES WILL JOHNSON
GREGORY LEWIS JOHNSON
STEPHEN EARL JOHNSON
HAYES PLUMMER
JOHNSTON
JIMMIE GEORG JOLLIFF
BENJAMIN RAY JONES
JOHN MICHAEL JONES
WINSTON EUGENE JONES
MARK RICHARD JUDY
ALBERT JOSEPH KAUSEK
PAUL LUTHER KEENEY
CORINNE EMORY KELLY
KEVIN MARTIN KELLY
WEYMAN EDGAR KEMP,
JR.
ALBERT EDWAR
KENNEDY
GREGORY JOSEPH
KENNEY
GLENN PAUL KINDERMAN
MICHAEL SCOTT KINSEY
CHARLES EDWARD
KIRSTINE
GARRY KEITH KISER
RONNIE LAVA KNIGHTON
RICHARD DA KOLODZIEJ
WILLIAM BLAKE KRAMER
ROBERT JAMES KRASS
EDWARD THOMA
KRIEBEL
TIMOTHY JOHN KROHA
EDWARD JOHN KRUEER, JR.
ROBERT WILL KUESTER
THOMAS JAMES KUHN
RICHARD ALAN KUHR
DAVID CARL KURTZ
KEVIN NEIL LAMB
EDWIN LEE LANCASTER
MICHAEL LOUIS LANDI
STEPHEN ART LANGLAIS
BRIAN KEITH LAURSEN
CHRISTOPHER JAY
LAWSON
DAVID ALAN LAWSON
JOHN COMPERFOR
LAWTON
WILLIAM BYRON LAWTON
THOMAS JOSEPH LEDOUX

RICK ERNEST LEDTJE
STEVEN MICHA LEHMANN
BRUCE ALAN LEITNER
ROBERT DEAN LEONARD
DAVID HAROLD LEFARD
RICHARD ROLAND
LESSARD
BRADLEY JOHN LETTS
JERRY GLENN LEWIS, JR.
RODNEY EUGENE LIGHT
GEORGE KENNETH LITTLE
GLEN MELVON J. LITTLE
JAMES MICHAEL LITTLE
PATRICK KIRWOOD
LITTLE
JOHN MICH LIVINGSTON
WAYNE MAURICE LOFLIN
JOSEPH KEVIN LOFY
WILLIAM GEORGE
LOGOTHETY
JOHN IRVING LOVE
JEFFREY ST MACARTHUR
JAMES BRAD MACDONALD
BOBBIE LYNN MANN
MARK ALLEN MARCH
JERRY HAWK LING MARK
ALEX CARL MARR
ARTHUR LAWRENCE
MARR
THOMAS EDWARD
MARSHALL
TODD ROBERT MARX
JOHN MASAVEG
GARY LEE MATTHEWS
CLYDE IRVING MATTSON
RONALD CHARLE MAUPIN
JESSE CHARL MAYFIELD
AARON LEWIS MCDAMMS
MARION KEITH
MCCLELAND
DEWEY DWANE
MCCOLLUGH
JANE ANNE MCCOMBS
DAVID ERNEST MCCOOL
WALTER PATRICK
MCCOURT, III
KELLY GEO MCGLAUPLIN
DONALD GEOR MCHATTIE
DOLPHUS RED MCKENZIE
ROBERT KEVIN
MCKINNEY
DONOVAN SCOT
MCMANUS
RICHARD CARLOS
MCMINN, JR.
JOSEPH RONALD MELTON
ROBERT GORDON
MERRILL
EDWIN MARVIN MEYER
PAUL BRUCE MILLEN
ERIC CHARLES MILLER
GLENN WESLEY MILLER
EDWARD EUGENE MILLS
GREGORY LEE MILLS
DERRICK ALO MITCHELL
EDWARD FRANCI MOLLOY
KEVIN SCOTT MOORE
NORMAN THEODORE
MORAN
DANIEL MORENO
NORBERT DAVID MORIN
DALE JAMES MORSE
TIMOTHY GERA MUELLER
DAVID JOSEPH MUGRAGE
PETER JOSEPH MULLIN
BOBBY ROSS MULLINS
WILLIAM ALTON MURPHY
WILLIS ROBERT MYERS
DAVID ANTHONY NAGEL
MARTIN ALBERT NAGLE
WARREN GUY NASH
MICHAEL LEE NAUS
RICHARD LEE NEASE
DONALD FREDER NELSON
WALTER JAMES NERI
STEPHEN EDWARD
NESTHUS
MARC CHRIST NEUFFER
ROBERT LAWRE NIELSEN
GEORGE RAYMOND
NILES, JR.
DONALD JOE NOLAN
THOMAS CARTHIE
NORWOOD, JR.
JAMES ROBERT OAKES
KENNETH EUGENE
OCONNOR
RAYMOND CORBETT
ODONNELL, III
BRENT DOUGLA OLDLAND
MILTON HARRISON
ONEILL, JR.
JAMES RALPH OTTO
OZKAN OZKOSAR
JOHN LEROY PAGONA, JR.
DANIEL RAY PANTER
TROY CECIL PAPPAS
ANTHONY ROBERT
PARKER
JEFFERY LYNN PATRICK
JASON LEE PATTERSON
WILLIAM REE PAULETTE

FRANCIS LEWIS PAYNE
LAURENT MARC PEREZ
LARRY N. PETERS
GEORGE M. PHILLIPS
TIMOTHY LEE PIERCE
ROGER DALE PINKLEY
MARK WILLIAM PIVERAL
ARNOLD LOUIS PON
DAVID MANUEL PREMO
PAUL BRYAN PRESCOTT
STEPHEN BLUE PRESTON
RICHARD BRANSON PRICE
LAWRENCE JACOB
PRINZEL, JR.
KEVIN JOSEPH QUINN
ARTHUR PAUL RADER
CARL DENNIS RALSTON
GARY PETER RANNO
THEODORE ALAN RATZ
WILLIAM HENRY
RAYBURG
HOMER ALEX REAGAN, JR.
BUDDY VAN WALT REED
RICHARD JOHN REED
CURTIS ARTHUR RENFRO
JAMES O. REYNOLDS
VICTOR SCOTT RHOADES
LARRY LEE RICHARDSON
MARK HAYWARD
RIGHTER
STEPHEN GEORGE RILEY,
III
JOSEPH RAYMON RIVERS
THOMAS WALTER RIZER
CHUCK DAVID ROBBINS
PAUL MICHAEL ROBERSON
MICHAEL JEROME
ROBERTSON
ALAN KARL RODE
SUSAN GAIL RODEN
JOSEPH BERNARD
RODDERS
JESUS MANU RODRIGUEZ
ALEXANDER ZAMORA
ROGAYAN
STEVEN WENDELL ROSS
LARRY JOHN ROTH
VERNON RAY ROWAN
HOWARD ANTHONY
RUBLE
RONALD MILTON RUSEK
NORMAN ERNEST SAARI
PAUL RANDALL SALTER
MICHAEL LEE SANDERS
RICHARD BRYAN
SANDERS
DEAN ALBERT SARAGIAN
KEITH WELDON SARVIS
JEFFREY PAUL SASSONE
MARK ANTHONY
SCHIAVONI
KENT FORREST SCHMIDT
MARK RANDALL SCHMITT
JON PAUL SCHULTZ
RONALD ALLE SCHURMAN
MICHAEL L. SCHWARTZ
SERGEY MARK SCOLLAN
CHARLES THOMAS SCOTT
KENNETH LEE SCRUGGS
STEVEN HERB SEARLS
ANTHONY EARL SEARLS
BARRY JOE SHARP
FRANK EDWARD
SHEARMAN, IV
JERRY EUGENE SHEDD
WAYNE E. SHEPARD
JAMES WILLIAM SHIELDS
JAMES JESS SHIRLEY
SAMUEL DAVID SHIVELY
JAMES LEROY SIGAPOOSE
VINCENT ADAM SIKORA
BILLY GRAHAM SIMMONS
WILLIAM JAMES SKIPPER
VLADIMIR SKLIBA
GERARD ANTHON SLEVIN
WALTER HENRY
SLUSARSKI, JR.
ANDREW ANTHONY
SMITH
GARY ALDEN SMITH
ROBERT ROANE SMITH
ORVAL CLYDE SNIDER, JR.
KENNETH DEWANE
SNYDER
JACK WALTER SOBER, JR.
RALPH C. SOUTHALL
STUART LEONARD SPATZ
MARTIN BERLIE SPELL
ROBERT SPENCER
JOSEPH CURTIS SPIKES
DOUGLAS ERI SPONTAK
MICHAEL LAUR SPROULL
MICHAEL DOUGLAS
STAFFORD
THOMAS DALE STALLARD
LOREN LEE STAUFFER
LAVERNE LOUIS STELLA
ALLEN CHRIS STEPHENS
GLEN JAMES STETTNER
STEVEN WILLIAM STEUER
MICHAEL HAYW STEWART
ROBERT CARL STEWART

STEPHEN DEAN STEWART
JON EDWIN STRAUSSBAUGH
MARC EUGENE STRAWN
JOSEPH VALENTINE
STREER
JAMES BEVAN STRUBECK
GARY WILLIAM STUBBS
BRUCE PETER SUPALLA
MARC DALE SVILAND
ALBERT EDWARD SWALLA
LYNN CONDY SWANGIN
LUTHER RAY SWATZELL
JIMMY GLYNN SWINSON
JAMES KENNETH SWITZER
KAROLY SZASZ
BENNY KAY TACKETT
CYNTHIA JEAN TALBERT
MICHAEL JAMES TAYLOR
JAMES EDW TERPENNING
MARGAR
TESSINGBROOKS
JOHN JAMES THERIAULT
MARCUS LOWEL TIBESAR
ROBERT BRYAN TOBIN
WAYNE ABRAHAM TOBIN
JOHN PAUL TODD, JR.
JAMES ROBERT TOOLE,
JR.
DEBORAH ANN TRAVERS
EARL KENNETH TRAXLER
JAMES WILLIAM TUGGLE
REX FULTON TULLOS

JACK HOOKS VANZANDT
ROBERT BRUCE WAGNER
LARRY ELBERT WALLACE
STUART CAUDIL WARREN
EUGENE HAMPTO
WATERS
DONALD ALVIN WEBBER
JOHN MICHAEL WEIDNER
ROBERT LEE WELLES, II
DENNIS CHARLE WESNER
JOHN PAUL WEYAND
ROBERT LYNN WHITE
SCOTT WILLIAM WHITE
JAMES LLOYD WHITSON
DONALD NMM WIGGINS
TERRY RAY WILDS
JOHN WESLEY WILEY
DARRYL WILLIAMS
JOHNNY WILLIAMS
THOMAS EDWARD
WILSON
JAMES CHUNMOO WONG
LUTHER AUGU
WOODRUFF
JOHN EDWARD WRIGHT
FOREST EDWARD YASTE
GARY LYNN YOUNG
PETER HAYES YOUNG
JERRY LEE ZUMBRO
ALLAN KAY ZWEIFEL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED PERMANENT LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS, TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE SUPPLY CORPS AS LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5589(A):

PERMANENT LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS, SUPPLY CORPS, LIEUTENANT

To be lieutenant, limited duty officers, supply corps, USN, permanent

DALLAS HERBE CLAVIER
ROBERTO BUHAY COLADA
REYNALDO GERON
DELMUNDO
JIMMIE LEE KING
LINDBERGH KOCK, JR.
THOMAS PERKINS
OVES DANIEL PONKO
FELIX A. RESOLME, JR.
HENRYK BRONISLAW
ZALESKI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED TEMPORARY LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE SUPPLY CORPS AS LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5589(A):

TEMPORARY LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS, SUPPLY CORPS, LIEUTENANT

To be lieutenant, limited duty officers, supply corps, USN, permanent

KENNETH JEROME
BROWN
MICHAEL JAMES BURN
BONIFACIO AQ CABLING
PAMELA DEE
CHARBONNEAU
WILLIAM CARL DAVIS
RODNEY ELLIS DUGGINS
DWIGHT LEMAR
FERGUSON
ROBERT CARL FUCHS
CHRISTINE RUTH
HANDING
MARC CORDEL HEIMBACH
MICHAEL HARK JOHNSON
LARRY STEVEN LEE
LORETO L. MAURICIO
MICHAEL RICHARD MILLER
IGNACIO A. MUNAR
JOSE ABERGOS NAVEA, JR.
GEORGE EARL PIEPER
DWIGHT LEONARD
PURVIS
VICENTE TUDELA RUFFY
MARK IRA SULLIVAN
BYRON CRAIG WILLIAMS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED PERMANENT LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS, TO BE REAPPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS AS LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5589(A):

PERMANENT LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, LIEUTENANT

To be lieutenant, limited duty officers, civil engineer corps, USN,

To be permanent

MCLEOD BANKS, JR.
THOMAS RAY
LINENBERGER
EARL DON RAMSEY
CONRAD RANKINE
SPENCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED TEMPORARY LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT IN THE CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS AS LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS OF THE U. S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5589(A):

